

Looking for Errors

A Declarative Formalism for Resource-Adaptive
Language Checking



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Overview

- Main aim:
 - provide tools for rapid development of grammar and controlled language checkers
- Outline:
 - Background:
Phenomenon-based language checking
 - Integration of backend NLP components
 - Declarative error specification
 - Development environment



Background

- Phenomenon-based language checking
 - Based on the notion of “triggers”
 - Identification of candidates (as cheaply as possible)
 - Confirmation by focussed deeper processing
 - Specific rules for specific error types
- Motivation:
 - Scarce distribution of grammar errors
 - Use appropriate technology (resource-adaptive)
 - Controlled languages always client-specific & positively defined formal grammars unavailable



Multiple NLP Backends I

- ❑ Combine virtues of different backend technologies, e.g.
 - Speed
 - Robustness
 - Precision
- ❑ Flexible combination of different types of linguistic resources
- ❑ Overall robustness independent of individual backend components (resource-independent)



Multiple NLP Backends II

- Tokenisation
- Morphological Analysis (MULTEXT mmorph)
- Probabilistic POS Tagging (TnT; Brants 1999)
- Probabilistic NP Chunking (Skut/Brants 1998)
- Topological Parsing (Braun et al. 2000)
- Deep NLP (work in progress)



Declarative Specification

- Permits tight integration of multiple backends
(descriptions of linguistic objects)
- Facilitates division of labour between linguistic tasks and engineering aspects
 - Quickly respond to client-specific demands
 - Individual checking components benefit from global optimisations
- Formalism reflects basic checking architecture



Specification Formalism I

- Token enriched with multiple annotations
(token, lemma, part-of-speech, morphology)
- Word-level annotations represented as
feature structures
- FS-pattern matching
- Bottom-up integration of (partial) parsing



Specification Formalism II

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OJBS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^[MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens\$”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];

 - @prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$“
MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
@poss^1@wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;

 - NEG_EV(10) ==
\$nach []* @dat_obj^1 -> \$dat^1;

 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);

 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

❑ Object definitions

❑ Rules



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 - &&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
 - \$nach @prep;

❑ Object definitions

❑ Rules

- Trigger (determine error candidates)



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 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];
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 - &&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
 - \$nach @prep;

❑ Object definitions

❑ Rules

- Trigger
- Negative evidence
(discard false alarms)



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 - POS_EV(30) ==
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❑ Object definitions

❑ Rules

- Trigger
- Negative evidence
- Positive evidence
(confirm error candidates)



Specification Formalism III

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^[MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens\$”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];

 - @prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$“ MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
@poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;

 - NEG_EV(10) ==
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 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);

 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

❑ Resources

❑ Expressiveness



Specification Formalism III

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^[[MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens\$”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];
- ❑ #PREPS
 - @prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$”
MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
@poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;
 - NEG_EV(10) ==
\$nach []* @dat_obj^1 -> \$dat^1;
 - NEG_EV(30) ==
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 - POS_EV(30) ==
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❑ Resources

- Token (robust)

❑ Expressiveness



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❑ #OBJS

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 @prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];

 @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$”

 MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”];

❑ #RULES

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 @poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->

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❑ Resources

- Token (robust)
- POS tags (robust)

❑ Expressiveness



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 - POS_EV(30) ==
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❑ Resources

- Token (robust)
- POS tags (robust)
- Morphological analysis

❑ Expressiveness



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 - @poss ::= [TOK “^MmDdSs]eines”];
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 - POS_EV(30) ==
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❑ Resources

- Token (robust)
- POS tags (robust)
- Morphological analysis

❑ Expressiveness

- regular expressions over feature values



Specification Formalism III

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
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 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

❑ Resources

- Token (robust)
- POS tags (robust)
- Morphological analysis

❑ Expressiveness

- regular expressions over feature values
- negation/disjunction over feature structures



Specification Formalism IV

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^[MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens\$”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];

 - @prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$“
MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
@poss^1@wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;

 - NEG_EV(10) ==
\$nach []* @dat_obj^1-> \$dat^1;

 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);

