

CS6120: Lecture 10

Lexical Semantics

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<https://kwchurch.github.io/>

Word-Sense Disambiguation (WSD) is “AI Complete” Bar-Hillel (1960)

1. Bar-Hillel’s Characterization of the Word-Sense Disambiguation Problem

Word sense disambiguation has been recognized as a major problem in natural language processing research for over forty years. One can find a number of early references, e.g., Kaplan (1950), Yngve (1955), Bar-Hillel (1960), Masterson (1967). Early on, there was a clear awareness that word-sense disambiguation is an important problem to solve: “The basic problem in machine translation is that of multiple meaning” (Masterson, 1967). But unfortunately, there was also a clear awareness that the problem is very difficult. Bar-Hillel, who had been one of the early leaders in machine translation, abandoned the field when he could not see how a program could disambiguate the word *pen* in the very simple English discourse:

Little John was looking for his toy box.
Finally he found it.
The box was in the pen.
John was very happy.

Bar-Hillel (1960, p. 159) argued that:

Assume, for simplicity’s sake, that *pen* in English has only the following two meanings: (1) a certain writing utensil, (2) an enclosure where small children can play. I now claim that no existing or imaginable program will enable an electronic computer to determine that the word *pen* in the given sentence within the given context has the second of the above meanings, whereas every reader with a sufficient knowledge of English will do this “automatically.”

[A method for disambiguating word senses in a large corpus \(Gale, Church & Yarowsky, 1991\)](#)

Table I: Contextual Clues for Sense Disambiguation

Word	Sense	Contextual Clues
drug	medicaments	prices, prescription, patent, increase, generic, companies, upon, consumers, higher, price, consumer, multinational, pharmaceutical, costs
drug	drogues	abuse, paraphernalia, illicit, use, trafficking, problem, food, sale, alcohol, shops, crime, cocaine, epidemic, national, narcotic, strategy, head, control, marijuana, welfare, illegal, traffickers, controlled, fight, dogs
sentence	peine	inmate, parole, serving, a, released, prison, mandatory, judge, after, years, who, death, his, murder
sentence	phrase	I, read, second, amended, "", "", protects, version, just, letter, quote, word, ..., last, amendment, insults, assures, quotation, first

Table II: Six Polysemous Words

English	French	sense	N
duty	droit	tax	1114
	devoir	obligation	691
drug	médicament	medical	2992
	drogue	illicit	855
land	terre	property	1022
	pays	country	386
language	langue	medium	3710
	langage	style	170
position	position	place	5177
	poste	job	577
sentence	peine	judicial	296
	phrase	grammatical	148

We took the initiative in assessing and amending current
pris *initiative* *évaluer* *modifier*

legislation and policies to ensure that they reflect
lois *politiques* *afin* *correspondent*

a broad interpretation of the charter
généreuse *interprétation* *charte*

Table IV: A Contingency Table

	<i>chambre</i>	
<i>house</i>	31,950	12,004
	4,793	848,330

Table V: Sample Concordances of *duty* (split into two senses)

Sense	Examples (from Canadian Hansards)
tax	<p>fewer cases of companies paying >duty< and then claiming a refund</p> <p>and impose a countervailing >duty< of 29.1 per cent on candian exports of</p> <p>the united states imposed a >duty< on canadian saltfish last year</p>
obligation	<p>it is my honour and >duty< to present a petition duly approved</p> <p>working well beyond the call of >duty< ? SENT i know what time they start</p> <p>in addition , it is my >duty< to present the government 's comments</p>

$$\frac{L(\text{sense}_1)}{L(\text{sense}_2)} \approx \prod_{\text{tok in context}} \frac{\Pr(\text{tok}|\text{sense}_1)}{\Pr(\text{tok}|\text{sense}_2)}$$

Repositories

- [HuggingFace](#)
- [LDC](#) (Linguistic Data Consortium)
- [NLTK](#)

WordNet: An Example of an Ontology

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WordNet>

Knowledge structure [edit]

Both nouns and verbs are organized into hierarchies, defined by *hypernym* or *ISA* relationships. For instance, one sense of the word *dog* is found following hypernym hierarchy; the words at the same level represent synset members. Each set of synonyms has a unique index.

dog, domestic dog, *Canis familiaris*

- └ canine, canid
- └ carnivore
 - └ placental, *placental mammal*, *eutherian*, *eutherian mammal*
 - └ mammal
 - └ vertebrate, *craniate*
 - └ chordate
 - └ animal, *animate being*, *beast*, *brute*, *creature*, *fauna*
 - └ ...

<https://aclanthology.org/2021.emnlp-main.501.pdf>

Relation	Edges	Inverse	Edges
hypernyms	37,221	hyponyms	37,221
derivationally related forms	31,867		
member	7928	member	7928
meronym		holonum	
has part	5142	part of	5148
synset domain	3335	member of	
topic of		domain topic	3341
instance	3150	instance	
hypernym		hyponym	3150
also see	1396		
verb group	1220		
member of	983	synset domain	
domain region		region of	982
member of	675	synset domain	
domain usage		usage of	669
similar to	86		

Table 2: 18 Relations in WN18. By construction, many of these relations have inverses (with similar counts).

