Urdu Morphology, Orthography and Lexicon Extraction

اردو

Presented by:

Muhammad Humayoun

Department of Mathematics
University of Savoie
France
mhuma@univ-savoie.fr

Co-authors:

Harald Hammarström
Aarne Ranta

Department of Computer Science
Chalmers University of Technology
Sweden
{harald2, aarne}@cs.chalmers.se

CAASL-2, Stanford

UNIVERSITE CHAMBERY ANNECY DE SAVOIE

Introduction

- ***Indo-European → Indo-Iranian → Indo-Aryan***
- Written from right to left using Perso-Arabic Script.
- Grammar and Vocabulary influenced by Arabic, Persian and the native languages of South Asia
- Widely Spoken in Pakistan, India and Jammu & Kashmir
- Also spoken all over the world due to big south Asian Diaspora
- Urdu-Hindi: share grammar, almost all phonology and lot of vocabulary
- Urdu-Hindi together is the second most widely spoken language (Native + second language)

Contribution

- **Orthography component**: A Unicode Infrastructure to accommodate Perso-Arabic script of Urdu
- **Morphology component** :
  - A type system that covers the language abstraction completely
  - An inflection engine that covers word-and-paradigm morphological rules for all word classes
- **Lexicon**: Automatically extracted, 4,816 words generating 137,182 word forms.
- **Grammar component** : A small fragment of syntax

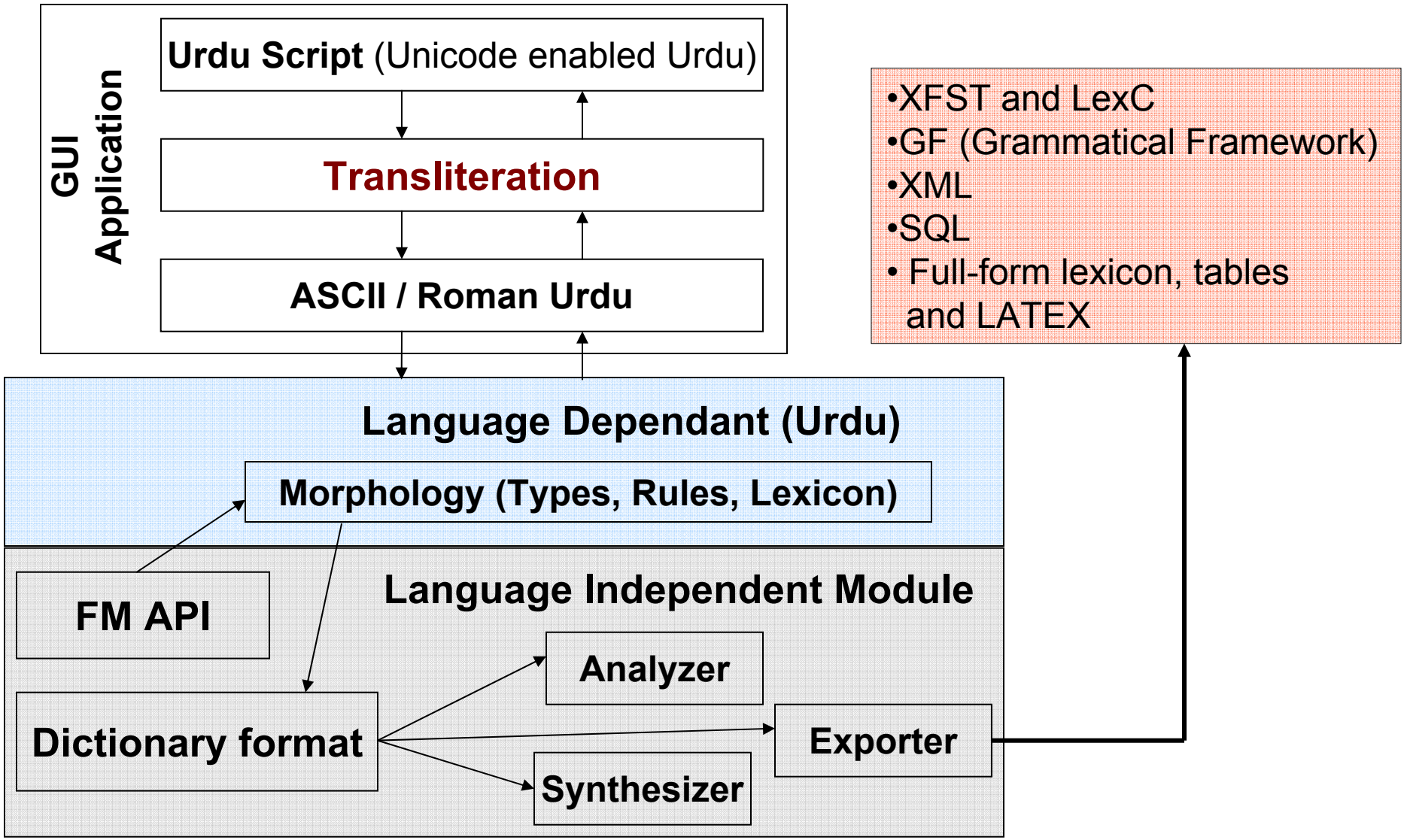
Urdu Orthography

- An alphabet of 57 letters and 15 diacritic marks
- The use of diacritic marks: optional
- Morphology and the lexicon saved in ASCII characters
  - Reusability for Hindi in future, by adding a lexicon and the transliteration scheme
  - Easy manipulation on different platforms
- Unicode support provided by a clear, strict and reversible transliteration scheme (Transliterator)
- A GUI application and useful tools
  - (Keyboard input method, Urdu Extractor)
- Implemented in Java by using ICU4J and Swing packages

Urdu Morphology

- Morphology is implemented in Functional Morphology (FM)
- An open source toolkit or domain embedded language for morphology development in Haskell
  - Functional Programming language, High level of abstraction, Higher-order functions, type classes, polymorphism
  - These features: good for capturing linguistic generalizations
- Idea: Dealing with grammars as reusable software libraries
- Functional Morphology treats
  - The part of speech (word classes) as **data types**
  - Their Inflection as **finite functions**
- Tools (API functions, Analyzer, Synthesizer, Exporter)

