

Integrating lexical resources through an aligned lemma list

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Project background

DWDS

- ▶ “Digitales Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache”
<http://www.dwds.de/>
- ▶ lexical information system (Klein, 2004):
 - ▶ corpora
 - ▶ lexical resources
 - ▶ statistical views

CLARIN-D

- ▶ “Common language resources and technology infrastructure”
<http://de.clarin.eu/>
- ▶ research infrastructure for language data:
 - ▶ interoperability
 - ▶ persistence

Linking across dictionaries I

General idea

- ▶ goal: confirmed *explicit* linking across lexical resource
- ▶ what resolution (i. e. which elements should be linked: lemmas, entries, senses, ...)?
- ▶ which relations?
- ▶ application: information aggregation, overlap between resources
- ▶ broad audience

→ we will link “semantically equivalent” entries

Linking across dictionaries II

Terminology

entry E basic item of a dictionary,
comprises lexical information for a *lemma*

lemma L abstract linguistic sign
(e.g. for a concept expressible as morpheme, word,
phrase, ...); represented by *headwords*

headword H selected instance from the lemma's morphological
paradigm ("canonical form")

sense S semantic space

$$E := \{L_1, \dots, L_m\} \cup \{S_1, \dots, S_n\}$$

$$L := \{H_1, \dots, H_m\}$$

→ heuristic: headword similarity as estimator for entry
equivalence

Linking across dictionaries III

The dictionaries

eWDG2 model of (WDG, 1962–1977), a 6 volume print dictionary; TEI P5 markup; 120 000 full entries + 40 000 attested lemmas

DWDSWB based on eWDG2; new and continuously extended edition of (WDG, 1962–1977); 25 000 additional entries projected for the next six years

EtymWB model of (Pfeifer, 1989), a 3 volume print dictionary; TEI P5 markup; 8 000 morphologically simplex lemmas + 14 000 derivations (and few compounds)

¹DWB model of (DWB, 1854–1961), a 33 volume print dictionary; TEI P5 markup (largely typographic view); 300 000 + X main entries, 22 000 + Y related entries

→ vastly diverse information, partly only shallow structuring

Linking across dictionaries IV

Entry equivalence

- ▶ “entries that describe the same lemma”
- ▶ problematic because lemmatization is theory dependent:
 - ▶ homonymy, arbitrary ordering of homonyms
 - ▶ incompatibility: different numbers of homonyms acknowledged and/or selected
 - ▶ headword variance: different canonicalization strategies; historical orthography
 - ▶ idiosyncratic headwords: capitalization and character substitution in ¹DWB
 - ▶ historical and dialectal lemmas in ¹DWB; “neologisms” in other dictionaries
 - ▶ semantic change: meaning shift, substitution

Linking across dictionaries V

Headword related problems

- ▶ unregulated orthography in ¹DWB, older orthographic norms
- ▶ ideosyncratic canonical headword forms
- ▶ regular choice among canonical headword forms

Examples

WDG **Tür** \equiv ¹DWB **THÜR, THÜRE** 'door'

WDG **Spaß** \equiv ¹DWB **SPASZ** 'fun, joke'

WDG **Beamte** [m.] \equiv DWDSWB **Beamte** [m. f.]
 \equiv ¹DWB **BEAMTE** [m.]
 \equiv EtymWB **Beamter** [m.] 'civil servant'

WDG **Aliment** [n.] \equiv ¹DWB \emptyset \equiv EtymWB **Alimente** [plur.] 'alimony'

Linking across dictionaries VI

Homonymy related problems

homography, actually

(Behrens, 2002)

$H_1 = H_2$, but

- ▶ different grammatical features in L_1 and L_2
(formal criterion)
- ▶ only unrelated senses
(semantic/etymological criterion)

Examples

WDG **See**, m. \equiv ¹DWB **SEE**, m. f. \equiv EtymWB **See**, m. f. ('lake')

WDG **See**, f. \equiv ¹DWB **SEE**, m. f. \equiv EtymWB **See**, m. f. ('ocean')

WDG \emptyset \equiv ¹DWB **ART**², f. \equiv EtymWB **Art**¹, f. m. ('ploughed land')

WDG **Art**, f. \equiv ¹DWB **ART**¹, f. \equiv EtymWB **Art**², f. ('nature, type')

Linking across dictionaries VII

Sense related problems

- ▶ different number of senses
(synchronic/separating vs. diachronic/integrating presentation)
- ▶ semantic shift

Examples

^{WDG} gebildet		^{1DWB} GEBILDET	
sense 1	≡	sense 3	('educated, intellectual')
[derivational base]	≡	sense 2	('shaped, made of')
∅	≡	sense 1	('illustrated')

^{WDG} Trillion	≠	^{1DWB} TRILLION	(10 ¹⁸ vs. 10 ¹⁵)
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(also very common for artifacts)

Linking across dictionaries VIII

Equivalence across WDG and ¹DWB

- ▶ $\approx 45\,000$ common headword forms
- ▶ random sample of 941 entries
- ▶ 67 % (632) clearly equivalent
- ▶ 3 % (27) clearly not equivalent
- ▶ 8 % (79) overlap or intersect
- ▶ 22 % (203) undecidable (no semantic description)

Open issues

- ▶ more relaxed headword mapping via CAB (Jurish, 2010)
- ▶ elaborate equivalence categories
- ▶ (resolve yet undecidable cases)

Conclusions

Summary

- ▶ considerable semantic change over 100 years
- ▶ linking entries still requires analysis at sense level
- ▶ entry equivalence not a binary relation

Representation

- ▶ mapping in RDF or LMF
- ▶ persistent identifiers for entries
- ▶ dictionaries are *not* provided as triples

Future work

- ▶ exploiting the mapping on <http://www.dwds.de/>
- ▶ exploiting the mapping in CLARIN-D
- ▶ add mapping to GermaNet

Thank you!

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