MeSH

MeSH ICD-10

► Anatomy [A]	A
► Organisms [B]	B
▼ Diseases [C]	C
▼ Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 3418 drugs (688 approved, 2730 experimental)</i>	C04
▼ Neoplasms by Site <i>1 indication for 48 drugs (30 approved, 18 experimental)</i>	C04.588
► Abdominal Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 24 drugs (22 approved, 2 experimental)</i>	C04.588.033
Anal Gland Neoplasms	C04.588.083
► Bone Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 41 drugs (29 approved, 12 experimental)</i>	C04.588.149
▼ Breast Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 1583 drugs (514 approved, 1069 experimental)</i>	C04.588.180
Breast Carcinoma In Situ <i>1 indication for 12 drugs (11 approved, 1 experimental)</i>	C04.588.180.130
Breast Neoplasms, Male <i>1 indication for 100 drugs (59 approved, 41 experimental)</i>	C04.588.180.260
Carcinoma, Ductal, Breast <i>1 indication for 12 drugs (8 approved, 4 experimental)</i>	C04.588.180.390
Carcinoma, Lobular <i>1 indication for 3 approved drugs</i>	C04.588.180.437
Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome <i>1 indication for 5 drugs (3 approved, 2 experimental)</i>	C04.588.180.483
Inflammatory Breast Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 44 drugs (36 approved, 8 experimental)</i>	C04.588.180.576
Triple Negative Breast Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 294 drugs (89 approved, 205 experimental)</i>	C04.588.180.788
Unilateral Breast Neoplasms	C04.588.180.800
► Digestive System Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 60 drugs (33 approved, 27 experimental)</i>	C04.588.274
► Endocrine Gland Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 16 drugs (11 approved, 5 experimental)</i>	C04.588.322
► Eye Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 6 drugs (4 approved, 2 experimental)</i>	C04.588.364
► Head and Neck Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 496 drugs (208 approved, 288 experimental)</i>	C04.588.443
► Hematologic Neoplasms <i>1 indication for 252 drugs (125 approved, 127 experimental)</i>	C04.588.448

```
bass3, basso (an adult male singer with the lowest voice)
=> singer, vocalist, vocalizer, vocaliser
=> musician, instrumentalist, player
=> performer, performing artist
=> entertainer
=> person, individual, someone...
=> organism, being
=> living thing, animate thing,
=> whole, unit
=> object, physical object
=> physical entity
=> entity

bass7 (member with the lowest range of a family of instruments)
=> musical instrument, instrument
=> device
=> instrumentality, instrumentation
=> artifact, artefact
=> whole, unit
=> object, physical object
=> physical entity
=> entity
```

Figure 23.5 Hyponymy chains for two separate senses of the lemma *bass*. Note that the chains are completely distinct, only converging at the very abstract level *whole, unit*.

Tasks

- Word Sense Disambiguation
 - *bank* → “money” bank vs. “river” bank
- NER (Named Entity Recognition)
 - Find spans
- Linking: Add hypertext links from texts to resources
 - Wikipedia
 - Pubtator
- Co-reference
 - Which nouns refer to which nouns?
 - Pronoun resolution → Winograd Schema
- Stance, Sentiment, Synonyms vs. Antonyms, Negation





MENTIONS

group

sort

type

freq

Search...

GENE

NRF2	86
PGC-1ALPHA	28
HO-1	26
PGC-1ALPHA	12
KEAP1	10
<i>more</i>	

DISEASE

MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION	10
FATIGUE	6
DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY	5
MUSCLE WEAKNESS	4
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY	4
<i>more</i>	

CHEMICAL

VERBASCOSIDE	107
H2O2	44
OXYGEN	24
MTT	11
ATP	9

PMID37894956 • PMC10607197

2023

Verbascoside Elicits Its Beneficial Effects by Enhancing Mitochondrial Spare Respiratory Capacity and the Nrf2/HO-1 Mediated Antioxidant System in a Murine Skeletal Muscle Cell Line

Sciandra F, Bottini P ... Bozzi M • Int J Mol Sci

[Download BiocXML](#)

Muscle weakness and muscle loss characterize many physio-pathological conditions, including sarcopenia and many forms of muscular dystrophy, which are often also associated with mitochondrial dysfunction. Verbascoside, a phenylethanoid glycoside of plant origin, also named acteoside, has shown strong antioxidant and anti-fatigue activity in different animal models, but the molecular mechanisms underlying these effects are not completely understood. This study aimed to investigate the influence of verbascoside on mitochondrial function and its protective role against H₂O₂-induced oxidative damage in murine C2C12 myoblasts and myotubes pre-treated with verbascoside for 24 h and exposed to H₂O₂. We examined the effects of verbascoside on cell viability, intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) production and mitochondrial function through high-resolution respirometry. Moreover, we verified whether verbascoside was able to stimulate nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor

