Fruit flies like a banana : Parsing multiword constructions with *DepVis*

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December 14th, 2018

outline

multiword expressions (MWEs)

- Words in a text corpus include features and information
- Words can be broadly divided into two categories

multiword expressions (MWEs)

- "With profound gratitude and great humility, I accept your nomination for the presidency of the United States."(Barack Obama's presidential speeches)

multiword expressions (MWEs)

minimal working definition

- a string of 2+ lexemes
- idiomatic in some respect

MWEs are frequent

reference	share of MWEs	corpus
Sag et al. (2002)	41%	WordNet 1.7
Graça Krieger and Finatto (2004)	70%	specialized corpus
Ramisch (2009)	50%-80%	scientific biomedical abstracts
Ramisch et al. (2013)	51.4% (nouns) 25.5% (verbs)	English WordNet

multiword expressions (MWEs)

A vast inventory Sag et al. (2002)'s pain-in-the-neck typology

institutionalized phrases and clichés

(1) love conquers all

idioms

(2) sweep under the rug

fixed phrases

(3) by and large

compounds

(4) frequent-flyer program

verb-particle constructions

(5) eat/look/write up

light verbs

(6) a. have a drink/?an eat
b. make/*do a mistake

named entities

(7) Oakland A's, Oakland, the A's

lexical collocations

(8) a. telephone box/booth/*cabin
b. emotional baggage/*luggage

etc.

MWEs in linguistics

language acquisition

computational simulations of acquisition models

- Joyce and Srdanović (2008)
- Rapp (2008)

studies on specific MWEs

- verb-particle constructions (Villavicencio et al. 2012)
- nominal compounds (Devereux and Costello 2012)
- light-verb constructions (Nematzadeh et al. 2013)
- multiword terms (Lavagnino and Park 2010)

MWEs in linguistics

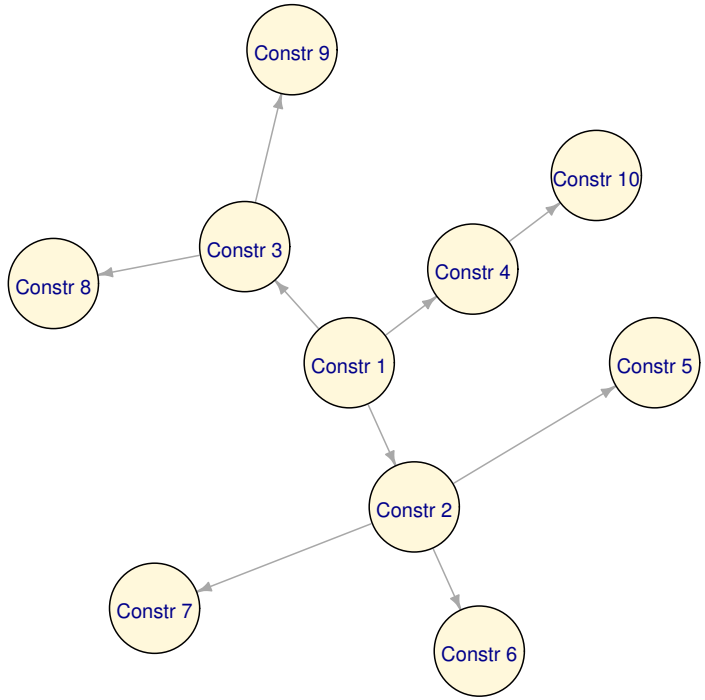
generative linguistics & CxG

- "phrasal lexical items" (i.e. "lexical items larger than X^0") should be part of the lexicon (Jackendoff 1997, chapter 7)
- MWEs are part of the 'constructicon' (Goldberg 2006, p. 64)

