

Site Update: University of Washington

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DELPH-IN Summit, 2 July 2010, Paris

Outline

1 Come and stay a while. . .

2 Development of analyses

3 Evaluation

4 Extensions

5 Visibility

Come and stay a while. . .

The Grammar Matrix Customization System is evolving from a place to download something to a place to stay and work

- More phenomena available through libraries
- → it takes longer to input analyses
- → more options to experiment with

Come and stay a while. . .

- Test by generation (Bender et al. 2010, ACL demo)
- Work in progress: Allowing users more flexibility in defining type hierarchies
 - Lexical entry and lexical rule types
 - Cross-classification
 - Fewer redundant constraints

The longer users stay, the bigger the grammars

Size of customized grammars (Ling 567, 2010)

Language	Family	Lg-specific types	Matrix+head types	Lex rules	Phrasal rules	Choices
ERG	Germanic	3654	N/A	71	226	N/A
Breton	Celtic	220	413+510	57	49	1692
Cherokee	Iroquoian	182	413+510	95	27	985
French	Romance	137	413+510	29	22	740
Jamamadí	Arauan	188	413+510	87	11	1151
Lushootseed	Salish	95	413+510	20	8	391
Nishnaabemwin	Algonquian	289	413+510	124	50	1754
Pashto	Iranian	234	413+510	86	19	1839
Pali	Indo-Aryan	237	413+510	92	55	1310
Russian	Slavic	190	413+510	56	35	993
Shona	Bantu	136	413+510	51	9	591
Vietnamese	Austro-Asiatic	105	413+510	2	26	362
Average		182.9	413+510	63.5	28.3	1073.5

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Development of analyses

- Improvements to morphotactics (see Mike's talk and Goodman and Bender 2010 at MFG)
- Argument optionality (Saleem and Bender 2010, COLING)
- Information structure (see Emily and Sanghoun's talks on Tuesday)
- Improvements to word order (see Antske's talk later today)
- And more to come. . .

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Evaluation

Current evaluation focus

How well do the analyses encoded in the core grammar + libraries scale across typologically and genetically diverse natural languages?

- Chose seven languages from seven different language families
- Created test suites
 - based on descriptive grammars
 - covering just those phenomena purported to be covered in the libraries
- Once test suites were frozen, created choices files based on descriptive grammars and test suites

The Map



(Created with Google Maps, using KML data from WALS Haspelmath et al. 2008.)

The Numbers

Language	Coverage		Overgeneration	Spurious ambiguity	Average readings
	raw	treebanked			
Abkhaz	100%	94.4%	0%	2.8%	1.08
Chemehuevi	82.8%	75.9%	0%	3.4%	1.04
Hausa	42.1%	36.8%	6.7%	5.3%	1.31
Jingulu	100%	100%	0%	46.7%	2.00
Malayalam	89.7%	87.2%	2.8%	2.8%	1.09
Nkore-Kiga	78.6%	78.6%	11.5%	0%	1.00
West Greenlandic	93.9%	93.9%	0%	0%	1.00

Qualitative evaluation

Phenomenon	abk	hau	jig	kal	mal	nyn	ute
Negation	+	-	+	+	+	+	+/-
Yes-No Questions	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
Word Order	-	+/-	+	+	+	-	-
N/NP Coordination	+/-	+/-		-	+/-	+/-	+
S Coordination			+	-	-	+	+
V/VP Coordination		+/-			-	-	-
Determiners/definiteness	-	-			+		
Tense/Aspect	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	+
Auxiliaries		+/-	+			+	
Morphology	+	+	+/-	+	+	+	+/-
Case			+	+	+/-		+
Verb Subject Agreement	+	+	+	+		+	+
Verb Object Agreement	+		+	+		+	+
Person	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Number	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/-
Gender	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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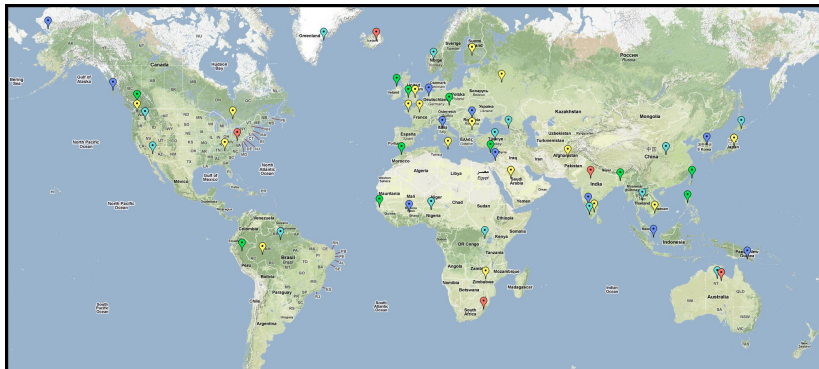
Matrix-ODIN Mash-up (MOM)

- The ODIN project is collecting IGT from pdfs published on the web (Lewis, 2006).
- Fei Xia and colleagues (e.g., Lewis and Xia 2008) have begun automatically creating typological profiles of languages based on this data.
- Could we get information rich enough to automatically fillout the Matrix customization system's questionnaire?
- Initial steps: Extracting verbal morphology 'choices' (David Wax, MA student)

Translation mismatches

- Big picture goal: MT for many language pairs built on customized Matrix grammars and PanLex (Mausam et al., 2009)
- To what extent can we use simple pred-to-pred mapping for transfer rules? (Nygaard et al., 2006)
- Measuring and classifying translation divergence (Dorr, 1994) across a sample of translation pairs in PanLex (Francesca Gola's MA thesis)

Just for fun: Customized languages map



Map image courtesy of Google Maps, location data courtesy of WALS (Haspelmath et al., 2008).

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Visibility

- All three major NLP explicitly included grammar engineering this year.
- We made a point of doing our part to show that grammar engineering merits such attention.
 - With some success! (Drellishak, 2010; Bender et al., 2010; Saleem and Bender, 2010)
- Also, tutorials: LREC, HPSG

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