

Using Parallel Texts and Lexicons for Verbal Word Sense Disambiguation

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Introduction

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- given a *verb* in a sentence, assign a sense from a dictionary

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*The Dow **fell** 22.6% on Black Monday.*

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- fall¹** occur on a given date
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- part of our deep analysis pipeline

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- WSD for texts where translation exists
- Pre-annotation
- Any text, using MT?

Theoretical base

- Functional Generative Description
 - a.k.a. tectogrammatics (Sgall et al., 1986)
 - dependency-based

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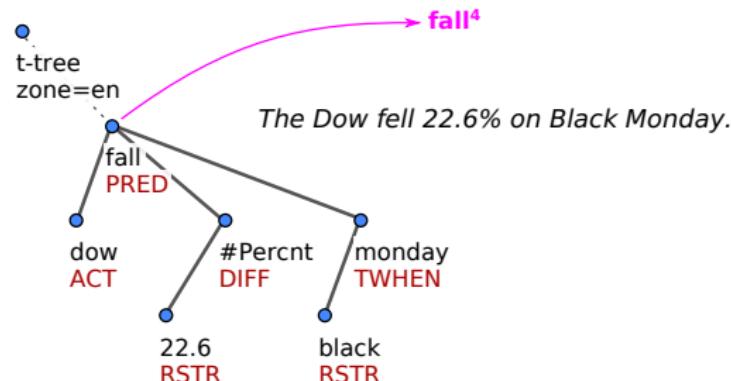
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 - PCEDT 2.0 – 1.1MW parallel English-Czech, based on PTB-WSJ
 - PTB-WSJ translated into Czech

Word sense annotation in FGD

- present in *t-trees*

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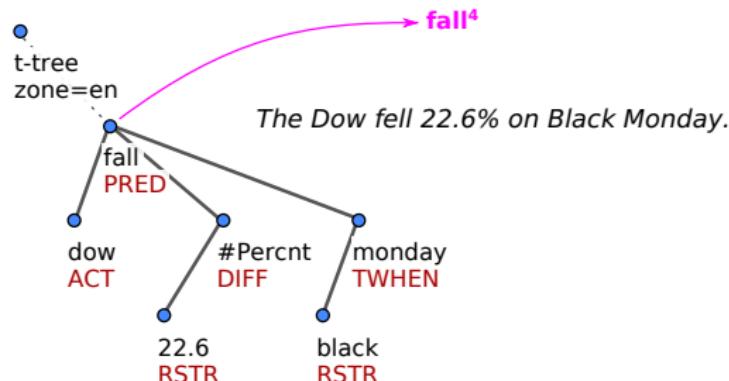
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- t-trees: nodes for content words only
 - t-lemma – deep lemma
 - functor – function label (similar to PropBank labels)
 - grammatemes – grammatical functions (not shown)

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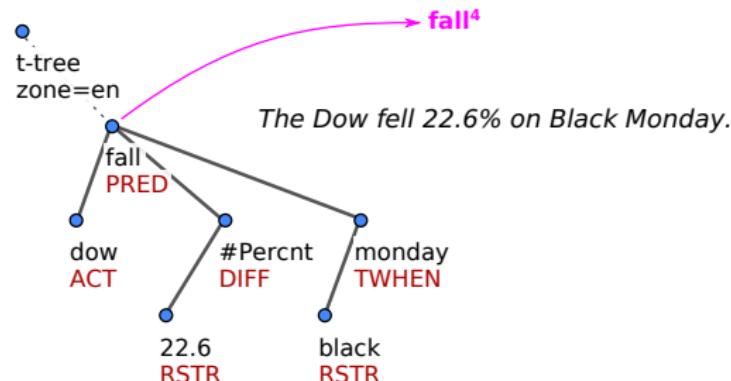
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- ID links to a valency lexicon

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(move downward: start and endpoints)

Sales fell to \$251.2 million from \$278.7 million.