Morphology + Orthography



Functional Morphology Toolkit

Nouns in Urdu: type system

- Urdu Noun Inflects in **Number** *(Singular, Plural)* and **Case** *(Nominative, Oblique, Vocative)*

```
data Number      =  Singular | Plural
                 deriving (Show, Eq, Enum, Ord, Bounded)

data Case        =  Nominative | Oblique |  Vocative
                 ....

data NounForm    =  NF Number Case
                 ....

type Noun        =  NounForm → Str
                 ....
```

- Inherent parameter: **Gender** *(Masculine, Feminine)*

```
data Gender      = Masculine | Feminine
                 deriving (Show,Eq,Enum,Ord,Bounded)
```

Nouns in Urdu

- Nouns are divided into 15 groups based on their inflection
- A group as running example:
  - Singular masculine nouns ending with (ا, ɑ) , (ہ, h) and (ع, e / ʔ / ə)
- Making:
  - If a word ends with letter (ا, ɑ) or (ہ, h) then:
    - **Plural nominative, singular oblique**: last letter is replaced by (ے, e)
    - **Plural oblique**: the last letter is replaced by (وں, oɳ)
    - **Plural vocative**: last letter is replaced by (و, o)
  - If a word ends with (ع, e / ʔ / ə): above mentioned letters will be added at the end without replacing any existing letter

Nouns in Urdu: inflection engine

Example Noun: (laṛka, لَڑکا,boy)

	Nominative	*Oblique*	*Vocative*
Singular	laṛka لَڑکا	laṛke لَڑکے	laṛke لَڑکے
Plural	laṛke لَڑکے	laṛkoṇ لَڑکوں	laṛko لَڑکو

```
noun_lRka :: DictForm → Noun
noun_lRka lRka nf = mkNoun  sg  pl  sg_obl  pl_obl  sg_voc  pl_voc  nf
                    where
                        sg       = lRka
                        pl       = lRk ++ "E"
                        sg_obl   = pl
                        pl_obl   = lRk ++ "wN"
                        sg_voc   = pl
                        pl_voc   = lRk ++ "w"
                        lRk      = if (end =="e") then lRka else (tk 1 lRka)
                        end      = dp 1 lRka
```

Nouns in Urdu: inflection engine

- An general function for the Inflection table of nouns

mkNoun::String→String→String→String→String→String→Number→Case → String

mkNoun sg pl sg_Obl pl_Obl sg_Voc pl_Voc n c =

```
case n of
  Singular → case c of
      Nominative   → sg
      Oblique      → sg_Obl
      Vocative     → sg_Voc
  Plural → case c of
      Nominative   → pl
      Oblique      → pl_Obl
      Vocative     → pl_Voc
```

	Nom	*Obl*	*Voc*
Sg	laɽka لَڑکا	laɽke لَڑکے	laɽke لَڑکے
Pl	laɽke لَڑکے	laɽkoɳ لَڑکوں	laɽko لَڑکو

Nouns in Urdu: inflection engine

- An interface function for this group of nouns

  n1 :: DictForm → Entry

  n1 df = masculine (noun_lRka df)

DictForm: a string type

masculine: a function for masculine words

- Defined in the Lexicon:

  n1 l(a)R'ka (lərkɑ, لَڑکا)

lɑɽkɑ

N

Masc

NF Sg Nom: lɑɽkɑ

NF Sg Obl: lɑɽke

NF Sg Voc: lɑɽke

NF Pl Nom: lɑɽke

NF Pl Obl: lɑɽkoɳ

NF Pl Voc: lɑɽko

Nouns in Urdu: inflection engine

- An interface function for this group of nouns

  n1 :: DictForm → Entry

  n1 df = masculine (noun_lRka df)

DictForm: a string type

masculine: a function for masculine words

- Defined in the Lexicon:
  n1 l(a)R'ka (ləɽkɑ, لَڑکا)

Some other noun groups in the Lexicon:

n2 k(o)n'waN (Well, kʊɳwaɳ, کُنواں)

n3 m(a)r'd (Man, mərd̪, مَرد)

n4 k(o)r'sy (Chair, kʊrsi, کرسی)

n5 maN (Mother, mɑɳ, ماں)

n6 g(o)R'ya (Doll, gʊɽiyɑ, گڑیا)

n7 KwX'bw (Fragrance, xʊʃbʊ, خوشبو)

n8 k(i)tab (book, kɪt̪ɑb, کِتاب)

.....

Urdu Verbs

	Root	**Infinitive**	Oblique
Intransitive / Transitive / Ditransitive etc	bən بن	bənnɑ بننا *to build (by unknown)*	bənne بننے
Direct Causative	bənɑ بنا	bənɑnɑ بنانا *to build (by self)*	bənɑne بنانے
Indirect Causative	bənvɑ بنوا	bənvɑnɑ بنوانا *to build (by third person)*	bənvɑne بنوانے

We divide verbs in the following categories:

- Basic stem form, direct & indirect causatives exist
- Only Basic stem form exists
- Basic stem form & direct causative form exist
- Basis stem form & indirect causative form exist
- 6 groups have been implemented for verbs

Urdu Verbs

- Urdu verb inflects in:
  - Gender, Number
  - Person (First, Second {*casual, familiar, respectful*}, Third {*near, distant*})
  - Tense (Subjunctive, Perfective, Imperfective)

Urdu Verbs: type system

- Category: *Basic stem form, direct & indirect causatives exist*

```
type Verb = VerbForm → Str

data VerbForm =
   VF Tense Person Number Gender                    |
   Caus1 Tense Person Number Gender                 |
   Caus2 Tense Person Number Gender                 |
   Inf          | Caus1_Inf       | Caus2_Inf       |
   Inf_Fem      | Caus1_Inf_Fem   | Caus2_Inf_Fem   |
   Inf_Obl      | Caus1_Inf_Obl   | Caus2_Inf_Obl   |
   Root         | Caus1_Root      | Caus2_Root

data Person = Pers1 |
              Pers2_Casual | Pers2_Familiar | Pers2_Respect  |
              Pers3_Near | Pers3_Distant

data Tense = Subj | Perf | Imperf
```

Urdu Verbs: inflection engine

```
mkVerbCaus12 :: String -> String -> String -> Verb
mkVerbCaus12 vInf caus1_inf caus2_inf =
    mkGenVerb root r1 r2 vInf caus1_inf caus2_inf
     where
          root      = (tk 2 vInf)
          r1        = (tk 2 caus1_inf)
          r2        = (tk 2 caus2_inf)
```

