Relation	Args.	Quantity
Synonym-of	n,n	84,015
	v,v	37,068
	adj,adj	45,149
	adv,adv	2,626
Hypernym-of	n,n	91,466
Part-of	n,n	3,809
	n,adj	5,627
Member-of	n,n	6,369
	n,adj	114
	adj,n	948
Contained-in	n,n	364
	n,adj	280
Material-of	n,n	873
Causation-of	n,n	1,411
	n,adj	30
	adj,n	706
	n,v	78
	$_{ m v,n}$	10,144
Producer-of	n,n	1,721
	n,adj	77
	adj,n	505
Purpose-of	n,n	7,100
	n,adj	85
	v,n	8,713
	v,adj	373
Has-quality	n,n	998
	n,adj	1,258
Has-state	n,n	345
	n,adj	216
Property-of	adj,n	10,617
	adj,v	27,431
Antonym-of	n,n	17,172
	v,v	49,422
	adj,adj	$25,\!321$
	adv,ad	683
Place-of	n,n	1,393
Manner-of	adv,n	2,166
	adv,adj	1,800
Manner	adv,n	249
without	adv,v	16
Total		448,738

 Table 8.1: Quantities of relations used for the construction of Onto.PT.

Best and $\sigma = 0.15$, to assign the CARTÃO synpairs to the TeP synsets. Unassigned synpairs had a second chance of being assigned to a synset, in a second assignment iteration, using the same similarity measure, but $\sigma = 0.35$. Finally, clusters were discovered on the remaining synpairs, which originated new synsets. Clustering was performed using the algorithm described in section 6.3, with a threshold $\mu = 0.5$.

Table 8.2 shows the distribution of the Onto.PT synsets according to their POS. The current version of Onto.PT contains 108,837 synsets, of which 104,971 are involved in at least one sb-triple. Besides the discovered synsets, Onto.PT contains 78,724 synsets with only one lexical item, resulting from arguments of tb-triples

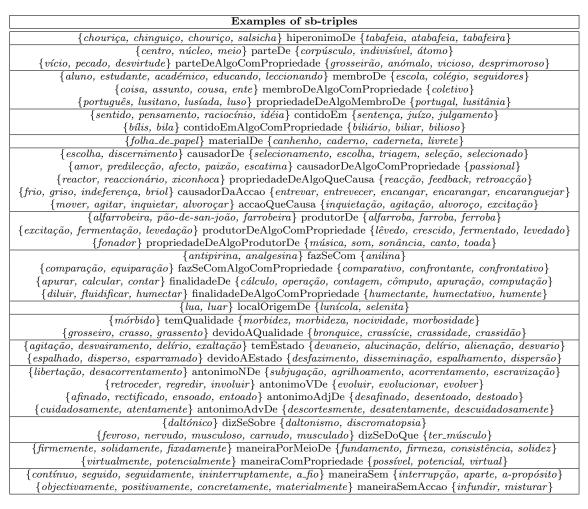


Table 8.4: Examples of sb-triples in Onto.PT.

8.2.1 Semantic Web model

Onto PT is freely available and may be downloaded as a RDF/OWL model, typically used in the Semantic Web context. Our choice relied on the fact that RDF (Miller and Manola, 2004) and OWL (McGuinness and van Harmelen, 2004) are standards of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) for describing information as triples, consequently ontologies, and they are adequate representations for loading the ontology to a triple store (e.g. Sesame (Broekstra et al., 2002)), which provides useful features, such as indexing, querying and inferencing. Furthermore, as these models are standards, it is easier to find applications developed based on them, which makes them also a suitable representation for sharing Onto PT with the community.

The structure of the ontology is based on the W3C RDF/OWL representation of Princeton WordNet (van Assem et al., 2006). There are four classes for the existing four kinds of synsets (NomeSynset, VerboSynset, AdjectivoSynset, AdverbioSynset) and we have defined all the types of extracted semantic relations, as well as their inverse relations, as ObjectTypeProperties. Each synset has two kinds of DataTypeProperties: an id (synsetId), and one or more lexical forms (formaLexical), which are the canonical forms of the lexical items it includes. Figure 8.2 illustrates the schema of the RDF/OWL model. We decided to keep the diagram simple, so it only contains three semantic relations and their