

More λ -Calculus

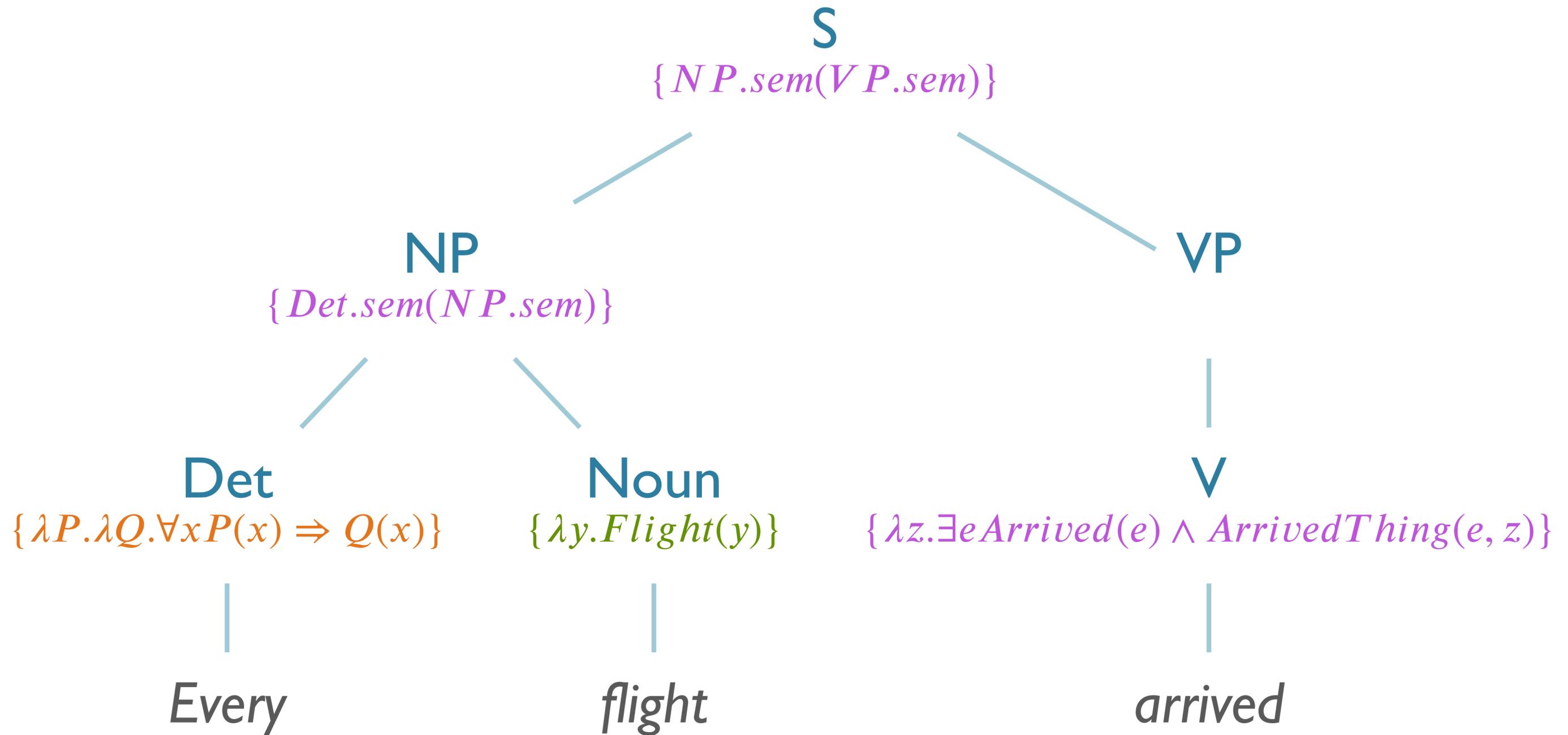
Lexical Semantics

LING 571 — Deep Processing Techniques for NLP

November 3, 2021

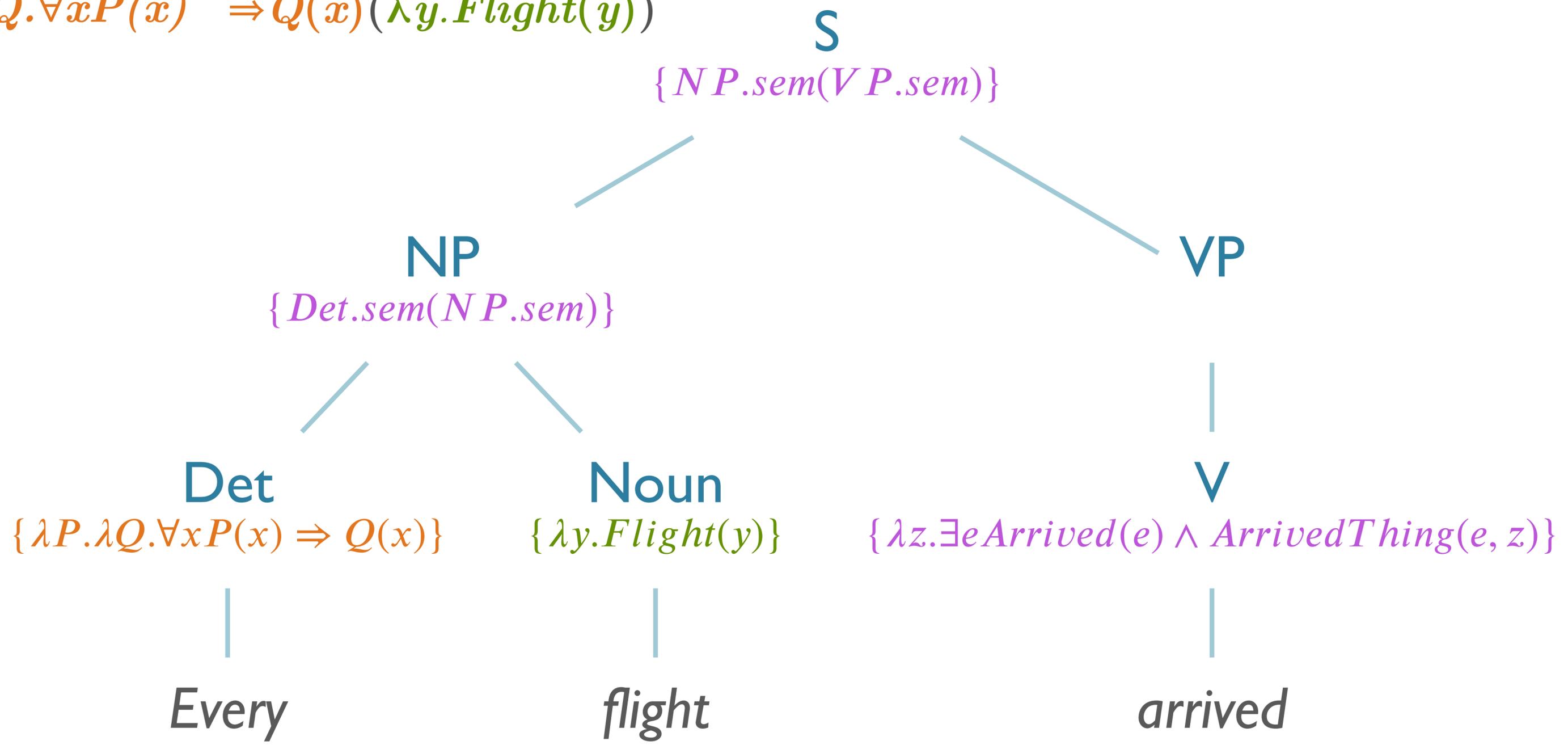
Shane Steinert-Threlkeld

$NP \rightarrow Det.sem(NP.sem)$



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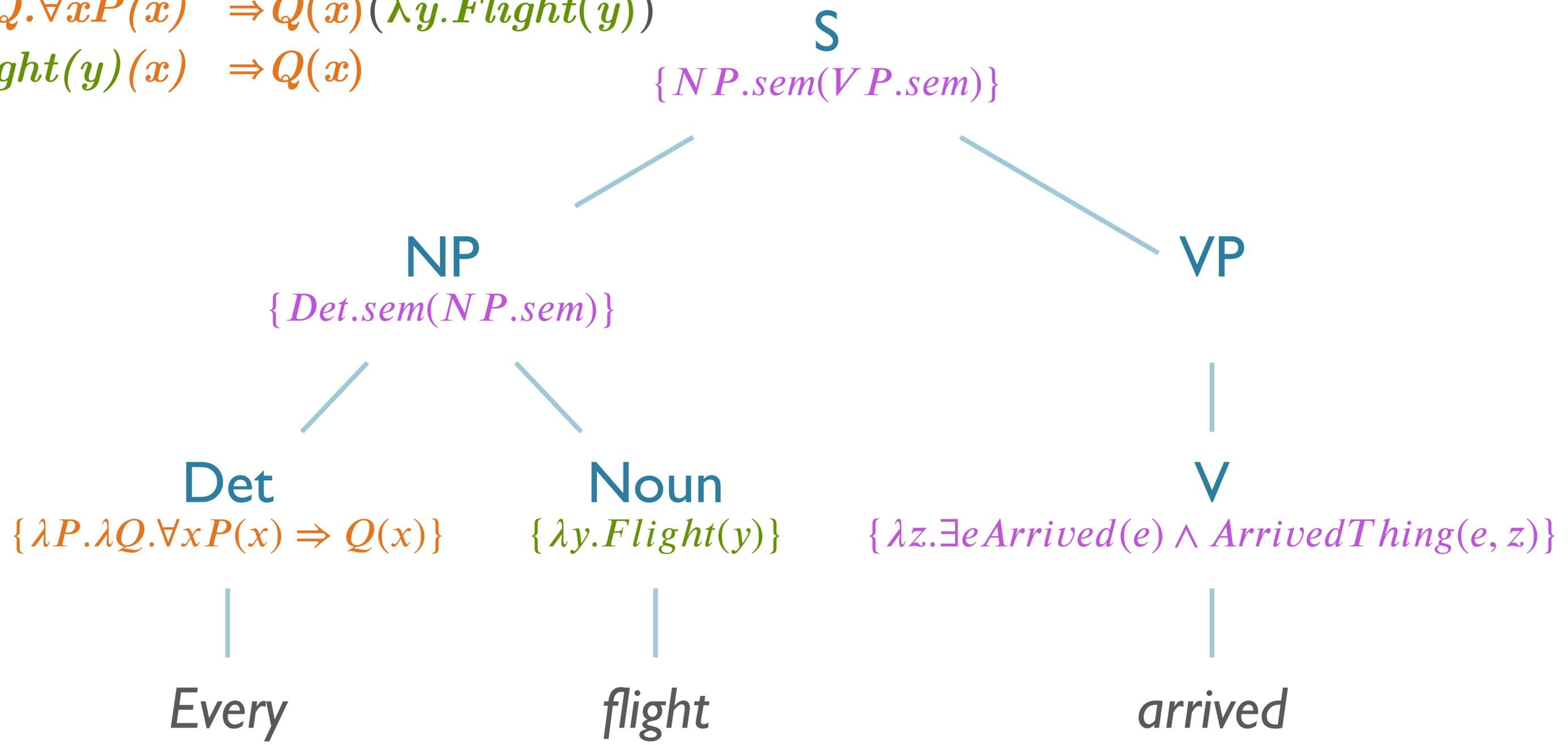
$\lambda P.\lambda Q.\forall xP(x) \Rightarrow Q(x) (\lambda y.Flight(y))$



$NP \rightarrow Det.sem(NP.sem)$

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$\lambda Q.\forall x\lambda y.Flight(y)(x) \Rightarrow Q(x)$