 BIOCONCEPTS GENE DISEASE CHEMICAL MUTATION SPECIES CELLINE

NAVIGATION

TITLE

1. INTRODUCTION

2. RESULTS

3. DISCUSSION

4. MATERIALS AND METHODS

5. CONCLUSIONS

SUPPLEMENTARY

MATERIALS

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

DATA AVAILABILITY

STATEMENT

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Winograd Schema (GLUE WNLI)

- The trophy doesn't fit in the brown suitcase
 - because it is too large/small.
- What is too large?
 - A. The trophy
 - B. The suitcase

Not much better
than chance

Task	Metric	Result	Training time
CoLA	Matthews corr	56.53	3:17
SST-2	Accuracy	92.32	26:06
MRPC	F1/Accuracy	88.85/84.07	2:21
STS-B	Pearson/Spearman corr.	88.64/88.48	2:13
QQP	Accuracy/F1	90.71/87.49	2:22:26
MNLI	Matched acc./Mismatched acc.	83.91/84.10	2:35:23
QNLI	Accuracy	90.66	40:57
RTE	Accuracy	65.70	57
WNLI	Accuracy	56.34	24

Table 1. Time line of the Winograd Schema Challenge.

1972:	Winograd's (1972) thesis introduces the original example.
2010:	Levesque [47] proposes the Winograd Schema Challenge.
2010–2011:	The initial corpus of Winograd schemas is created [50].
2014:	Levesque's Research Excellence talk "On our best behavior" [48].
2016:	The Winograd Schema Challenge is run at IJCAI-16. No systems do much better than chance [16].
2018:	WNLI is incorporated in the GLUE set of benchmarks. BERT-based systems do no better than most-frequent-class guessing [91].
2019, May:	Kocijan et al. [43] achieve 72.5% accuracy on WSC273 using pretraining.
2019, June:	Liu et al. [56] achieve 89.0% on WNLI.
2019, November:	Sakaguchi et al. [77] achieve 90.1% on WSC273.

from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2023.103971>

Winograd Schema (GLUE WNLI)

A Surprisingly Robust Trick for the Winograd Schema Challenge

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Abstract

The Winograd Schema Challenge (WSC) dataset Wsc273 and its inference counterpart WNLI are popular benchmarks for natural language understanding and commonsense reasoning. In this paper, we show that the performance of three language models on Wsc273 consistently and robustly improves when fine-tuned on a similar pronoun disambiguation problem dataset (denoted WSCR). We additionally generate a large unsupervised Wsc-like dataset. By fine-tuning the BERT language model both on the introduced and on the WSCR dataset, we achieve overall accuracies of 72.5% and 74.7% on Wsc273 and WNLI, improving the previous state-of-the-art solutions by 8.8% and 9.6%, respectively. Furthermore, our fine-tuned models are also consistently more accurate on the “complex” subsets of Wsc273, introduced by Trichelair et al. (2018).

to the small existing datasets making it difficult to train neural networks directly on the task.

Neural networks have proven highly effective in natural language processing (NLP) tasks, outperforming other machine learning methods and even matching human performance (Hassan et al., 2018; Nangia and Bowman, 2018). However, supervised models require many per-task annotated training examples for a good performance. For tasks with scarce data, transfer learning is often applied (Howard and Ruder, 2018; Johnson and Zhang, 2017), i.e., a model that is already trained on one NLP task is used as a starting point for other NLP tasks.

A common approach to transfer learning in NLP is to train a language model (LM) on large amounts of unsupervised text (Howard and Ruder, 2018) and use it, with or without further fine-tuning, to solve other downstream tasks. Building on top of a LM has proven to be very suc-



Artificial Intelligence

Available online 11 July 2023, 103971

In Press, Corrected Proof

What's this?



The defeat of the Winograd Schema Challenge

Vid Kocijan^{a,1}, Ernest Davis^b, Thomas Lukasiewicz^{c,d}, Gary Marcus^e, Leora Morgenstern^f

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2023.103971>

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Abstract

The Winograd Schema Challenge—a set of twin sentences involving pronoun reference disambiguation that seem to require the use of commonsense knowledge—was proposed by Hector Levesque in 2011. By 2019, a number of AI systems, based on large pre-trained transformer-based language models and fine-tuned on these kinds of problems, achieved better than 90% accuracy. In this paper, we review the history of the Winograd Schema Challenge and discuss the lasting contributions of the flurry of research that has taken place on the WSC in the last decade. We discuss the significance of various datasets developed for WSC, and the research community’s deeper understanding of the role of surrogate tasks in assessing the intelligence of an AI system.