 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

❑ Rules



Specification Formalism IV

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 - @poss ::= [TOK “^MmDdSs]eines”];
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- ❑ #prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];
- ❑ #dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$”
MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
@poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;
 - NEG_EV(10) ==
\$nach []* @dat_obj^1 -> \$dat^1;
 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach, “^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat, ^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

❑ Rules

- Weighted with confidence measure



Specification Formalism IV

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OJJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens\$”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
 - @poss¹@wissens² @nach³ ->
\$meines¹ \$Wissens² \$nach³;
 - NEG_EV(10) ==
 - \$nach []* @dat_obj¹-> \$dat¹;
 - NEG_EV(30) ==
 - &&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“¹) && cin(\$dat,¹);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
 - \$nach @prep;

❑ Rules

- Weighted with confidence measure
- Regexps over feature structures (LHS)



Specification Formalism IV

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens\$”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];
 - @prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$”
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\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;
 - NEG_EV(10) ==
\$nach []* @dat_obj^1-> \$dat^1;
 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

❑ Rules

- Weighted with confidence measure
- Regexps over feature structures (LHS)
- Match assigned to named variables (RHS)



Specification Formalism IV

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OJJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens\$”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
 - @poss^1@wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
 - \$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;
 - NEG_EV(10) ==
 - \$nach []* @dat_obj^1-> \$dat^1;
 - NEG_EV(30) ==
 - &&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
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❑ Rules

- Weighted with confidence measure
- Regexps over feature structures (LHS)
- Match assigned to named variables (RHS)
- assignment by local coindexation (^)



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 - NEG_EV(30) ==
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 - POS_EV(30) ==
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❑ Rules

- Weighted with confidence measure
- Regexps over feature structures
- Match assigned to named variables (RHS)
- Evidence rules may target named variables



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 - POS_EV(30) ==
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❑ Rules

- Weighted with confidence measure
- Regexps over feature structures
- Match assigned to named variables (RHS)
- Evidence rules may target named variables
 - interface between trigger and validation rules



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 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&& cin(\$nach, “^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat, ^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

❑ Rules

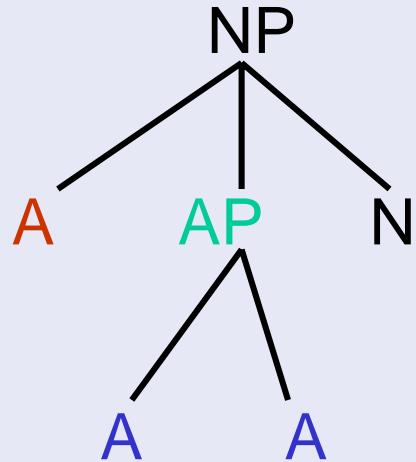
- Weighted with confidence measure
- Regexps over feature structures
- Match assigned to named variables
- Evidence rules may target named variables
- Relational constraints



Tree constraints I

- Currently:
 - NP/PP chunks: `cin`, `cancestor`, `cpath`
 - Sentence topology: `sin`, `sancestor`, `spath`
- Set of 3 constraints per tree backend:
 - $xin(Node, NT\text{-}pattern)$
determine minimal (lowest) NT node dominating *Node* that matches the regexp in *NT-pattern*
 - $xancestor(Terminal1, Terminal2, NT\text{-}pattern)$
determine minimal node dominating both *Terminal1* and *Terminal2* that matches the regexp in *NT-pattern*
 - $xpath(Terminal, NT\text{-}Node, NT\text{-}pattern)$
restrict the path from *Terminal* to *NT-Node* to contain a node matching the regexp in *NT-pattern*

Tree constraints II



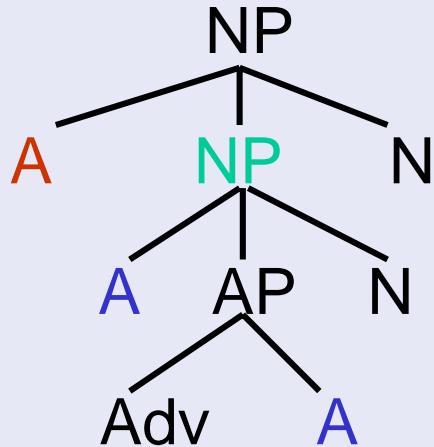
```
@adj ::= [POS "^\$A\$"];
```

```
@adj^1 [*]@adj^2  
&& cin(^1,"^\$3")  
&& cin(^2,^3);
```