MWEs in GxC

the constructicon

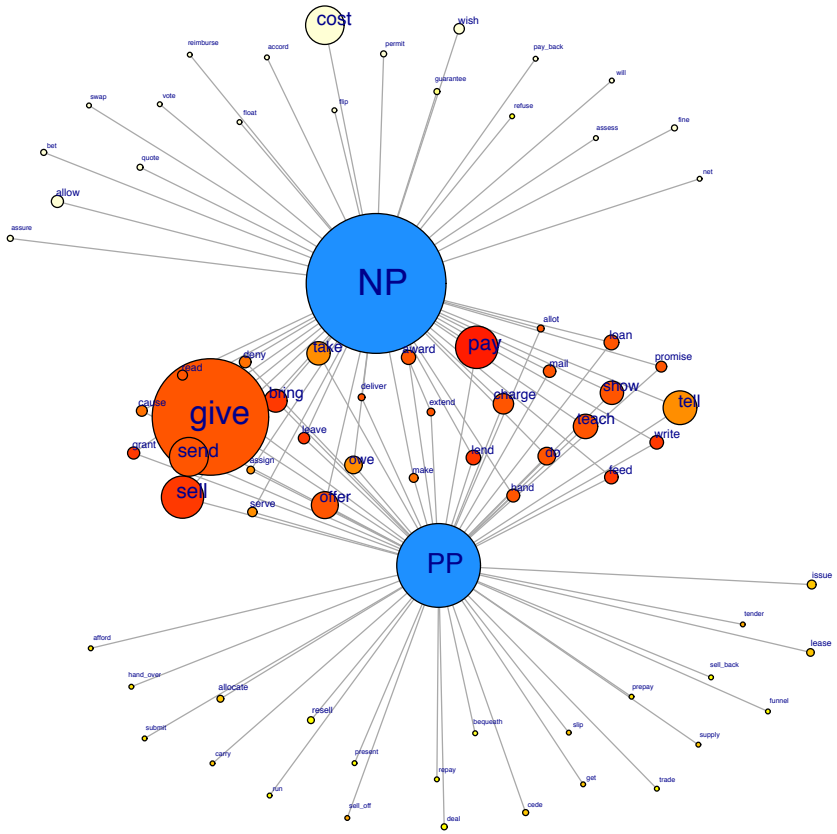
Tenet 7. The totality of our knowledge of language is captured by a network of constructions a 'construct-i-con'. (Goldberg 2003)



MWEs in GxC

the constructicon

An undirected graph based on corpus data (after Bresnan et al. 2007) and the `languageR` dataset