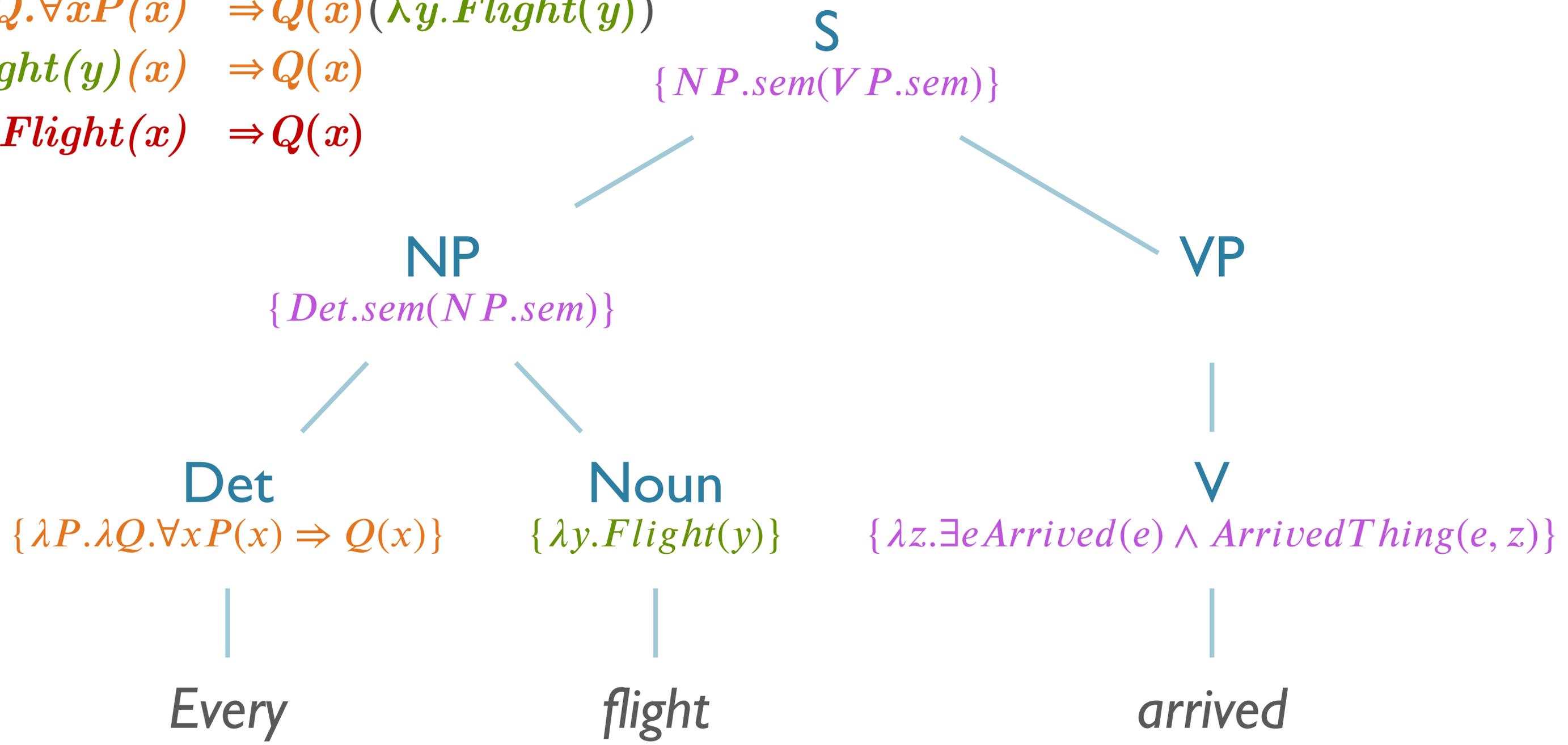


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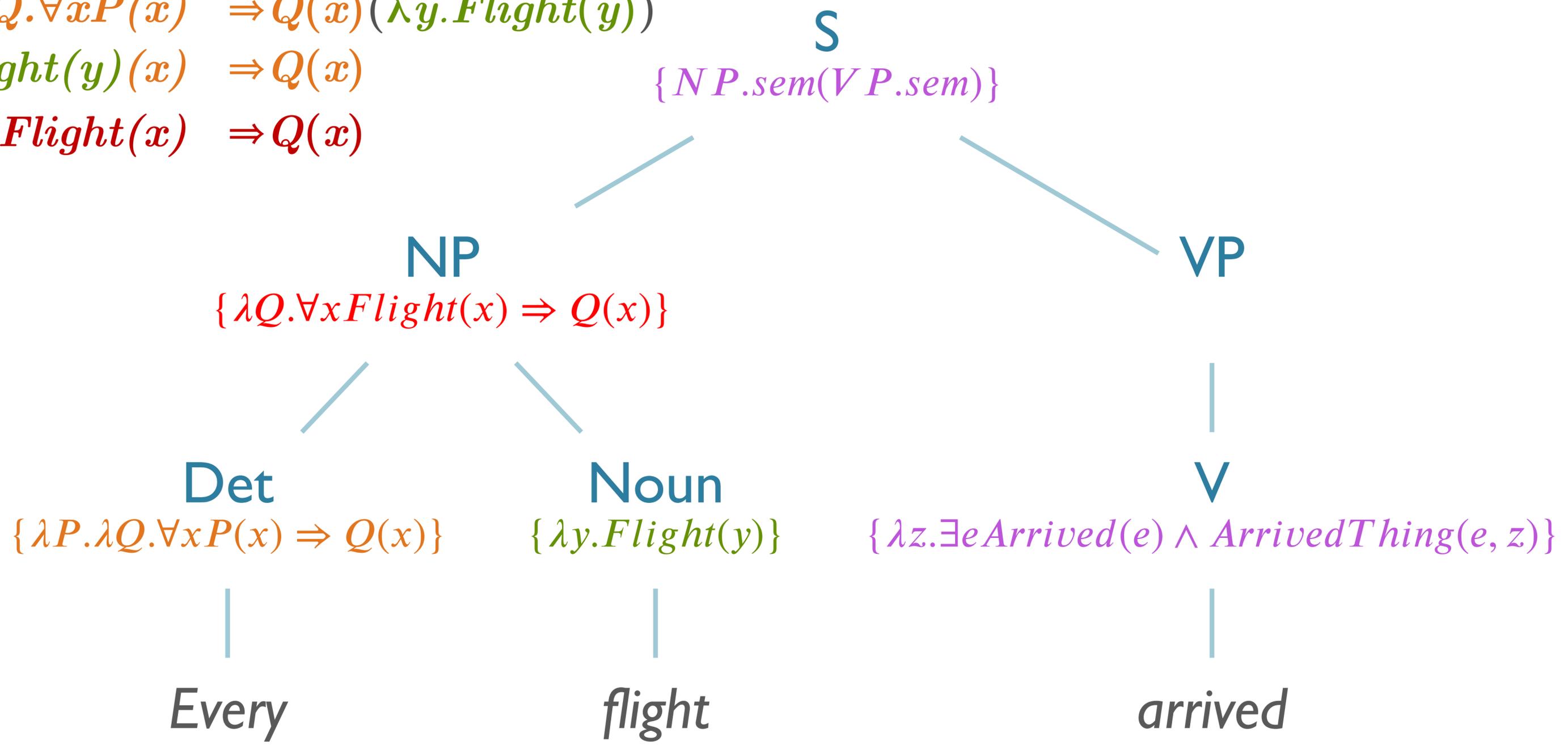
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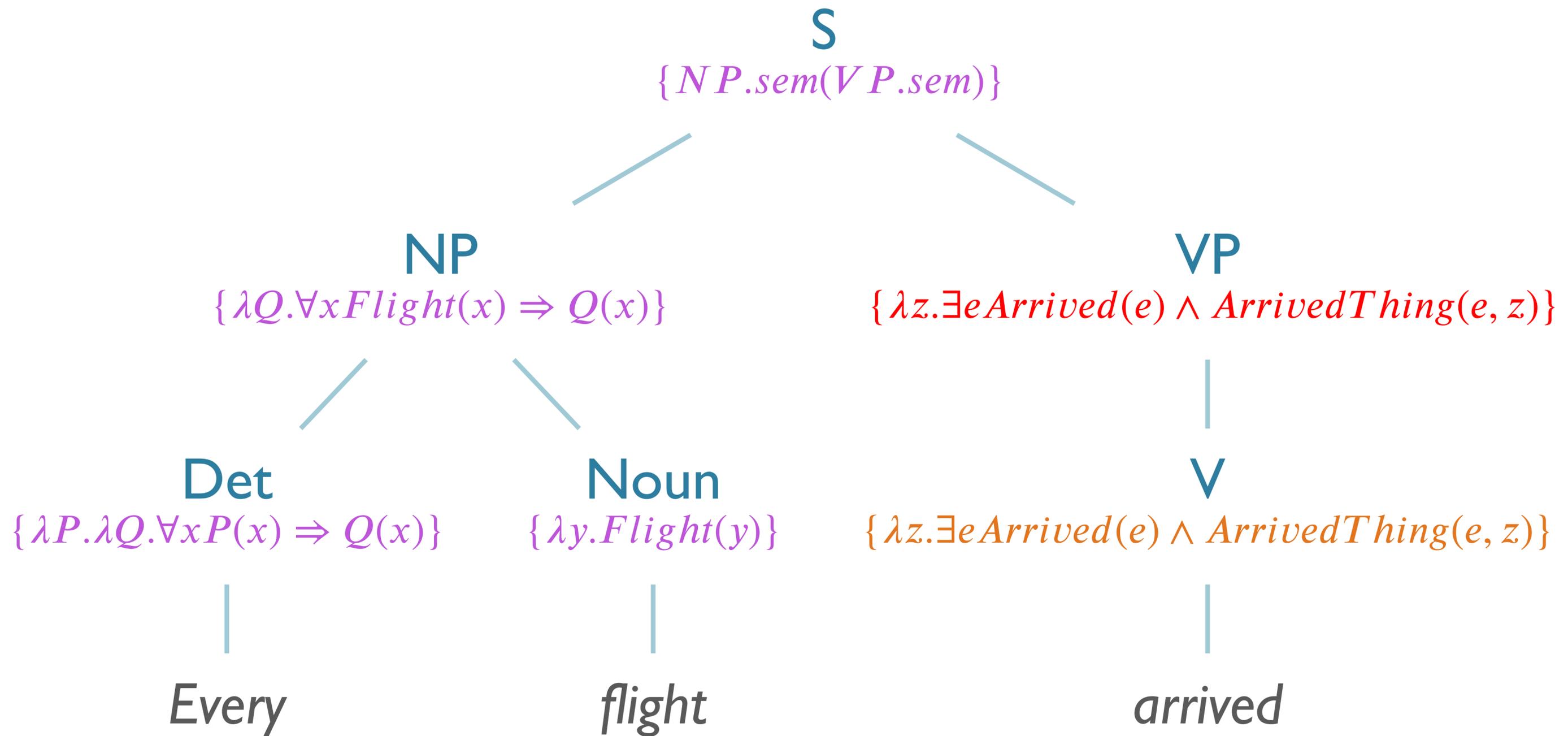