- Standard tree configurations
 - Immediate sisterhood
 - Domain-locality (extended sisterhood)
 - Government
 - C-command
 - C-command & bounding nodes



Tree constraints II

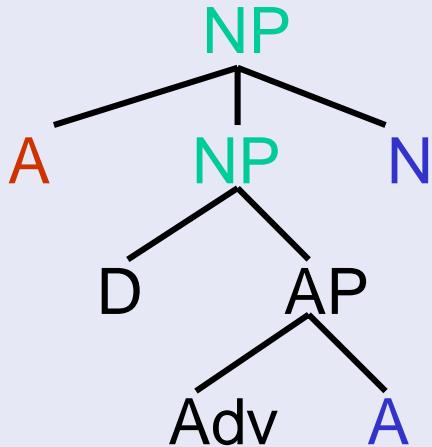


```
@adj ::= [POS "^\$A"];
```

```
@adj^1 [ ]* @adj^2  
&& cin(^1,"NP" ^3)  
&& cin(^2, ^3);
```

- Standard tree configurations
 - Immediate sisterhood
 - Domain-locality (extended sisterhood)
 - Government
 - C-command
 - C-command & bounding nodes

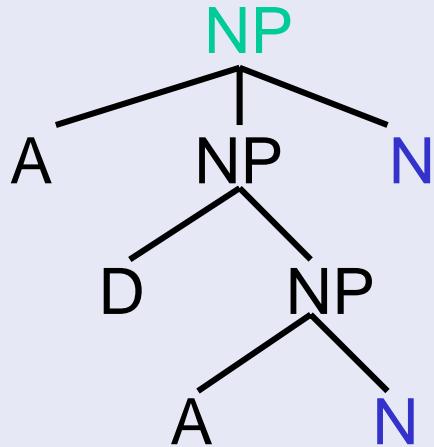
Tree constraints II



```
@adj ::= [ POS "^\$A\$" ];  
@noun ::= [ POS "^\$N\$" ];  
  
@adj^1 [ ]* @noun^2  
  && cin(^1,"NP" ^3)  
  && cin(^2,"NP" ^4)  
  && cin(^3,^4);
```

- Standard tree configurations
 - Immediate sisterhood
 - Domain-locality (extended sisterhood)
 - Government
 - C-command
 - C-command & bounding nodes

Tree constraints II



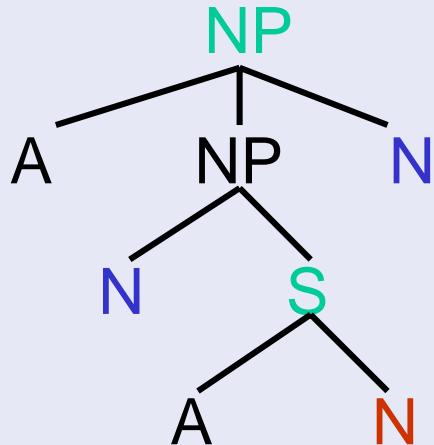
@noun ::= [POS "N\$"] ;

```

@noun^1 []* @noun^2
&& cin(^2,"NP"^3)
&& ancestor(^1,^2,^3);
  
```

- Standard tree configurations
 - Immediate sisterhood
 - Domain-locality (extended sisterhood)
 - Government
 - C-command
 - C-command & bounding nodes

Tree constraints II



```
@noun ::= [POS "N$"];
```

```
@noun^1 []* @noun^2
  && cin(^2,"NP"^3)
  && ancestor(^1,^2,^3)
  && -cpath(^1,^3,"S$");
```

- Standard tree configurations
 - Immediate sisterhood
 - Domain-locality (extended sisterhood)
 - Government
 - C-command
 - C-command & bounding nodes



Example error

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^([MmDdSs]eines)“];
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 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach“];
- ❑ @prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$“];
- ❑ @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$“
MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat“];
- ❑ #RULES
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- ❑ NEG_EV(10) ==
\$nach []* @dat_obj^1 -> \$dat^1;
- ❑ NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach,“^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat,^1);
- ❑ POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