- An general function for the Inflection table

mkGenVerb::DictForm → DictForm → DictForm → DictForm → DictForm → DictForm → Verb

mkGenVerb root r1 r2 vf caus1 caus2 (Root1) = root

mkGenVerb root r1 r2 vf caus1 caus2 (VF1 t p n g) = ***mkVAnalysis*** root t p n g

```
mkVAnalysis :: String → Tense → Person → Number → Gender → String
mkVAnalysis root tense p n g =
   case tense of
      Subjunctive → case p of
           Pers1 → case n of
              Singular → case g of
                 Masculine → mkEnding b root "w^N" "wN“
```

```
where
t = dp 1 root
b = inStr t ["A","a","w“]
```

Urdu Verbs: in lexicon

- **v4 bnna bnana bnwana**

  (bənna بننا , bənana بنانا , bənwana بنوانا)

Root1: **bən** بن
Inf1: **bənna** بننا
Inf_Obl1: **bənne** بننے
Inf_Fem1: **bənni** بننی

Caus1_Root: **bəna** بنا
Caus1_Inf: **bənana** بنانا
Caus1_Inf_Obl: **bənane** بنانے

Caus2_Root: **bənwa** بنوا
Caus2_Inf: **bənvana** بنوانا
Caus2_Inf_Obl: **bənvane** بنوانے

VF Subj Pers1 Sg Masc/ Fem : **bənʊɳ** بنوں
VF Subj Pers1 Pl Masc/ Fem : **bənẽ** بنیں
VF Subj Pers2_Casual Sg Masc/ Fem : **bən** بن
VF Subj Pers2_Casual Pl Masc/ Fem : **bənʊ** بنو

....
Caus1 Subj Pers1 Sg Masc/Fem: **bənaʔʊɳ** بناؤں
Caus1 Subj Pers1 Pl Masc/Fem: **bənaʔẽ** بنائیں
Caus1 Subj Pers2_Casual Sg Masc/Fem: **bəna** بنا
Caus1 Subj Pers2_Casual Pl Masc/Fem: **bənaʔo** بناؤ

.....
Caus2 Subj Pers1 Sg Masc/Fem: **bənvaʔʊɳ** بنواؤں
Caus2 Subj Pers1 Pl Masc/Fem: **bənvaʔẽ** بنوائیں
Caus2 Subj Pers2_Casual Sg Masc/Fem: **bənva** بنوا
Caus2 Subj Pers2_Casual Pl Masc/Fem: **bənaʔo** بنواؤ

.....

Other word classes

- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- The closed classes
  - Pronouns, PostPositions, Particles, Interjunctions, Conjunctions, Negations, Questions and Numerals

The Lexicon

- A wide-coverage lexicon is a key part of any morphological implementation
- Aim: to build a lexicon automatically with minimal human efforts
- A tool ***extract*** is used which is provided with the Functional Morphology
- It requires a ***paradigm file*** and a ***corpus***
- To build a corpus:
  - A reasonable amount of Urdu Unicode text was collected from the web (news and literature domain)
  - All the html tags & other non-related information were thrown away by a tool (developed with this work) and save the file as text file
  - Urdu Unicode text is then converted into ASCII Urdu by transliteration tool
- **The lexicon**: extracted by applying *paradigms* on *corpus*

The Lexicon: Problems

- Urdu is commonly written without or with a variant number of diacritic marks
  - A fundamental limitation to get a fully vocalized corpus
- Problem: having more versions per word with different diacritics
  - e.g. (کِتاب, kɪ̤tab) and (کتاب, kt̤ab) for word (kɪ̤tab, book)
  - **Point**: We should save only one version per word with full diacritics
- Tokens with different diacritics are not always same words
  - e.g. (تَیر, t̤ær, to swim) and (تِیر, t̤ir, arrow)
  - **Point** : We should save all such words with full diacritics

The Lexicon Extraction - Results

- To assure the correctness:
  - Manually re-checking of the lexicon from word to word
  - Incorrect entries thrown away
- A fundamental limitation
  - The missing diacritics on partly vocalized words are not applied

Corpus	
Size (Words)	1,520,000 (1.5 million)
Words containing Diacritics:	23,696
Unique tokens:	63,700 (4.1%) **

Lexicon	
Extracted lexicon	9,126
Words containing Diacritics:	632
Clean lexicon	4,816 (52.8%)
Words containing Diacritics:	415

**This conforms well to our intuition that high frequent items (postpositions, auxiliaries, particles and pronouns), account for most tokens in Urdu text.

The Lexicon Extraction - Results

- Why so many incorrect entries?
- The strictness of rules in paradigm file: normal
  - Trade-off: quality vs. coverage
- Spelling mistakes:
  - Original Typos
  - Lack of spaces between words
  - Extra spaces inside words
  - Possible Reason: The use of Urdu on web is relatively new
- Foreign words:
  - Arabic – The verses of Holy Quran in religious text
  - Persian – Poetry in slightly old literary text
  - Lot of proper nouns and English words in the news domain

The Syntax

- Urdu an SOV (Subject Object Verb) language
- Relatively free word order
- A small fragment of syntax as a separate component on top of morphology by using Grammatical Framework
- Grammatical Framework (GF):
  - A logical Framework
  - Programming language for defining grammars (formal + natural)
  - Grammar = The Abstract syntax and Concrete syntax
- In our Implementation: A sentence:
  - Combination a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP)
  - Combination of two sentences by adding a conjunction in between

The Syntax

- Abstract Syntax:

  fun UsePresS: NP → VP → S;

- Concrete Syntax:

  UsePresS np vp =

  {s = np.s ! Nom ++ vp.s ! Present ! np.p ! np.n ! np.g}

is ko kɪ̣taben leni hen, اِس کو کتابیں لینی ہیں,He/she is suppose to take the books

DemPron → Num → CN → NP	ye ḍo kɪ̣taben, یہ دو کتابیں, these two books
DemPron→ PN → NP	wo Ali, وہ علی, that Ali
NP → PostP → CN → NP	is ko kɪ̣taben, اِس کو کتابیں, to him the books

Verb_Aux → VP	hen, ہیں, are
Verb → Verb_Aux → VP	leni ṯhin, لینی تھیں, was suppose to take