the dative alternation

MWEs in GxC

the constructicon

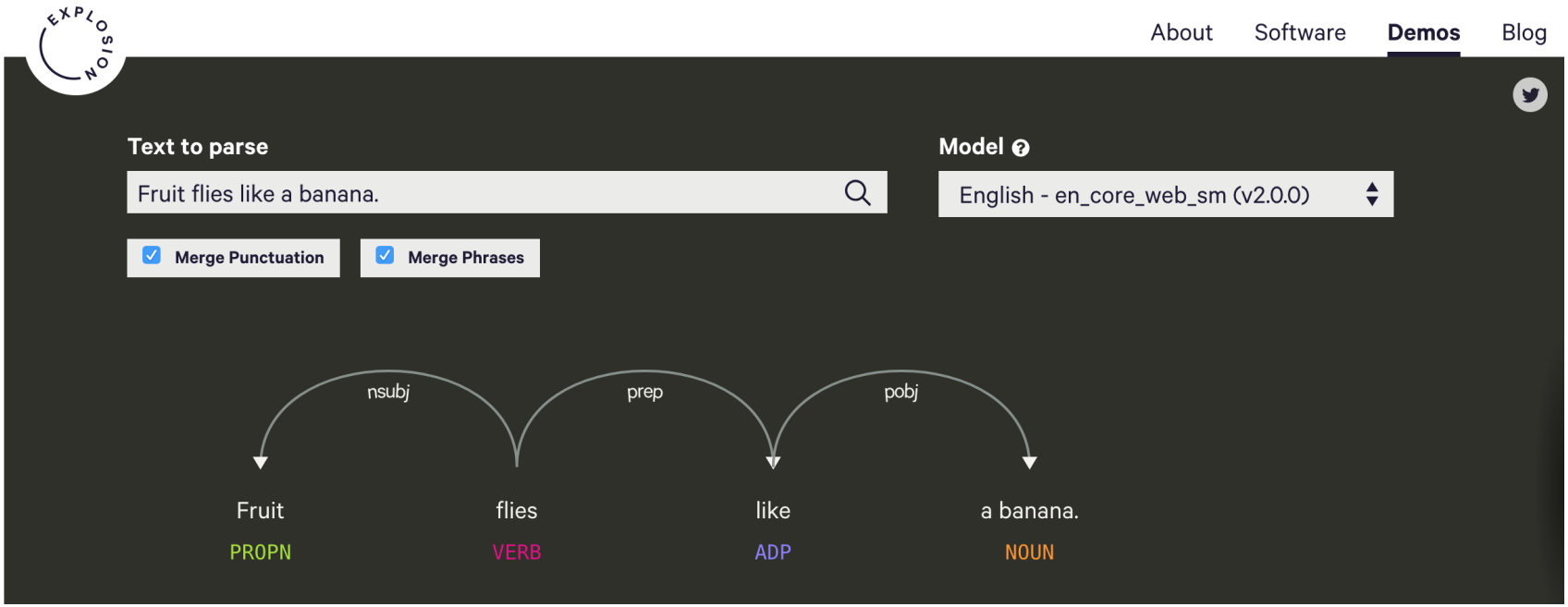
problems

- ambiguity
- polysemy
- homonymy
- long-distance dependencies
- etc.

Most, if not all the issues listed in Sag et al. (2002) are still unresolved today

When things go surprisingly wrong

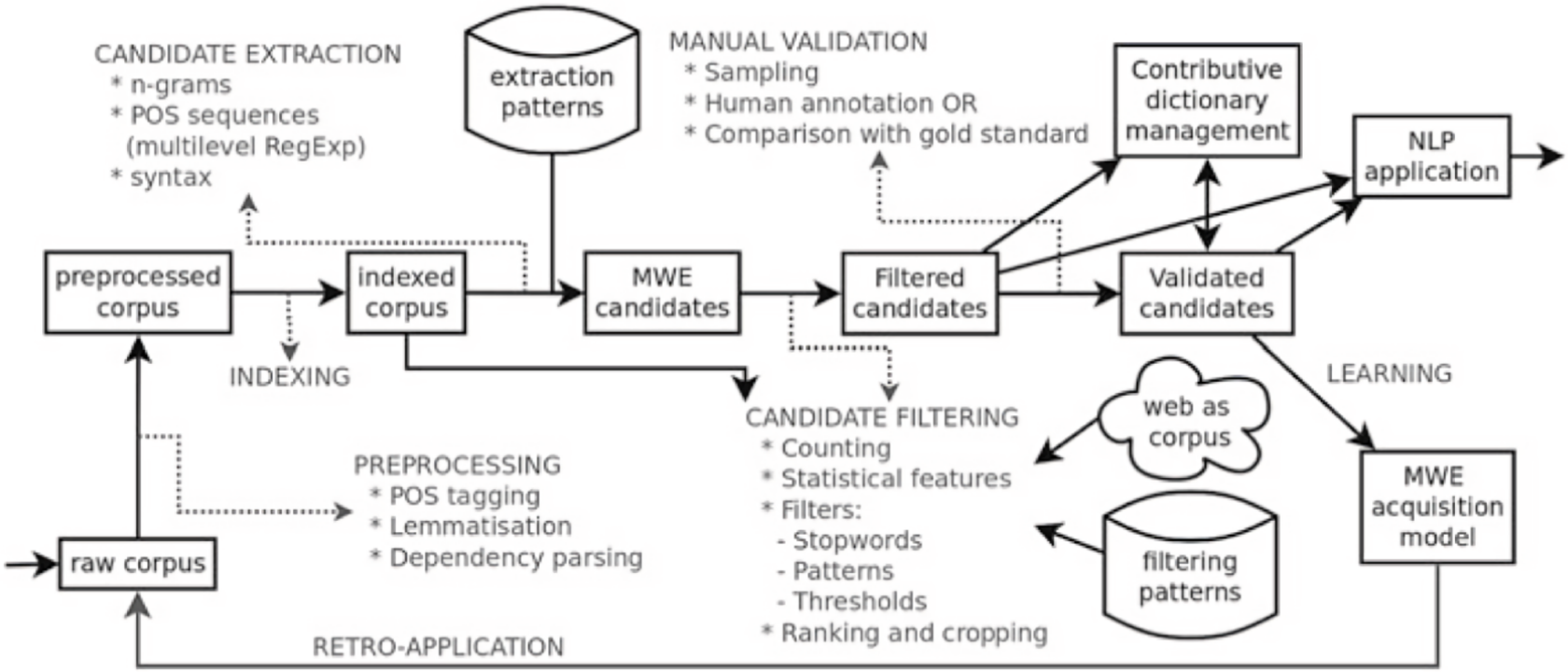
AI



displaCy (`https://demos.explosion.ai/displacy/`)

