



## Introduction

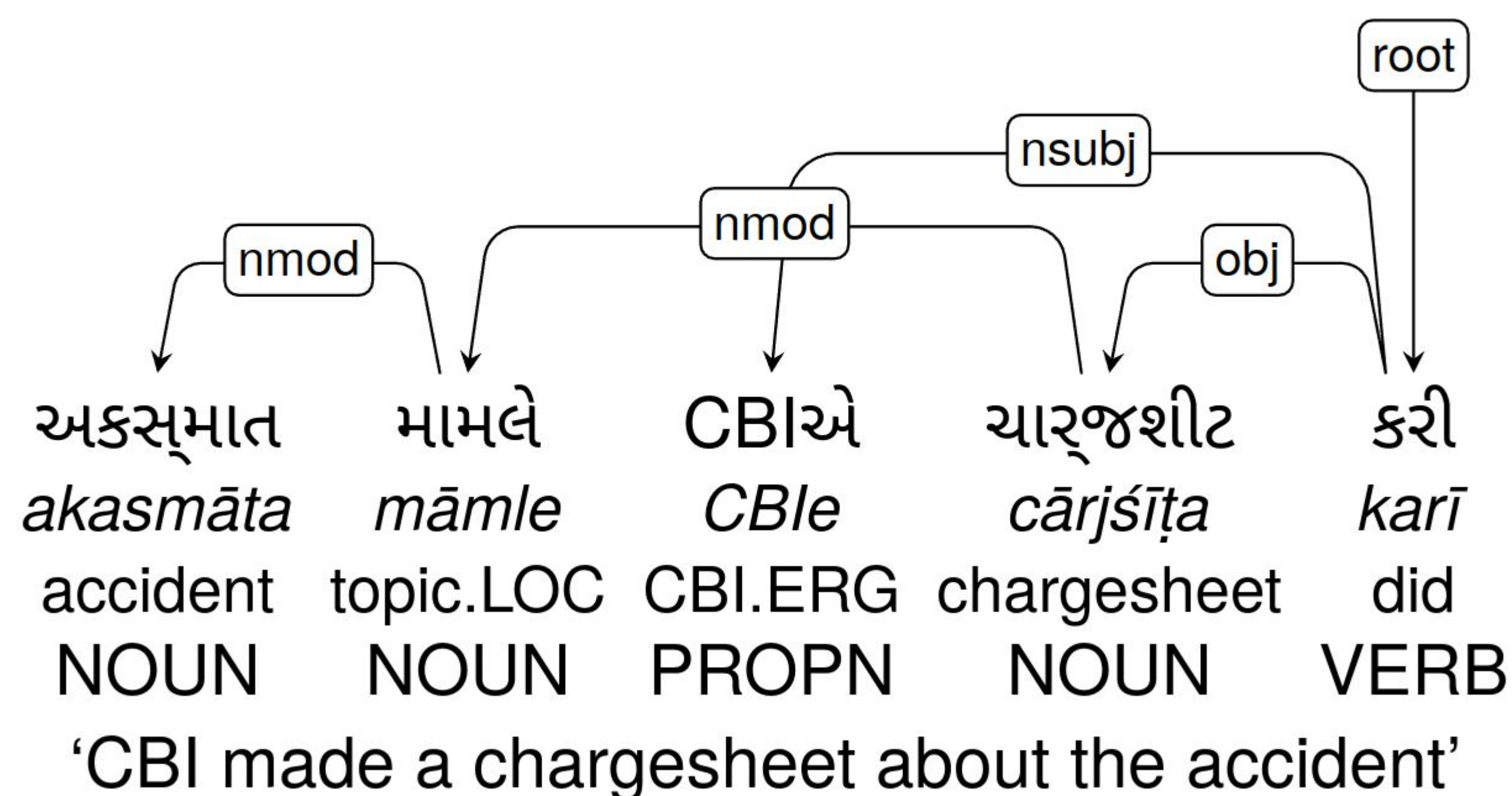
- **GujTB**: The first UD treebank in the Indo-Aryan language of Gujarati spoken by over 56M speakers
- 187 sentences with 100 sentences doubly-annotated
- **Diverse Genres** spanning Samanantar (news), UD Cairo (short), and Gujarati translations of the French novella “*Le Petit Prince*” (fiction), and grammar book examples (grammar)