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(pozbýt, ‘lose’)

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- over 7k frames, 4k verbs

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- Czech – PDT-Vallex

- built with PDT (and PCEDT), bottom-up
- almost 12k frames, over 7k verbs

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Valency lexicon mapping – CzEngVallex

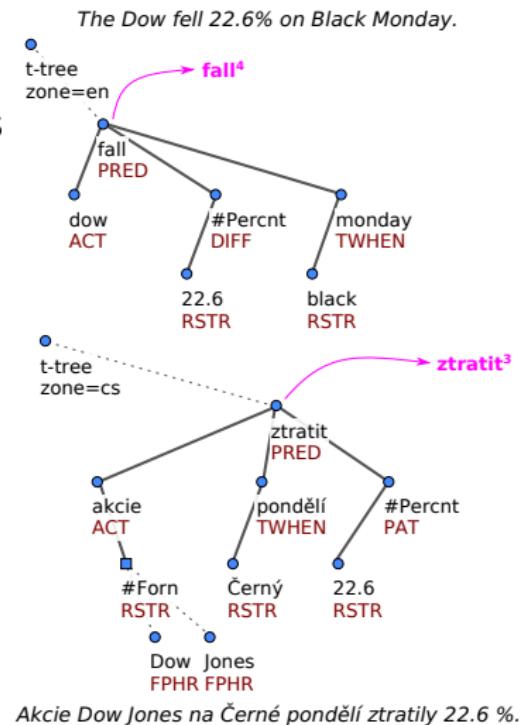
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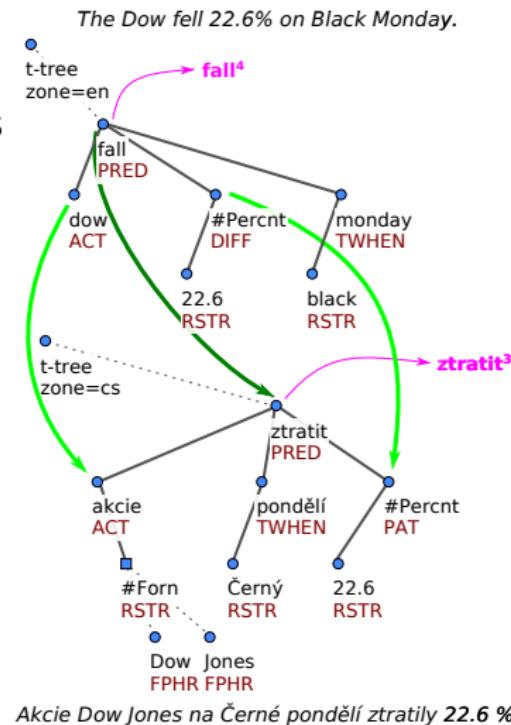
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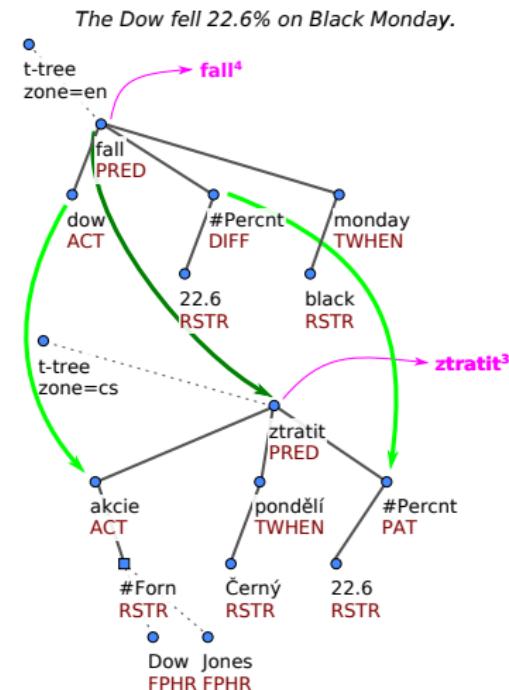
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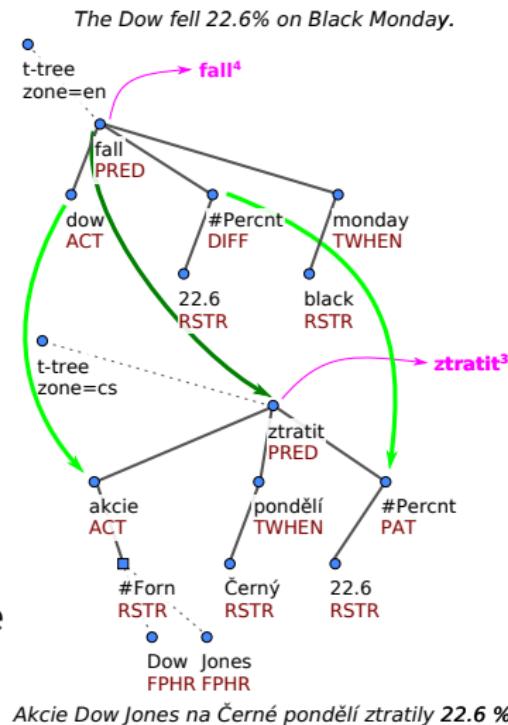
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3.2k	4.2k	verbs
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English	Czech	
3.2k	4.2k	verbs
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66%	72%	verb token
		PCEDT 2.0 coverage



