

T-(538|725)-MALV, Natural Language Processing lexc - **Lexicon Compiler**

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1 Two-level rules

2 lexc

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Two-level rules

Kimmo Koskenniemi (1983)

Rule	Description
$a:b \Rightarrow lc _ rc$	a is transduced as b only when it has lc to the left and rc to the right
$a:b \Leftarrow lc _ rc$	a is always transduced as b when it has lc to the left and rc to the right
$a:b \Leftrightarrow lc _ rc$	a is transduced as b always and only when it has lc to the left and rc to the right
$a:b / \Leftarrow lc _ rc$	a is never transduced as b when it has lc to the left and rc to the right

More detail:

http://www.sil.org/pckimmo/v2/doc/Rules_1.html#subsec:3.1.4

Two-level rules

An example from English

Examples	happy+er	party+s	marry+ed
	happi0er	parties	marri0ed
Rules	Cy+er	Cy+s	Cy+ed
	Ci0er	Cies	Ci0ed

- 1 $y:i \Leftarrow C:C _ +:0 e:e r:r$
- 2 $y:i \Leftarrow C:C _ +:e s:s$
- 3 $y:i \Leftarrow C:C _ +:0 e:e d:d$

All the rules are applied in **parallel**. Every rule must be successfully applied to the current pair of characters *lexical:surface* before moving to the next pair (see Fig. 5.10 page 139).

Relation to finite-state transducers

- A two-level rules can be compiled into an equivalent finite-state transducer.
- A program which performs two-level morphological analysis:
 - The user writes a set of two-level rules.
 - The program compiles the rules into transducers.
- Example: **lexc** (Lexicon Compiler), a part of the **XFST** (Xerox Finite-State Tool). You can download the file *XFST.zip* under “Other material” in MySchool.
- Example: **PC-Kimmo**, <http://www.sil.org/pckimmo/>

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Lexicon Compiler

- A language (and a compiler) for defining automata and transducers.
- Specifically suitable for defining lexicons.
- Based on two-level morphology.

The format of a lexc file

- Multichar_Symbols declaration
- Declarations section
- Lexicon Root
- Lexicon X
- Lexicon Y
- ...
- END

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A simple example

```
! ex1-lex.txt (this line is a comment)
LEXICON Root
dog      # ;
cat      # ;
bird     # ;
END
```

Running it

```
xfst      ; Starts up xfst, which waits for input
xfst[0]:  read lexc < ex1-lex.txt
xfst[1]:
```

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Running it

```
xfst[1]: up dog      ; from surface to lexical
xfst[1]: down bird  ; from lexical to surface
xfst[1]: print words
xfst[1]: clear stack
xfst[0]
```

lexc – Continuation classes

LEXICON Root

walk # ;

walks # ;

walked # ;

walking # ;

talk # ;

talks # ;

talked # ;

talking # ;

pack # ;

packs # ;

packed # ;

packing # ;

lexc – Continuation classes

```
LEXICON Root
```

```
walk    V ;
```

```
talk    V ;
```

```
pack    V ;
```

```
LEXICON V
```

```
s      # ;
```

```
ed     # ;
```

```
ing    # ;
```

```
      #;  ! <- an empty-string entry
```

Lexical transducers

Upper:Lower records

LEXICON Root

swim:swam # ;

fi0ght:fought # ;

Running it

```
xfst[1]: up swam ; from surface to lexical
```

```
xfst[1]: down fight ; from lexical to surface
```

```
xfst[1]: print words
```

Lexical transducers

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swim:swam # ;

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xfst[1]: down fight ; from lexical to surface

xfst[1]: print words

An example for Icelandic

- See file *ice-lex.txt* in the XFST.xip file

```
xfst[0]: read lexc < ice-lex.txt
```

```
xfst[1]: up hestur
```

```
xfst[1]: down hest+NO+KK+FT+N
```

```
xfst[1]: down gest+NO+KK+FT+N
```