Genre	Sentences	Tokens
news	93	1159
short	20	178
fiction	40	331
grammar	31	217

Data statistics in GujTB

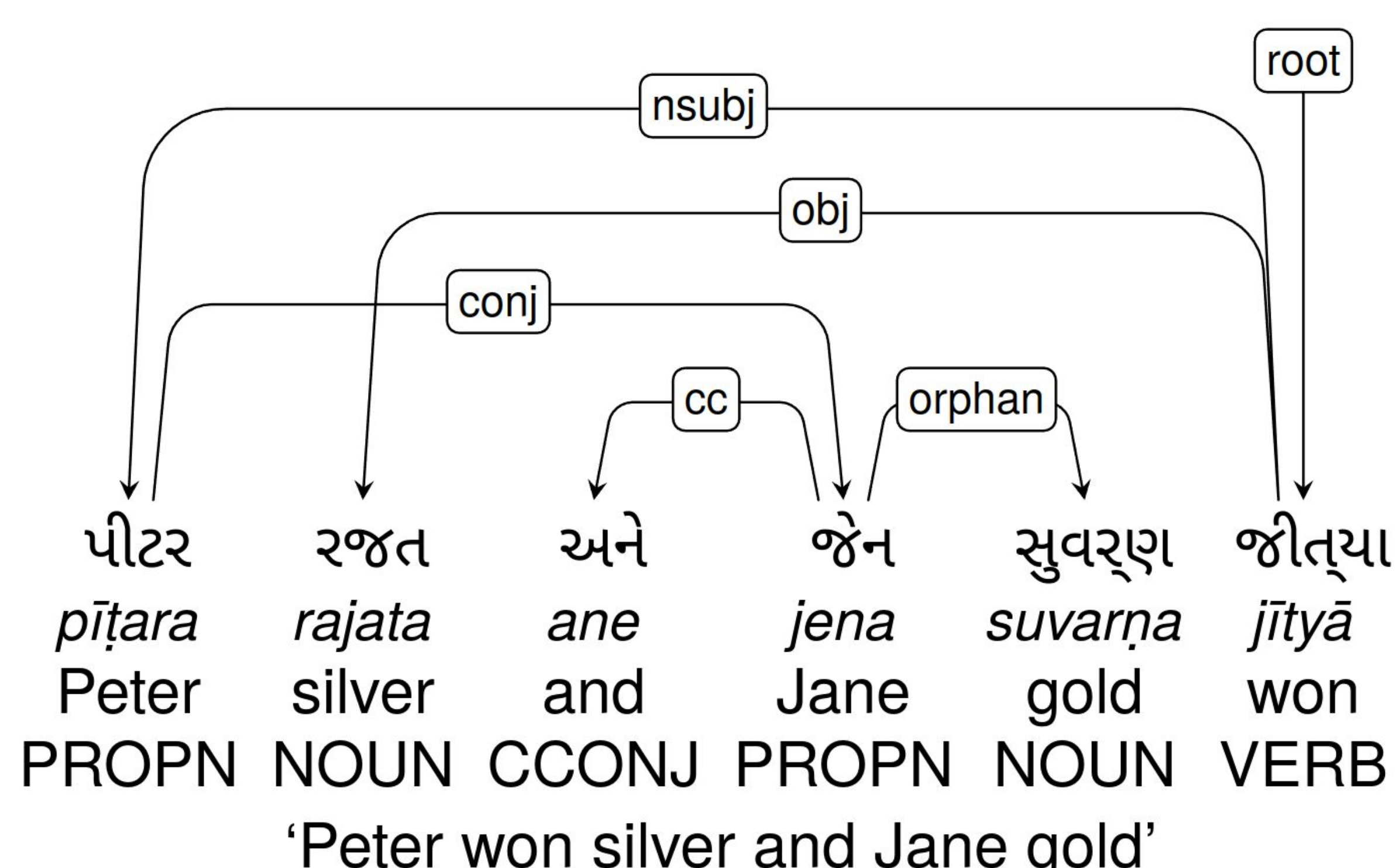
- We discuss some interesting cases encountered during the annotation process

