SIGMORPHON 2022

19th SIGMORPHON Workshop on Computational Research in Phonetics, Phonology, and Morphology

Proceedings of the Workshop

July 14, 2022

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ISBN 978-1-955917-82-7

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Keynote Talk: Parsing continuous speech into lexically bound phonetic sequences

Laura Gwilliams

University of California, San Francisco

Abstract: Speech consists of a continuously-varying acoustic signal. Yet human listeners experience it as sequences of discrete speech sounds, which are used to recognise words. To examine how the human brain appropriately sequences the speech signal, we recorded two-hour magnetoencephalograms from 21 subjects listening to short narratives. Our analyses show that the brain continuously encodes the three most recently heard speech sounds in parallel, and maintains this information long past the sensory input. Each speech sound has a representation that evolves over time, jointly encoding both its phonetic features and time elapsed since onset. This allows the brain to represent the relative order and phonetic content of the phonetic sequence. These dynamic representations are active earlier when phonemes are more predictable, and are sustained longer when lexical identity is uncertain. The flexibility in the dynamics of these representations paves the way for further understanding of how such sequences may be used to interface with higher order structure such as morphemes and words.

Bio: Laura Gwilliams received her PhD in Psychology with a focus in Cognitive Neuroscience from New York University in May 2020. Currently she is a post-doctoral researcher at UCSF, using MEG and ECoG data to understand how linguistic structures are parsed and composed while listening to continuous speech. The ultimate goal of Laura's research is to describe speech comprehension in terms of what operations are applied to the acoustic signal; which representational formats are generated and manipulated (e.g. phonetic, syllabic, morphological), and under what processing architecture.

Keynote Talk: Deep Phonology: Modeling language from raw acoustic data in a fully unsupervised manner

Gasper Begus University of California, Berkeley

Abstract: In this talk, I propose that language and its acquisition can be modeled from raw speech data in a fully unsupervised manner with Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and that such modeling has implications both for the understanding of language acquisition and for the understanding of how deep neural networks learn internal representations. I propose a technique that allows us to "wug-test" neural networks trained on raw speech, analyze intermediate convolutional layers, and test a causal relationship between meaningful units in the output and latent/intermediate representations. I further propose an extension of the GAN architecture in which learning of meaningful linguistic units emerges from a requirement that the networks output informative data and includes both the perception and production principles. With this model, we can test what the networks can and cannot learn, how their biases match human learning biases in behavioral experiments, how speech processing in the brain compares to intermediate representations in deep neural networks (by comparing acoustic properties in intermediate convolutional layers and the brainstem), how symbolic-like rule-like computation emerges in internal representations, and what GAN's innovative outputs can teach us about productivity in human language. This talk also makes a more general case for probing deep neural networks with raw speech data, as dependencies in speech are often better understood than those in the visual domain and because behavioral data on speech (especially the production aspect) are relatively easily accessible.

Bio: Gašper Beguš an Assistant Professor at the Department of Linguistics at UC Berkeley where he directs the Berkeley Speech and Computation Lab. Before coming to Berkeley, he was an Assistant Professor at the University of Washington and before that he graduated with a Ph.D. from Harvard. His research focuses on developing deep learning models for speech data. More specifically, he trains models to learn representations of spoken words from raw audio inputs. He combines machine learning and statistical modeling with neuroimaging and behavioral experiments to better understand how neural networks learn internal representations in speech and how humans learn to speak.

Table of Contents

On Building Spoken Language Understanding Systems for Low Resourced Languages Akshat Gupta
Unsupervised morphological segmentation in a language with reduplication Simon Todd, Annie Huang, Jeremy Needle, Jennifer Hay and Jeanette King12
Investigating phonological theories with crowd-sourced data: The Inventory Size Hypothesis in the light of Lingua Libre Mathilde Hutin and Marc Allassonnière-Tang
Logical Transductions for the Typology of Ditransitive Prosody Mai Ha Vu, Aniello De Santo and Hossep Dolatian
A Masked Segmental Language Model for Unsupervised Natural Language Segmentation C.M. Downey, Fei Xia, Gina-Anne Levow and Shane Steinert-Threlkeld
<i>Trees probe deeper than strings: an argument from allomorphy</i> Hossep Dolatian, Shiori Ikawa and Thomas Graf
Subword-based Cross-lingual Transfer of Embeddings from Hindi to Marathi and Nepali Niyata Bafna and Zdeněk Žabokrtský
Multidimensional acoustic variation in vowels across English dialects James Tanner, Morgan Sonderegger and Jane Stuart-Smith
<i>Domain-Informed Probing of wav2vec 2.0 Embeddings for Phonetic Features</i> Patrick Cormac English, John D. Kelleher and Julie Carson-Berndsen
Morphotactic Modeling in an Open-source Multi-dialectal Arabic Morphological Analyzer and Gene- rator
Nizar Habash, Reham Marzouk, Christian Khairallah and Salam Khalifa
 The SIGMORPHON 2022 Shared Task on Morpheme Segmentation Khuyagbaatar Batsuren, Gábor Bella, Aryaman Arora, Viktor Martinovic, Kyle Gorman, Zdeněk Žabokrtský, Amarsanaa Ganbold, Šárka Dohnalová, Magda Ševčíková, Kateřina Pelegrinová, Fausto Giunchiglia, Ryan Cotterell and Ekaterina Vylomova
Sharing Data by Language Family: Data Augmentation for Romance Language Morpheme Segmenta- tion
Lauren Levine
SIGMORPHON 2022 Shared Task on Morpheme Segmentation Submission Description: Sequence Labelling for Word-Level Morpheme Segmentation Leander Girrbach
Beyond Characters: Subword-level Morpheme Segmentation Ben Peters and Andre F. T. Martins 131
Word-level Morpheme segmentation using Transformer neural network Tsolmon Zundi and Chinbat Avaajargal 139
Manfaggan annich ad fagtunga and multilingual tugining fan agnanical mannhalagiagl gegen antation

