An Implementation of Combined Partial Parser and Morphosyntactic Disambiguator

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to present a simple yet efficient implementation of a tool for simultaneous rule-based morphosyntactic tagging and partial parsing formalism. The parser is currently used for creating a treebank of partial parses in a valency acquisition project over the IPI PAN Corpus of Polish.

1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

Usually tagging and partial parsing are done separately, with the input to a parser assumed to be a morphosyntactically fully disambiguated text. Some approaches (Karlsson et al., 1995; Schiehlen, 2002; Müller, 2006) interweave tagging and parsing. (Karlsson et al., 1995) is actually using the same formalism for both tasks — it is possible, because all words in this dependency-based approach come with all possible syntactic tags, so partial parsing is reduced to rejecting wrong hypotheses, just as in case of morphosyntactic tagging.

Rules used in rule-based tagging often implicitly identify syntactic constructs, but do not mark such constructs in texts. A typical such rule may say that when an unambiguous dative-taking preposition is followed by a number of possibly dative adjectives and a noun ambiguous between dative and some other case, then the noun should be disambiguated to dative. Obviously, such a rule actually identifies a PP and some of its structure.

Following the observation that both tasks, morphosyntactic tagging and partial constituency parsing, involve similar linguistic knowledge, a formalism for simultaneous tagging and parsing was proposed in (Przepiórkowski, 2007). This paper presents a revised version of the formalism and a simple implementation of a parser understanding rules written according to it. The input to the rules is a tokenised and morphosyntactically annotated XML text. The output contains disambiguation annotation and two new levels of constructions: syntactic words and syntactic groups.

2 The Formalism

2.1 Terminology

In the remainder of this paper we call the smallest interpreted unit, i.e., a sequence of characters together with their morphosyntactic interpretations (lemma, grammatical class, grammatical categories) a segment. A syntactic word is a non-empty sequence of segments and/or syntactic words. Syntactic words are named entities, analytical forms, or any other sequences of tokens which, from the syntactic point of view, behave as single words. Just as basic words, they may have a number of morphosyntactic interpretations. By a token we will understand a segment or a syntactic word. A syntactic group (in short: group) is a non-empty sequence of tokens and/or syntactic groups. Each group is identified by its syntactic head and semantic head, which have to be tokens. Finally, a syntactic entity is a token or a syntactic group; it follows that syntactic groups may be defined as a non-empty sequence of entities.
2.2 The Basic Format
Each rule consists of up to 4 parts: Match describes the sequence of syntactic entities to find; Left and Right — restrictions on the context; Actions — a sequence of morphological and syntactic actions to be taken on the matching entities.

For example:

**Left:**
**Match:** [pos~"prep"] [base~"co\|kto"]

**Right:**
**Actions:**
unify(case,1,2);

\[\text{group(PG,1,2)}\]

means:

- find a sequence of two tokens such that the first token is an unambiguous preposition ([pos~"prep"]), and the second token is a possible form of the lexeme CO 'what' or KTO 'who' ([base~"co\|kto"]),
- if there exist interpretations of these two tokens with the same value of case, reject all interpretations of these two tokens which do not agree in case (cf. unify(case,1,2));
- if the above unification did not fail, mark thus identified sequence as a syntactic group (group) of type PG (prepositional group), whose syntactic head is the first token (1) and whose semantic head is the second token (2; cf. group(PG,1,2)).

Left and Right parts of a rule may be empty; in such a case the part may be omitted.

2.3 Left, Match and Right
The contents of parts Left, Match and Right have the same syntax and semantics. Each of them may contain a sequence of the following specifications:

- token specification, e.g., [pos~"prep"] or [base~"co\|kto"]; these specifications adhere to segment specifications of the Poliqarp (Janus and Przepiórkowski, 2006) corpus search engine; in particular there is a distinction between certain and uncertain information — a specification like [pos~"subst"] says that all morphosyntactic interpretations of a given token are nominal (substantive), while [pos~"subj"] means that there exists a nominal interpretation of a given token;
- group specification, extending the Poliqarp query as proposed in (Przepiórkowski, 2007), e.g., [semh=[pos~"subj"]] specifies a syntactic group whose semantic head is a token whose all interpretations are nominal;
- one of the following specifications:
  - ns: no space,
  - sb: sentence beginning,
  - se: sentence end;
- an alternative of such sequences in parentheses.