previous work

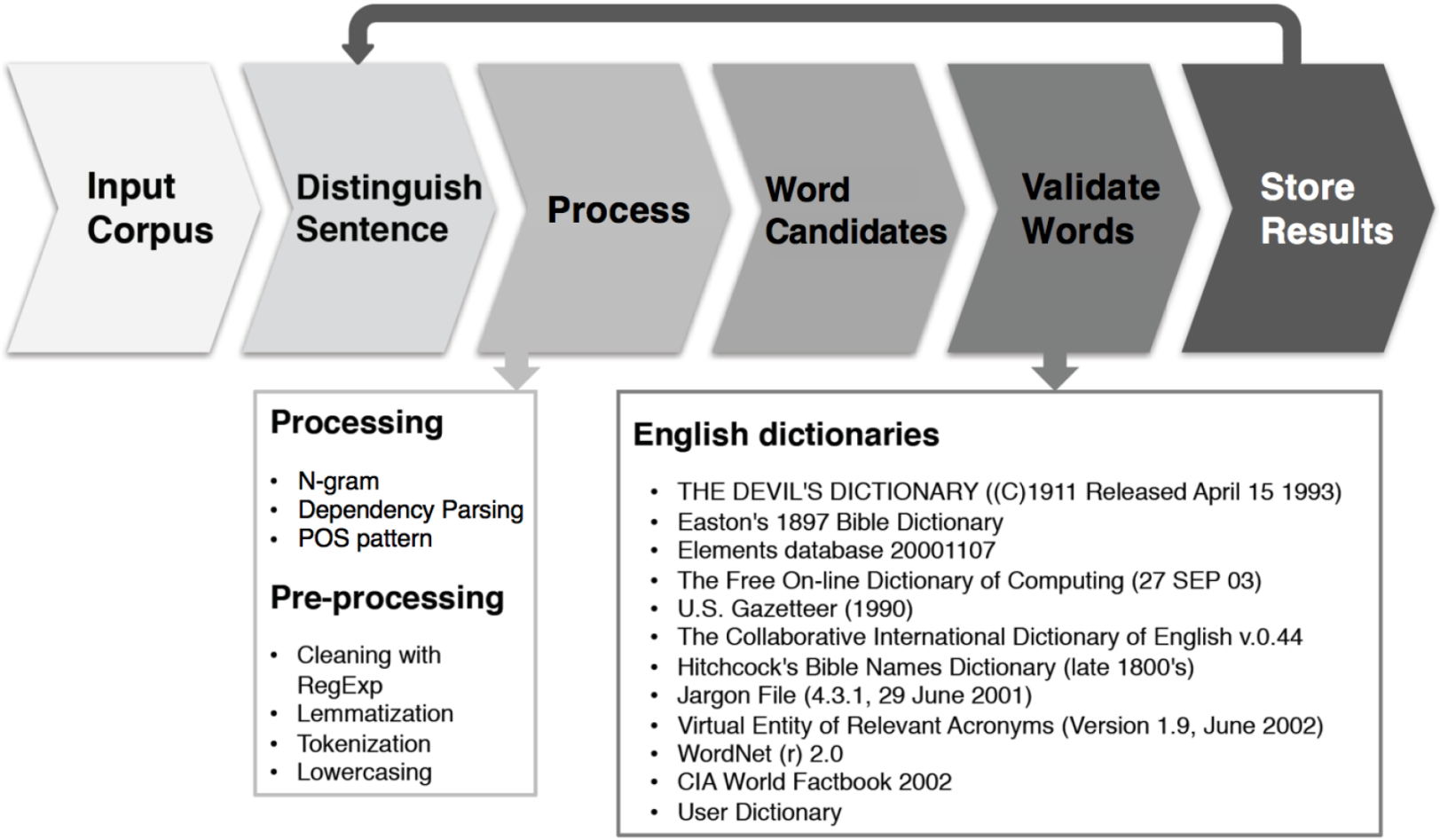
mwetoolkit (Ramisch 2014)