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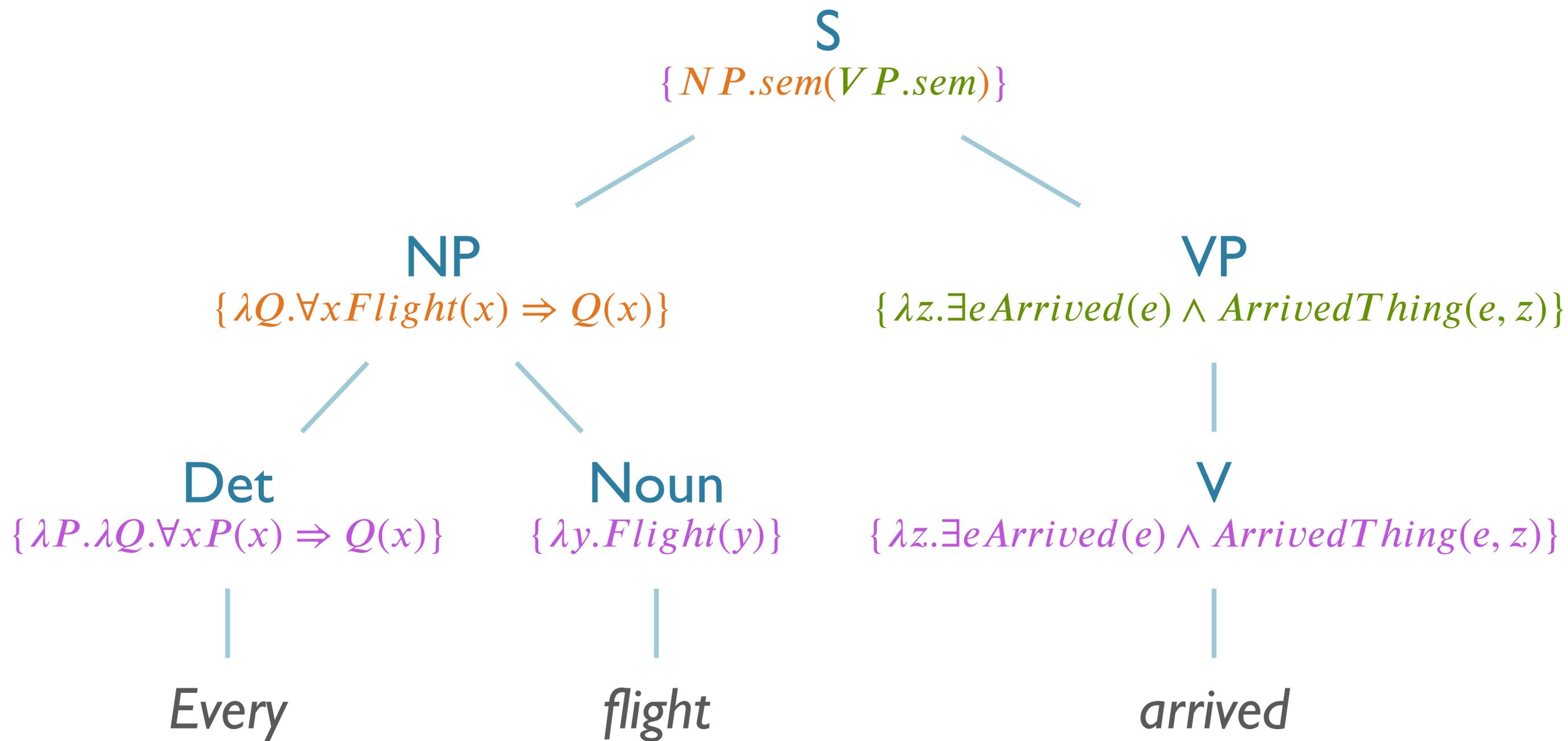
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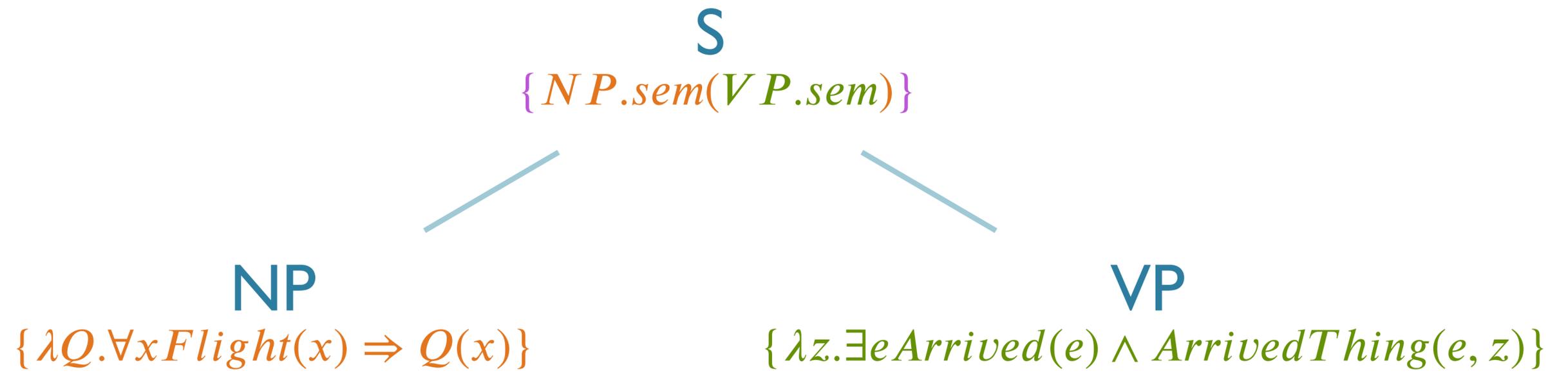


