Language-agnostic measures discriminate inflection and derivation

COLEMAN HALEY EDOARDO PONTI SHARON GOLDWATER







What is the difference between constructed and constructor?

INFLECTION

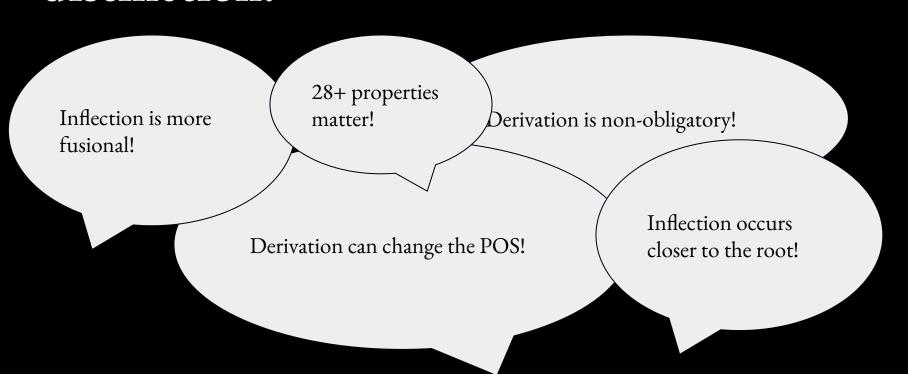
DERIVATION

Apparent cross-linguistic agreement about what *forms* are inflectional

hablé v;fin;ind;pfv;pst;1;sg hablaste v;fin;ind;pfv;pst;2;sg;infm habló v;fin;ind;pfv;pst;3;sg

CKA3AЛA V;FIN;IND;PFV;PST;1;SG;FEM
CKA3AЛA V;FIN;IND;PFV;PST;2;SG;INFM;FEM
CKA3AЛA V;FIN;IND;PFV;PST;3;SG;FEM

But what properties underly this distinction?



Can such properties describe the distinction across a wide range of languages?

Goal: find corpus-based measures that can discriminate inflection and derivation in UniMorph

Intuition: derivational constructions produce *larger* and more *variable* changes to words

- in terms of form (edit distance)
- in terms of distribution (FastText embedding)

form	$ \Delta_{ m form} $	$\operatorname{var}(\Delta_{\operatorname{form}})$
distribution	$ \Delta_{ m embed} $	$\operatorname{var}(\Delta_{\operatorname{embed}})$

variability

magnitude

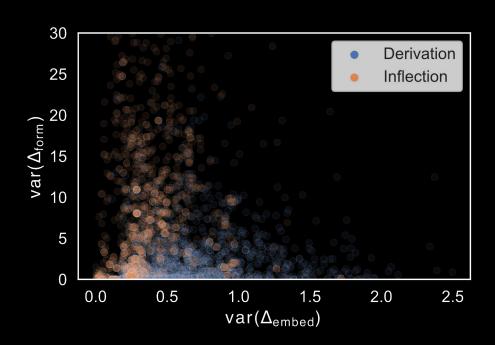
We look at constructions across 26 languages

Base	Constructed	Morph.	Start POS	End POS	Lang.
protrude	protrusion	-ion	V	N	ENG
defenestrate	defenestration	-ion	V	N	ENG
redecorate	redecoration	-ion	V	N	ENG
elide	elision	-ion	V	N	ENG

Unimorph assigns inflection & derivation consistently in terms of these features!

- 1. We train a classifier with these 4 features and predict on held-out constructions
- 2. Majority-class baseline is 57% accuracy
- 3. 86% accuracy using all features in a linear classifier, 90% accuracy using an MLP
- 4. No language-specific features!
- 5. Seems to generalize to non-Indo-European languages

Consistent, but gradient:



Conclusions

- 1. The inflection-derivation distinction can be recovered from corpora with accuracy as high as 90%
- 2. But the distinction appears gradient

Reach me at: coleman.c.haley@gmail.com

@colemanhaley22 on Twitter