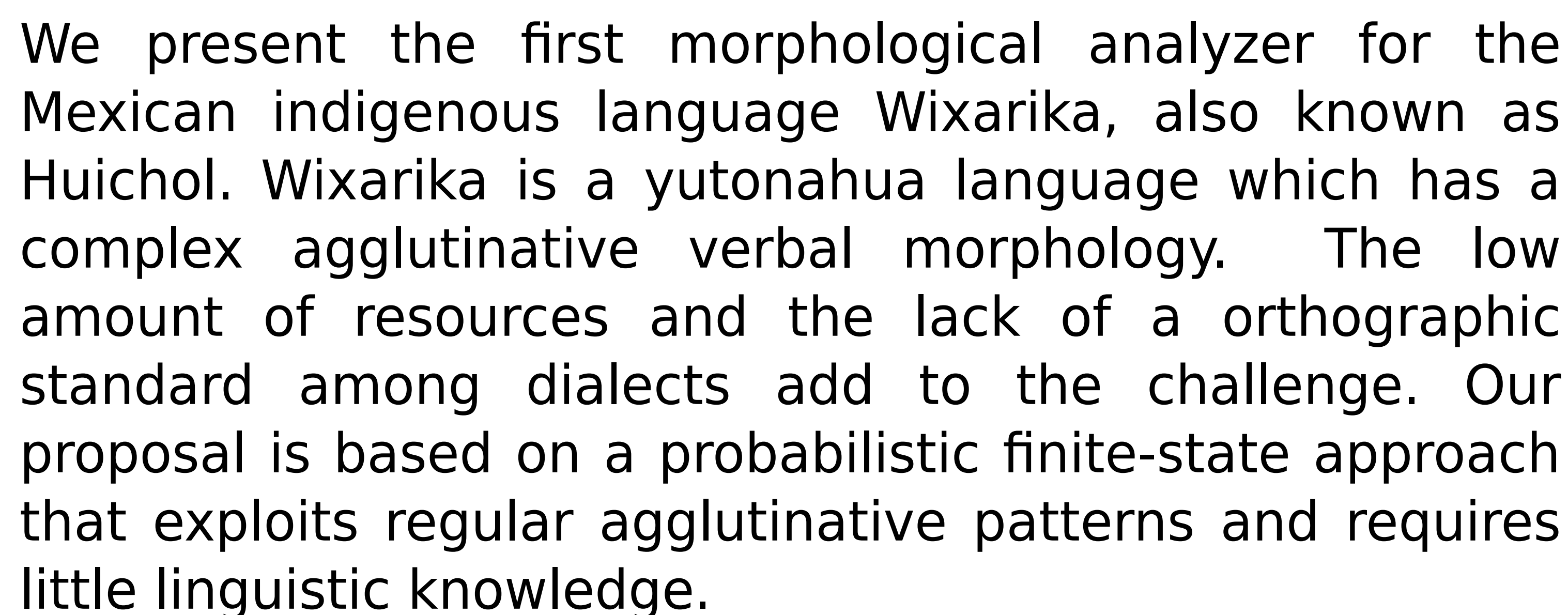




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Wixarika is a language spoken in the Mexican states of Jalisco, Nayarit, Durango and Zacatecas (in central west Mexico) by approximately fifty thousand people and has complex verbal morphology, e.g.:

*English translation*

Its spelling is still not standardized. The most common spelling in practice by native speakers is an alphabet of 18 symbols:

**a, e, h, i, +, k, m, n, p, r, t, s, u, w, x, y, '**

There are 8 such prefix positions and 23 suffix positions where each position allows a certain set of morphemes (or can be left empty). This can be used to construct a FSM from a list of legal morphemes at each position. We will assume that the only condition is that each position allows only morphemes from its list. The errors introduced by this assumption will be corrected later by the  $n$ -gram model

In practice, there are few analyses that we can enumerate all of them. To choose the most probable analysis from among these, we used a simple  $n$ -gram model with Kneser-Ney smoothing, where each gram is a morph.



We use a high-quality segmented text containing 1079 unique words, which we used as our gold standard. We randomly extracted 400 words from this collection, to be used as a test set, and the rest were used for the training of a semi-supervised Morfessor model and our  $n$ -gram model, and a translation of Hans Christian Andersen's to Wixarika containing an estimation of 47,131 segmentable words, used for the training of the unsupervised Morfessor model.

Results for the morphological segmentation task on Wixarika using direct comparison to the gold segmentation: Edit distance (ED) and error rate (1-best).

Results for the morphological segmentation task on Wixarika using EMMA metric. P stands for precision, R for recall and F for the F-measure.

Morphological segmentation is an important task for language processing of indigenous languages. In this work we presented the first Wixarika morphology analyzer, a finite-state method. We showed that for Wixarika our method improves on the Morfessor baselines. We also created and publicly released a parallel Wixarika-Spanish dataset to encourage the community to study this language further.

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