Keywords

Commonsense reasoning; Winograd Schema Challenge

Training on Lexical Resources

<https://aclanthology.org/2022.lrec-1.676.pdf>

$$rel \sim w_1 + w_2 \quad (1)$$

The fine-tuning code is very simple. We modified an example from HuggingFace² in straightforward ways.³ This code takes a pretrained net as input, and a set of triples, and outputs a fine-tuned net.

$text_1$	$text_2$	y_1	y_2
good	bad	-3.95	4.54
bad	evil	4.44	-5.00
good	benevolent	4.43	-5.05
bad	benevolent	-3.44	4.16
good	terrorist	-3.43	4.10
bad	terrorist	4.48	-5.10

Table 1: Inference: synonymy iff $y_1 > y_2$

$$y \sim text_1 + text_2 \quad (2)$$

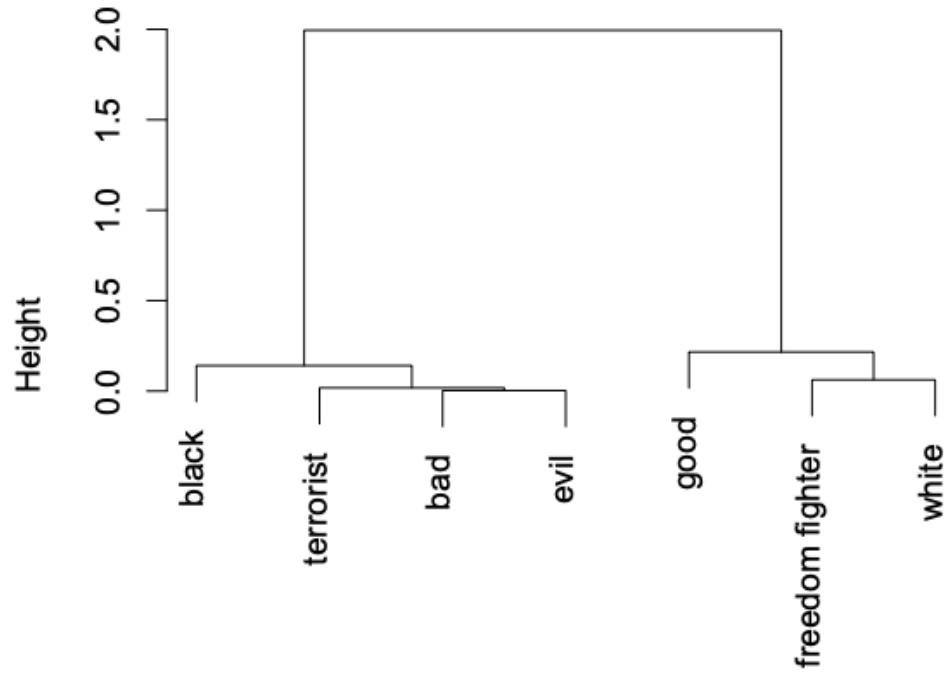
This notation is inspired by general linear models in R⁶ (Guisan et al., 2002). We will start with binary classification (logistic regression). Later, classification will be replaced with regression when we consider VAD (Valance, Arousal and Dominance) distances in §5.

$text_1$	$text_2$	y_1	y_2
freedom fighter	good	2.33	-2.56
freedom fighter	bad	-1.50	2.19
white supremacist	good	-2.05	2.91
white supremacist	bad	1.67	-1.61

Table 2: Multiword Expressions (MWEs)

Cluster Dendrogram

[scipy dendrogram](#)



```
as.dist(1 - cor(m))  
hclust (*, "complete")
```

Figure 1: Clustering of correlations in Table 8 (bottom), illustrating biases in model.

Clustering in Scikit-Learn

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hierarchical_clustering
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K-means_clustering

Method name	Parameters	Scalability	Use case	Geometry (metric used)
K-Means	number of clusters	Very large n_samples, medium n_clusters with MiniBatch code	General-purpose, even cluster size, flat geometry, not too many clusters	Distances between points
Affinity propagation	damping, sample preference	Not scalable with n_samples	Many clusters, uneven cluster size, non-flat geometry	Graph distance (e.g. nearest-neighbor graph)
Mean-shift	bandwidth	Not scalable with n_samples	Many clusters, uneven cluster size, non-flat geometry	Distances between points
Spectral clustering	number of clusters	Medium n_samples, small n_clusters	Few clusters, even cluster size, non-flat geometry	Graph distance (e.g. nearest-neighbor graph)
Ward hierarchical clustering	number of clusters or distance threshold	Large n_samples and n_clusters	Many clusters, possibly connectivity constraints	Distances between points
Agglomerative clustering	number of clusters or distance threshold, linkage type, distance	Large n_samples and n_clusters	Many clusters, possibly connectivity constraints, non Euclidean distances	Any pairwise distance
DBSCAN	neighborhood size	Very large n_samples, medium n_clusters	Non-flat geometry, uneven cluster sizes	Distances between nearest points
OPTICS	minimum cluster membership	Very large n_samples, large n_clusters	Non-flat geometry, uneven cluster sizes, variable cluster density	Distances between points
Gaussian mixtures	many	Not scalable	Flat geometry, good for density estimation	Mahalanobis distances to centers
Birch	branching factor, threshold, optional global clusterer.	Large n_clusters and n_samples	Large dataset, outlier removal, data reduction.	Euclidean distance between points