A Complete Example

is ko kɪtɑbeɳ leni heɳ) اِس کو کتابیں لینی ہیں

Transliteration: a(i)s kw ktabyN lyny hyN

< اِس, a(i)s >

yih_6 یِہ +DemPron - Sg Obl - Pers3_Near

mayN_8 مَیں+PersPron - Sg Pers3_Near Obl

< کو, kw >

kw_18 کو +PostP

< کتابیں, ktabyN >

ktab_824 کتاب +N - Pl Nom - Fem

< لینی, lyny >

lyna_2 لینا +Verb - Inf_Fem

< ہیں, hyN >

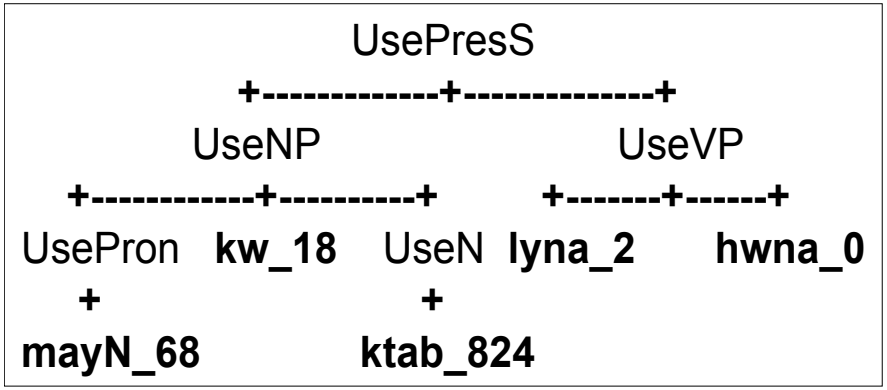
hwna_0 ہونا+Verb_Aux - Present Pers1 Pl Masc

hwna_0 ہونا +Verb_Aux - Present Pers1 Pl Fem

...

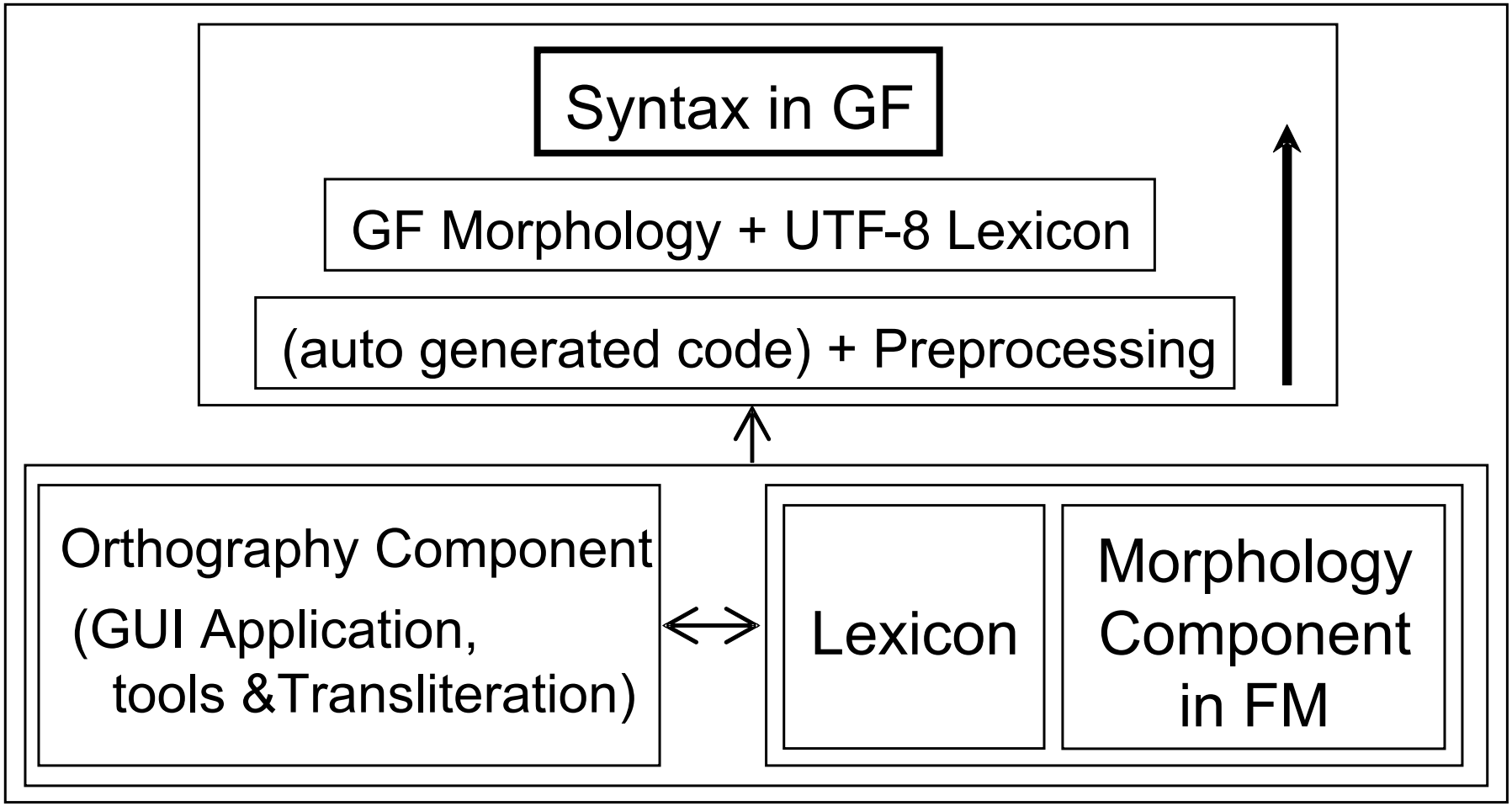
Syntactic parsing:

```
UsePresS
  (UseNP (UsePron  mayN_68)  kw_18
                             (UseN ktab_824))
  (UseVP  lyna_2  hwna_0)
```



