

Tagset adaptation to language changing over time. The case of the Electronic Corpus of the 17th- and 18th-century Polish Texts

Aleksandra Wiczorek

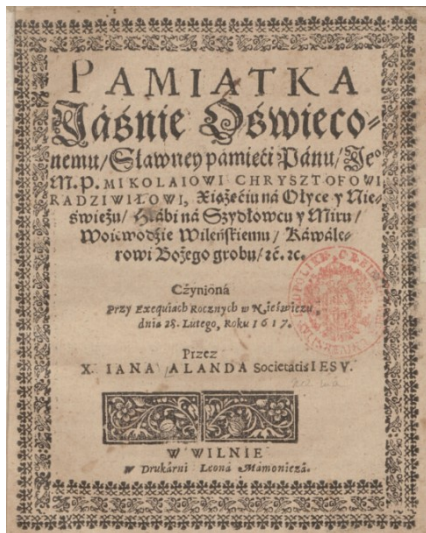
THE ELECTRONIC CORPUS OF 17TH- AND 18TH-CENTURY POLISH TEXTS

- Cryptonym: KORBA (KORpus BARokowy ‘baroque corpus’)
- Principal investigator: Włodzimierz Gruszczyński
- Team: members of Institute of Polish Language and Institute of Computer Science, Polish Academy of Sciences

- Funding: Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education, National Programme for the Development of Humanities grant (project number 0036/NPRH2/H11/81/2012 and 0413/NPRH7/H11/86/2018)
- Project duration: 2013-2018 and 2019-2023
- Coordinating body: Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences
- Cooperation: Institute of Computer Science, Polish Academy of Sciences

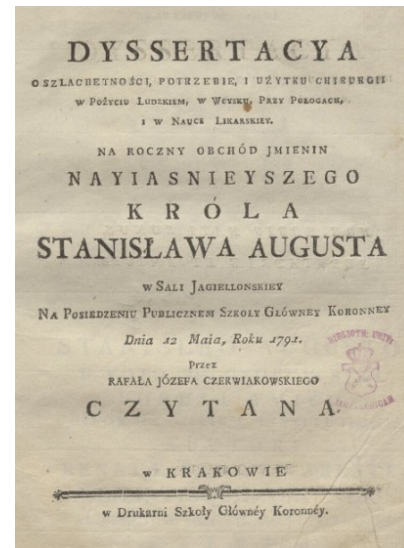
www.korba.edu.pl

THE ELECTRONIC CORPUS OF 17TH- AND 18TH-CENTURY POLISH TEXTS



1617

- 13.5M → 25M tokens
- richly annotated
- usage: research of grammar and lexis of 17th–18th centuries
- 1601–1800 (Baroque, Enlightenment)



1791

Changes in Polish grammar during 17th and 18th c.

- Appearance of new grammatical categories or their values (e.g. of “masculine-personality” category)
- Disappearance of some grammatical categories or their values (e.g. disappearance of dual number)
- Changes of inflectional paradigms (e.g. of numerals)
- Changes of inflectional endings
- ...

1. The new category: masculine-personality

Grammatical category of gender in Polish – nouns

m (masculine)

pan ‘gentleman’



lew ‘lion’



dom ‘house’



f (feminine)

królowa ‘queen’



żyrafa ‘giraffe’



harfa ‘harp’



n (neuter)

dziecko ‘child’



prosię ‘piglet’



okno ‘window’



Grammatical category of gender in Polish – adjectives

m

dobry ‘good’:

pan



lew



dom



f

dobra:

królowa



żyrafa



harfa



n

dobre:

dziecko



prosię



okno



3 masculine subgenres in modern Polish

- personal = m1



- animate impersonal = m2



- inanimate = m3



3 masculine subgenders in modern Polish

sg. N pan m1

...

A pan-a m1

...



sg. N lew m2

...

A lw-a m2

...



sg. N dom m3

...

A dom m3

...



pl. N pan-owie m1

...

A pan-ów m1

...

pl. N lw-y m2

...

A lw-y m2

...

pl. N dom-y m3

...

A dom-y m3

...

3 masculine subgenders in modern Polish

sg. N pan m1

...

A pan-a m1

...



sg. N lew m2

...

A lw-a m2

...



sg. N dom m3

...

A dom m3

...



pl. N pan-**owie** m1

...

A pan-ów m1

...

pl. N lw-y m2

...

A lw-y m2

...

