

UCxn

Typologically Informed Annotation of Constructions Atop Universal Dependencies

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Background: Universal Dependencies

- Annotation framework for annotating dependencies and parts of speech consistently across languages
- Over 200 treebanks in over 100 languages → gigantic resource

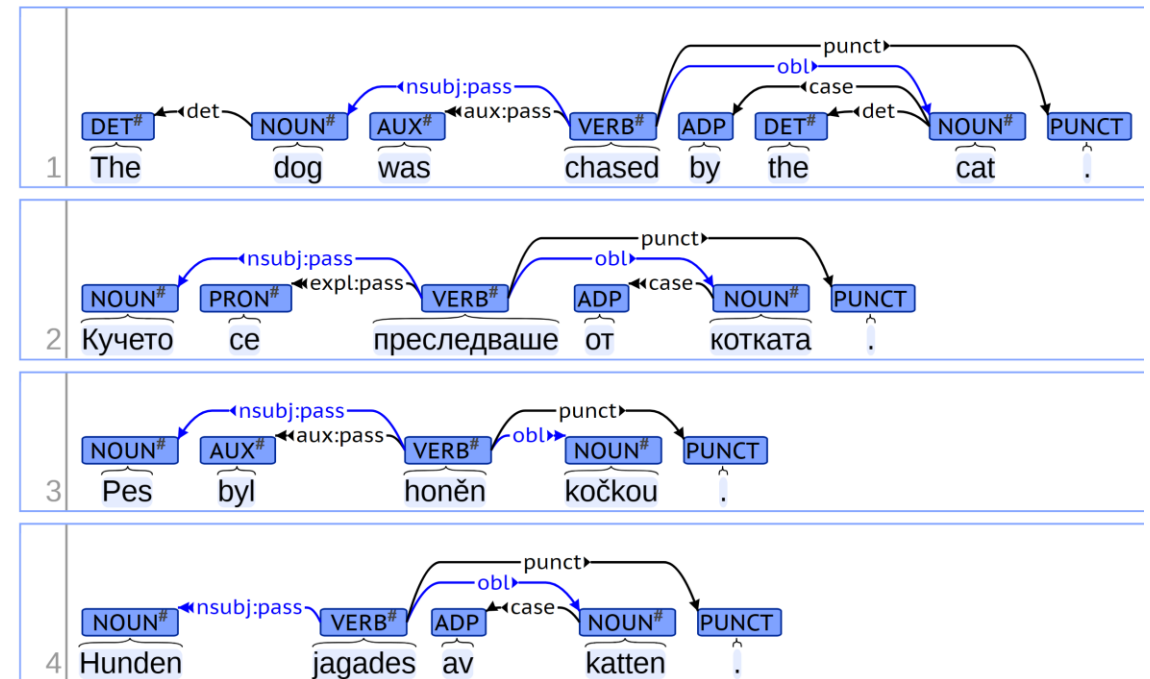
Enables you to find e.g. all noun phrases

However:

Some language structures are not in UD!

What if you want to look at all the questions?

→ **Solution: Construction Annotation in UD!**



Constructions

- Combinations of form and meaning
- Patterns with slots which can have morphological, syntactic, and semantic constraints
- Some favourite examples:

The X-er, the Y-er *The clearer the talk, the more you will understand*

Jog someone's memory *I had to jog her memory on this*

Article Adjective Numeral Noun *A beautiful five days in Austin*

Let-alone *I can't do this sober, let alone drunk*

Constructions Typologically

According to Croft (2022): defining constructions by function, not form

→ One construction across languages (e.g. Interrogative), many different strategies (some shared across languages), e.g. wh-question

Challenge

UD mainly annotates morphosyntactic form → annotation is nontrivial

Hypothesis

many constructions can be annotated with reasonable precision by writing one or more rules operating on top of existing UD annotation

A Construction Annotation Layer in UD

Who let the dogs out ?

