# Propbank Annotation of Danish Noun Frames

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#### **Abstract**

This paper presents a frame annotation scheme for Danish nouns, with VerbNet-derived frames and semantic roles covering both frame arguments and satellites. The scheme was implemented as a new module for a Danish frame tagger and applied to a 90,000-token Danish treebank with ongoing manual revision.

In addition to explicit frames, Constraint Grammar rules are used to map free semantic roles onto noun dependents without pre-defined frames, using general syntactic-semantic context clues. We discuss the annotation scheme and present a statistical breakdown and linguistic evaluation of the assigned noun frames and ad-nominal roles in the corpus.

#### 1. Introduction

- Frame & role annotation are rooted in verb sense classification (e.g. Levin 1993) and the concept of semantic argument roles (Fillmore 1968)
- In a frame-based framework, these are seen as interdependent, and predications are annotated for both:
- Lexicon: FrameNet (Baker et al. 1998, Ruppenhofer et al. 2010)
- Corpus: PropBank (Palmer et al. 2005)
- Danish resources: Framenet.dk, frame tagger (DanGram, Bick 2011)
- **Problem:** Unlike larger languages, e.g. the German Salsa corpus (Rehbein et al. 2012), the Danish resources largely ignore nominal predications
- Suggested solution: Three-pronged approach with automatic corpus annotation
- (a) systematic derivation of noun frames from verb frames
- (b) lexicographical treatment of argument-carrying nouns
- (c) free role-mapping rules based on semantic noun classes and syntactic triggers

#### 2. De-verbal noun frame derivation

- Hypothesis: Frames have a sufficient level of semantic abstraction to work across not only syntactic, but also morphological/POS variants.
- Therefore: Import the frame inventory of the Danish FrameNet (~ 500 categories) as is for noun frame annotation.

Verbs can mimick other POS classes, while still retaining their arguments, with parallel constructions in Danish and English:

Participles and gerunds in adjective and adverb slots:

The new book, [published by Elsevier in 2012] **TH**/theme **AG**/agent **LOC-TMP**/temporal location

Infinitives for noun slots:

without visiting the Louvre] is a weird thing to do [To visit **Paris LOC**/place **CONC**/concession

Verbo-nominal inflection (rare): 'råbe' (shout) + -n = 'råben' (shouting)

Hans §SP evige råben efter mere øl §FIN (his constant shouting for more ale)

Verbo-nominal derivation (common), creating true nouns from verbal roots, through suffixation with -else / -[n]ing:

- Firmaets §AG nylige udfasning /V:udfase/ af bonusordninger §PAT (the company's recent curb on bonus schemes)
- fornyelse /V:forny/ af offentlige bygninger §PAT (repair of public buildings)

# **Building a lexicon of frame-carrying nouns:**

- Find nouns where stripping -else/-ing leads to a recognizable verb root
- retrieve the corresponding verb frames
- exclude nouns with semantic class tags incompatible with actions, activities, events or processes
- følelse [emotion, not "to feel")
- forretning [shop, not "to do business"]
- consider compounding with incorporation of arguments:
- subjects: *kvindesvømning* [women swimming]
- objects: *atomspaltning* [atom cleaving]
- adverbials: *dialysebehandling* [dialysis treatment]
- for compounds, the act/event-condition is applied to the second part, and in case of a conflicting tag for the compound as a whole, the compound is treated as unsafe for automatic frame extraction

Latin loan word derivation: **VERB** -ere --> **NOUN** -ion/ation

- traditional:
  - adoptere -> adoption [adoption]
  - approksimere -> approksimation [approximation]
- naturalized with -else/-ing, prefixes and argument incorporation: afnazificere/-ing ["denazify"]
- detailregulere/-ing ["regulate in detail"]
- -ion/-ation derivation increased coverage, but irregular stemming (e.g. phonetically motivated c/k shift in kvalificere - kvalifikation [qualify - qualification]) makes the method less automatic and more dependent on derivational lexicon entries.

#### 3. Lexicon scheme for nominal frames

From scratch frame entries for predicating nouns without a deverbal morphology:

• frame name + list of possible semantic role arguments

- optional slot filler conditions for each argument
- primary syntactic conditions (left/genitive position, self and bound preposition lexeme)
- secondary categorial conditions (semantic class of slot filler)
- syntactic form conditions, e.g. *icl* (non finite clause), *fcl* (finite clause), with or without a preposition condition
- 1. *hjælp* (help for/with)

FN:help / til §BEN'all / til §FIN'act / fra §AG

- 2. *krav* (demand for/to)
  - FN:demand / på §TH / om §ACT / til §REC'H / til §TP'all
- 3. *betaling* (payment to/for)
  - FN:pay / af §REC'H / af §CAU'act / for §CAU / til§REC / med§INS
- *4. hensyn* (consideration for) FN:adjust / til §BEN
- 5. *ret* (a right to)

FN:allow / til §ASS / icl §ACT

Special case where the noun does not denote the predicating core, but rather one of the arguments, usually the subject. Even without a predicator, such nouns still evoke their frame and will take arguments representing other roles in the frame:

vært (host for/to somebody/an event)

FN:socializeO / self §AG / for,gen §BEN'H / for,gen §EV'occ

#### **Automatic annotation:**

- new module for the DanGram Frametagger
- identifies nominal frames by matching argument slots
- with +HUM genitive dependents, use §AG as a fall-back

# 4. Free role mapping

As for verbs, some PP dependents of nouns are not valency-bound, but simply free satellites (adjuncts) with a low selection preference for a specific noun frame, e.g. §LOC (location), §LOC-TMP (time).

