Insupervised POS Induction for Bengali

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শान्त्रीय

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Contact: monojitc@microsoft.com Objective Comparison of unsupervised tagset শ্রেণীর induction techniques for Bengali Bengali tagset design Analysis of the word networks বিশেষ to understand the syntactic structure of Bengali আখ্যান

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পরিচিত

1 acquire a raw text corpus

সাহত্যের থাকে, মাহাত্য-কীৰ্তন করা মঙ্গল হয় এবং বিপরীতে হয় অমঙ্গল; যে মঙ্গলাধার, এমন কি, যে হয় মঙ্গলকাব্য বিশেষ হিন্দু দেবতা যারা "নিম্নকোটি" পরিচিত ছিল তাদের মাহাত্ম ইতিহাসবিদেরা ক্রেন এগুলো শাস্ত্রীয় হিন্দু সাহিত্য যেমন বেদ ও পুরাণে অনুল্লেখ্য ছিল।

Target word Feature word Feature word, but

Function word, but not feature word

not function word



The most frequent *m* words are defined as feature words.

3 generate context vectors

কাব্য	যে	হ্য	PU (1,;)	এই	3	বলা	• • •	যার
-2	0	0	3	0	0	0	• • •	0
-1	3	0	0	0	0	0	• • •	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	• • •	1
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	• • •	0

Measures the goodness of a cluster against a gold standard tagset.

শ্রবণে ও

দেখা

6 compute tag-entropy

সাহিত্য

দ্বতারা

আরাধনা

দ্বতা

 $TE(c) = -\sum [p_i \log p_i + (1-p_i) \log (1-p_i)]$ p_i = fraction of words for which tagi is 1 $\mathsf{MTE} = 1/r \sum \mathsf{TE}(c_i)$ WMTE = $1/N \sum |c_i| TE(c_i)$

r = number of clusters N = number of nodes in the network

5 cluster the network

মঙ্গল

কাব্য

मञ्जल

অমঙ্গল

Chinese Whispers Algorithm: nonparameterized, random walk based

Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering: Number of clusters can be decided a priori

4 construct word network

Words are nodes. The weight of the edge between nodes (words) u and v is:

> $sim_b(u,v) = (1 - cos(\vec{u}, \vec{v}))^{-1}$ $sim_c(u,v) = cos(\overrightarrow{u},\overrightarrow{v})$

I. Topological properties of word networks

Property	Nature	Conclusion		
Degree distribution	Power-law with exponent -1	Hierarchical organization of ambiguity classes		
Clustering coefficient	0.53 (high positive correlation with degree)	Frequent words are ambiguous; existence of large clusters		
Cluster size	Power-law with exponent -1.02	The fractal nature of the networks		