## Non-projectivity



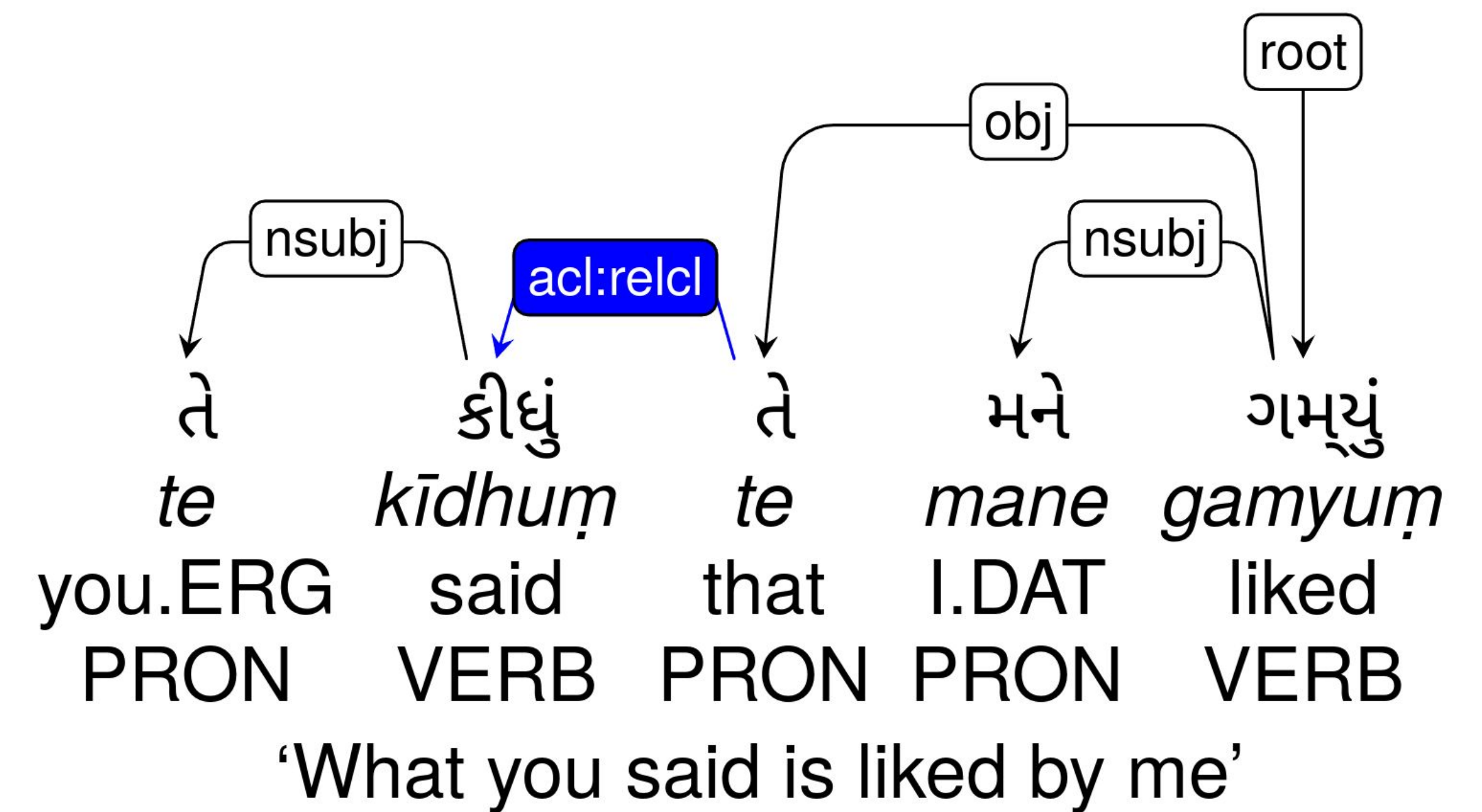
- Gujarati allows non-projectivity
- Partial free word order give rise to over-lapping dependency edges