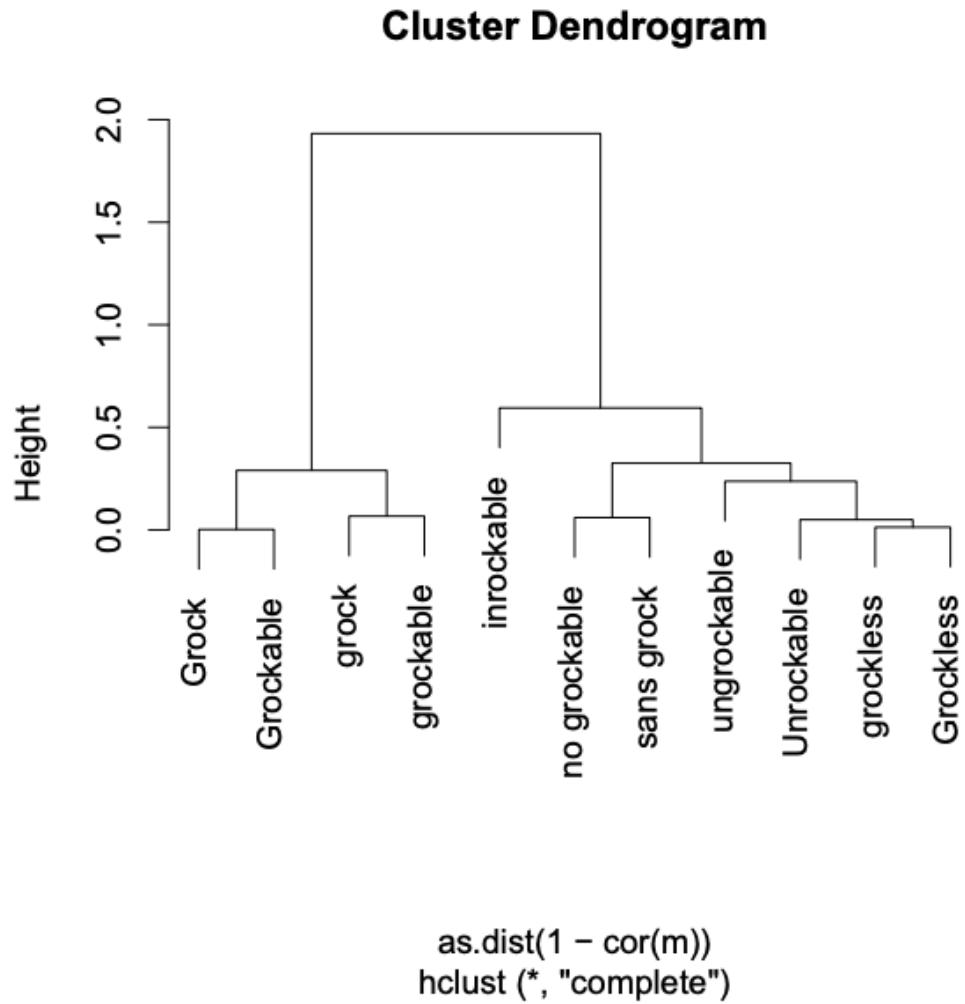


Figure 3: Clustering of morphological variants and translations of an out-of-vocabulary (OOV) word: *grock*. Base model: bert-base-multilingual-cased.