1	Who	...	2	nsubj	...
2	let	...	0	root	...
3	the	...	4	det	...
4	dogs	...	2	obj	...
5	out	...	2	xcomp	...
6	?	...	2	punct	...

CxnElt=2:Interrogative.WHWord

Cxn=Interrogative, Resultative **CxnElt=2:Interrogative.Clause** **2:Resultative.Event**

CxnElt=2:Resultative.ResultState

Semi-Automatic Annotation

Language	Instance	Query
German	<p>Es <i>It</i></p> <p>gibt <i>gives</i></p> <p>genug <i>enough</i></p> <p>Athlon-Prozessoren <i>Athlon processors</i></p>	<p>pattern</p> <pre>EXP [lemma="es"]; PRED [lemma="geben"]; PRED - [nsubj] -> EXP ;</pre>
Hebrew	<p>כְּלוּמָר <i>that_is</i></p> <p>יֵשׁ <i>there_is</i></p> <p>כֵּאן <i>here</i></p> <p>דָּבָר <i>thing</i></p> <p>פָּרְדוּקְסָלִי <i>paradoxical</i></p>	<p>pattern</p> <pre>PRED [lemma="יש"]; PRED - [nsubj] -> PIV ;</pre> <p>without</p> <pre>LE [lemma="ל"]; PRED - [obl] -> N ; N - [case] -> LE ;</pre>
Mandarin	<p>这里 <i>here</i></p> <p>有 <i>have</i></p> <p>一 <i>one</i></p> <p>↑ <i>CLF</i></p> <p>问题 <i>problem</i></p>	<p>pattern</p> <pre>PRED [form="有"]; PRED - [obl:lmod] -> COD ;</pre>
Spanish	<p>Sólo <i>only</i></p> <p>hay <i>exists</i></p> <p>una <i>one</i></p> <p>diferencia <i>difference</i></p>	<p>pattern</p> <pre>PRED [lemma="haber"]; PRED - [obj] -> PIV ; DET [upos=DET, Definite=Ind]; PIV - [det] -> DET ;</pre>

Table 1: Existential/presentational construction instances in selected languages and the Grew queries used to identify them. The predicate (PRED), pivot (PIV), coda (COD) and expletive subject (EXP) construction elements and the nsubj, obj and obl:lmod dependency relations are color-coded in the trees and queries.

Overview

- **5 constructions: Interrogative, Existential, Conditional, Resultative, NPN (strategy)**
- **10 languages: English, German, Swedish, French, Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese, Hindi, Chinese, Hebrew, Coptic**
- **Full rules and annotated data on Github!**
- **In the paper: typological overview, annotation efforts, and takeaways for each construction**

Interrogatives

- **Speech act construction expressing a request for information from the addressee**

(ε-ι-να-ζε-ου να-φ)

E- i- na- je -ou na- f

foc I- fut say -what to- him

What shall I say to him?

- **Annotation**
 - presence of WH items (what, who, etc.)
 - word order
 - question marks
 - existing sentence type annotations
 - PronType=Int

Annotated Interrogatives

Lang.	Interrogative (§4)	Existential (§5)	Conditional (§6)	Resultative (§7)	NPN (§8)	total sent.	total tokens
English	1117; 769	472; 319 (f)	762; 375 (D)	H, D	21; 12	17k; 11k	254k; 187k
German	5483 (H)	3392 (H)	3291 (A,H)	D	40	190k	3.5m
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Coptic	150	80	185	D	2	2k	55k

Counts of identified construction instances by treebank, along with qualifications: definitional issues (D), UD annotation errors (A), occasional false positives (F), frequent false positives (F), unattested strategies (H). ? means that the existence of the productive construction is doubtful. The two numbers for EN and HE represent the two treebanks for each.