Syntax tree

The Overall Picture



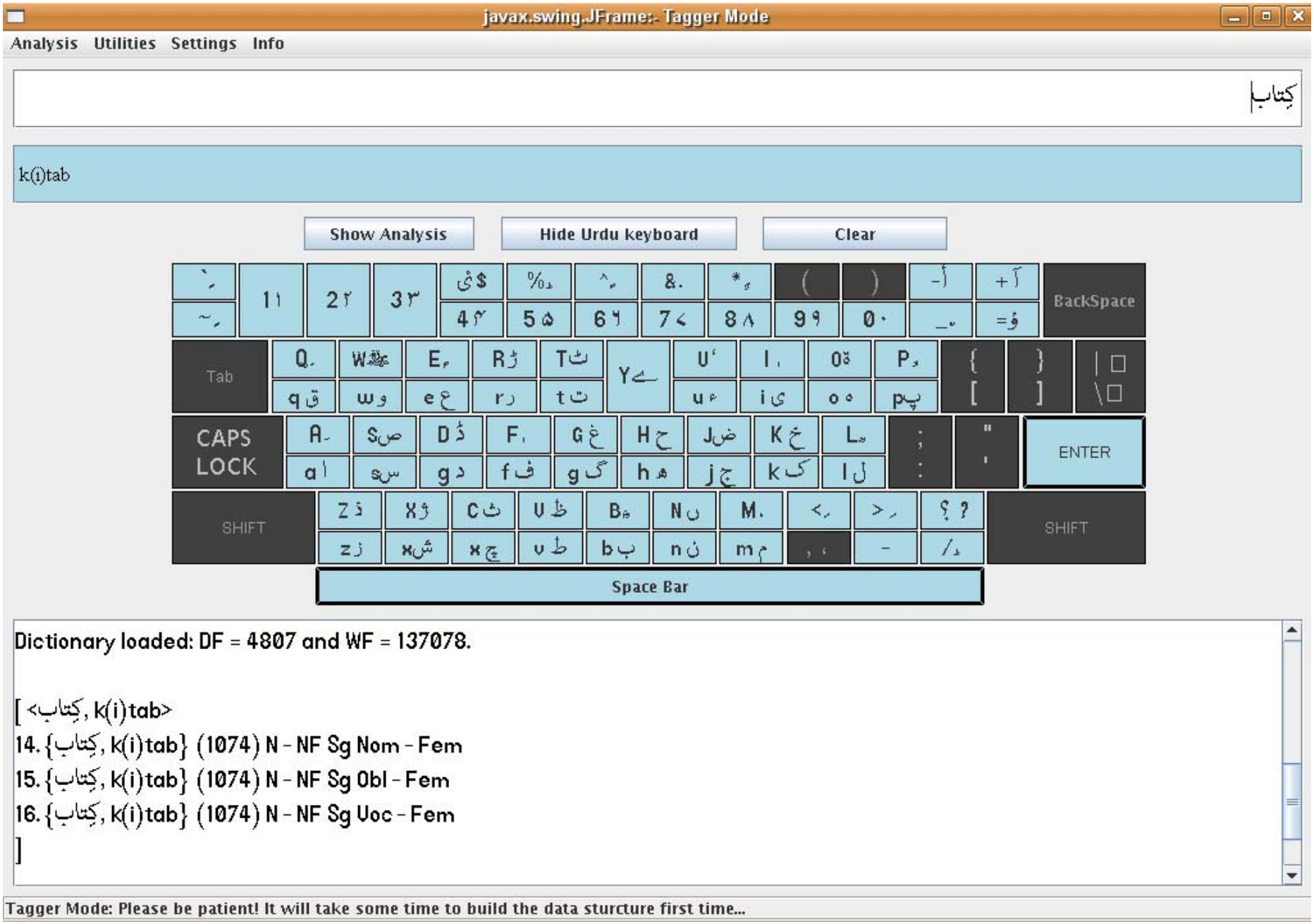
Conclusion

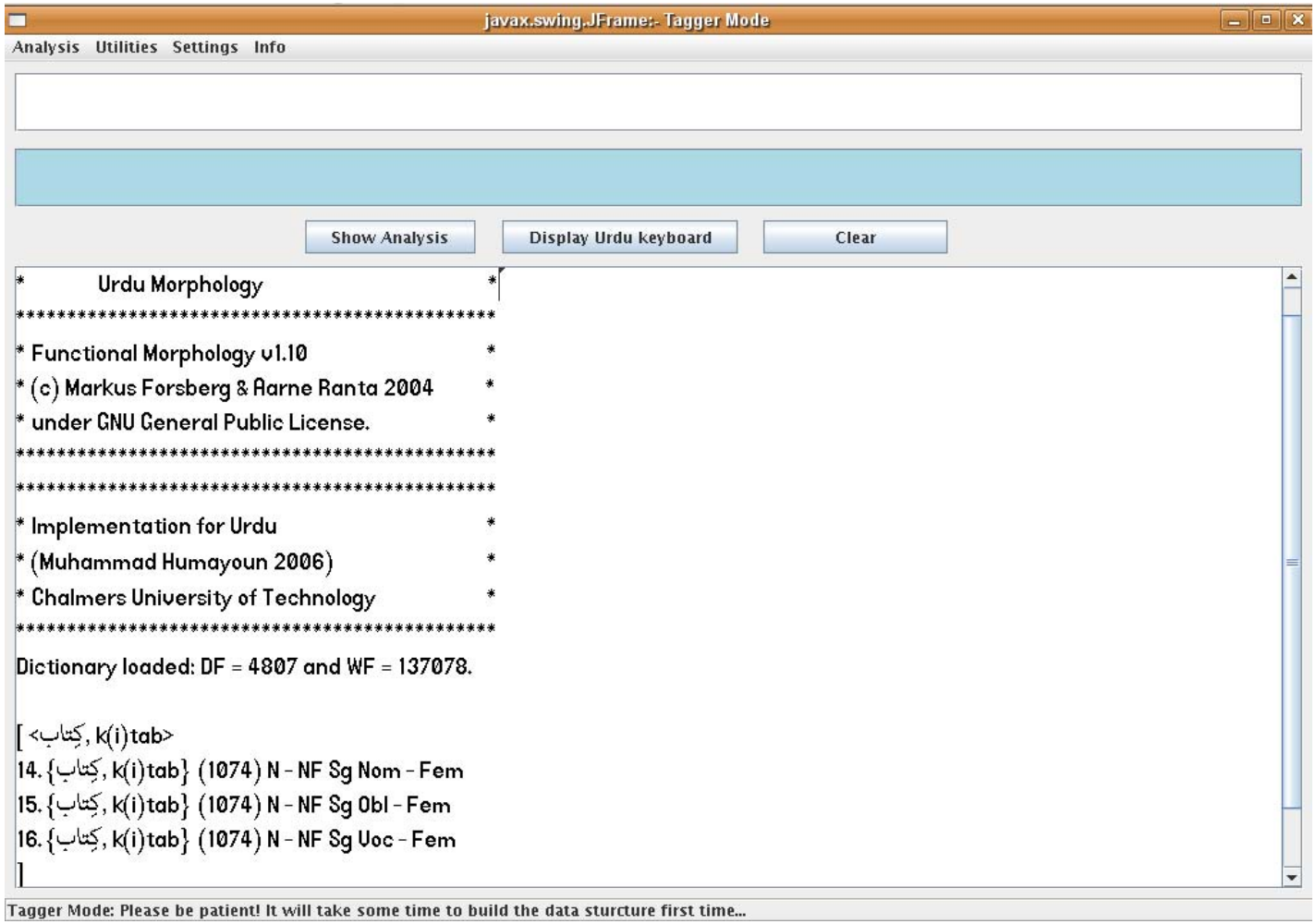
- Merits:
  - FM proved to be a very good choice for implementing Urdu morphology
  - A *comprehensive*, *reusable* & *elegant* implementation for Urdu that covers the linguistic abstraction (morphology) adequately
- Limitations:
  - A partly vocalized Lexicon
  - Run time system requires an exact match:
    - One cannot check if there exist orthographically different versions of a word