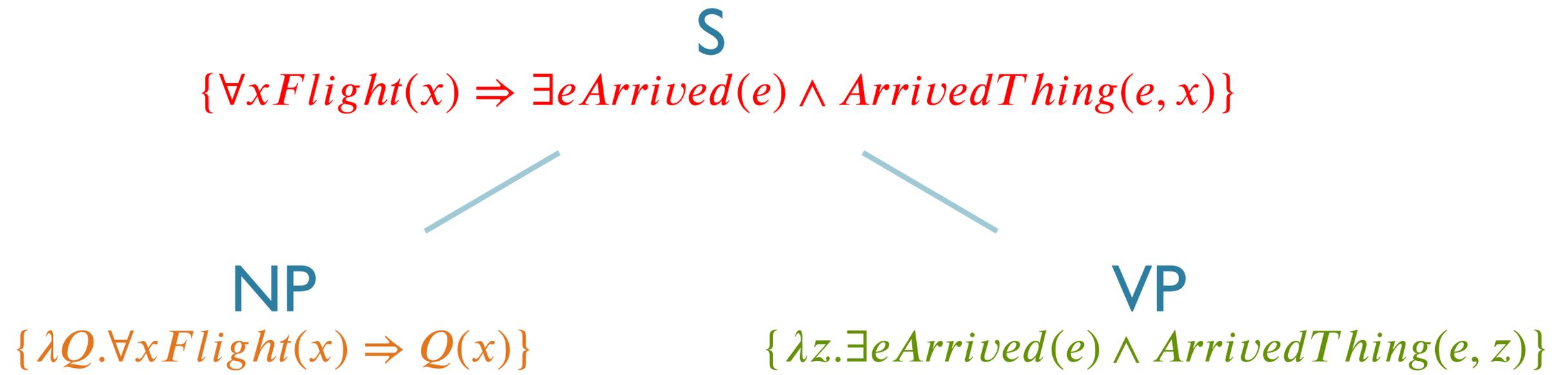
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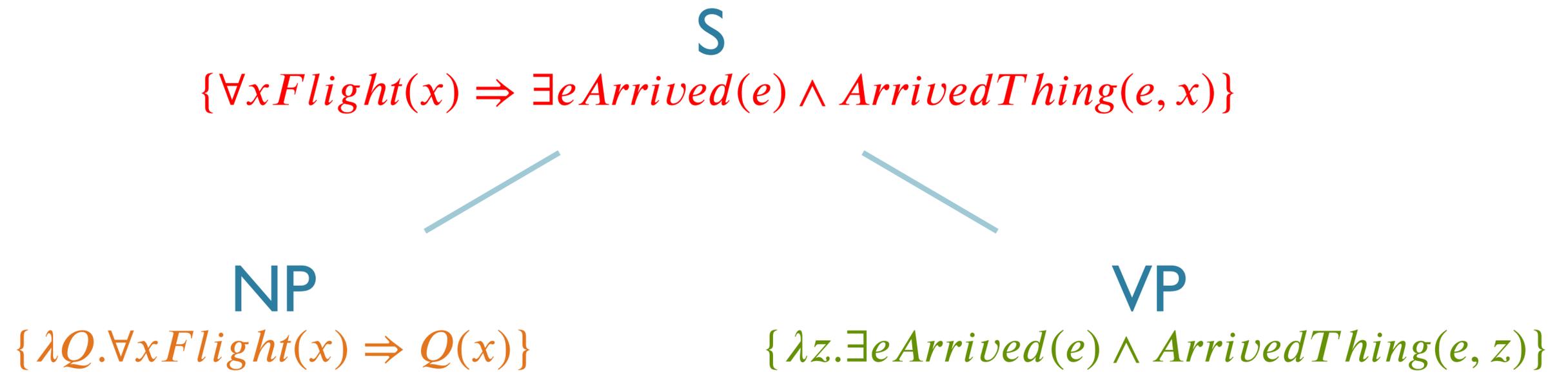




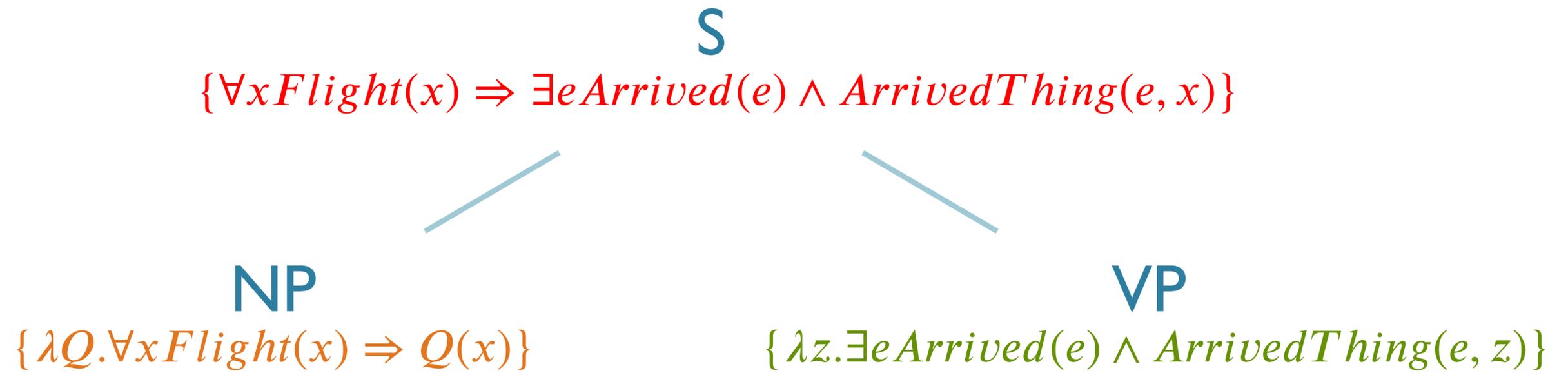






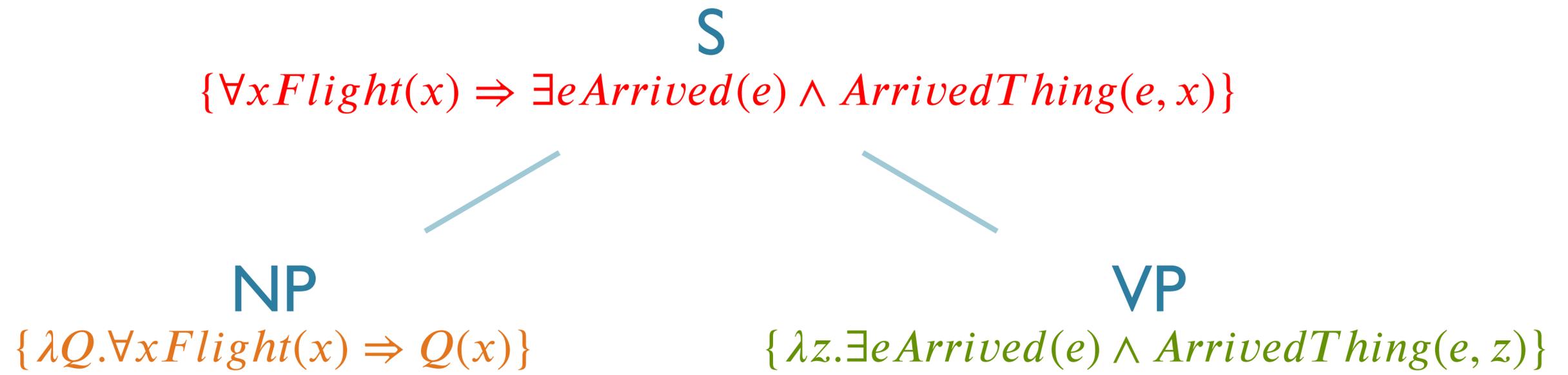


$$\lambda Q. \forall x Flight(x) \Rightarrow Q(x) (\lambda z. \exists e Arrived(e) \wedge ArrivedThing(e, z))$$