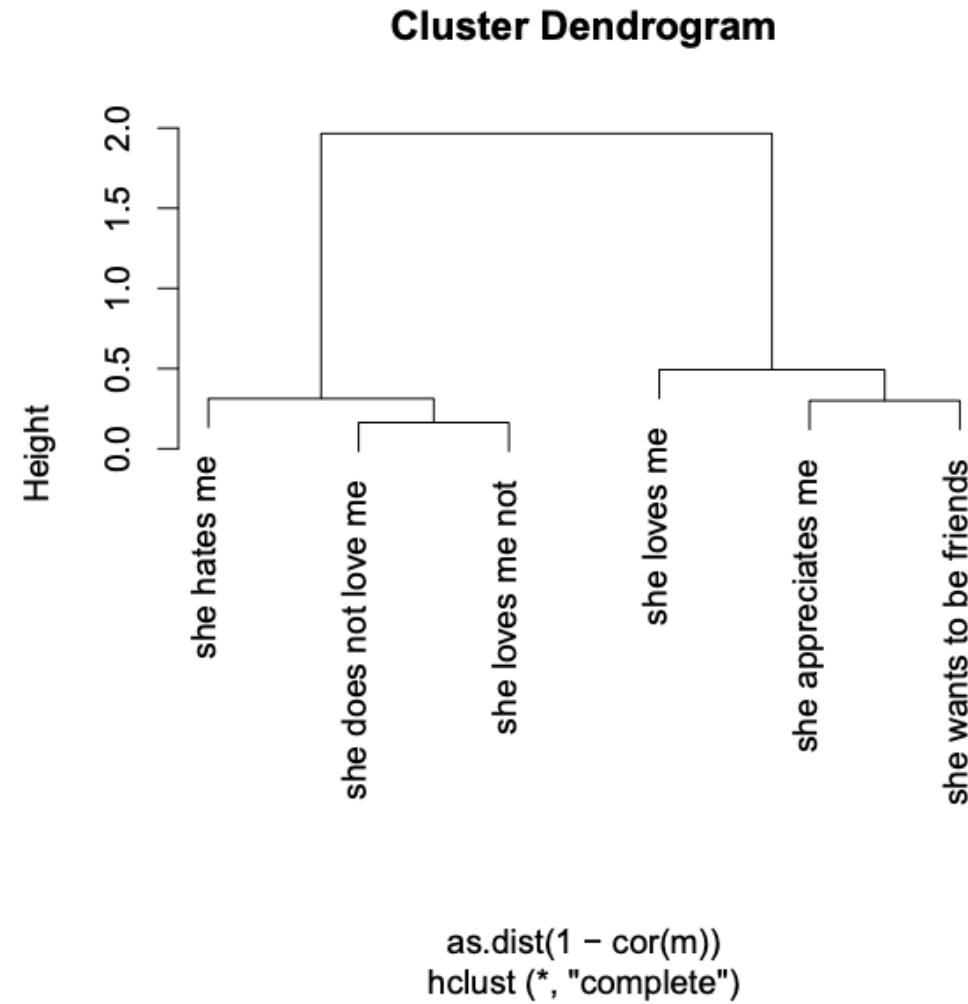
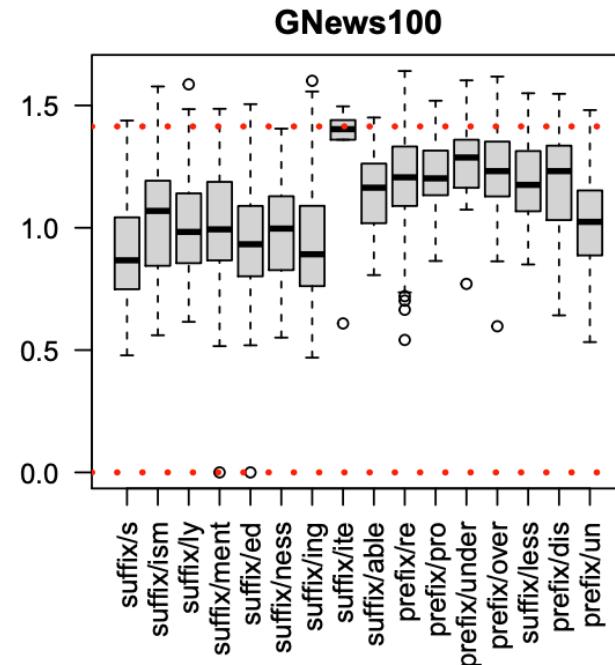
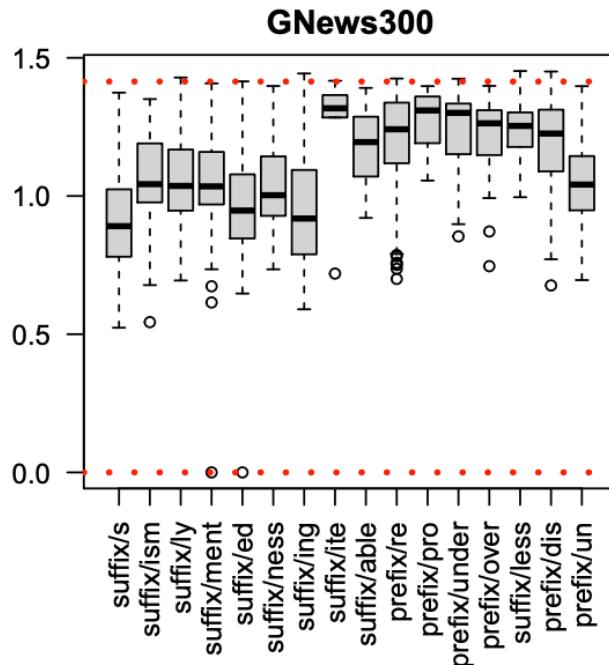