Future Work

- A component that matches the partly vocalized input words with the canonical words in the lexicon
- Algorithms to add missing diacritics on partly vocalized words
- A bigger lexicon
- A comprehensive implementation for syntax
- Implementation of Hindi, by adding a lexicon and a transliteration scheme

Some screen shots


javax.swing.JFrame:- Tagger Mode
Analysis Utilities Settings Info
کِتاب
k(i)tab
Show Analysis
Hide Urdu keyboard
Clear
BackSpace
Tab
CAPS LOCK
ENTER
SHIFT
SHIFT
Space Bar
Dictionary loaded: DF = 4807 and WF = 137078.
[<کِتاب, k(i)tab>
14. {کِتاب, k(i)tab} (1074) N - NF Sg Nom - Fem
15. {کِتاب, k(i)tab} (1074) N - NF Sg Obl - Fem
16. {کِتاب, k(i)tab} (1074) N - NF Sg Voc - Fem
]
Tagger Mode: Please be patient! It will take some time to build the data sturcture first time...


javax.swing.JFrame:- Tagger Mode
Analysis Utilities Settings Info
Show Analysis
Display Urdu keyboard
Clear
* Urdu Morphology *
****
* Functional Morphology v1.10 *
* (c) Markus Forsberg & Aarne Ranta 2004 *
* under GNU General Public License. *
****
****
* Implementation for Urdu *
* (Muhammad Humayoun 2006) *
* Chalmers University of Technology *
****
Dictionary loaded: DF = 4807 and WF = 137078.
[<کِتاب, k(i)tab>
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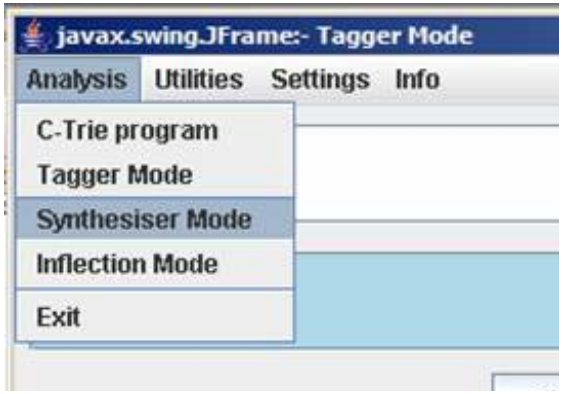
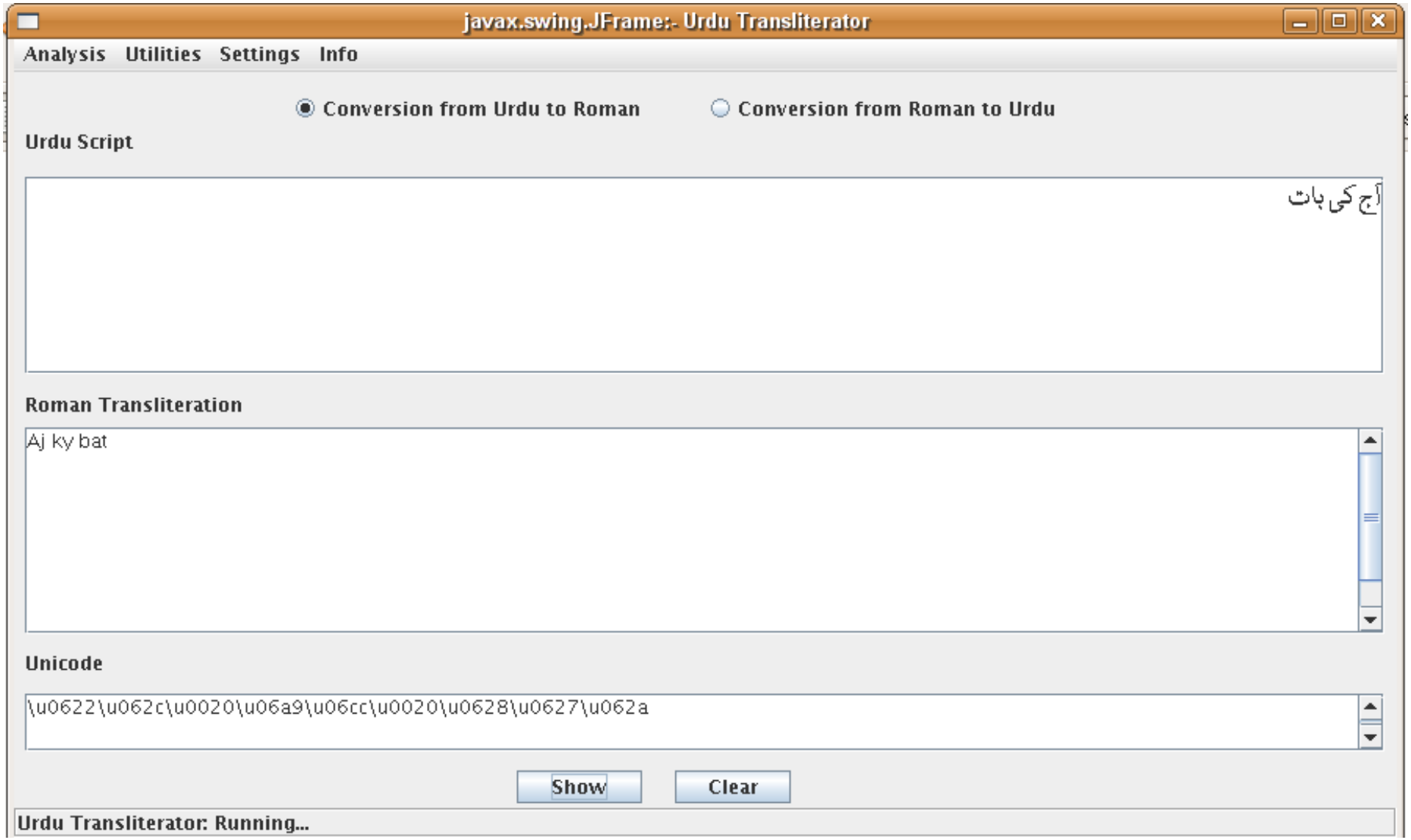
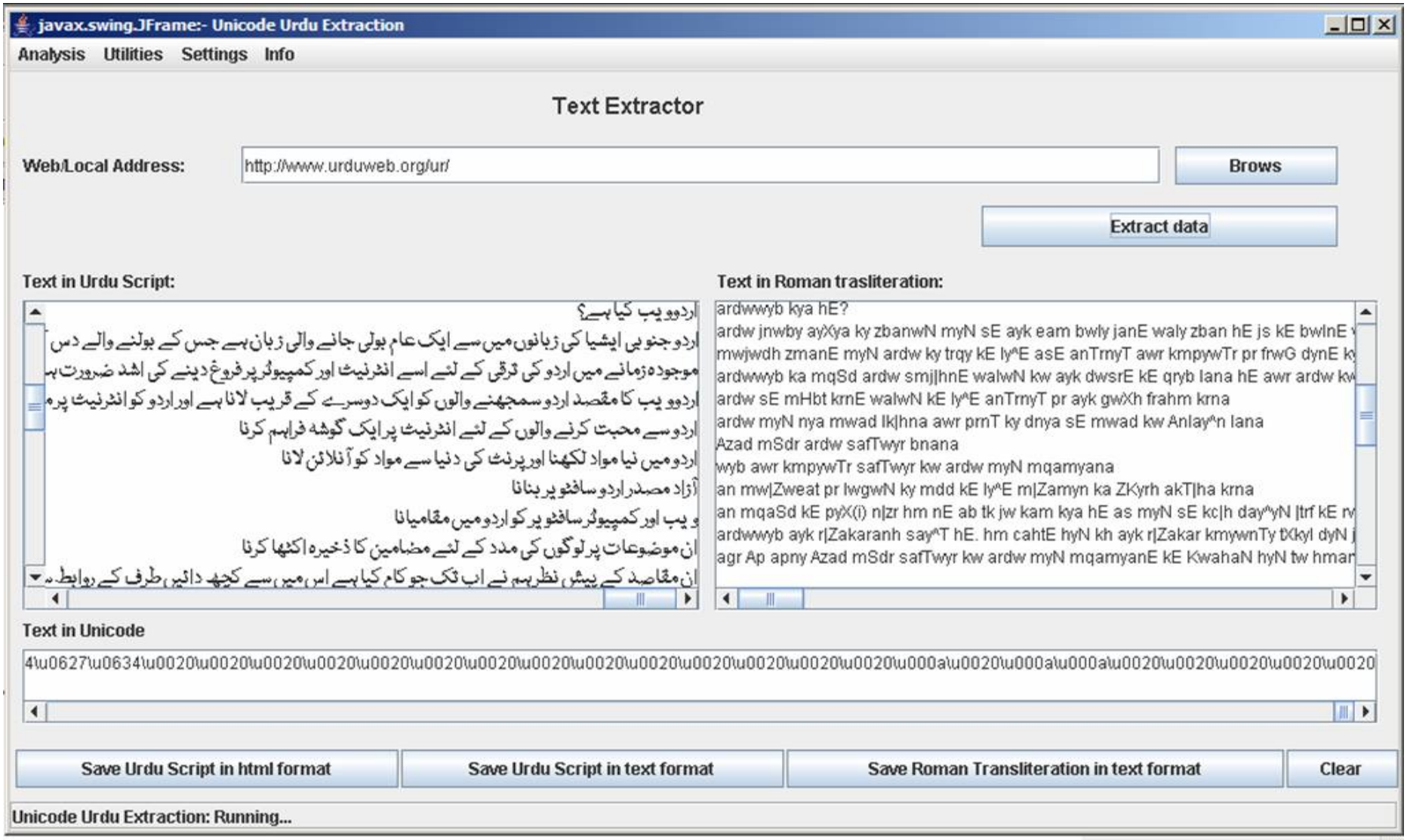

javax.swing.JFrame:- Tagger Mode
Analysis Utilities Settings Info
C-Trie program
Tagger Mode
Synthesiser Mode
Inflection Mode
Exit


javax.swing.JFrame:- Urdu Transliterator
Analysis
Utilities
Settings
Info
Conversion from Urdu to Roman
Conversion from Roman to Urdu
Urdu Script
آج کی بات
Roman Transliteration
Aj ky bat
Unicode
\u0622\u062c\u0020\u06a9\u06cc\u0020\u0628\u0627\u062a
Show
Clear
Urdu Transliterator: Running...