Additionally, each such specification may be modified with one of the three standard regular expression quantifiers: ?, *, and +.

An example of a possible value of Left, Match or Right might be:

[pos~"adv"] ([pos~"prep"] [pos~"subj"] ns? [pos~"interp"]? se | [synh=[pos~"prep"]])

2.4 Actions
The Actions part contains a sequence of morphological and syntactic actions to be taken when a matching sequence of syntactic entities is found. While morphological actions delete some interpretations of specified tokens, syntactic actions group entities into syntactic words or syntactic groups. The actions may also include conditions that must be satisfied in order for other actions to take place, for example case or gender agreement between tokens.

The actions may refer to entities matched by the specifications in Left, Match and Right by numbers. These specifications are numbered from 1, counting from the first specification in Left to the last specification in Right. For example, in the following rule, there should be case agreement between the adjective specified in the left context and the adjective and the noun specified in the right context (cf. unify(case,1,4,5)), as well as case agreement (possibly of a different case) between the adjective and noun in the match (cf. unify(case,2,3)).

**Left:**  
[pos~"adj"]

**Match:** [pos~"adj"] [pos~"subj"]

while [pos~"subj"] means that there exists a nominal interpretation of a given token;
The exact repertoire of actions still evolves, but the most frequent are:

- **agree**(<cat>,...,<tok>,...) - check if the grammatical categories (<cat>,...) of entities specified by subsequent numbers (<tok>,...) agree;
- **unify**(<cat>,...,<tok>,...) - as above, plus delete interpretations that do not agree;
- **delete**(<cond>,<tok>,...) - delete all interpretations of specified tokens matching the specified condition (for example case~"gen|acc")
- **leave**(<cond>,<tok>,...) - leave only the interpretations matching the specified condition;
- **nword**(<tag>,<base>) - create a new syntactic word with given tag and base form;
- **mword**(<tag>,<tok>) - create a new syntactic word by copying and appropriately modifying all interpretations of the token specified by number;
- **group**(<type>,<synh>,<semh>) - create a new syntactic group with syntactic head and semantic head specified by numbers.

The actions agree and unify take a variable number of arguments: the initial arguments, such as case or gender, specify the grammatical categories that should simultaneously agree, so the condition agree(case,1,2) is properly stronger than the sequence of conditions: agree(case,1,2), agree(gender,1,2). Subsequent arguments of agree are natural numbers referring to entity specifications that should be taken into account when checking agreement.

A reference to entity specification refers to all entities matched by that specification, so, e.g., in case 1 refers to specification [pos~adj]*, unify(case,1) means that all adjectives matched by that specification must be rid of all interpretations whose case is not shared by all these adjectives.

When a reference refers to a syntactic group, the action is performed on the syntactic head of that group. For example, assuming that the following rule finds a sequence of a nominal segment, a multi-segment syntactic word and a nominal group, the action unify(case,1) will result in the unification of case values of the first segment, the syntactic word as a whole and the syntactic head of the group.

- **match**: ([pos~"verb"] | ([pos~"noun"] [case~"gen|acc"]))
- **action**: unify(case,1)

The only exception to this rule is the semantic head parameter in the group action; when it references a syntactic group, the semantic, not syntactic, head is inherited.

For mword and nword actions we assume that the orthographic form of the created syntactic word is always a simple concatenation of all orthographic forms of all tokens immediately contained in that syntactic word, taking into account information about space or its lack between consecutive tokens.

The mword action is used to copy and possibly modify all interpretations of the specified token. For example, a rule identifying negated verbs, such as the rule below, may require that the interpretations of the whole syntactic word be the same as the interpretations of the verbal segment, but with neg added to each interpretation.

- **match**: ([pos~"verb"] | [case~"acc"])
- **action**: leave(pos~"qub",2); mword(neg,3)

The nword action creates a syntactic word with a new interpretation and a new base form (lemma). For example, the rule below will create, for a sequence like mimo tego, że or Mimo że ‘in spite of, despite’, a syntactic word with the base form MIMO ŻE and the conjunctive interpretation.