❑ „meines Wissens nach“

- Erroneous blend:
„meines Wissens (gen)“
„meinem Wissen nach (dat)“
- „nach“ can be pre-/postposition
(selecting dative case)



Example error

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^ [MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^ Wissens\$”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];

 - @prep ::= [POS “^ APPR(ART)?\$”];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS “^ (ART|ADJA)\$”]
 - MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
@poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;

 - NEG_EV(10) ==
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 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

- ❑ „meines Wissens nach“
 - Erroneous blend:
„meines Wissens (gen)“
„meinem Wissen nach (dat)“
 - „nach“ can be pre-/postposition

 - Error:
findet [meines Wissens nach]_{PP}
[vor dem Essen]_{PP} statt
 - False Alarm:
findet [meines Wissens]_{NP}
[nach dem Essen]_{PP} statt



Example error

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK "^[MmDdSs]eines"];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK "^\u00c4Wissens\$"];
 - @nach ::= [TOK "nach"];

 - @prep ::= [POS "^\u00c4APPR(ART)?\$"];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS "^\u00c4(ART|ADJA)\$"]
 - MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case "dat"];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
@poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;

 - NEG_EV(10) ==
\$nach []* @dat_obj^1 -> \$dat^1;

 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach,"^\u00c4PP\$"\u00c41) && cin(\$dat,\u00c41);

 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

- ❑ „meines Wissens nach“
 - Erroneous blend:
„meines Wissens (gen)“
„meinem Wissen nach (dat)“
 - „nach“ can be pre-/postposition

 - Error:
findet [meines Wissens nach]_{PP}
[vor dem Essen]_{PP} statt
 - False Alarm:
findet [meines Wissens]_{NP}
[nach dem Essen]_{PP} statt



Example error

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^([MmDdSs]eines)“];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens“];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach“];
- ❑ #prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$”
MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
 - @poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;
 - NEG_EV(10) ==
 - \$nach []* @dat_obj^1 -> \$dat^1;
 - NEG_EV(30) ==
 - &&cin(\$nach, “^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat, ^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
 - \$nach @prep;

- ❑ „meines Wissens nach“
 - Erroneous blend:
„meines Wissens (gen)“
„meinem Wissen nach (dat)“
 - „nach“ can be pre-/postposition
- Error:
findet [meines Wissens nach]_{PP}
[vor dem Essen]_{PP} statt
- False Alarm:
findet [meines Wissens]_{NP}
[nach dem Essen]_{PP} statt



Example error

- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK “^[[MmDdSs]eines”];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK “^Wissens”];
 - @nach ::= [TOK “nach”];
- ❑ #PREP
 - @prep ::= [POS “^APPR(ART)?\$”];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS “^(ART|ADJA)\$”]
- MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case “dat”;
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
 - @poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;
 - NEG_EV(10) ==
 - \$nach []* @dat_obj^1 -> \$dat^1;
 - NEG_EV(30) ==
 - && cin(\$nach, “^PP\$“^1) && cin(\$dat, ^1);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
 - \$nach @prep;

- ❑ „meines Wissens nach“
 - Erroneous blend:
„meines Wissens (gen)“
„meinem Wissen nach (dat)“
 - „nach“ can be pre-/postposition
- Error:
findet [meines Wissens nach]_{PP}
[vor dem Essen]_{PP} statt
- False Alarm:
findet [meines Wissens]_{NP}
[nach dem Essen]_{PP} statt