Morfessor-enriched features and multilingual training for canonical morphological segmentation Aku Rouhe, Stig-Arne Grönroos, Sami Virpioja, Mathias Creutz and Mikko Kurimo.....144

JB132 submission to the SIGMORPHON 2022 Shared Task 3 on Morphological Segmentation	
Jan Bodnár	152

SIGMORPHON–UniMorph 2022 Shared Task 0: Modeling Inflection in Language Acqu	isition
Jordan Kodner and Salam Khalifa	

SIGMORPHON–UniMorph 2022 Shared Task 0: Generalization and Typologically Diverse Morphological Inflection

SIGMORPHON 2022 Task 0 Submission Description: Modelling Morphological Inflection with Data-Driven and Rule-Based Approaches

Tatiana Merzhevich, Nkonye Gbadegoye, Leander Girrbach, Jingwen Li and Ryan Soh-Eun Shim 204

CLUZH at SIGMORPHON 2022 Shared Tasks on Morpheme Segmentation and Inflection Generation Silvan Wehrli, Simon Clematide and Peter Makarov	
OSU at SigMorphon 2022: Analogical Inflection With Rule Features Micha Elsner and Sara Court	20
Generalizing Morphological Inflection Systems to Unseen Lemmas Changbing Yang, Ruixin (Ray) Yang, Garrett Nicolai and Miikka Silfverberg	26
HeiMorph at SIGMORPHON 2022 Shared Task on Morphological Acquisition Trajectories Akhilesh Kakolu Ramarao, Yulia Zinova, Kevin Tang and Ruben van de Vijver2.	36
Morphology is not just a naive Bayes – UniMelb Submission to SIGMORPHON 2022 ST on Morph logical Inflection	0-
Andreas Sherbakov and Ekaterina Vylomova	40

Program

Thursday, July 14, 2022

- 08:45 09:00 Opening Remarks
- 09:00 10:00 Invited Talk 1: Laura Gwilliams: Parsing continuous speech into lexically bound phonetic sequences
- 10:00 10:30 Morning Break
- 10:30 11:30 Morning Session: Phonology and Phonetics

Multidimensional acoustic variation in vowels across English dialects James Tanner, Morgan Sonderegger and Jane Stuart-Smith

On Building Spoken Language Understanding Systems for Low Resourced Languages Akshat Gupta

Domain-Informed Probing of wav2vec 2.0 Embeddings for Phonetic Features Patrick Cormac English, John D. Kelleher and Julie Carson-Berndsen

Investigating phonological theories with crowd-sourced data: The Inventory Size Hypothesis in the light of Lingua Libre Mathilde Hutin and Marc Allassonnière-Tang

- 11:30 12:30 Lunch
- 12:30 13:30 Invited Talk 2: Gasper Begus: Deep Phonology: Modeling language from raw acoustic data in a fully unsupervised manner
- 13:30 15:00 Morning Session: Morphosyntax

A Masked Segmental Language Model for Unsupervised Natural Language Segmentation C.M. Downey, Fei Xia, Gina-Anne Levow and Shane Steinert-Threlkeld

Trees probe deeper than strings: an argument from allomorphy Hossep Dolatian, Shiori Ikawa and Thomas Graf

Thursday, July 14, 2022 (continued)

Logical Transductions for the Typology of Ditransitive Prosody Mai Ha Vu, Aniello De Santo and Hossep Dolatian

Subword-based Cross-lingual Transfer of Embeddings from Hindi to Marathi and Nepali Niyata Bafna and Zdeněk Žabokrtský

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Unsupervised morphological segmentation in a language with reduplication Simon Todd, Annie Huang, Jeremy Needle, Jennifer Hay and Jeanette King

- 15:00 15:30 Afternoon Break
- 15:30 17:45 Shared Task Session
- 17:45 18:00 Closing Statements