Framework for MWE extraction with *mwetoolkit*

data processing

overview

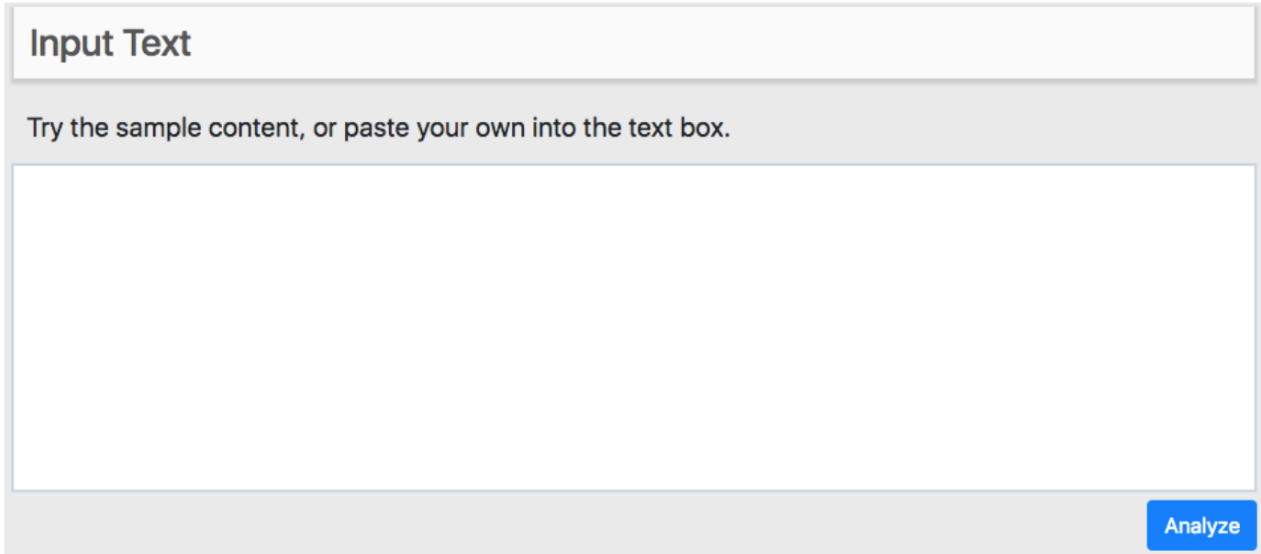


data processing

step 1

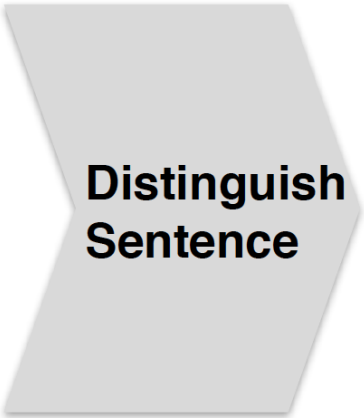
Input Corpus

✓ **Interface of Input text**



data processing

step 2



✓ **MongoDB & JAVA**

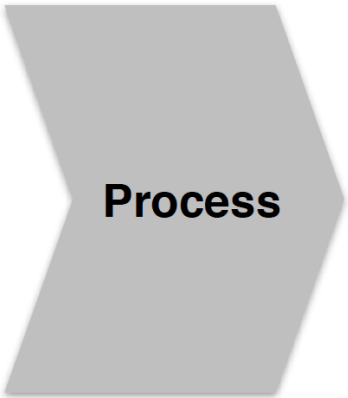
```
String MongoDB_IP = "127.0.0.1";
int MongoDB_PORT = 27017;
String DB_NAME = "MWE_DATA";

try{
    MongoClient mongoClient = new MongoClient(new ServerAddress(MongoDB_IP, MongoDB_PORT));
    System.out.println("Success Connection!");
```

✓ **Out Put**

```
I don't have 'Fruit flies like a banana.' sentence !
 Let's analyze it !
```

data processing

step 3



✓ **N-gram**

N-gram method is a contiguous sequence of ***N*** items from a given sequence of text.

✓ **Dependency Parsing**

Dependency parser can provide a simple description of the grammatical relationships in a sentence.

✓ **POS pattern**

The POS pattern is a Boolean value that indicates whether the expressions used in the sentence has the same part of speech pattern as the canonical form.

data processing

step 4

- ✓ **N-gram**

Words Candidates

“Shall I wake him up?”

Unigram : Shall, I, wake, him, up.

Bigram : Shall I, I wake, wake him, him up.