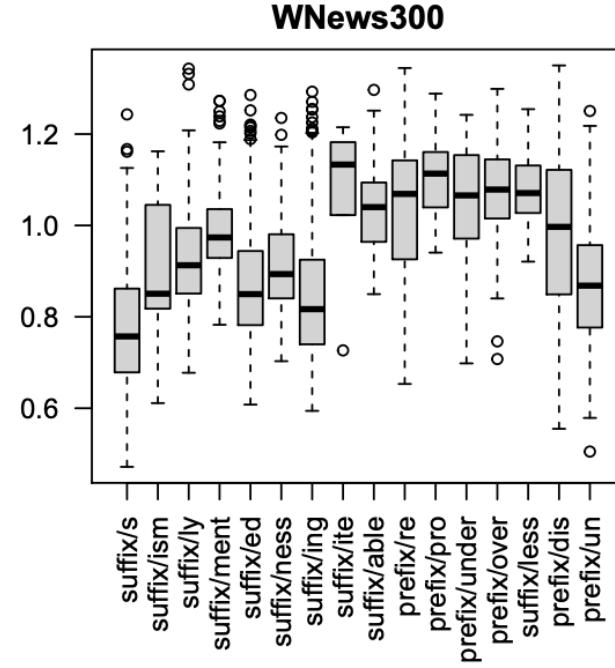
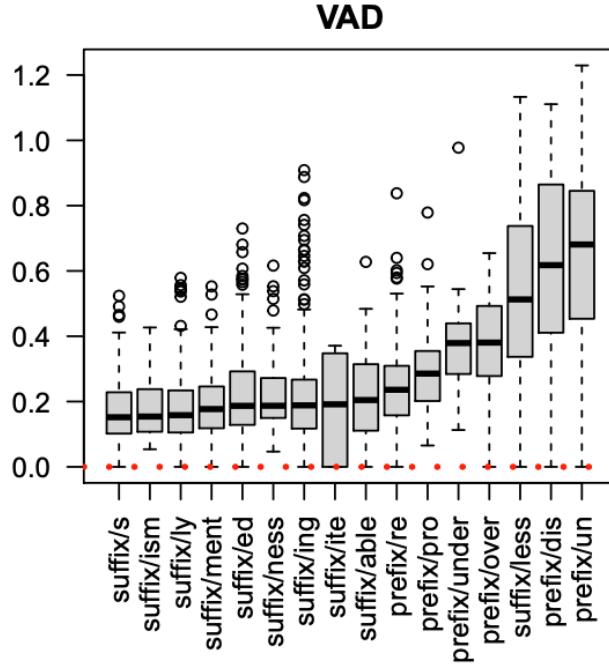