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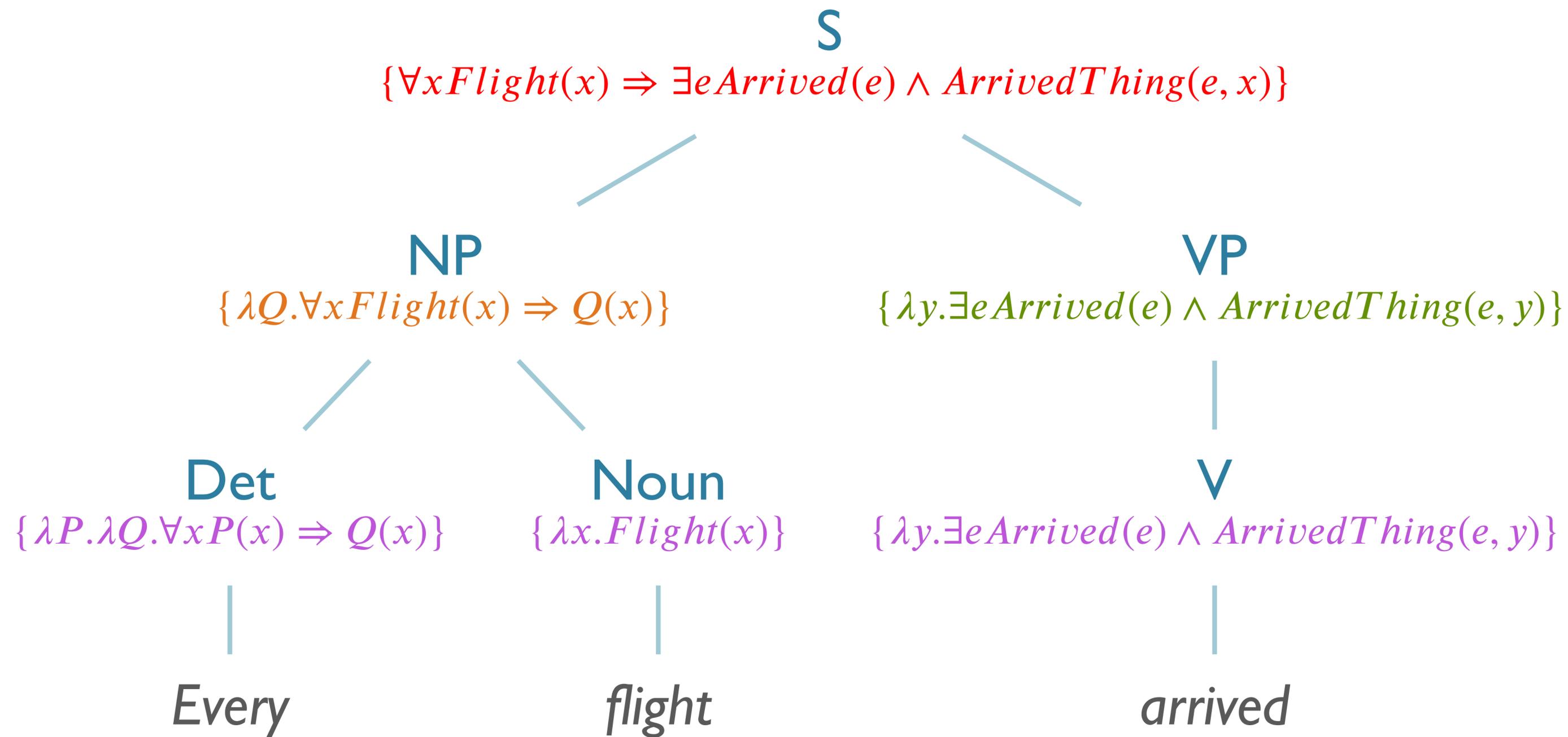
$$\forall x Flight(x) \Rightarrow \lambda z. \exists e Arrived(e) \wedge ArrivedThing(e, z) (x)$$



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More λ -Calculus

Target Representations

Common Nouns

- $\lambda x. \mathit{Restaurant}(x) \rightarrow \text{'restaurant'}$
- Somewhat similar to the NNP construction
 - $\lambda \mathit{var}. \mathit{Predicate}(\mathit{var})$

Common Nouns

- $\lambda x. \mathit{Restaurant}(x) \rightarrow \text{'restaurant'}$
 - Somewhat similar to the NNP construction
 - $\lambda \mathit{var}. \mathit{Predicate}(\mathit{var})$
- But common nouns represent *relations*, rather than *constants*
 - Meaning of the noun encoded in the predicate
 - Relate the concept of the noun to a particular instance of variable

Negation

- “No vegetarian restaurant serves meat.”
 - $\neg(\exists x \textit{VegetarianRestaurant}(x) \wedge \textit{Serves}(x, \textit{Meat}))$

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- “No vegetarian restaurant serves meat.”
 - $\neg(\exists x \textit{VegetarianRestaurant}(x) \wedge \textit{Serves}(x, \textit{Meat}))$
- “All vegetarian restaurants do not serve meat.”
 - $\forall x \textit{VegetarianRestaurant}(x) \Rightarrow \neg \textit{Serves}(x, \textit{Meat})$

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- *These are semantically equivalent!*
 - $\neg[\text{IF } P, \text{ THEN } Q] \Leftrightarrow P \text{ AND NOT } Q$

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- *These are semantically equivalent!*
 - $\neg[\text{IF } P, \text{ THEN } Q] \Leftrightarrow P \text{ AND NOT } Q$
- For NLTK, use the hyphen/minus character: ‘ - ’

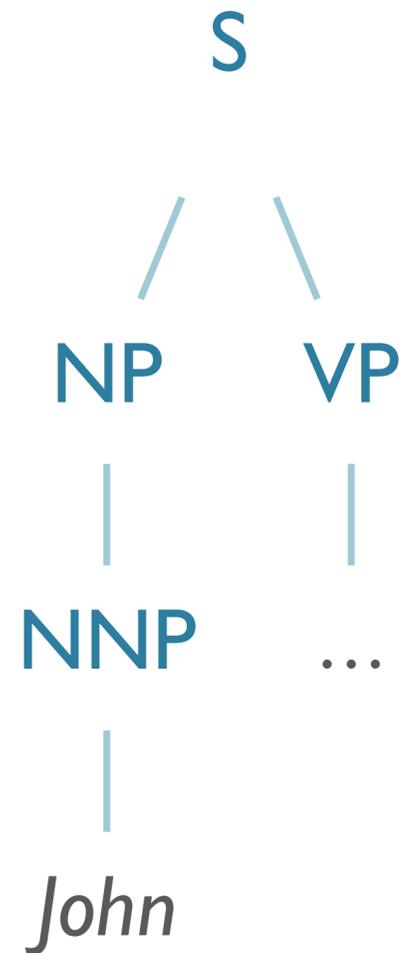
‘John booked a flight’

- Target representation:

- $\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$

‘John booked a flight’

- $\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$

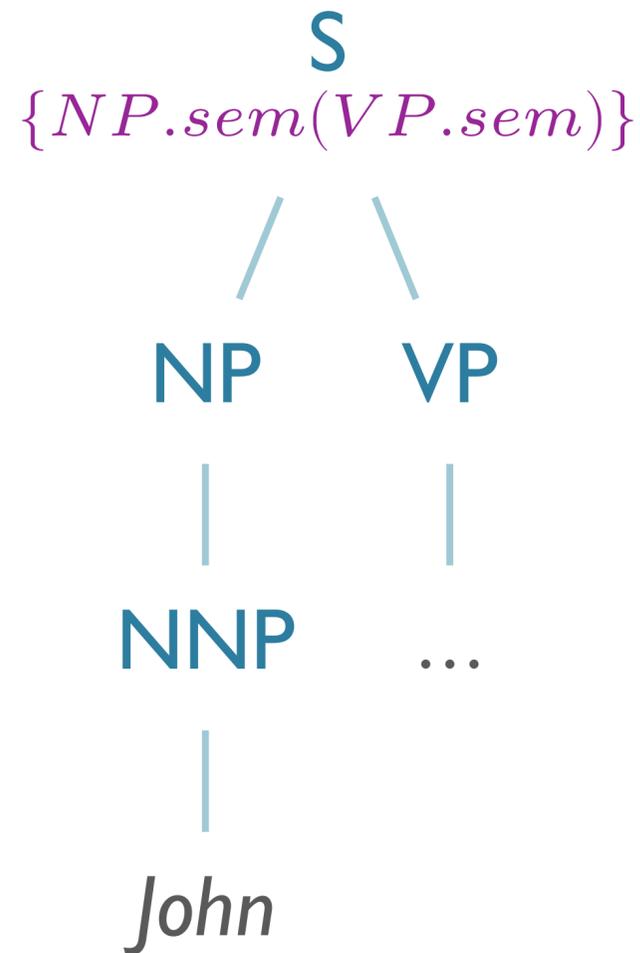


$S \rightarrow NP VP$

$\{NP.sem(VP.sem)\}$

‘John booked a flight’

