Lexical Semantics

SLP3 Ch 18; INLP Ch 4.2

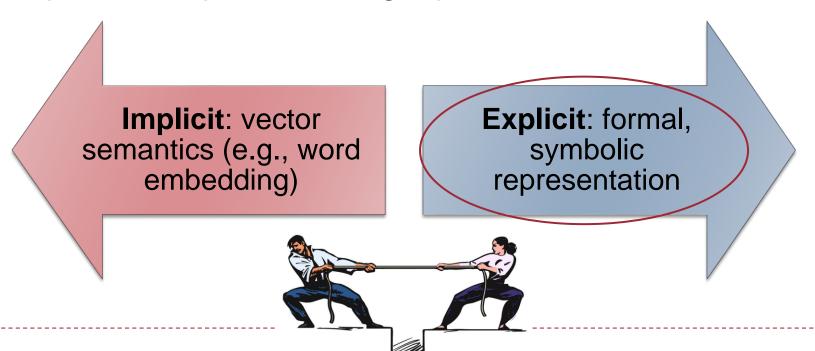
Semantics

荃者所以在鱼,得鱼而忘荃 蹄者所以在兔,得兔而忘蹄 言者所以在意,得意而忘言

——庄子

Semantics

- Semantics studies meaning, connecting language to the real world
 - Lexical semantics: the meanings of words
 - Sentence semantics (next chapter)
- Implicit vs. explicit meaning representation



- A lemma is the dictionary headword form of one or more words
 - ▶ mouse, mice → mouse
 - ▶ sing, sang, sung → sing
- A lemma can have multiple meanings (polysemous)
 - mouse (N)
 - 1. any of numerous small rodents...
 - 2. a hand-operated device that controls a cursor...
 - Each of these is call a word sense

- How to decide different uses of a word should be treated as different senses
 - independent truth conditions
 - Ex:
 - They rarely serve red meat, preferring to prepare seafood.
 - "Help to some food; help with food or drink"
 - He might have served his time, come out and led an upstanding life.
 - "Spend time in prison or in a labor camp"
 - Quite different situations in which the sentences would be true

- How to decide different uses of a word should be treated as different senses
 - independent truth conditions
 - different syntactic behaviors
 - Ex:
 - He might have served his time, come out and led an upstanding life.
 - serve + noun phrase
 - ▶ He <u>served</u> as U.S. <u>ambassador</u> to Norway in 1976 and 1977.
 - serve as + noun phrase

- How to decide different uses of a word should be treated as different senses
 - independent truth conditions
 - different syntactic behaviors
 - exhibit antagonistic meanings
 - Ex:
 - Which of those flights serve breakfast?
 - Does Air France serve Philadelphia?
 - Does Air France serve breakfast and Philadelphia?
 - The last sentence is ill-formed.

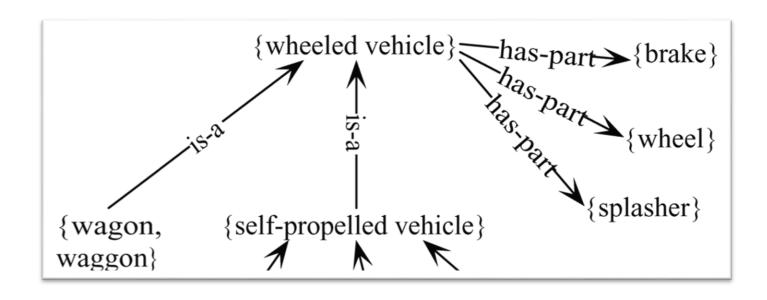
- How to decide different uses of a word should be treated as different senses
 - independent truth conditions
 - different syntactic behaviors
 - exhibit antagonistic meanings
 - independent sense relations
 - **E**X:
 - They rarely serve red meat, preferring to prepare seafood.
 - Hypernym: provide, supply
 - He might have served his time, come out and led an upstanding life.
 - Hypernym: spend

Some Semantic Relations

- Synonymy equivalence
 - <small, little>
- Antonymy opposition
 - <small, large>
- Hyponymy subset; is-a relation
 - < dog, mammal>
- Hypernymy superset
 - <mammal, dog>
- Meronymy part-of relation
 - liver, body>
- Holonymy has-a relation
 - <body, liver>