Example error

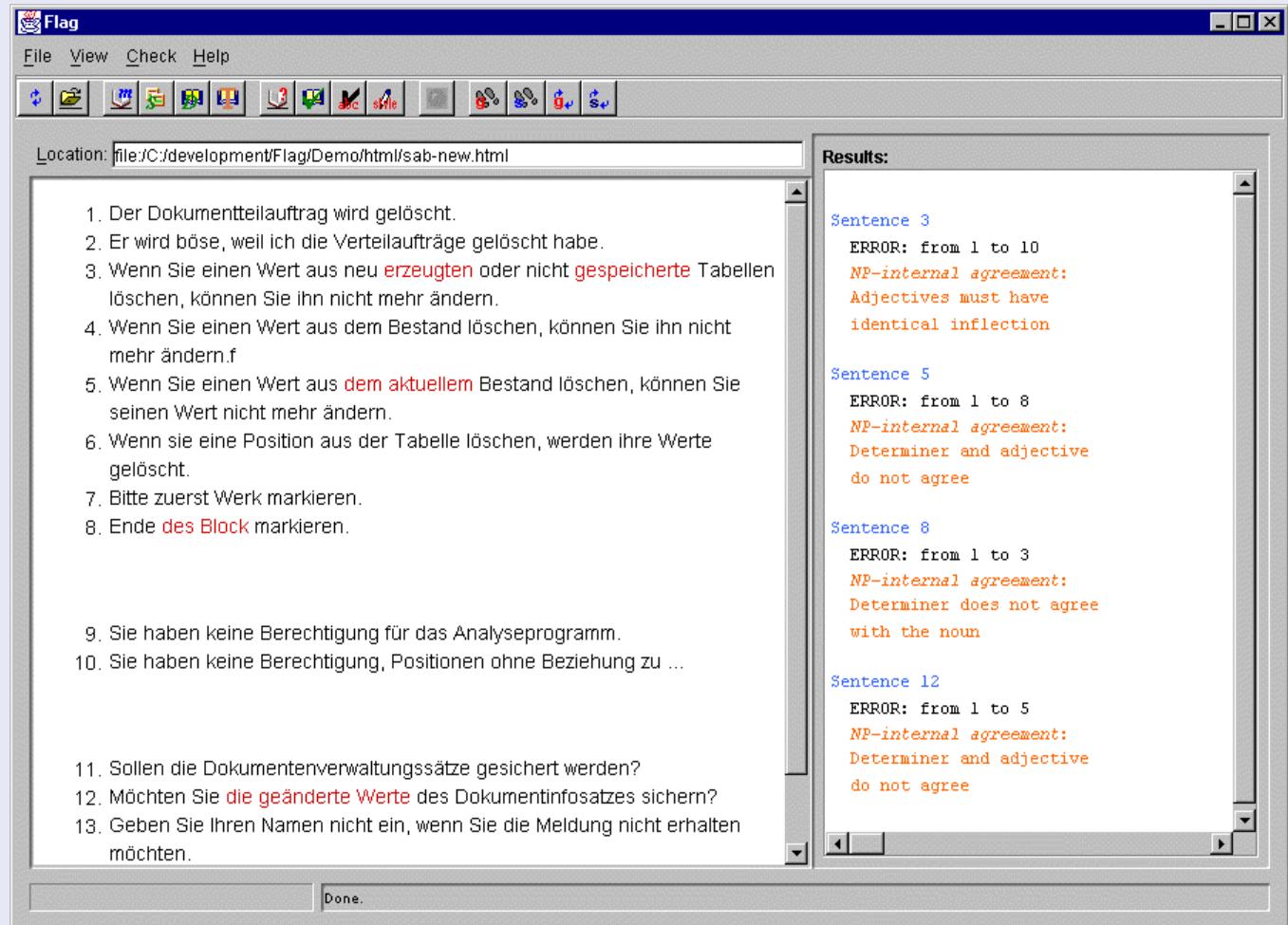
- ❑ #ERROR mWn
- ❑ #OBJS
 - @poss ::= [TOK "^[MmDdSs]eines"];
 - @wissens ::= [TOK "^\u00c4Wissens\$"];
 - @nach ::= [TOK "nach"];
 - @prep ::= [POS "^\u00c4APPR(ART)?\$"];
 - @dat_obj ::= [POS "^\u00c4(ART|ADJA)\$"]
 - MORPH.READING.INFLECTION.case "dat"];
- ❑ #RULES
 - TRIGGER(70) ==
@poss^1 @wissens^2 @nach^3 ->
\$meines^1 \$Wissens^2 \$nach^3;
 - NEG_EV(10) ==
\$nach []* @dat_obj^1 -> \$dat^1;
 - NEG_EV(30) ==
&&cin(\$nach,"^\u00c4PP\$"\u00b21) && cin(\$dat,\u00b21);
 - POS_EV(30) ==
\$nach @prep;