- $\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$

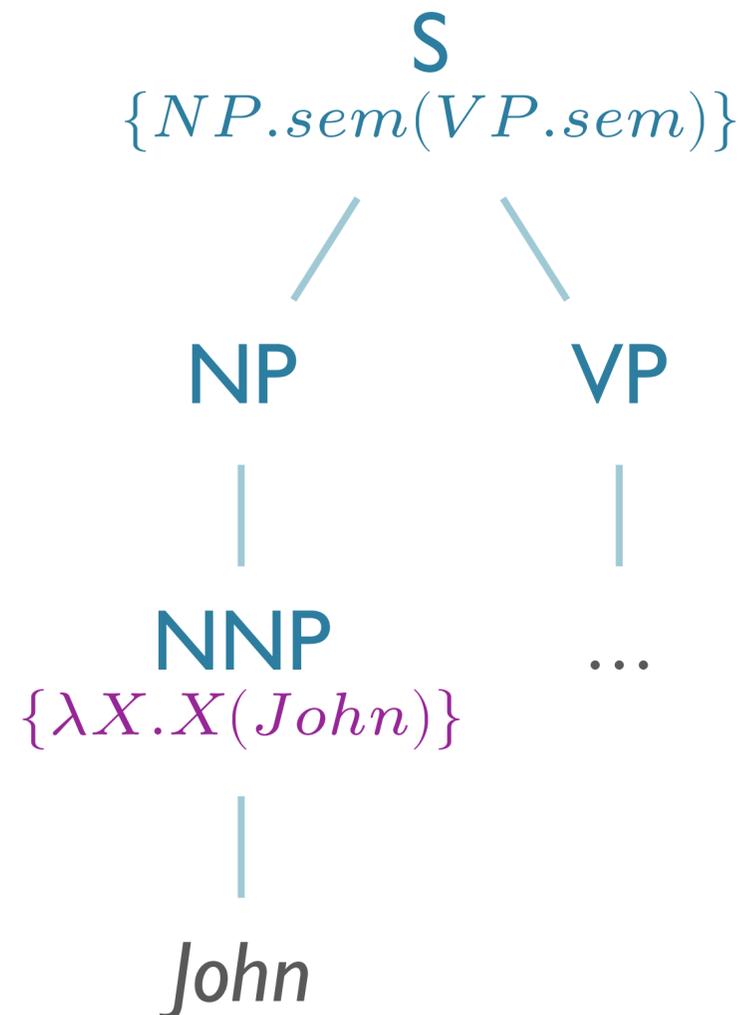


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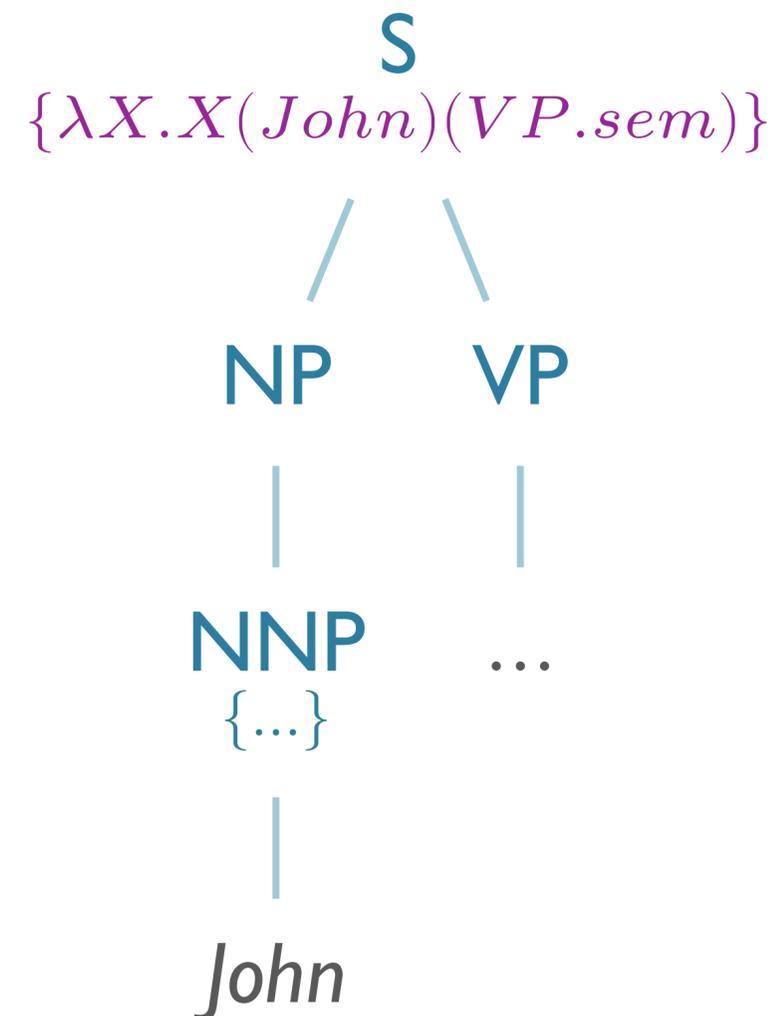
- $\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$



$S \rightarrow NP VP$	$\{NP.sem(VP.sem)\}$
$NNP \rightarrow \textit{John}$	$\{\lambda X.X(\textit{John})\}$
$NP \rightarrow NNP$	$\{NNP.sem\}$
$VP \rightarrow \textit{Verb NP}$	$\{\textit{Verb.sem}(NP.sem)\}$

‘John booked a flight’

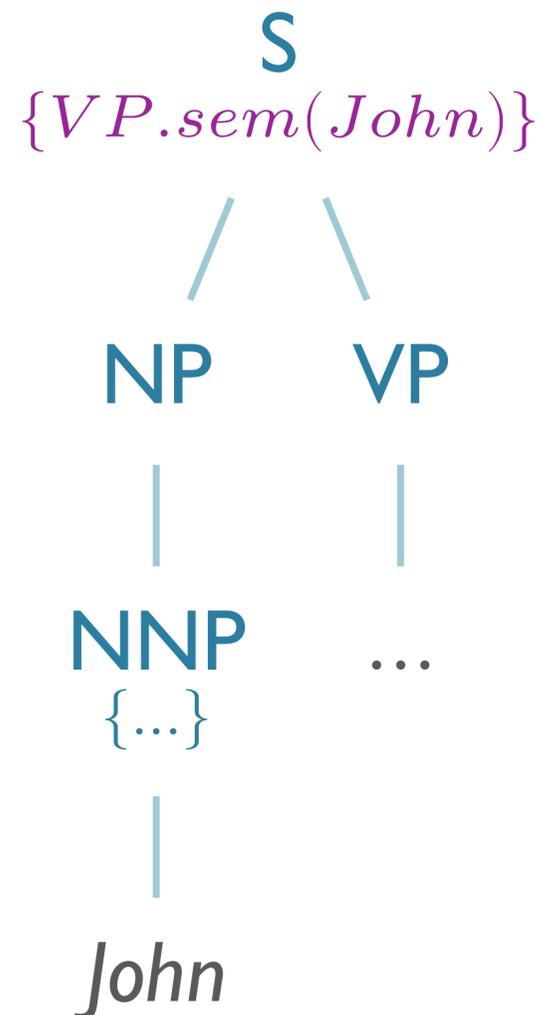
- $\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$



$S \rightarrow NP VP$	$\{NP.sem(VP.sem)\}$
$NNP \rightarrow \textit{‘John’}$	$\{\lambda X.X(\textit{John})\}$
$NP \rightarrow NNP$	$\{NNP.sem\}$
$VP \rightarrow \textit{Verb NP}$	$\{\textit{Verb.sem}(NP.sem)\}$

‘John booked a flight’

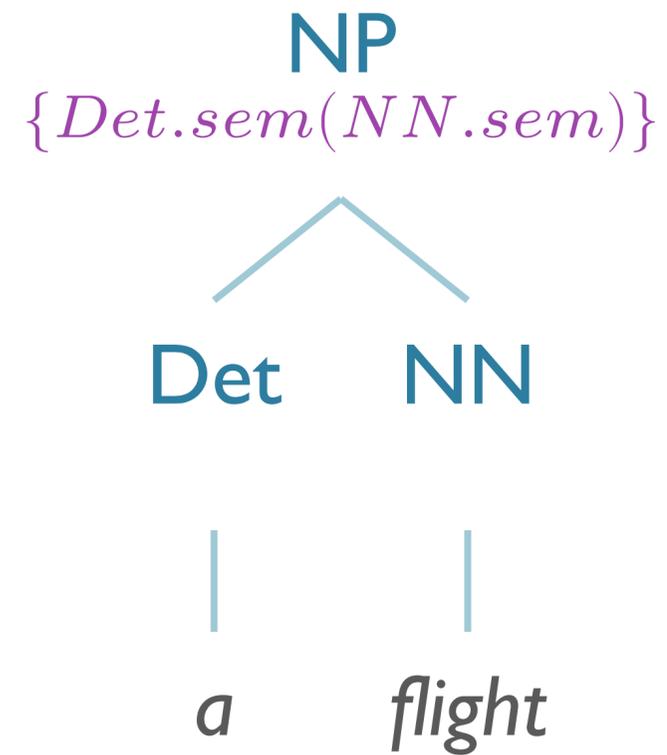
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$S \rightarrow NP VP$	$\{NP.sem(VP.sem)\}$
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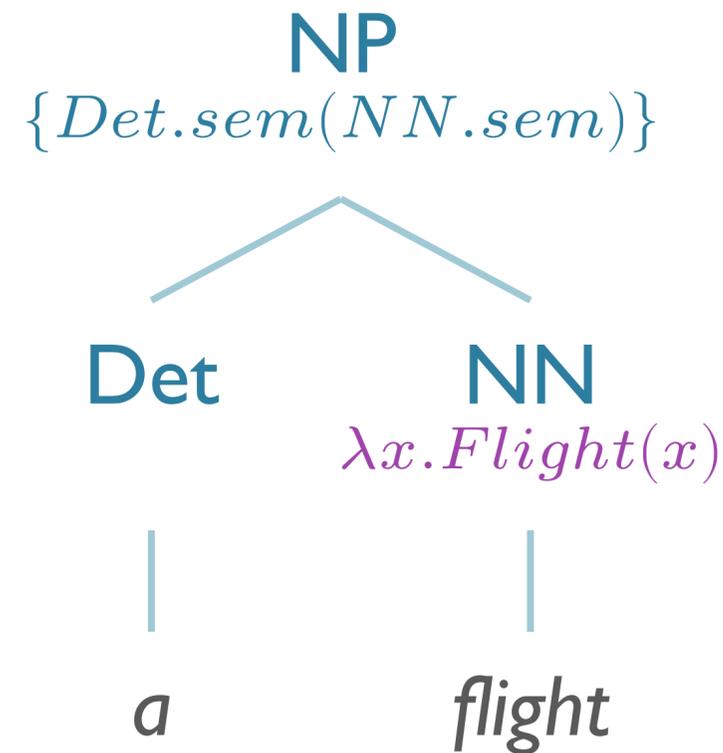


$NP \rightarrow Det \ NN$

$\{Det.sem(NN.sem)\}$

‘John booked a flight’