WordNet http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

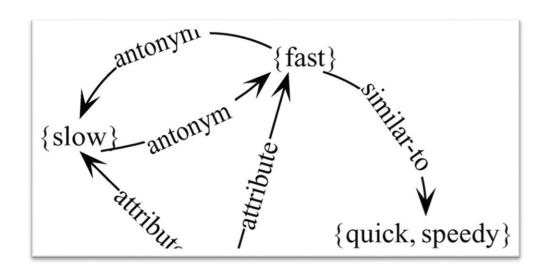
- WordNet is a lexical resource that organizes words according to their semantic relations.
- Synset: group of word senses that are synonymous
- Synsets are associated to one another by semantic relations





WordNet http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

- WordNet is a lexical resource that organizes words according to their semantic relations.
- Synset: group of word senses that are synonymous
- Synsets are associated to one another by semantic relations





Synsets for dog (n)

- (n) dog, domestic dog, Canis familiaris (a member of the genus Canis that has been domesticated by man since prehistoric times; occurs in many breeds) "the dog barked all night"
 ▷ dog.n.1
- (n) frump, dog (a dull unattractive unpleasant girl or woman)
 "she got a reputation as a frump"; "she's a real dog"
- (n) dog (informal term for a man) "you lucky dog"
- (n) cad, bounder, blackguard, dog, hound, heel (someone who is morally reprehensible) "you dirty dog"
- (n) frank, frankfurter, hotdog, hot dog, dog, wiener, wienerwurst, weenie (a smooth-textured sausage of minced beef or pork usually smoked; often served on a bread roll)
- . . .

Direct Hyponyms (subset) for dog.n.1

- (n) puppy (a young dog)
- (n) pooch, doggie, doggy, barker, bow-wow (informal terms for dogs)
- (n) cur, mongrel, mutt (an inferior dog or one of mixed breed)
- (n) lapdog (a dog small and tame enough to be held in the lap)
- (n) toy dog, toy (any of several breeds of very small dogs kept purely as pets)
- (n) hunting dog (a dog used in hunting game)
- ...

Direct Hypernym (superset) for dog.n.1

- (n) canine, canid (any of various fissiped mammals with nonretractile claws and typically long muzzles)
- (n) domestic animal, domesticated animal (any of various animals that have been tamed and made fit for a human environment)

Part Meronym (part-of) for dog.n.1

(n) flag (a conspicuously marked or shaped tail)

Member Holonym (has-a) for dog.n.1

- (n) Canis, genus Canis (type genus of the Canidae: domestic and wild dogs; wolves; jackals)
- (n) pack (a group of hunting animals)

- Selecting the correct sense for a word in context
 - The set of senses of each word is given (e.g., WordNet)
- Ex: He cashed a check at the bank.
- (v) cash, cash in (exchange for cash)
 - (adj) cashed (for which money has been paid)

- Selecting the correct sense for a word in context
 - The set of senses of each word is given (e.g., WordNet)
- Ex: He cashed a check at the bank.
- (n) check, bank check, cheque (a written order directing a bank to pay money)
 - (n) check mark, check, tick (a mark indicating that something has been noted or completed etc.)
 - (v) check, check up on, look into, check out, suss out, check over, go over, check into (examine so as to determine accuracy, quality, or condition)
 - (v) check (make an examination or investigation)
 - ...

- Selecting the correct sense for a word in context
 - The set of senses of each word is given (e.g., WordNet)
- Ex: He cashed a check at the bank.
 - (n) bank (sloping land (especially the slope beside a body of water))
- (n) depository financial institution, bank, banking concern, banking company (a financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities)
 - (n) bank (a long ridge or pile)
 - (v) bank (tip laterally)
 - ...

- Selecting the correct sense for a word in context
 - The set of senses of each word is given (e.g., WordNet)
- Methods
 - It's a sequence labeling problem!
 - Can use any of the methods discussed earlier.

Summary

Lexical Semantics

- Word senses
- WordNet
- Word Sense Disambiguation