

Autogramm: Simultaneous development of treebanks and corpus-driven grammars

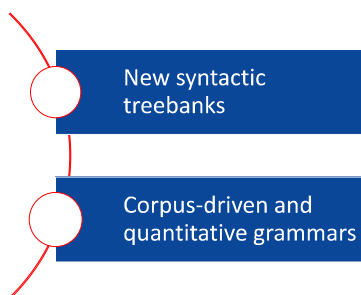
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INTRODUCTION

AUTOGRAMM IS AN ONGOING RESEARCH PROJECT THAT AIMS TO CONTRIBUTE TO LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION AND THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS, FROM A CROSS-LINGUISTIC AND QUANTITATIVE PERSPECTIVE.

Cross-linguistic studies **require high-quality, diverse, and comparable corpora** that are rich enough to extract precise grammatical observations to enable contrastive and typological studies.

Autogramm addresses these issues by developing simultaneously:



The project brings together a **heterogenous team** of field linguists, typologists, corpus annotation and formal grammar specialists, and NLP experts.

PROCESSING PIPELINE

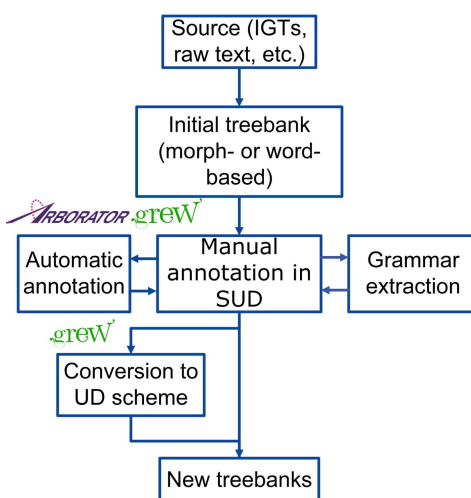
1. Transform the source (usually interlinear glosses) into a **pre-treebank**.
2. **Syntactic annotation** can be done at the level of words or morphs
3. We use ArboratorGrew's bootstrapping system for **automatic annotation**
4. In parallel, we build **quantitative and corpus-driven grammars**



Better suited for extracting **surface rules**, especially **word order rules**.



SUD <-> UD conversion favors **treebank homogenization** and **error mining**.



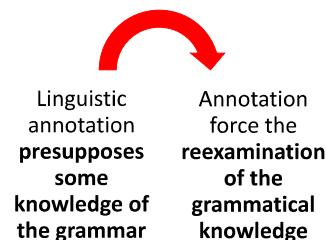
Treebanks for **Beja** and **Zaar** are already in UD database

NEW TREEBANKS

MORE THAN 15 TREEBANKS ARE UNDER DEVELOPMENT

- Amdo Tibetan (Sinotibetan)
- Arabic dialects (Moroccan, Egyptian, Tunisian; Semitic)
- Bambara (Manding)
- Breton (Indo-European)
- Gbaya (Ubanguian)
- Haitian (Creole)
- Hausa (Chadic)
- Salar (Turkic)
- Sungwadia (Austronesian)
- Tuwari (Papua)
- Vietnamese (Austroasiatic)
- Yali (Papua)
- Ye'kwana (Carib)
- Etc.

GRAMMAR EXTRACTION



Their simultaneous development could help to **reduce working time** and **improve the quality** of both resources

CORPUS-DRIVEN GRAMMARS

Quantitative information

- Frequency and other continuous measures

Observations ranked by relevance

- To understand the importance of each properties extracted

Variable fine-grained descriptions

- Grammars of different sizes
- Information encoded at different levels

Combinatorial explosion
Incongruent results due to annotation
Unbalanced samples

QUANTITATIVE TYPOLOGY

Compare these quantitative grammatical observations across languages and corpora

- To know exactly what makes one language different from another
- To calculate the degree to which the same observation differs between languages



Typological database

abstract