javax.swing.JFrame:- Unicode Urdu Extraction
Analysis
Utilities
Settings
Info
Text Extractor
Web/Local Address:
http://www.urduweb.org/ur/
Brows
Extract data
Text in Urdu Script:
اردو ویب کیا ہے؟
اردو جنوبی ایشیا کی زبانوں میں سے ایک عام بولی جانے والی زبان ہے جس کے بولنے والے دس
موجودہ زمانے میں اردو کی ترقی کے لئے اسے انٹرنیٹ اور کمپیوٹر پر فروغ دینے کی اشد ضرورت ہ
اردو ویب کا مقصد اردو سمجھنے والوں کو ایک دوسرے کے قریب لانا ہے اور اردو کو انٹرنیٹ پر م
اردو سے محبت کرنے والوں کے لئے انٹرنیٹ پر ایک گوشہ فراہم کرنا
اردو میں نیا مواد لکھنا اور پرنٹ کی دنیا سے مواد کو آنلائن لانا
آزاد مصدر اردو سافٹو یر بنانا
و یب اور کمپیوٹر سافٹو یر کو اردو میں مقامیانا
ان موضوعات پر لوگوں کی مدد کے لئے مضامین کا ذخیرہ اکٹھا کرنا
ان مقاصد کے پیش نظر ہم نے اب تک جو کام کیا ہے اس میں سے کچھ دائیں طرف کے روابط
Text in Roman trasliteration:
ardwwyb kya hE?
ardw jnwby ayXya ky zbanwN myN sE ayk eam bwly janE waly zban hE js kE bwlnE
mwjwdh zmanE myN ardw ky trqy kE ly^E asE anTrnyT awr kmpywTr pr frwG dynE k
ardwwyb ka mqSd ardw smjjhnE walwN kw ayk dwsrE kE qryb lana hE awr ardw kw
ardw sE mHbt krnE walwN kE ly^E anTrnyT pr ayk gwXh frahm krna
ardw myN nya mwad lk|hna awr prnT ky dnya sE mwad kw Anlay^n lana
Azad mSdr ardw safTwyr bnana
wyb awr kmpywTr safTwyr kw ardw myN mqamyana
an mw|Zweat pr lwgwN ky mdd kE ly^E m|Zamyn ka ZKyrh akT|ha krna
an mqaSd kE pyX(i) n|zr hm nE ab tk jw kam kya hE as myN sE kc|h day^yN |trf kE rv
ardwwyb ayk r|Zakaranh say^T hE. hm cahtE hyN kh ayk r|Zakar kmywnTy tXkyl dyN
agr Ap apny Azad mSdr safTwyr kw ardw myN mqamyanE kE KwahaN hyN tw hman
Text in Unicode
4\u0627\u0634\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u000a\u0020\u000a\u000a\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020\u0020
Save Urdu Script in html format
Save Urdu Script in text format
Save Roman Transliteration in text format
Clear
Unicode Urdu Extraction: Running...

Thanks for your attention

Questions / Comments

Homepage of the project

http://www.lama.univ-savoie.fr/~humayoun/UrduMorph/

Additional slides

Urdu Orthography

- Forty one non-aspirated letters:

آ ا ب پ ت ٹ ث ج چ ح خ د ڈ ذ ر ڑ ز ژ س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ک گ ل م ن ں و ہ ھ ۂ ء ی ے

- Fifteen aspirated letters:

بھ پھ تھ ٹھ جھ چھ دھ ڈھ رھ ڑھ کھ گھ مھ لھ نھ

- Three hamzah carrier (The glottal stop): أ ؤ ئ
- The Vowels & other diacritics (Aerab / Harkat, اعراب/حرکات):

ہَ	*a*
ہِ	*i*
ہُ	*u*

ہٰ	*a*
ہ ِ	*i*
ہ ُ	*u*

ہً	*ən*
ہ ٍ	*in*
ہ ٌ	*un*

Urdu Orthography - Transliteration

- Transliteration is a strict, reversible, one to one string mapping from one system of writing into another.
- Each Unicode value of Urdu alphabet is mapped with a unique Roman string
- An attempt to make transliteration as phonetic as possible
- An open source API (ICU4J) is used which is developed by IBM
- It provides a *Transliterator class* for this purpose

Urdu Orthography - Transliteration

```
public class UrduUnicode
{
   public static final char alif='\u0627';
   public static final char bay='\u0628';
   public static final char pay='\u067e';
  …..
 }
```

```
public class UrduRoman
{
   public static final String alif = "a";
   public static final String bay = "b";
   public static final String pay = "p";
   ….
}
```

```
private static final String unicode_to_Roman_rules =
            UrduUnicode.alif      +  ">" +  UrduRoman.alif       +  ";" +
            UrduUnicode.bay       +  ">" +  UrduRoman.bay        +  ";" +
            ……
```

```
public static Transliterator roman_to_unicode =
Transliterator.createFromRules("RomanUrdu-Unicode", roman_to_Unicode_rules, 0);
```

```
String romanText =
Transliterator_ur.unicode_to_roman.transliterate("Unicode Text");
```

Urdu Orthography - Transliteration

Examples:

کِتاب	Kiṯab	k(i)tab	book
کَوشِش	koshish	k(a)wX(i)X	struggle
بُلاؤ	bulaʔʊ	b(o)law^	to call

ک	→	k	ـَ	→	(a)
ـِ	→	(i)	ش	→	X
ت	→	t	ـُ	→	(o)
ا	→	a	ؤ	→	w^
ب	→	b			

Other word classes

- Adjectives
  - Marked (Inflects in number, case and gender)
    - Ends with (ا, ɑ): nɪlɑ نِیلا, nɪlɪ نِیلی, nɪle نِیلے : Blue
    - Ends with (اں , ɑɳ): ɖɑyɑɳ دایاں, ɖɑʔeɳ دائَیں,ɖɑʔɪɳ دائِیں : Right
  - Unmarked
    - No inflection : khʊsh خُوش: Happy
    - Inflects in degree (Persian's style)
      - bəɖ بد,bəɖtr بدتر, bəɖtrɪn بدترین : bad, worse, worst
- Adverbs
- The closed classes
  - Pronouns, PostPositions, Particles, Interjunctions, Conjunctions, Negations, Questions and Numerals

Lexicon Extraction – Paradigms

- **Singular Feminine nouns not ending with (ا , a), (ن , N), (و , w)**

(كتاب, Kiṯab, book), (گاجر, gadʒər, carrot)

```
regexp Not_awN = char* (char- ("a" | "N" | "w"));

paradigm n9 [x:Not_awN] =
  x { (x &
        (x+"yN" | x+"wN" | x+"w")
      )
    };
```

	Nom	Oblique	Voc
Sg	كتاب Kiṯab		
Pl	كتابيں Kiṯabeɳ (yN)	كتابوں Kiṯaboɳ (wN)	كتابو Kiṯabo (w)