## Head-final conjunctions



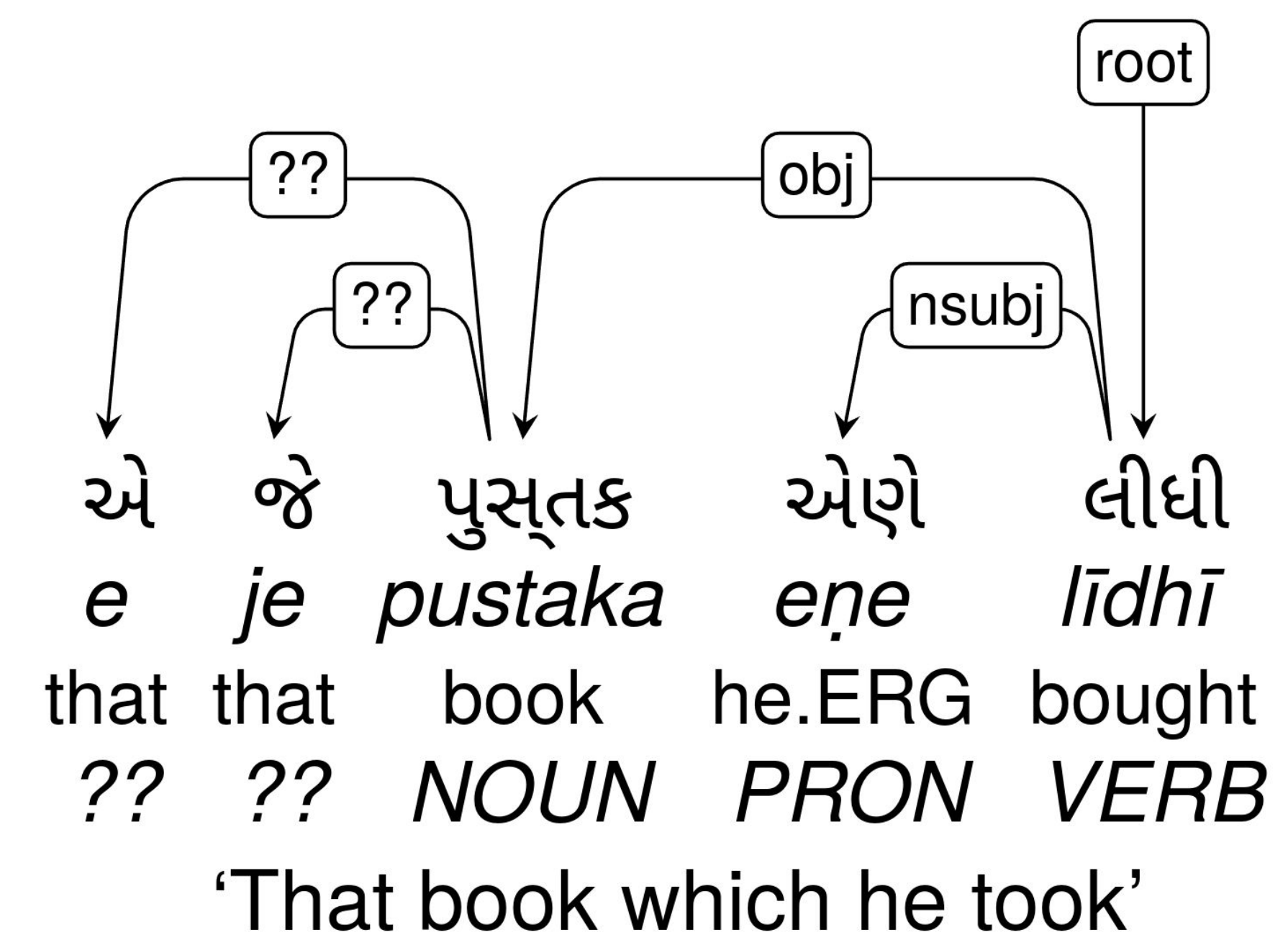
- Gujarati carries case inflections and post-positional attachments on the final conjunct
- ‘jītyā’ has a plural inflection requiring it to agree with the head of the coordinated structure

## Absence of clausal subjects



- A co-referential pronominal ‘te’ always present
- A dative nominal construction with experiencer semantics assigned as a ‘nsubj’ by prior work

## Challenging Construction



### Multiple Possible Annotations

1. Assigning ‘det:predet’ to ‘e’ and ‘je’ with ‘pustaka’ as their head
2. A change in order between ‘je’ and ‘pustaka’, where ‘je’ would act as a subordinating conjunction

## The Case for Determiners

- According to Gujarati grammars, demonstrative pronouns like એ, તે, પેલું behave differently when attached to a nominal vs. when used independently
- Gujarati grammars do not discuss determiners as such; yet, the use of nominal-attached pronouns is closer to the UD definition of determiners
- Independently occurring cases treated as pronouns

## Links and Contact

Email:

[mayank@lst.uni-saarland.de](mailto:mayank@lst.uni-saarland.de)

[maitrey@cs.utah.edu](mailto:maitrey@cs.utah.edu)

[ccoltekin@sfs.uni-tuebingen.de](mailto:ccoltekin@sfs.uni-tuebingen.de)