Consider the following examples from our corpus, all of which contain an §EXT (extension) role complement mediated by the preposition "på", ranging from strongest-bound (1) to weakest-bound (4).

- . *nedskæringer på 750 millioner* [cuts amounting to 750 million] frame: **decrease** (recoverable verb template *skære ned på - cut down*)
- 2. håndterings<u>beløb</u> på 50 kroner [a handling fee of 50 crowns] compound, frame: **cost** (second part noun [beløb/amount] has a frame in the lexicon)
- 3. *fedtindhold på 0,5%* [a fat content of 0.5%], frame: **contain** (frame from second part [indhold/contents], but only loose connection to a degree role, and only triggered by 'fat')
- 4. *ikke så interessant efter 11 bind på 2 timer* [not so interesting after 11 volumes in 2 hours], implied frame: **read** (elliptic frame, implied only by the reading object 'bind' [volume]

**Problem:** (1) and (2) can rely on lexicon information, once a framecarrier is identified, but (3) and (4) need independent role-mapping without identifying a frame first.

#### **Solution: Constraint Grammar role mapping rules**

- use semantic noun class (e.g. measurability)
- use modifiers (here: numbers)
- use post-nominal trigger-preposition 'på' in connection with unit nouns

MAP (§EXT) TARGET N-UNIT (map extension role §EXT on units) (p ("på" PRP) LINK p N) (if **p**arent is 'pa', and postnominal) ((-1 NUM) OR (-1 NUM-FRACT LINK -1 NUM OR ("en"))); (if preceded by a number or a fraction expression)

# 5. Results

#### **Propbank project for Danish:**

- Our annotation scheme & annotator are part of a larger project
- 87,000-token treebank with
  - morphosyntactic tags, semantic ontology for nouns
  - syntactic function tags and dependency links
- subsection of the larger, sentence-randomized Korpus2010 (Asmussen 2015), containing newspapers (15%), magazines (58%), blogs (8.5%), chat fora (2.5%), parliamentary speeches (10.5%) and various internet sources (6%)
- all annotation levels are manually revised
- complete verb frame annotation

#### Statistical breakdown of the noun frame annotation:

- 9.6% of all nouns (1,342/15,000) identified as frame carriers
- 4477 ad-nominal roles identified
  - 30% linked to, and identified through, a noun frame
  - 70% assigned by free mapping rules
  - role carriers were 50% nouns, 26% clauses (especially relatives) and 13% names
- Clear tendency for some roles to be frame-projected (ACT, RES, CAU, TH, PAT), while others were mostly identified by free mapping rules (ATR, ID,LOC, ORI, EXT)

Tag	role	%all	% frame arg	
ATR	attribute	27.11	4.9	
LOC	location	14.2	7.2	
TH	theme	9.0	67.9	
TP	topic	7.0	38.8	
ID	idewntigy	6.4	6.3	
PAT	patient	4.0	65.5	
AG	agent	3.3	29.5	
BEN	beneficiary	3.0	48.1	
ORI	origin	2.9	23.1	
FIN	purpose	2.7	63.4	
HOL	whole	2.1	77.4	
ACT	action	2.1	90.3	
CAU	cause	2.0	69.7	
EXT	extension	1.9	26.5	
RES	result	1.5	80.9	

- 255 different frames found (~50% of the Danish FrameNet inventory)
- Noun frames covered 741 different lexemes
- higher lexeme spread than for verbs (type/token ration 1:2 vs. 1:8), maybe because all verbs are frame carriers, while many frequent nouns are not
- frame statistics with top-3 lexeme realisation (high variation in lexeme spread, red = high, blue = low)

Frame	n	lexemes	
be_part	57	del 44, halvdel 5, led 2	
investigate	40	undersøgelse 30, forskning 3, analyse 3	
run_obj	39	formand 12, leder 5, forvaltning 4	
future_having	35	mulighed 32, udbud 2, anvisning 1	
decide	31	bestemmelse 12, regel 8, afgørelse 6	
discuss	30	debat 9, samtale 4, forhandling 4	
relate	29	forhold 9, spørgsmål 6, relation 5	
cause	28	årsag 7, grund 6, konsekvens 5	
adjust	26	regulering 9, omstilling 7, hensyn 5	
explain	25	forklaring 8, eksempel 7, redegørelse 6	
create	24	udvikling 9, udmøntning 7, fremstilling 3	
allow	24	ret 7, adgang 5, godkendelse 3	
tell	23	oplysning 11, historie 4, meddelelse 2	
assess	22	vurdering 16, beregning 3	
pay	20	råd 4, udgift 3, ressource 3	
help	19	grundlag 9, støtte 3, hjælp3	

#### **False negatives: Frames**

# Free role mapping as a shortcut to identification of new frames

- 20% of the ad-nominal roles assigned by free mapping were in fact arguments rather than satellites, warranting a frame tag on their head
- Since certain roles are more likely to be arguments than others, these can be flagged for prioritized inspection, if linked to a frameless head.

# **False negatives: Roles**

• Only 5% of non-transparent nouns (i.e. excluding Danish equivalents of "kind [of]", "lot [of]", "handful" etc.) did not receive a role tag, indicating a good coverage, especially since half of those were simple genitive modifiers of non-deverbal nouns, with a very low chance of being a role carrier.

# 6. Conclusion and perspectives

- We present a new method for extending Propbank annotation from verbal to nominal frames with a reasonable coverage using
  - verbo-nominal derivation
  - lexical argument-slotfiller information
  - ontology-based role mapping rules
- Our method allows informed prioritization of lexemes and categories for in-depth manual revision.

Danish PropBank:

ELRA-W0117, ISLRN: 213-212-351-142-5

Live parses: http://visl.sdu.dk Frame information: http://framenet.dk

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