Experiments

- Using fully automatic analysis
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 - *t*-tree analysis pipeline for Czech and English from Treex NLP toolkit
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- Data:
 - PCEDT 2.0 (parallel)
 - PDT 2.5 (monolingual, Czech)

Classifier setup

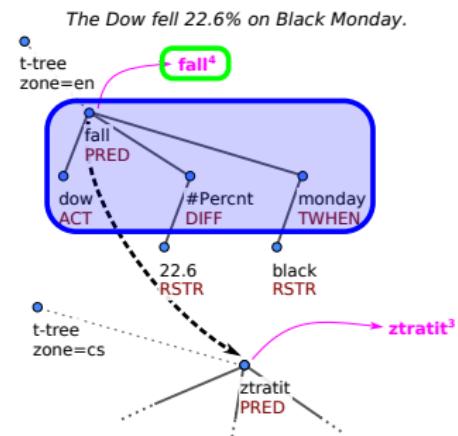
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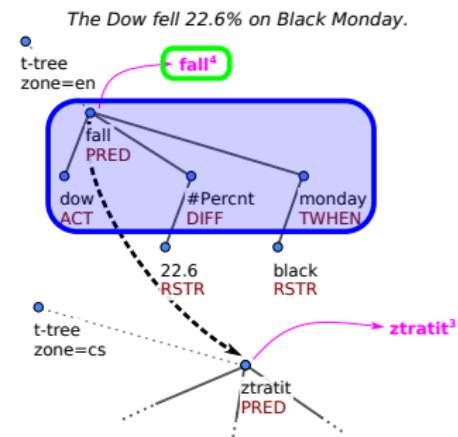
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- part-of-speech + morphology
- formemes (morpho-syntactic labels)
- syntactic labels

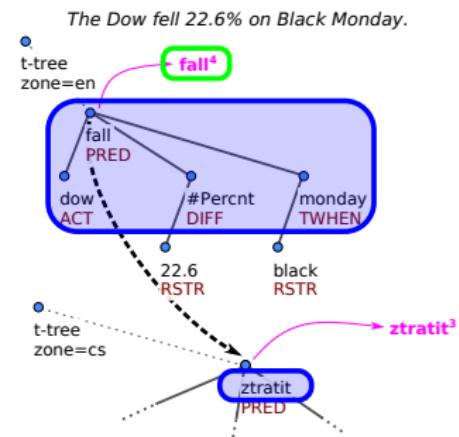


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 - 1 feature per lemma

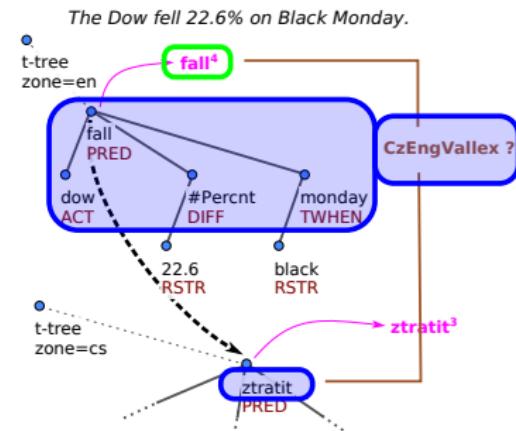


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“this sense and aligned word's lemma are in the mapping”