- ❑ „meines Wissens nach“
 - Erroneous blend:
„meines Wissens (gen)“
„meinem Wissen nach (dat)“
 - „nach“ can be pre-/postposition
 - Error:
findet [meines Wissens nach]_{PP}
[vor dem Essen]_{PP} statt
 - False Alarm:
findet [meines Wissens]_{NP}
[nach dem Essen]_{PP} statt



Development environment I

- Integrated environment on Unix and Windows





Development environment II

□ Rule trace & feature browser

- Position of a match highlighted
- Successful rules highlighted
- Browser for lexical resources:
 - Token
 - POS
 - Morphology

The screenshot shows the 'Debug Window' interface. On the left, the 'Rules' tab displays a list of grammar rules with their bodies and triggers. On the right, the 'Feature structures' tab shows a hierarchical tree of linguistic features for a specific input. The input is 'Ende des Block markieren.' The feature structure tree includes nodes for 'Sentence 8', 'MORPH', 'LEMMA', 'READING', 'MCAT', 'INFLECTION', and various grammatical features like gender, number, and case.

Debug Window

Ende des Block markieren.

Rules Full trace

Description Det_N_Agreement from 0 to 2

TRIGGER
70; Body: (@s_det_das##s_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_das##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@s_det_er##s_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_er##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@s_det_es##s_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_es##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@s_det_e##s_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_e##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@s_det_en##s_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_en##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@s_det_en##s_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_en##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@w_det_er##w_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_er##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@w_det_es##w_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_es##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@w_det_e##w_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_e##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@w_det_en##w_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_en##noun)
TRIGGER
70; Body: (@w_det_ni##w_det, [{{(@mods)}}*, @noun_n_ni##noun)
POS_EV
20; Constraints: [cin(\$s_det, ^C?{NP}P\$^1), cin(\$noun, ^C?{NP}P\$^1)]
POS_EV
20; Constraints: [cin(\$w_det, ^C?{NP}P\$^1), cin(\$noun, ^C?{NP}P\$^1)]

Feature structures CChunks SChunks Configuration

Sentence 8

1: "Ende"

2: "des"

MORPH

CHUNK "1/1/ARTg/NP"
POS "ART"
TOK "des"

3: "Block"

MORPH

_top

LEMMA "Block"

READING

_top

MCAT "Noun"

INFLECTION

_top

gender "masc"
number "singular"
case "dat"

_top

gender "masc"
number "singular"
case "nom"

_top

gender "masc"
number "singular"
case "acc"

CHUNK "0/0>NN/NP"
POS "NN"
TOK "Block"

4: "markieren"

5: ":"



