

Word Segmentation in Universal Dependencies

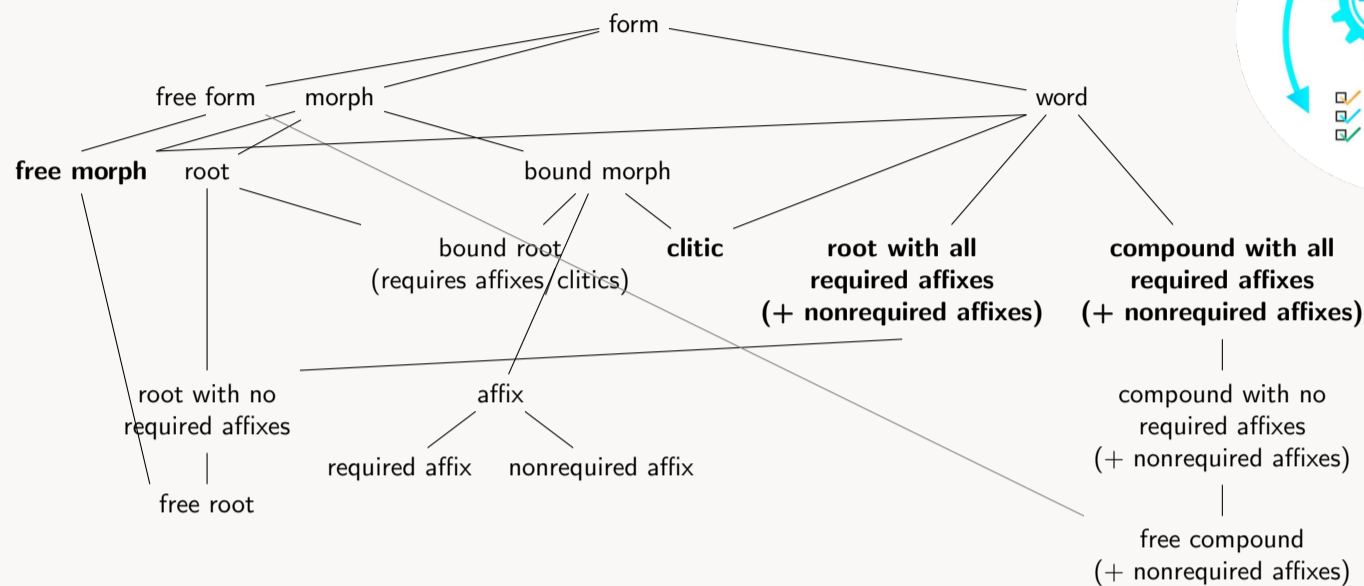
Introduction

- ▶ Notion of “word” central to UD but hard to define
- ▶ Are UD treebanks consistent wrt. this? Used Martin Haspelmath’s paper *Defining the Word* as a point of comparison

Tokens and Words in UD

- es «¡Vámonos al mar!», exclamó Juan. (untokenized)
- es « ¡ Vámonos al mar ! » , exclamó Juan . (tokens)
- es « ¡ Vamos nos a el mar ! » , exclamó Juan . (words)

Haspelmath’s Terminology



- ▶ nodes in bold are **words** in Haspelmath’s terminology

Free Morphs

- en nice (property)
- en work (action or object)
- en now (property)
- cs pes ‘dog’ (object)
- en ouch (not a root)

Roots (+Affixes)

- cs plyn ‘gas’ (free root)
- tr ev-ler ‘house-Plur’ (free root with affix)
- it alber-o ‘tree’ (bound root with required affix)
- en re-place-ment (non-required affixes)
- cs Josef-ov-ým ‘Josef-Poss-Ins’ (opt ⇒ req affix)

Clitics

- en **the** book
- cs Smál **se**. ‘He laughed.’
- es **de la** escuel-a ‘of the school’;
- de **auf der** Brücke ‘on the bridge’

Compounds (+Affixes)

- en flower-pot
- de Auto-bahn ‘highway’
- cs straš-pytel ‘scaredy-cat’
- el γεω-γραφ-ία / geô-graf-ía ‘geography’ (affix)

Non-Haspelmath Words in UD

- de Liebe-s-brief ‘love letter’
- cs ruk-o-pis ‘manuscript’
- de am ⇒ an dem ‘at the’, im ⇒ in dem ‘in the’
- fr au ⇒ à le ‘to the’

Survey

- ▶ 1.0: received responses for 43 languages; terminology challenging
- ▶ 2.0: in progress; as Google form, more structured collection of examples, attempt to elucidate terminology more (cf. diagram above), consider also non-UD languages

Main Areas for Harmonization

- ▶ demarcation of clitics (words) vs. affixes (non-words)
- ▶ compounds: always split?
- ▶ crosslinguistically applicable criterion for when to split contractions