Extracting present perfects from a multilingual corpus

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Why present perfects?

• Understudied in CompLing (Ritz 2012)
• Variation between languages
• Competition within languages
  – E.g. closely related to *simple past*
• Direct translation sometimes fails
  – Examples from children television
    • Mini-survey
Mini-survey
Set-up

• 16 participants
• 4 items
  – 2 ‘wrong’ uses of the simple past (OVT)
  – 2 ‘correct’ uses
• Participants were asked whether they would opt for a present perfect (VTT) alternative
Mini-survey
Example questions

[Context: Dora en Boots share their joy over a successfully completed mission] Yippie! It succeeded! [original English: We did it!]
Compare with ‘Yippie! It has succeeded’
o The original is better.
o I would use the alternative.

[Context: Piet Piraat in de Griezelgrot begins a griezelveerhaal] Ik zat met de maatjes op het strand van een heel klein eiland...
Vergelijk met 'Ik heb met de maatjes op het strand van een heel klein eiland gezeten.'
o Het origineel is beter.
o Ik zou zelf het alternatief gebruiken.

[Context: Peter Pirate starts a story in the cave of horror!] I sat/was sitting with my buddies on a very small island...
Compare with ‘I have sat with my buddies on a very small island...’
Mini-survey
Results

Likelihood of going for the alternative perfect (VTT) was significantly different between the two conditions (p<.000).
Extracting present perfects Corpus

- Dutch Parallel Corpus (Paulussen et al. 2006)
  - 10 mln words, Dutch – English – French
    - Sentence-aligned
    - POS-tagged
    - Lemmatized
  - TEI XML-format
Extracting present perfects
Basic algorithm

• Look for an auxiliary verb
  – e.g. in Dutch: lemma hebben or zijn with a POS-tag stating present tense

• Find a neighboring past participle
  – e.g. in Dutch: look for the POS-tag WW(vd,vrij,zonder)

• Use a configuration file to discern between languages

• Output is a .csv-file which includes found sentence and translation.
Extracting present perfects
Words between aux. and participle

• Example:
  – Nobody has ever climbed that mountain.

• Affected languages: all (but esp. Dutch)

• Solution:
  – Allow for words in between
  – But stop looking at:
    • Verb forms that are not participles
    • Punctuation
    • Conjunctions
Extracting present perfects
Lexical restrictions

• Example:
  – Elle est arrivé.
    • lit. *She is arrived.*

• Affected languages: French, Dutch

• Solution:
  – Specify the verb(s) that have lexically restrictions
  – Compile a list of participles
    • For French: DR and MRS P. VAN DER TRAMP
    • For Dutch: list of ergative verbs from Wiktionary
Extracting present perfects
PP vs. PP continuous vs. PP passive

• Examples:
  – We have been here since 16 PM.
  – We have been presenting for 10 minutes.
  – We have been granted NWO funding.

• Affected languages: English

• Solution:
  – Check whether the participle “been” is followed by another participle (again possibly with words in between).
Extracting present perfects
Auxiliary after past participle

• Example:
  – Dat is de stad waar hij gewoond heeft.
    • lit. This is the city where he lived has.

• Affected languages: Dutch

• Solution:
  – Allow for a reversed search.
Preliminary analysis

Introduction

• Manual annotation of verb form in translation
  – is the form actually translated?
  – which tense?
  – active or passive voice?
    • Seems to be an important factor!
Preliminary analysis
English → Dutch

- VTT: 70% → 57%
- OTT: 19% → 24%
- OVT: 9% → 17%

Active → Passive
Preliminary analysis
English → French

Passé composé
65%

Présent
35%

Active
Passive
Preliminary analysis

Tendencies

• Allergy of Dutch for passive present perfect (VTT)
  – Hypothesis: structural ambiguity
  – Example: *De deur is geopend* has two readings:
    • present perfect (the door has opened)
    • adjectival passive (the door has been opened)
• Continuative use of the perfect in English but not in Dutch/French
  – Example: *Mary has lived in London for five years.*
    • Translation: *Maria woont nu vijf jaar in Londen.* (OTT)
• Wider use of the Dutch and French present perfect (VTT/Passé Composé) not only in discourse (cf. de Swart 2007) but also for statement of fact
  – Example: *Vermoedelijk zijn deze dieren in visnetten verdronken.*
    • Translation: *These animals probably drowned.*
Questions?

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https://github.com/UUDigitalHumanitieslab/time-in-translation