Trigram : Shall I wake, I wake him, wake him up.

```
The List of 1-gram Result :

wake,1
shall,1
i,1
up,1
him,1

The List of 2-gram Result :

shall i,1
i wake,1
wake him,1
him up,1

The List of 3-gram Result :

wake him up,1
shall i wake,1
i wake him,1
```

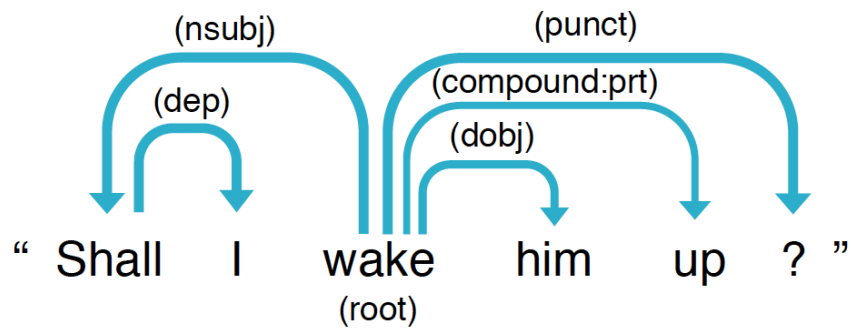
data processing

step 4

✓ **Dependency parser**

Words Candidates

“Shall I wake him up?”




```
Result of dependency graph below

dependency graph:
-> wake/VBP (root)
  -> Shall/NNP (nsubj)
    -> I/PRP (dep)
  -> him/PRP (dobj)
  -> up/RP (compound:prt)
  -> ?/. (punct)
```

```
Result of multiword candidates

wake Shall
Shall I
wake Shall I
wake him
wake up
wake ?
```

data processing

step 4

Words Candidates

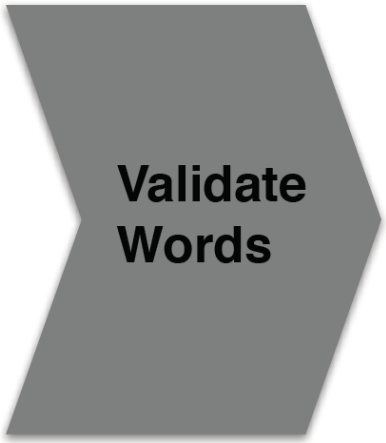
✓ **POS(Part Of Speech)**

“	Shall	I	wake	him	up	?	”
	(verb)	(pron)	(verb)	(pron)	(part)	(punc)	

```
Result of POS_pattern below

target_sentence : Shall I wake him up ?
target_pos_sentence : NNP PRP VBP PRP RP .

MWE Candidates From PRP VBP
1. I wake

MWE Candidates From PRP VBP PRP
1. I wake him
```

data processing

step 5



✓ **English Dictionaries**

English dictionaries

- THE DEVIL'S DICTIONARY ((C)1911 Released April 15 1993)
- Easton's 1897 Bible Dictionary
- Elements database 20001107
- The Free On-line Dictionary of Computing (27 SEP 03)
- U.S. Gazetteer (1990)
- The Collaborative International Dictionary of English v.0.44
- Hitchcock's Bible Names Dictionary (late 1800's)
- Jargon File (4.3.1, 29 June 2001)
- Virtual Entity of Relevant Acronyms (Version 1.9, June 2002)
- WordNet (r) 2.0
- CIA World Factbook 2002
- User Dictionary

API : http://services.aonaware.com/DictService/

data processing

step 6

Store Results

- ✓ **Data Base : MongoDB & JAVA**
  - ✓ **Sentence Collection**

```
ry" , "this" , "soup" , "?"] , "Lexeme_POS" : [ "WRB" , "VBP" , "R
 "sentence" : "I love my wife and dog." , "word" : [ "love" , "and
."] , "Lexeme_POS" : [ "LS" , "NN" , "PRP$" , "NN" , "CC" , "NN" ,
 "sentence" : "Do you have any telephone booth or telephone box?"
```

