## A Rule-Based <br> Syllabifier for Serbian

## WHAT DID WE SET OUT TO DO?

## The Goal

i) Develop a system for automatic rule-based syllabification for Serbian
ii) Provide an analysis of the outcomes to address theoretical considerations and serve as a basis for the development of future syllabifiers
iii) Present syllable distribution data for Serbian

## WHY RULE-BASED?

## Our Approach

- Rule-based vs. data-driven
- Existing rule descriptions:

Gramatika srpskoga jezika by Stanojčić and Popović (2005)

+ Kašić (2014)
+ Zec (2000)
syllable $\sigma$


HOW DID WE SEGMENT?

## The Rules

(1) In words made up of multiple phonemes, consonants, sonorants and vowels, the syllable boundary comes after the vowel and before the consonant.
či-ta-ti [to read]
(2) Medially, in a consonant cluster which has an affricate or fricative sound in its initial position, the syllable boundary will be before that consonant cluster.
po-šta [post]
(3) The syllable boundary will be before a consonant cluster if, in a consonant cluster found medially in a word, the second position in the cluster is occupied by one of the sonorants $v, j, r, 1$ or $i j$ preceded by any other consonant besides a sonorant.
sve-tlost [light]

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { tr-ča-ti [to run] } \\
& \text { r-va-ti se [to wrestle] }
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(2) Medially, in a consonant cluster which has an affricate or fricative sound in its initial position, the syllable boundary will be before that consonant cluster.
po-šta [post]
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sve-tlost [light]

## The Rules

(1) In words made up of multiple phonemes, consonants, sonorants and vowels, the syllable boundary comes after the vowel or sonorants r , I and n in syllable bearing positions and before the consonant.
či-ta-ti [to read]
(2) Medially, in a consonant cluster which has an affricate or fricative sound in its initial position, the syllable boundary will be before that consonant cluster.
po-šta [post]
(3) The syllable boundary will be before a consonant cluster if, in a consonant cluster found medially in a word, the second position in the cluster is occupied by one of the sonorants $v, j, r, 1$ or $l j$ preceded by any other consonant besides a sonorant.
sve-tlost [light]

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { tr-ča-ti [to run] } \\
& \text { r-va-ti se [to wrestle] }
\end{aligned}
$$

## HOW DID WE SEGMENT?

## The Rules

(4) If a consonant cluster consists of two sonorants, the syllable boundary will be between them so that one sonorant belongs to the preceding, and one sonorant belongs to the following syllable.
lom-ljen [broken]
(5) If a consonant cluster consists of a plosive in its initial position and some other consonant except the sonorants $\mathfrak{j}, \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{lj}$ and r , the syllable boundary will be between the consonants.
lep-tir [butterfly]
(6) If in a cluster of two sonorants, the second position is occupied by the sonorant j from je corresponding to the ijekavica dialect to e in the ekavica dialect, the syllable boundary will be before that group.
čo-vjek [man]

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> Iom-ljen [broken]
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čo-vjek [man]
> gu-ngula [commotion] mo-mci [boys]

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## The Rules

(4) If a consonant cluster consists of two sonorants, the syllable boundary will be between them so that one sonorant belongs to the preceding, and one sonorant belongs to the following syllable.

> Iom-ljen [broken]
(5) If a consonant cluster consists of a plosive or nasal in its initial position and some other consonant except the sonorants $\mathfrak{j}, \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{I}$, lj and r , the syllable boundary will be between the consonants.
lep-tir [butterfly]
(6) If in a cluster of two sonorants, the second position is occupied by the sonorant j from je corresponding to the ijekavica dialect to e in the ekavica dialect, the syllable boundary will be before that group.
čo-vjek [man]

## gu-ngula [commotion] mo-mci [boys]

## HOW DID WE SEGMENT?

## The Rules

(7) The sonorant $r$ can be a syllable carrier in standard Serbian when: a. it is found medially between two consonants,
tr-ča-ti [to run]
b. it is found initially before a consonant,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { r-va-ti se [to wrestle] } \\
& \text { za-r-đa-ti [to rust] }
\end{aligned}
$$

c. it is found after a vowel in compounds,
d. before o that is realized as an I in other members of the paradigm.
o-tr-o (m.) from o-tr-la (f.) [wiped]

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c. it is found after a vowel in compounds,
d. before 0 that is realized as an I in other members of the paradigm.
o-tr-o (m.) from o-tr-la (f.) [wiped]

## HOW DID WE SEGMENT?

## The Rules

(7) The sonorant $r$ can be a syllable carrier in standard Serbian when: a. it is found medially between two consonants,
tr-ča-ti [to run]
b. it is found initially before a consonant,

$$
r \text {-va-ti se [to wrestle] }
$$

except if it is followed by the sequence $j e$.
c. it is found after a vowel in compounds,
za-r-da-ti [to rust]
d. before 0 that is realized as an I in other members of the paradigm.
0-tr-0 (m.) from o-tr-la (f.) [wiped]

## HOW DID WE SEGMENT?

## The Rules

(8) The other two alveolar sonorants, I and n can be syllable carriers in: a. dialectal toponyms,
b. foreign toponyms,
c. personal names, and in
d. the word

Stlp, VIča glava, Žlne
Vltava, Plzen
English Idn or Arabic Ibn-Saud
bicikl [bicycle].

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## HOW DID WE SEGMENT?

## The Rules

(8) The other two alveolar sonorants, I and n , can be syllable carriers if they are found medially between two consonants of lower sonority, initially before a consonant of lower sonority, or finally after a consonant of lower sonority.

Stlp, VIča glava, ŽIne,<br>VItava, Plzen<br>English Idn or Arabic Ibn-Saud<br>bicikl [bicycle]

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(8) The other two alveolar sonorants, I and n , can be syllable carriers if they are found medially between two consonants of lower sonority, initially before a consonant of lower sonority, or finally after a consonant of lower sonority.

Stlp, VIča glava, ŽIne,
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## HOW ABOUT THE DATA?

## The Results

- 3,607,450 word-forms in SrpLemKor (Popović, 2010; Utvić, 2011)
- Most frequent syllable types:

CV (62\%), CCV (12\%), V (11\%), and CVC (9\%)

- Positional distribution data for different syllable types in monosyllabic words for the initial, medial, and final positions of polysyllabic words
- Asymmetries of syllable structures occurring only in monosyllabic words and the final position of polysyllabic words:
CVCC, CCVCC, VCC, CVCCC, CCCVCC, VCCC, CCVCCC, CCCCVCC, and CCCVCCC
- Syllable nuclei statistics including their overall and positional frequencies in monosyllabic and polysyllabic words


## HOW ABOUT THE DATA?

## The Results

- $\sim 2 \%$ noise in the data
- 6 syllable structures not found by an onset-maximization syllabifier in Croatian (Meštrović et al., 2015)

CCCCCVC mo-na-rhstvom
CCCCV se-rbska, ca-rstva
CCCCVC de-jstvom
cccccv se-rbstvo

CCCCVCC Go-Idštajn, Rot-hchild, Ar-mstrong
CVCCCC cr-no-gorskg

## CLOSING THOUGHTS

## Conclusions

- We developed a rule-based syllabifier for Serbian based on prescriptive rule descriptions.
- In the process, we discovered the shortcomings and inaccuracies of the existing prescriptive rule set.
- This approach still has some issues that should be resolved.
- A combination of onset maximization following (Meštrović et al., 2015) and the rule descriptions might provide an accurate capture of native speaker intuition.


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