- **match**: ([orth~"Mmimo"] [orth~"to|tego"] (ns [orth~","])? [orth~"że"])?
- **action**: leave(pos~"prep",1);
The group(<type>,<synh>,<semh>) action creates a new syntactic group, where <type> is the categorial type of the group (e.g., PG), while <synh> and <semh> are references to appropriate token specifications in the Match part. For example, the following rule may be used to create a numeral group, syntactically headed by the numeral and semantically headed by the noun:

Left: [pos~"prep"]
Match: [pos~"num"][pos~"adj"]*
   [pos~"subst"]
Actions: group(NumG,2,4)

Of course, the rules should be constructed in such a way that references <synh> and <semh> refer to specifications of single entities, e.g., ([pos~"subst"])|[synh=[pos~"subst"]) but not [case~"nom"]+

3 The Implementation

3.1 Objectives

The goal of the implementation was a combined partial parser and tagger that would be reasonably fast, but at the same time easy to modify and maintain. At the time of designing and implementing the parser, neither the set of rules, nor the specific repertoire of possible actions within rules was known, hence, the flexibility and modifiability of the design was a key issue.

3.2 Input and Output

The parser currently takes as input the version of the XML Corpus Encoding Standard (Ide et al., 2000) assumed in the IPI PAN Corpus of Polish (korpus.pl). The tagset is configurable, therefore the tool can be possibly used for other languages as well.

Rules may modify the input in one of two ways. Morphological actions may delete certain interpretations of certain tokens; this fact is marked by the attribute disamb="0" added to <lex> elements representing these interpretations. On the other hand, syntactic actions modify the input by adding <syntok> and <group> elements, marking syntactic words and groups.

3.3 Algorithm Overview

During the initialisation phase, the parser loads the external tagset specification and the ruleset, and converts the latter to a set of compiled regular expressions and actions. Then input files are parsed one by one (for each input file a corresponding output file containing parsing results is created). To reduce memory usage, the parsing is done by chunks defined in the input files, such as sentences or paragraphs. In the remainder of the paper we assume the chunks are sentences.

During the parsing, a sentence has dual representation:

1. object-oriented syntactic entity tree, used for easy manipulation of entities (for example disabling certain interpretations or creating new syntactic words) and preserving all necessary information to generate the final output;

2. compact string for quick regexp matching, containing only the informations important for these rules which have not been applied yet.

The entity tree is initialised as a flat (one level deep) tree with all leaves (segments and possibly special entities, like no space, sentence beginning, sentence end) connected directly to the root. Application of a syntactic action means inserting a new node (syntacting word or group) to the tree, between the root and a few of the existing nodes. As the parsing processes, the tree changes its shape: it becomes deeper and narrower.

The string representations is consistently updated to always represent the top level of the tree (the children of the root). Therefore, the searched string’s length tends to decrease with every action applied (as opposed to increasing in a naïve implementation, with single representation and syntactic / disambiguation markup added). This is not a strictly monotonous process, as creating new syntactic entities containing only one segment may temporarily increase the length, but the increase is offset with the next rule applied to this entity (and generally the point of parsing is to eventually find groups longer than one segment).

Morphological actions do not change the shape of the tree, but also reduce the string representation
length by deleting from the string certain interpreta-
tions. The interpretations are preserved in the tree to
produce the final output, but are not interesting for
further stages of parsing.

3.4 Representation of Sentence
The string representation is a compromise between
XML and binary representation, designed for easy,
fast and precise matching, with the use of existing
regular expression libraries.

The representation describes the top level of the
current state of the sentence tree, including only the
informations that may be used by rule matching. For
each child of the tree root, the following informations
are preserved in the string: type (token / group
/ special) and identifier (allowing to find the entity
in the tree in case an action should be applied to it).
The further part of the string depends on the type —
for token it is orthografic forms and a list of interpre-
tations; for group — number of heads of the group
and lists of interpretations of syntactic and semantic
head.

Every interpretation consists of a base form and
and a morphosyntactic tag (part of speech, case, gender,
nume, degree, etc.). Because the tagset used in the
IPI PAN Corpus is intended to be human readable,
the morphosyntactic tag is fairly descriptive (long
values) and, on the other hand, compact (may have
many parts odmmitted, for example when the category
is not applicable to the given part of speech). To
make pattern matching easier, the tag is converted to
a string of fixed width. In the string, each character
corresponds to one morphological category from the
tagset (first part of speech, then number, case,
gender etc.) as for example in the Czech positional
tag system (Hajič and Hladká, 1997). The characters
— upper- and lowercase letters, or 0 (zero) for
categories non-applicable for a given part of speech
— are assigned automatically, on the basis of the ex-
ternal tagset definition read at initialisation. A few
examples are presented in table 1.