Development environment III

- Rule trace & chunk browser
 - NP chunks
 - Sentence topology

The screenshot shows a 'Debug Window' interface. At the top, a message reads: "Wenn Sie einen Wert aus neu erzeugten oder nicht gespeicherte Tabellen löschen, können Sie ihn nicht mehr ändern." Below this, there are two panes. The left pane, titled 'Rules | Full trace', displays a list of grammar rules. The right pane, titled 'Feature structures | CChunks | SChunks | Configuration', shows a tree view of feature structures, including categories like CCHUNKS, KOUS, PPER, NP, PP, APPR, AP, ADJD, ADJA, KON, or, NN, and various linguistic features like aus, neu, erzeugten, nicht, gespeicherte, and Tabellen.

```
Debug Window

Wenn Sie einen Wert aus neu erzeugten oder nicht gespeicherte Tabellen löschen, können Sie ihn nicht mehr ändern.

Rules | Full trace
Rules
50; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_e##adj_l, []*, @adj_n_e##adj_r}
TRIGGER
50; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_en##adj_l, []*, @adj_n_en##adj_r}
TRIGGER
50; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_em##adj_l, []*, @adj_n_em_en##adj_r}
TRIGGER
40; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_em##adj_lm, []*, @adj_n_em##adj_rm}
TRIGGER
50; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_es##adj_l, []*, @adj_n_es##adj_r}
TRIGGER
70; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_er##adj_l, [{}(@mods)]*, @adj_n_er##adj_r}
TRIGGER
70; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_e##adj_l, [{}(@mods)]*, @adj_n_e##adj_r}
TRIGGER
70; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_en##adj_l, [{}(@mods)]*, @adj_n_en##adj_r}
TRIGGER
70; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_em##adj_l, [{}(@mods)]*, @adj_n_em##adj_r}
TRIGGER
60; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_em##adj_lm, [{}(@mods)]*, @adj_n_em##adj_rm}
TRIGGER
70; Body: {{(-@something)}, @Adj_es##adj_l, [{}(@mods)]*, @adj_n_es##adj_r}
POS_EV
40; Body: {@det##$0, [{}(@mods)]*, $adj_lm}; Constraints: {cin([$$0, C?NP]P^2), cin([$adj_lm, C?NP]P^2), cin([$adj_lm, C?NP]P^2)}
POS_EV
40; Constraints: {cin($adj_l, C?NP)P^2}, cin($adj_lm, C?NP)P^2)
NEG_EV
50; Body: {($adj_l) | ($adj_lm)}, [-{@vfin}]*, @vfin##verb, [-{@vfin}]*, {($adj_r) | ($adj_rm)}}
NEG_EV
30; Body: {($adj_l) | ($adj_lm)}, @noun##noun}
NEG_EV
30; Body: {($adj_r) | ($adj_rm)}}

Feature structures | CChunks | SChunks | Configuration
CCHUNKS
+ KOUS
+ PPER
+ NP
+ PP
+ APPR
+ AP
+ ADJD
+ ADJA
+ KON
+ or
+ NN
+ Tabellen
+ W
+ $
+ W
+ PPER
+ PPER
+ AVP
+ W
+ $.
```



Development environment IV

- Full trace & chunk browser
 - Variable binding
 - Constraint resolution

The screenshot shows the FLAG development environment interface. The main window is titled "Debug Window". Inside, there is a message: "Wenn Sie einen Wert aus neu erzeugten oder nicht gespeicherte Tabellen löschen, können Sie ihn nicht mehr ändern." Below this is a "Full trace" tab containing a log of rule application and search results. The log includes:

```
Apply description pattern Parallel_inflection_of_adjectives
Apply rules on sentence: 2
Start search at 1 with trigger 0...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 1...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 2...Trigger matched up to 10
Match the pos_ev 0...Pos_ev doesn't match.
Match the pos_ev 1...
  (CInConstraint solve; check if 6 is covered by C?(NP)P)
  (CInConstraint solve; success, first binding)

  (CInConstraint solve; check if 9 is covered by C?(NP)P)
  (CInConstraint solve; success with the same tree node)
Pos_ev matched up to 1
Match the neg_ev 0...Neg_ev doesn't match.
Match the neg_ev 1...Neg_ev doesn't match.
Match the neg_ev 2...Neg_ev doesn't match.
Start search at 8 with trigger 2...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 3...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 4...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 5...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 6...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 7...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 8...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 9...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 10...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 11...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 12...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 13...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 14...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 15...Trigger doesn't match.
Start search at 1 with trigger 16...Trigger doesn't match.
```

To the right of the log is a "Feature structures" browser window. It displays a hierarchical tree of feature structures, starting with "CCHUNKS" and "KOUS". Other nodes include "PP", "NP", "PPR", "AP", "ADJA", "ADJD", "aus", "neu", "erzeugten", "oder", "PTKNEG", "nicht", "ADJA", "gespeicherte", "NN", "Tabellen", "W", "\$", "V", "PPER", "AVP", "W", and "\$".



Future work

- Integrate additional lexical resources into rule formalism, e.g.
 - Semantic ontologies
 - Terminological databases
- Provide path equations as constraints
 - permitting the representation of DAGs
 - specialisation of previous matches
- Integrate deep NLP (project Whiteboard)
- Optimise pattern matching engine



Conclusion

- Phenomenon-based approach to checking
 - Cheap identification of error candidates
 - Focussed processing for error confirmation
 - Resource-adaptivity
- Separation of error specification and underlying NLP components
 - customisable
 - extendible