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$NP \rightarrow Det\ NN$

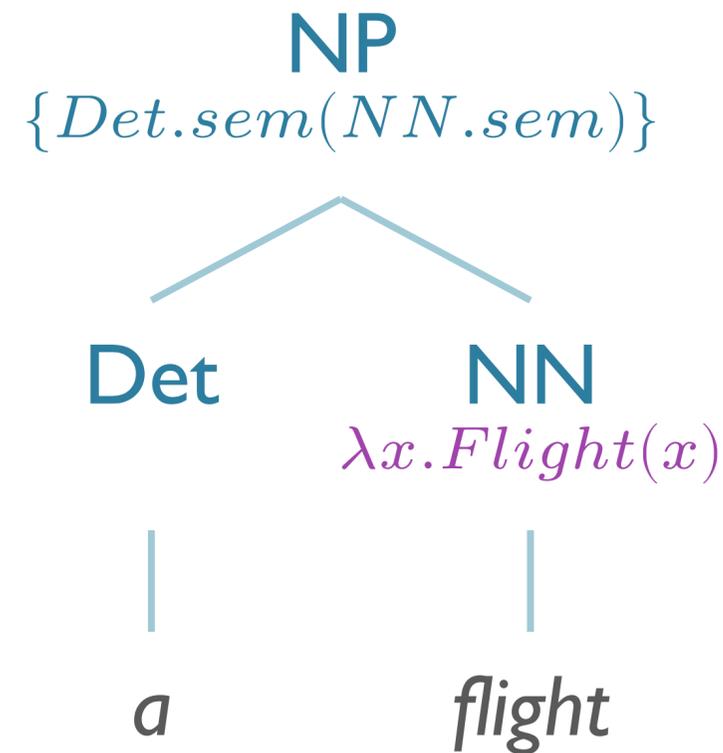
$NN \rightarrow \textit{‘flight’}$

$\{Det.sem(NN.sem)\}$

$\{\lambda x.Flight(x)\}$

‘John booked a flight’

- $\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$



$NP \rightarrow \textit{Det} \textit{NN}$

$NN \rightarrow \textit{‘flight’}$

$\textit{Det} \rightarrow \textit{‘a’}$

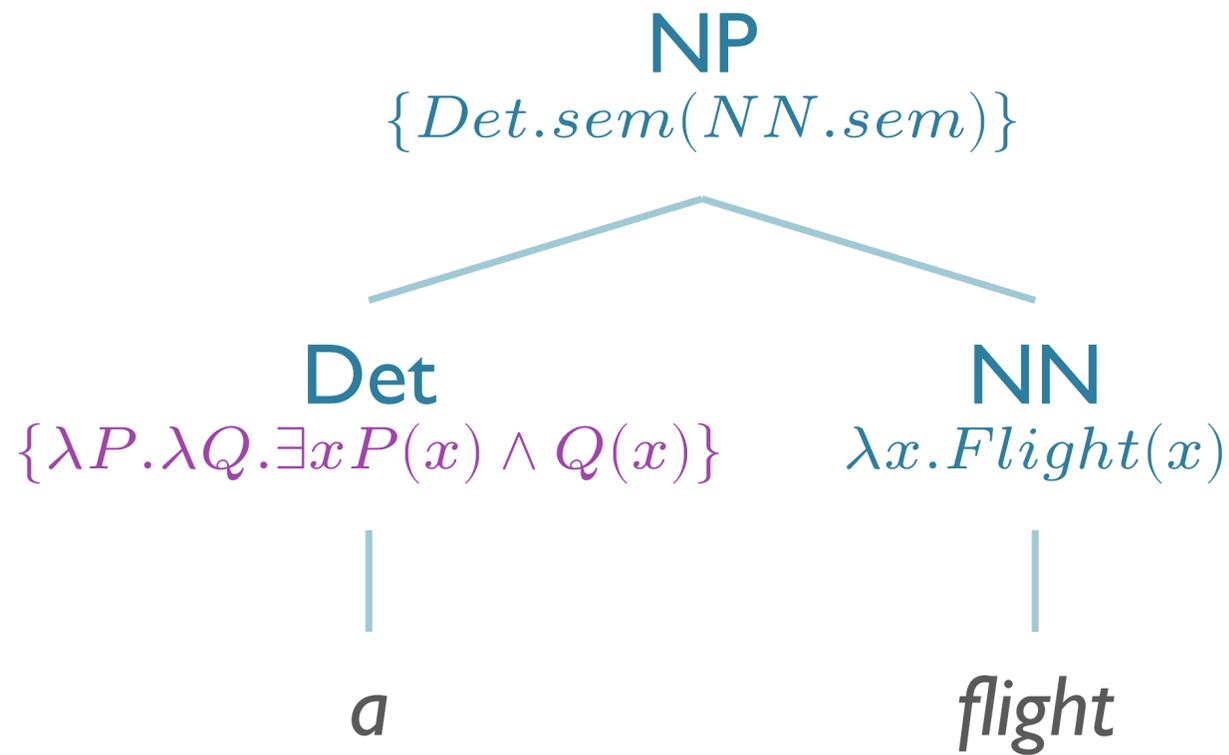
$\{ \textit{Det.sem}(\textit{NN.sem}) \}$

$\{ \lambda x. \textit{Flight}(x) \}$

$\{ \lambda P. \lambda Q. \exists x P(x) \wedge Q(x) \}$

‘John booked a flight’

- $\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$



$NP \rightarrow \textit{Det} \textit{NN}$

$NN \rightarrow \textit{'flight'}$

$\textit{Det} \rightarrow \textit{'a'}$

$\{ \textit{Det.sem}(\textit{NN.sem}) \}$

$\{ \lambda x.\textit{Flight}(x) \}$

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NP
{*Det.sem*(*NN.sem*)}

$NP \rightarrow \textit{Det} \textit{NN}$

$NN \rightarrow \textit{‘flight’}$

$\textit{Det} \rightarrow \textit{‘a’}$

{*Det.sem*(*NN.sem*)}

{ $\lambda x. \textit{Flight}(x)$ }

{ $\lambda P. \lambda Q. \exists x P(x) \wedge Q(x)$ }

‘John booked a flight’

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NP

$\{ \textit{Det.sem}(\textit{NN.sem}) \}$

$\{ \lambda P. \lambda Q. \exists x P(x) \wedge Q(x) (\lambda x. \textit{Flight}(x)) \}$

$NP \rightarrow \textit{Det NN}$

$NN \rightarrow \textit{‘flight’}$

$\textit{Det} \rightarrow \textit{‘a’}$

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$\{ \lambda P. \lambda Q. \exists x P(x) \wedge Q(x) (\lambda x. \textit{Flight}(x)) \}$

$\{ \lambda Q. \exists x (\lambda x. \textit{Flight}(x))(x) \wedge Q(x) \}$

$NP \rightarrow \textit{Det NN}$

$NN \rightarrow \textit{‘flight’}$

$\textit{Det} \rightarrow \textit{‘a’}$

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$NP \rightarrow \textit{Det NN}$

$NN \rightarrow \textit{‘flight’}$

$\textit{Det} \rightarrow \textit{‘a’}$

$\textit{‘a flight’}$

$\{ \textit{Det.sem}(\textit{NN.sem}) \}$

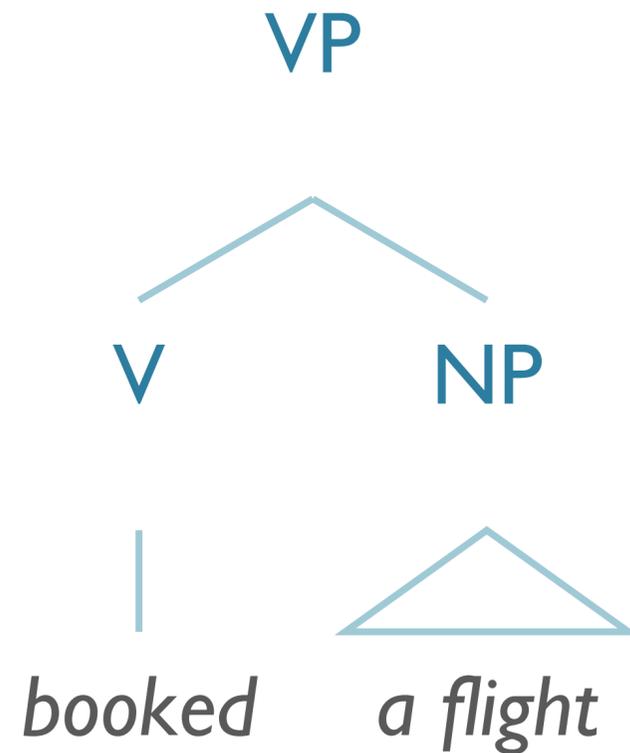
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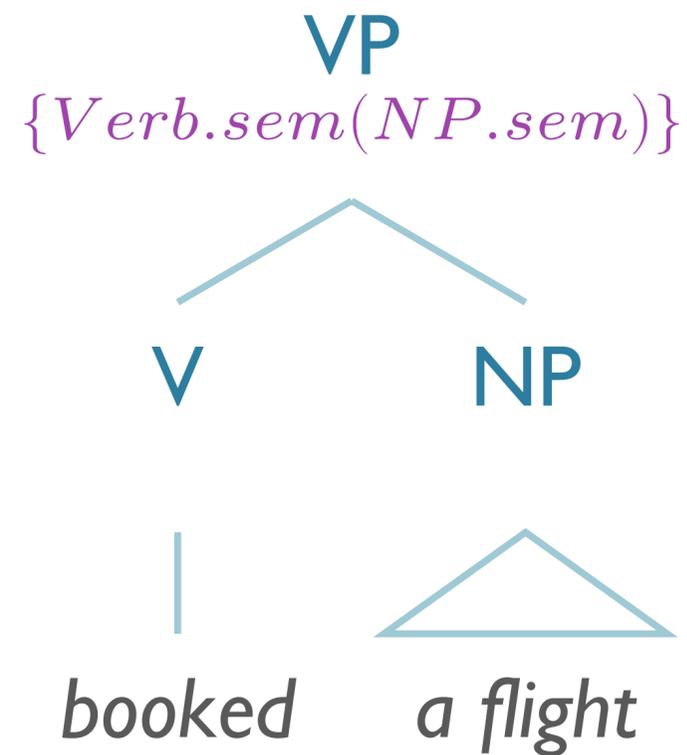