3.5 Rule Matching
The conversion from the Left, Match and Right
parts of the rule to a regular expression over the
string representation is fairly straightforward. Two
exceptions — regular expressions as morphosyntac-
tic category values and the distinction between ex-
istential and universal quantification over interpreta-
tions — will be described in more detail below.

First, the rule might be looking for a token
whose grammatical category is described by a reg-
ular expression. For example, [gender~"m."]
should match human masculine (m1), animate mas-
culine (m2), and inanimate masculine (m3) to-
kens; [pos~"ppron[123]+|siebie"] should
match various pronouns; [pos!~"num.*"]
should match all segments except for main and col-
ective numerals; etc. Because morphosyntactic tags
are converted to fixed length representations, the
regular expressions also have to be converted before
compilation.

To this end, the regular expression is matched
against all possible values of the given category.
Since, after conversion, every value is represented
as a single character, the resulting regexp can use
square brackets to represent the range of possible
values.

The conversion can be done only for attributes
with values from a well-defined, finite set. Since
we do not want to assume that we know all the text
to parse before compiling rules, we assume that the
dictionary is infinite (this is different from Poliqarp,
where dictionary is calculated during compilation of
corpus to binary form). The assumption makes it
difficult to convert requirements with negated orth
or base (for example [orth!~"[Nn]ie"]).

Table 1: Examples of tag conversion between human
readable and inner positional tagset.

| IPI PAN tag                  | fixed length tag |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| adj:pl:acc:f:sup             | UBDD0C0000000    |
| conj                         | B0000000000000   |
| fin:pl:sec:imperf            | bB00B0A0000000   |

As for now, such requirements are not included in the
compiled regular expression, but instead handled as
an extra condition in the Action part.

Another issue that has to be taken into careful
consideration is the distinction between certain and
uncertain information. A segment may have many
interpretations and sometimes a rule may apply only
when all the interpretations meet the specified con-
dition (for example [pos~"subst"]), while in
other cases one matching interpretation should be
enough to trigger the rule (\([\text{pos~"subst"}]\)). The
aforementioned requirements translate respectively
to the following regular expressions:¹

- \((<\text{N}[^<<>]+>)+\)
- \((<[<<>]+>)(<\text{N}[^<<>]+>)(<[<<>]+>)*\)

Of course, a combination of existential and universal
requirements is a valid requirement as well, for ex-
ample: \([\text{pos~"subst" case~"gen|acc"}]\)
(all interpretations noun, at least one of them in gen-
itive or accusative case) should translate to:

\((<\text{N}[^<<>]+>)(<\text{N}[^<><BD>][<<>]+>)(<[<<>]+>)*\)

### 3.6 Actions

When a match is found, the parser runs a sequence
of actions connected with the given rule, described
in 2.4. Each action may be condition, morphologi-
ical action, syntactic action or a combination of the
above (for example unify is both a condition and a
morphological action). The parser executes the se-
quenece until it encounters an action which evaluates
to false (for example, unification of cases fails).

The actions affect both the tree and the string rep-
resentation of the parsed sentence. The tree is up-
dated instantly (cost of update is constant or linear
to match length), but the string update (cost linear to
sentence length) is delayed until it is really needed
(at most once per rule).

### 4 Conclusion and Future Work

Although morphosyntactic disambiguation rules
and partial parsing rules often encode the same lin-
guistic knowledge, we are not aware of any partial
(or shallow) parsing systems accepting morphosyn-
tactically ambiguous input and disambiguating it
with the same rules that are used for parsing. This
paper presents a formalism and a working prototype
of a tool implementing simultaneous rule-based dis-
ambiguation and partial parsing.

Unlike other partial parsers, the tool does not ex-
pect a fully disambiguated input. The simplicity
of the formalism and its implementation makes it
possible to integrate a morphological analyser into

¹< and > were chosen as convenient separators of interpre-
tations and entities, because they should not happen in the input
data (they have to be escaped in XML).

On the other hand, the rule syntax can be extended
to take advantage of the metadata present in the cor-
pus (for example: style, media, or date of publish-
ing). Many rules, both morphological and syntactic,
may be applicable only to specific kinds of texts —
for example archaic or modern, official or common.

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