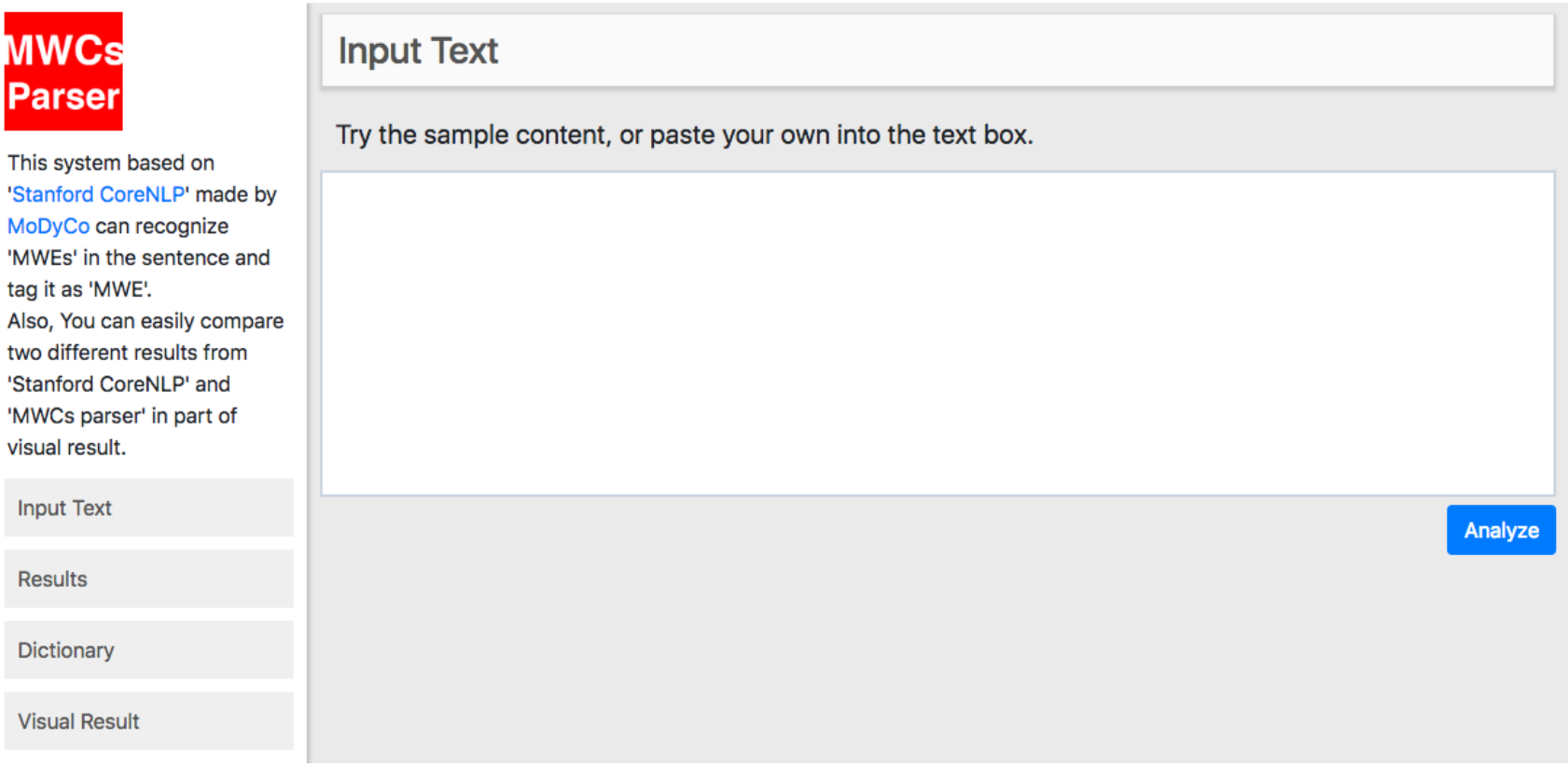
  - ✓ **Dictionary Collection**

```
{ "_id" : { "$oid" : "59c0475c684501046de65ebc"} , "word" : "daddy"
  derived from baby\ntalk [syn: dad, dada, pa, papa, pappa, pater, po
{ "_id" : { "$oid" : "59c0478c5bd7c845b2acdc66"} , "word" : "love" ,
  April 15 1993):\n\n LOVE, n.  A temporary insanity curable by marri
```

  - ✓ **Stopwords Collection**

```
2c43684501046de65eaf"} , "stopword" : "i do"}
2c43684501046de65eb0"} , "stopword" : "man is"}
2c43684501046de65eb1"} , "stopword" : "shall i"}
```

MWCs parser



Video link (`https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BddJ4kHDkxU`)

an ambiguous sentence

DepVis link (`http://stat34.github.io/DepVis/`)

conclusion and perspectives

- MWCs parser is a syntactic parser taking MWCs into account which helps analyzing ambiguous sentences accurately
- MWCs parser can be improved collaboratively – access to the user dictionary + patterns database
- DepVis makes it possible to visualize MWCs both as (atomic) units (single POS in the sentence) AND as phrases (showing their internal syntactic structures)
- storing more sentences will improve the speed of the algorithm.
- storing more MWEs will allow the algorithm to recognize more MWEs.