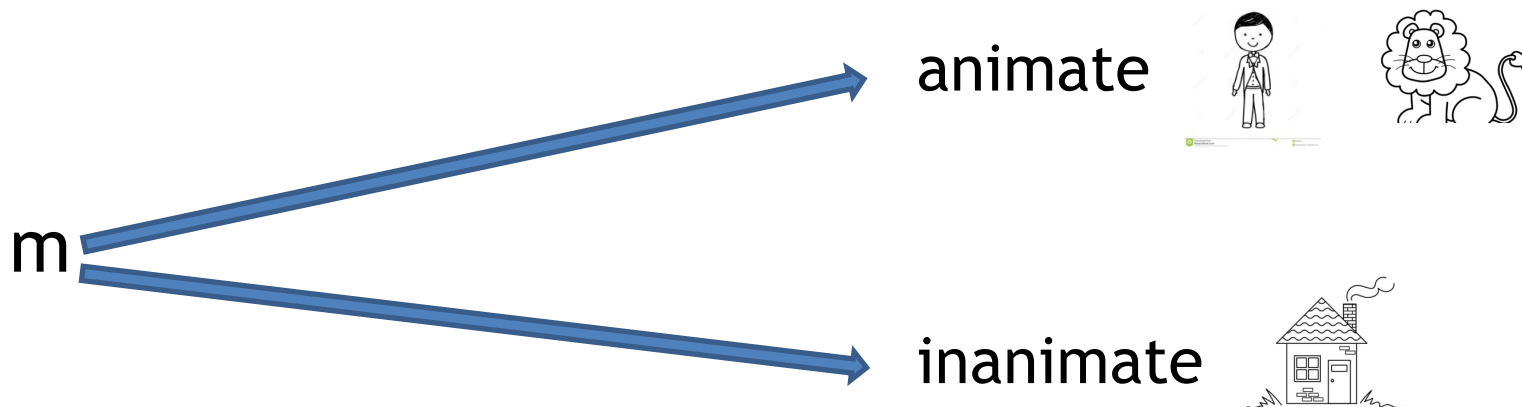
pl. N dom-y m3

...

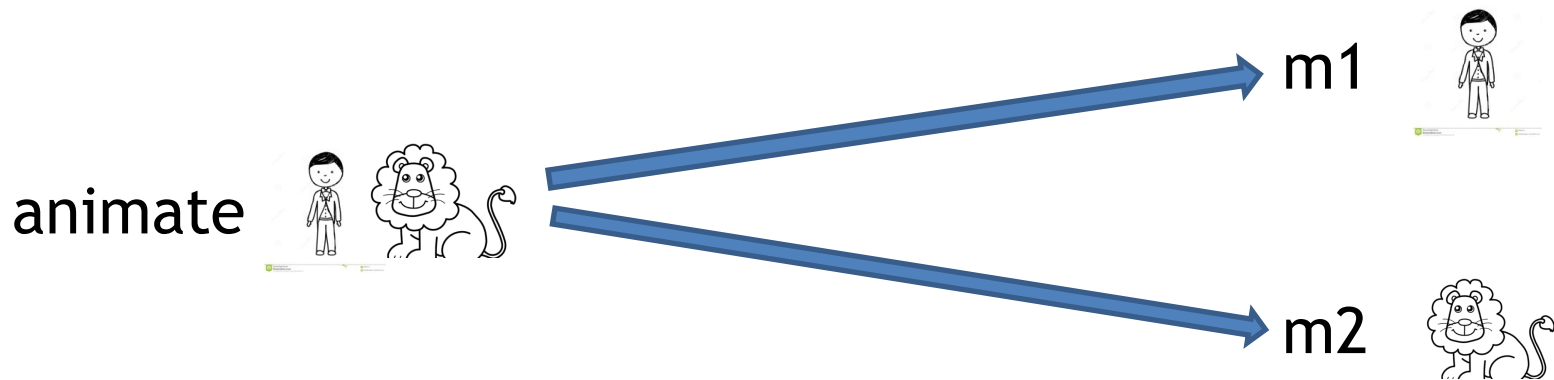
A dom-y m3

...

Changes of the inflection of masculine nouns in Old Polish (up to 15th c.)

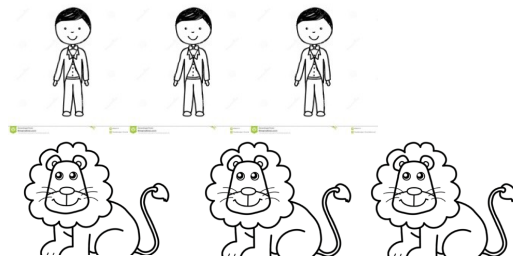


Changes of the inflection of masculine nouns in 17th–18th centuries



Changes of the inflection of masculine nouns in 17th–18th centuries

- N. pl pan-y / pan-owie
- N. pl lw-y / lw-owie



Tagset

A set of markers signifying part of speech and morpho-syntactic features specific for this part of speech.

harfa [subst:sg:nom:f]

pos number case gender



Tagging the gender in modern Polish

The gender is assigned to the particular noun, e.g.

pan [subst:sg:nom:m1]

pan-owie ‘gentlemen’

[subst:pl:nom:m1]

lew [subst:sg:nom:m2]

lw-y ‘lions’

[subst:pl:nom:m2]

How to tag the gender in Middle Polish?

pan [subst:sg:nom:m1]

pan-owie / pan-y

[subst:pl:nom:m?]