III. Linguistic Analysis

সাহিত্যের

মানুষের

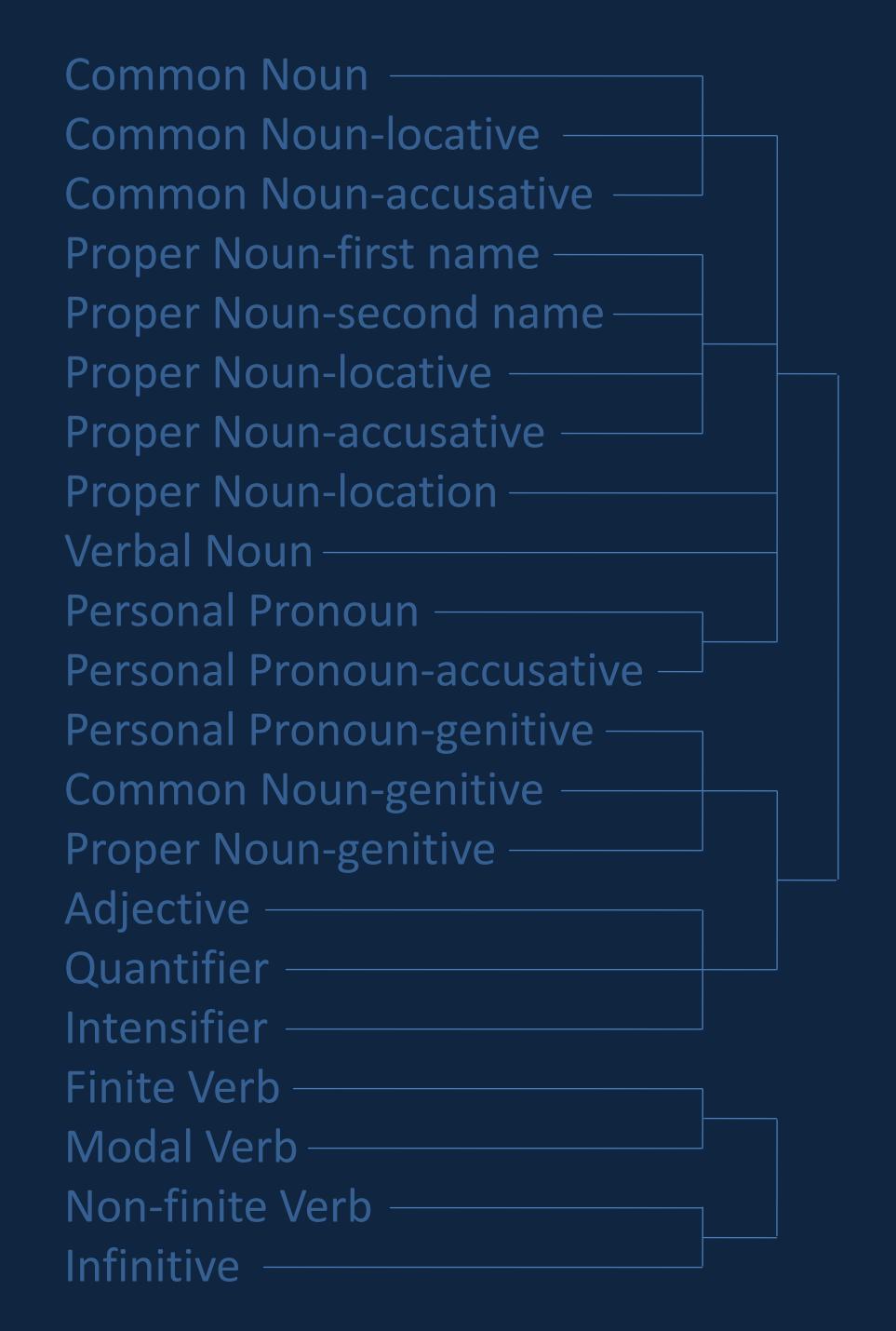
কাব্য

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We observe no distinctions between the distributions of singular and plural nouns.

Example clusters are available at http://banglaposclusters.googlepages.com/home

Example Clusters: Cluster 1:

Proper Nouns buddhabAbu

saurabha rAkesha

Cluster 2:

Noun-genitive golamAlera

(of problem) dAbira (of right)

phalera (of result) Cluster 3:

Quantifiers *sAtaTi* (seven) anekaguli (many)

3Ti (three)

Cluster 4:

Noun-locative

adhibeshane (during the session) dalei (in party)

baktritAYe (in speech) bhAShaNe (in speech)

Cluster 5:

Infinitives

bhAbte (to think) khete (to eat)

jitate (to win)

II. Tag-entropy based analysis

Baseline: All the words in same cluster %8ain ir 15 10 Metric: % gain in MTE or WMTE Baseline entropy – (W)MTE Baseline entropy 10 20 100 corpus size (in Million) 80 60 MTE 40 Not corrected WMTE 20 Corrected for unknown words c,fr b,m c,m %gain in MTE & WMTE for various graph construction & Tag entropies for n = 17M, m = 50, agglomerative hierarchical clust. using sim_b & CW algorithm