Q2   B130471

a) Group 1: S_1 S_2 S_3 S_7 , S_4 S_5 S_8 S_9 , S_6
~~Group 1~~ because they all have a general meaning of ~~R~~
R "lack in quantity" while meaning something. A similar word would be
~~to~~ "lacking"

~~Group 2. S_6 because it is about clothes clothing which has nothing~~
~~to do with is distinct from other senses.~~

Group 2: S_{10} because it is about quality of food, which is different
from the rest, similar word can be "crisp".

Group 3: S_{11} because it is about ~~temper~~ human character,
different from the rest. Similar word can be "brusque".

b) NB approaches assume that features are ~~independ~~ independent given class.
In this case the word sense is independent from all other word senses
around it. However, in a metaphor the word senses are usually
dependent on surrounding word senses. ~~For example, the phrase~~
~~"kick the bucket" has little relation with meaning of~~
~~each word in it but those words together form the create that meaning~~
~~to~~ For example, consider the metaphor :
   a. I have always despised politics
   b. ~~But~~ I have climbed to the top of that greasy pole.
~~B~~ Without referring to ~~a~~ sentence a, the machine will fail
to recognize what "greasy pole" refers to and will simply
take its literal meaning. However, the phrase "despised politics"
will help the machine realize that there is a connection
between "despised politics" and "greasy pole".