lew [subst:sg:nom:m2]

lw-owie / lw-y

[subst:pl:nom:m?]



lwowie



Tagging the gender in KorBa

pan [subst:sg:nom:m]

pan-a [subst:sg:gen:m]

pan-owie

[subst:pl:nom:manim1]

pan-y [subst:pl:nom:m]

lew [subst:sg:nom:m]

lw-a [subst:sg:gen:m]

lw-owie

[subst:pl:nom:manim1]

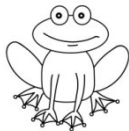
lw-y [subst:pl:nom:m]

2. The disappearance of dual number

Category of number in Old Polish

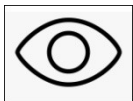
sg

żaba



‘frog’

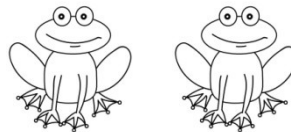
oko



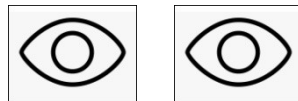
‘eye’

du

żabie

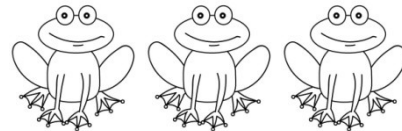


oczy

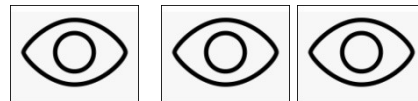


pl

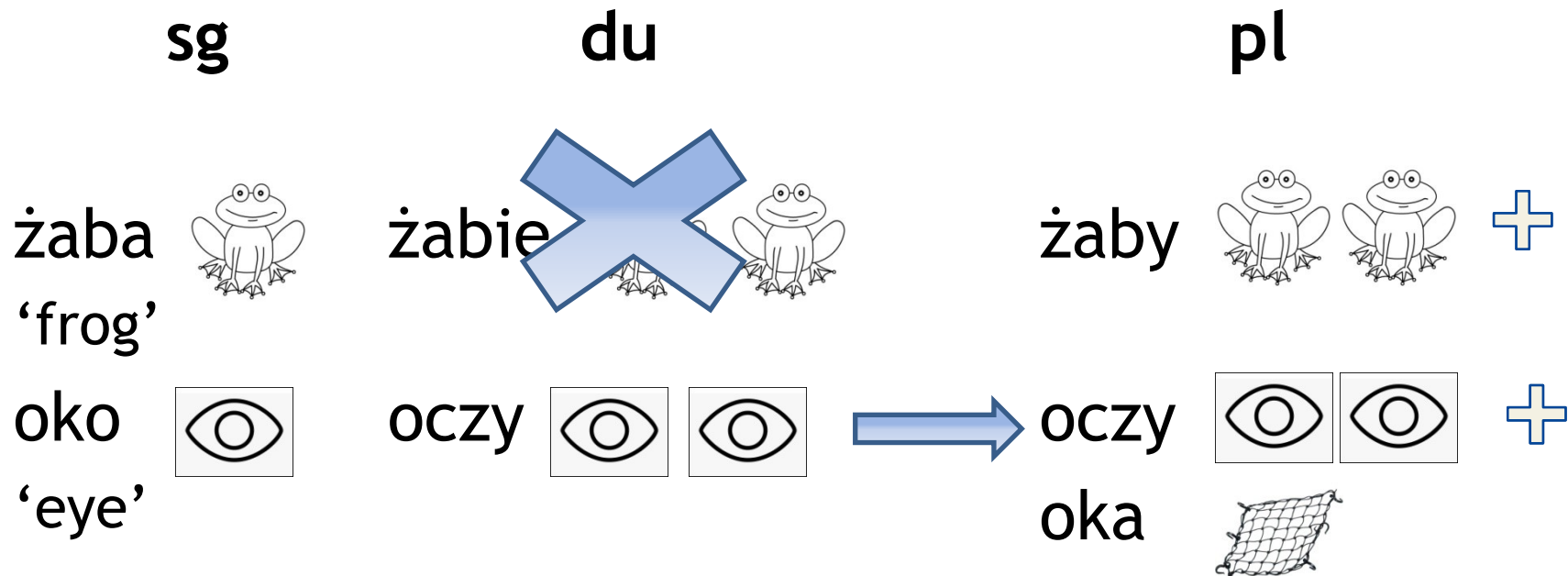
żaby



oka



The disappearance of dual during 17th–18th c.



How to annotate forms like “oczy” in KorBa?

Up to 1740

oczy → du

oka → pl

After 1740

oczy → pl

oka → pl

Conclusions

- The development of the grammatical system should be reflected in the morphosyntactic annotation of the corpus.
- There is no universal solution – for each grammatical feature, different issues should be taken into account:
 - substantive issues, e.g. the degree of prevalence of a given linguistic phenomenon; the timeframe for linguistic change
 - practical issues, e.g. the possibility of creating useful corpus queries and conducting linguistic research in future.

Thank you!

www.korba.edu.pl

