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# A Rule-Based Syllabifier for Serbian







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#### WHAT DID WE SET OUT TO DO?

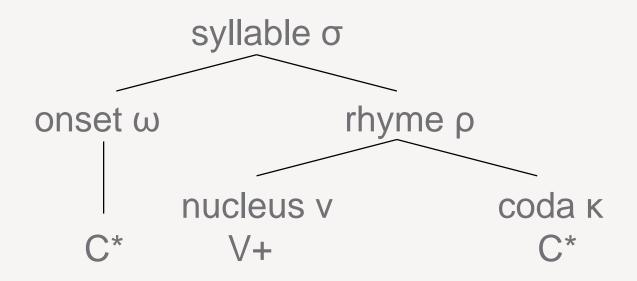
The Goal

- Develop a system for automatic rule-based syllabification for i) Serbian
- Provide an analysis of the outcomes to address theoretical ii) 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)



- (1) In words made up of multiple phonemes, consonants, sonorants and vowels, the syllable boundary comes after the vowel and before the consonant.
- (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.
- (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, I or lj preceded by any other consonant besides a sonorant.

či-ta-ti [to read]

po-šta [post]

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sve-tlost [light]
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- (1) In words made up of multiple phonemes, consonants, sonorants and vowels, the syllable boundary comes after the vowel and before the consonant.
- (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.
- The syllable boundary will be before a consonant cluster if, in a (3)consonant cluster found medially in a word, the second position in the cluster is occupied by one of the sonorants v, j, r, I or lj preceded by any other consonant besides a sonorant.

či-ta-ti [to read]

po-šta [post]

sve-tlost [light]

tr-ča-ti [to run] r-va-ti se [to wrestle]

- (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.
- (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.
- (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, I or lj preceded by any other consonant besides a sonorant.

či-ta-ti [to read]

po-šta [post]

sve-tlost [light]

tr-ča-ti [to run] r-va-ti se [to wrestle]

- (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.
- (5) If a consonant cluster consists of a **plosive** in its initial position and some other consonant except the sonorants j, v, l, lj and r, the syllable boundary will be **between** the consonants.
- (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.

7

*lom-ljen [broken]* 

*lep-tir [butterfly]* 

čo-vjek [man]

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*lom-ljen [broken]* 

*lep-tir [butterfly]* 

čo-vjek [man]

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

- (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.
- (5) If a consonant cluster consists of a **plosive or nasal** in its initial position and some other consonant except the sonorants j, v, l, Ij and r, the syllable boundary will be between the consonants.
- (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.

*lom-ljen [broken]* 

lep-tir [butterfly]

čo-vjek [man]

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

(7) The sonorant r can be a syllable carrier in standard Serbian when: a. it is found medially between two consonants,

b. it is found initially before a consonant,

c. it is found after a vowel in compounds,

za-r-đa-ti [to rust] 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]

tr-ča-ti [to run]

*r-va-ti se [to wrestle]* 

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*r-va-ti se [to wrestle]* 

za-r-đa-ti [to rust]

(7) The sonorant r can be a syllable carrier in standard Serbian when: a. it is found medially between two consonants,

b. it is found initially before a consonant,

except if it is followed by the sequence je. 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]

tr-ča-ti [to run]

*r-va-ti se [to wrestle]* 

za-r-đa-ti [to rust]

#### 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

English *Idn* or Arabic *Ibn-Saud* 

d. the word

Stlp, Vlča glava, Žlne

Vltava, Plzen

bicikl [bicycle].

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bicikl [bicycle].

(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, Vlča glava, Žlne, Vltava, Plzen English *Idn* or Arabic *Ibn-Saud* bicikl [bicycle]

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

Bern not Be-rn Klajn not Kla-jn Linkoln not Linko-In

#### 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

- ~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.

THE END

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