Figure 4: Clustering of correlations of logits of all pairs of six sentences.

word	Val	Arousal	Dom	Dist
<i>open</i>	0.620	0.480	0.569	0.00
<i>unfold</i>	0.612	0.510	0.520	0.06
<i>reopen</i>	0.656	0.528	0.568	0.06
<i>close</i>	0.292	0.260	0.263	0.50
<i>closed</i>	0.240	0.164	0.318	0.55
<i>undecided</i>	0.286	0.433	0.127	0.56

Table 12: Words above the double line are near *open*.
The last column is the Euclidean distance to *open*.





Lexical Resources

International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC)

- Corpora
 - Non-parallel:
 - Brown, [Penn Treebank](#), [Wikitext](#)
 - Parallel:
 - [Hansards](#), [Europarl](#)
- Ontologies
 - [WordNet](#)
 - [MeSH](#) (Medical Subject Headings)
- Dictionaries
 - [CMU Dict](#)
- Thesaurus
 - Roget's
 - [Synonyms and Antonyms](#)
 - [NRC-VAD](#)
- Knowledge Graphs
 - <head, relation, tail>
 - FreeBase ([FB15k](#))
 - WordNet ([WN18RR](#))

Example of Parallel Corpus

<https://youtu.be/1jeDPcWEYX0?t=80>

	A	B	C
1	English	Spanish	French
2	"What's it go ing to be then, eh?"	-¿Y ahora qué pasa, eh?	— Bon, alors ça sera quoi, hein ?
3	There was me, that is Alex, and my three droogs, that is Pete, Georgie, and Dim, Dim being really dim, and we sat in the Korova Milkbar making up our rassoodocks what to do with the evening, a flip dark chill winter bastard though dry.	Estábamos yo, Alex, y mis tres drugos, Pete, Georgie y el Lerdo, que realmente era lerdo, sentados en el bar lácteo Korova, exprimiéndonos los rasudoques y decidiendo qué podríamos hacer esa noche, en un invierno oscuro, helado y bastardo aunque seco.	Il y avait moi, autrement dit Alex, et mes trois drougs, autrement dit Pierrot, Jo et Momo, vraiment momo le Momo, et on était assis au Korova Milkbar à se creuser le rassoudok pour savoir ce qu'on ferait de la soirée, — une putain de soirée d'hiver, branque, noire et glaciale, mais sans eau.
4	The Korova Milkbar was a milk-plus mesto, and you may, O my brothers, have forgotten what these mestos were like, things changing so skorry these days and everybody very quick to forget, newspapers not being read much	El bar lácteo Korova era un mesto donde servían leche-plus, y quizás ustedes, oh hermanos míos, han olvidado cómo eran esos mestos, pues las cosas cambian tan scorro en estos días, y todos olvidan tan rápido, aparte de que tampoco se leen mucho los diarios.	Le Korova Milkbar, c'était un de ces messtots où on servait du lait gonflé, et peut-être avez-vous oublié, Ô mes frères, à quoi ressemblait ce genre de messtot, tellement les choses changent zoum par les temps qui courrent et tellement on a vite fait d'oublier, vu aussi qu'on ne lit plus quère les journaux.
5	neither.	Bueno, allí vendían leche con algo más.	Bref ce qu'on y vendait c'était du lait gonflé à autre chose.
6	Well, what they sold there was milk plus something else. They had no license for selling liquor, but there was no law yet against prodding some of the new veshches which they used to put into the old moloko, so you could peet it with vellocet or synthemesc or drencrom or one or two other veshches which would give you a nice quiet horrorshow fifteen minutes admiring Bog And All His Holy Angels and Saints in your left shoe with lights bursting all over your moza.	No tenían permiso para vender alcohol, pero en ese tiempo no había ninguna ley que prohibiese las nuevas vesches que acostumbraban meter en el viejo moloko, de modo que se podía pitearlo con velocet o synthemesco o drencrom o una o dos vesches más que te daban unos buenos, tranquilos y joroschós quince minutos admirando a Bogo y el Coro Celestial de Ángeles y Santos en el zapato izquierdo, mientras las luces te estallaban en el mosco.	Le Korova n'avait pas de licence pour la vente de l'alcool, mais il n'existaît pas encore de loi interdisant d'injecter de ces nouvelles vesches qu'on mettait à l'époque dans le moloko des familles, ce qui faisait qu'on pouvait le drinker avec de la vélocette, du synthémesc ou du methcath, ou une ou deux autres vesches, et s'offrir quinze gentilles minutes pépère tzarible à mirer Gogre et Tous Ses Anges et Ses Saints dans son soulier gauche, le moza plein à péter de lumières.

Applications for Parallel Corpora

- Machine Translation
- Word Sense Disambiguation

$$\prod_{w \text{ in doc}} \frac{Pr(w | rel)}{Pr(w | irrel)}$$

Information Retrieval (IR)

$$\prod_{w \text{ in doc}} \frac{Pr(w | author_1)}{Pr(w | author_2)}$$

Author Identification

In the sense disambiguation application, the 100-word context surrounding instances of a polysemous word (e.g., *sentence*) are treated very much like a document.¹

$$\prod_{w \text{ in context}} \frac{Pr(w | sense_1)}{Pr(w | sense_2)}$$

Sense Disambiguation

$$\prod_{w \text{ in context}} Pr(w | Roget Category_i)$$

The program can also be run in a mode where it takes unrestricted text as input and tags each word with its most likely Roget Category. Some results for the word *crane* are presented below, showing that the program can be used to sort a concordance by sense.

Input	Output
Treadmills attached to <i>cranes</i> were used to lift heavy for supplying power for <i>cranes</i> , hoists , and lifts	TOOLS TOOLS
Above this height , a tower <i>crane</i> is often used .SB This	TOOLS
elaborate courtship rituals <i>cranes</i> build a nest of vegetation are more closely related to <i>cranes</i> and rails .SB They range	ANIMAL ANIMAL
low trees .PP At least five <i>crane</i> species are in danger of	ANIMAL

<https://aclanthology.org/P92-1032.pdf>

Table 4

A bilingual concordance.

bank/banque ("money" sense)

{ it could also be a place where we would have a bank of experts. SENT i know several people who a
ftrre le lieu où se retrouverait une espèce de banque d' experts. SENT je connais plusieurs pers

f finance (mr. wilson) and the governor of the bank of canada have frequently on behalf of the ca
es finances (m . wilson) et le gouverneur de la banque du canada ont fréquemment utilisé au co

reduced by over 800 per cent in one week through bank action. SENT there was a haberdasher who wou
us de 800 p. 100 en une semaine à cause d'une banque. SENT voilà un chemisier qui aurait appr

bank/banc ("place" sense)

h a forum. SENT such was the case in the georges bank issue which was settled between canada and th
entre les états-unis et le canada à propos du banc de george. SENT c'est dans le but de ré

han i did. SENT he said the nose and tail of the bank were surrendered by this government. SENT th
gouvernement avait cédé les extrémités du banc. SENT en fait, lors des négociations de l

he fishing privileges on the nose and tail of the bank went down the tube before we even negotiated
les privilèges de pêche aux extrémités du banc ont été liquidés avant même qu' on ai

Co-Reference

- Slides from last term
- JM26
- Two Noriegas