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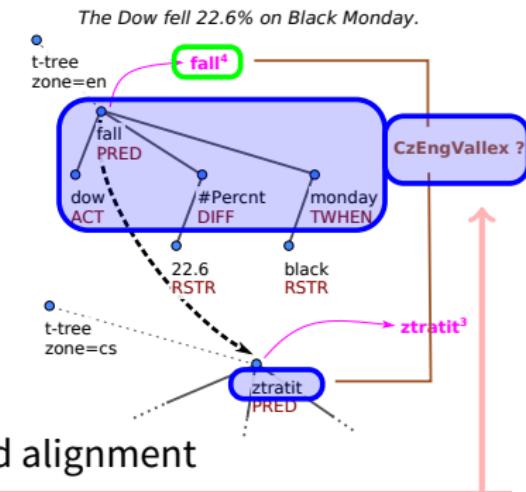
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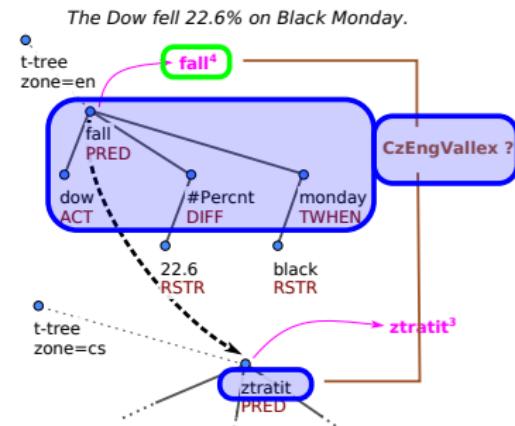
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- dense: shared for all lemmas



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monolingual	82.39
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monolingual (PCEDT)	80.22
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- Valency lexicon feature better than aligned lemmas only
 - dense feature, helps in rarer verbs
- Also cases where the parallel information introduces noise
 - but positive cases prevailing

Examples (English WSD improved by Czech data)

EN: *But those machines are still **considered** novelties, [...]*

CS: *Ale tyto stroje [...] jsou stále **považovány** ('believe to be') za novinky.*

- **consider**¹ ('think about') → **consider**² ('believe to be')
monolingual aligned lemmas, val. lexicon

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EN: *This **feels** more like a one-shot deal.*

CS: *Ted' to **vypadá** ('looks like') spíš na jednorázovou záležitost.*

- **feel**⁴ ('have a feeling') → **feel**⁵ ('look like')
monolingual, aligned lemmas val. lexicon

Examples (parallel information introduces noise)

EN: *Laptops [...] have become the fastest-growing [...] segment, with sales **doubling** this year.*

CS: *Laptopy [...] se staly, díky letošnímu **zdvojnásobení** ('doubling' (noun)) objemu prodeje, nejrychleji rostoucím segmentem [...]*

- **double³** (intransitive) → **double²** (transitive)
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- monolingual aligned lemmas, val. lexicon

EN: “We didn’t even get a chance to **do** the programs we wanted to do.”

CS: „Nedali nám žádnou šanci **uskutečnit** ('accomplish') plány, které jsme měli připravené.“

- **do**⁶ ('perform a function, run') → **do**² ('perform an act')
- monolingual, aligned lemmas val. lexicon

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Future work

- Try to obtain valency lexicon mapping automatically
- Incorporate MT (use machine-translated parallel texts)
 - this would make it comparable to monolingual WSD

Thank you for your attention

Contact us

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Examples (Czech WSD improved by English data)

CS: [...] čemu lidé z televizního průmyslu **říkají** ('call') stanice „s nejvyšší spontánní znalostí“.

EN: [...] what people in the television industry **call** a “top of mind” network.

- **říkat**⁷ ('say') → **říkat**⁴ ('call')
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monolingual aligned lemmas, val. lexicon

CS: Jestliže investor **neposkytne** ('does not provide, give, lend') dodatečnou hotovost [...]

EN: If the investor doesn't **put up** the extra cash [...]

- **poskytnout**² ('give', light verb) → **poskytnout**¹ ('provide')
monolingual, aligned lemmas val. lexicon