Existentials

- **Assert the existence (or non-existence) of an entity (pivot), almost always indefinite, usually specified in a location (coda)**
- **Il y a une salle à l'étage**
It there has a room upstairs
There is a room upstairs.
- **Formally indistinguishable from presentatives: *There's a yak on the road***
- **Diachronically and synchronically related to (sharing strategies with) possessives (e.g. French), predicational locative (e.g. Hebrew) and auxiliaries (e.g. Spanish)**
- **Identified with**
 - specific lexical items (e.g. Swedish)
 - specific annotations (e.g. HebExistential=Yes)
 - only dependencies (resulting in false positives)

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Conditionals

- **Complex sentence construction describing a broadly causal link between the two states of affairs, the protasis (condition) and the apodosis (consequence)**
- **Kommst du, gehe ich.**
Come.2SG you go.1SG I
If you come, I will go.
- **Identified using**
 - Conjunctions
 - Word order
 - Conditional circumfixes (e.g. Coptic)
- **Unavoidable false positives due to shared strategies with other constructions**

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Resultatives

- Expresses an event with two subevents: a dynamic subevent and a resulting state subevent
- 我敲平了钉子
wǒ qiāo píng le dīngzi
1SG hit flat PERF nail
I hammered the nail flat.
- Difficulty: non-conventionalised ways of expressing this, like *The door was red as a result of their painting* (not annotated here)
- Some languages (e.g. Hebrew) do not have a complex predicate for resultatives
- Results are often indistinguishable from
 - Causatives: *This makes it possible*
 - Depictives: *I left the door open*

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NPNs

- **Strategy, not a construction → one form, multiple possible meanings**
- **Day after day, shoulder to shoulder, box upon box**
- **Easy to automatically annotate**

Analysis of attested meanings

- Succession: hour after hour
- Comparison: man for man
- Opposition: brother against brother
- Proximity: hand in hand
- Quantification: snacks upon snacks

(+) possible but not attested in treebanks

(?) existence unclear

Lang.	SU	CO	OP	PR	QU
COP	+	-	+	-	(+)
EN	+	+	+	+	+
FR	+	(+)	+	+	(+)
DE	+	-	+	+	+
HE	+	+	+	+	(+)
HI	(?)	(?)	(?)	-	-
ZH	(?)	-	-	-	-
PT	+	+	+	+	(+)
ES	+	+	+	+	(+)
SV	+	(+)	(+)	+	+

Annotated NPNs

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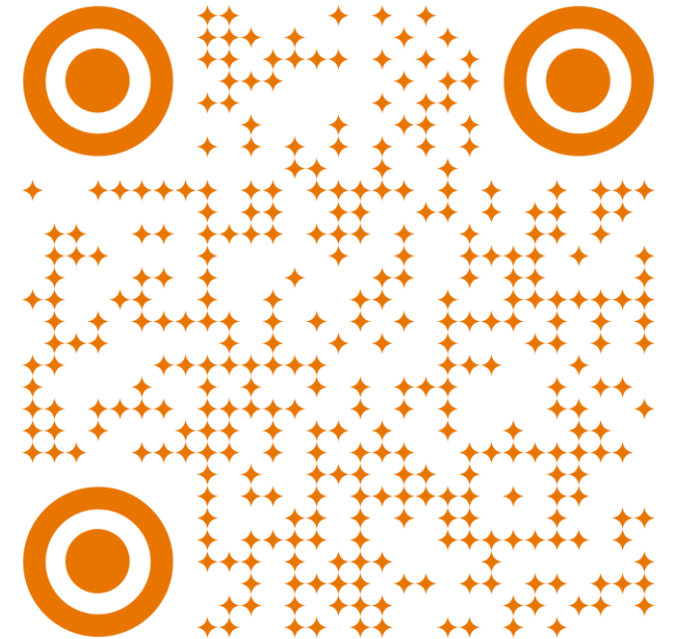
UCxn V1: A New Resource


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Summary

- **Pilot study of the feasibility of annotating constructions in UD, using UD**
- **Successfully annotated four out of five constructions for ten languages**
- **Developed annotation guidelines for future constructions and languages**
- **Check out the UCxn GitHub!**





We'd love to add more languages and constructions!

Feel free to contact us

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We're here, come talk to us!