$VP \rightarrow \textit{Verb NP}$
‘a flight’

$\{ \textit{Verb.sem}(\textit{NP.sem}) \}$
 $\{ \lambda Q. \exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge Q(x) \}$

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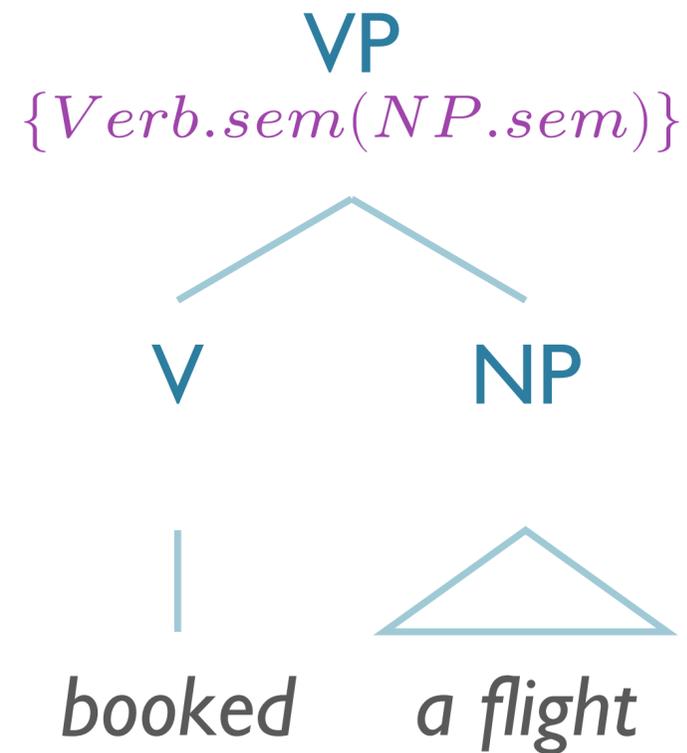


$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP$
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 $\{ \lambda Q.\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge Q(x) \}$

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$\textit{Verb} \rightarrow \textit{'booked'}$

$\{ \lambda W. \lambda z. W(\lambda y. \exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, z) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, y)) \}$

$\textit{VP} \rightarrow \textit{Verb NP}$

$\textit{'a flight'}$

$\{ \textit{Verb.sem}(\textit{NP.sem}) \}$

$\{ \lambda Q. \exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge Q(x) \}$

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Verb.sem(NP.sem)

‘John booked a flight’

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Verb.sem(NP.sem)

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$\lambda z.\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\lambda y.\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, z) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, y))(x)$

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Verb.sem(NP.sem)

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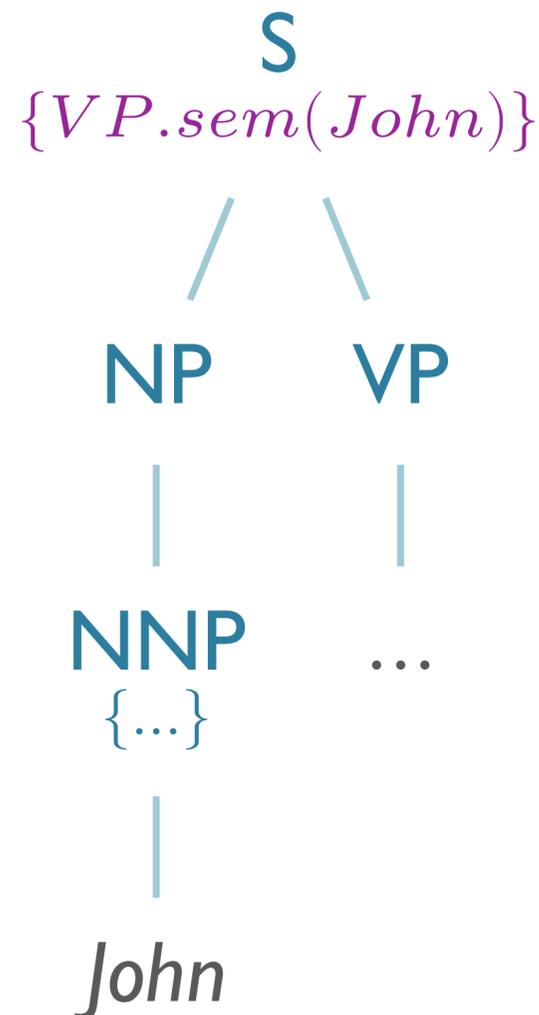
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S
‘booked a flight’

VP.sem(John)
 $\lambda z. \exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, z) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$

‘John booked a flight’

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S

VP.sem(John)

‘booked a flight’

$\lambda z. \exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, z) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$

$\lambda z. \exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, z) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))(\textit{John})$

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‘John booked a flight’

$Det \rightarrow 'a'$	$\{ \lambda P. \lambda Q. \exists x P(x) \wedge Q(x) \}$
$Det \rightarrow 'every'$	$\{ \lambda P. \lambda Q. \forall x P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x) \}$
$NN \rightarrow 'flight'$	$\{ \lambda x. Flight(x) \}$
$Verb \rightarrow 'booked'$	$\{ \lambda W. \lambda z. W(\lambda y. \exists e Booked(e) \wedge Booker(e, z) \wedge BookedThing(e, y)) \}$
$NNP \rightarrow 'John'$	$\{ \lambda X. X(John) \}$
$NP \rightarrow NNP$	$\{ NNP.sem \}$
$NP \rightarrow Det NN$	$\{ Det.sem(NN.sem) \}$
$S \rightarrow NP VP$	$\{ NP.sem(VP.sem) \}$
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$	$\{ Verb.sem(NP.sem) \}$

‘John booked **no** flight’

- $\neg(\exists x \textit{Flight}(x) \wedge (\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x)))$
- $\forall x \textit{Flight}(x) \Rightarrow \neg(\exists e \textit{Booked}(e) \wedge \textit{Booker}(e, \textit{John}) \wedge \textit{BookedThing}(e, x))$

‘John booked no flight’

$Det \rightarrow 'no'$	$\{ \lambda P.\lambda Q. \neg \exists x P(x) \wedge Q(x) \mid \lambda P.\lambda Q. \forall x P(x) \Rightarrow \neg Q(x) \}$
$Det \rightarrow 'a'$	$\{ \lambda P.\lambda Q. \exists x P(x) \wedge Q(x) \}$
$Det \rightarrow 'every'$	$\{ \lambda P.\lambda Q. \forall x P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x) \}$
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Other Lambda Calculus

Adjectives

Adjectives

- Similar to nouns, but with an extra conjunction and dummy predicate:

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 - “red” = $\lambda P \lambda x(\text{red}(x) \wedge P(x))$

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- Any issues?

Adjectives

- Similar to nouns, but with an extra conjunction and dummy predicate:
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- Any issues?
 - Non-intersective adjectives (e.g. ‘skillful’, ‘alleged’, ‘fake’)

Definite Article

- $a = \lambda P.\lambda Q.\exists x(P(x) \wedge Q(x))$
- $the = \lambda P.\lambda Q.\exists x(P(x) \wedge \forall y(P(y) \Leftrightarrow x=y) \wedge Q(x))$
- Roughly: “The P Q”: there is a *unique* P, which is also Q
 - Unique: x is P, and anything else that is also P is equal to x

Definite Article

- $the = \lambda P.\lambda Q.\exists x(P(x) \wedge \forall y(P(y) \Leftrightarrow x=y) \wedge Q(x))$
- Bertrand Russell, “*On Denoting*” (1905).
- The definite article isn’t exactly the same as a constant (like “*John*”)
- Rather, it picks out a set of items from a set (the generic NN), and makes a strong assertion:
 - A) The book arrived.
 - B) A book arrived.
 - $A \models B$, but $B \not\models A$

Definite Article + Presupposition

- “The slides for Monday are amazing.”
 - $\sim \rightarrow$ there are slides for Monday.
- “The slides for Monday are not amazing.”
 - $\sim \rightarrow$ there are slides for Monday.
- The P Q: *presupposes* that there is a unique P, does not *assert* it [Strawson 1950, ...]
 - If there is no P, “The P Q” is *neither true nor false*

Learning Semantic Parsers

Learning to Map Sentences to Logical Form: Structured Classification with Probabilistic Categorical Grammars

Luke S. Zettlemoyer and Michael Collins

MIT CSAIL

lsz@csail.mit.edu, mcollins@csail.mit.edu

Abstract

This paper addresses the problem of mapping natural language sentences to lambda-calculus encodings of their meaning. We describe a learning algorithm that takes as input a training set of sentences labeled with expressions in the lambda calculus. The algorithm induces a grammar for the problem, along with a log-linear model that represents a distribution over syntactic and semantic analyses conditioned on the input sentence. We apply the method to the task of learning natural language interfaces to databases and show that the learned parsers outperform previous methods in two benchmark database domains.

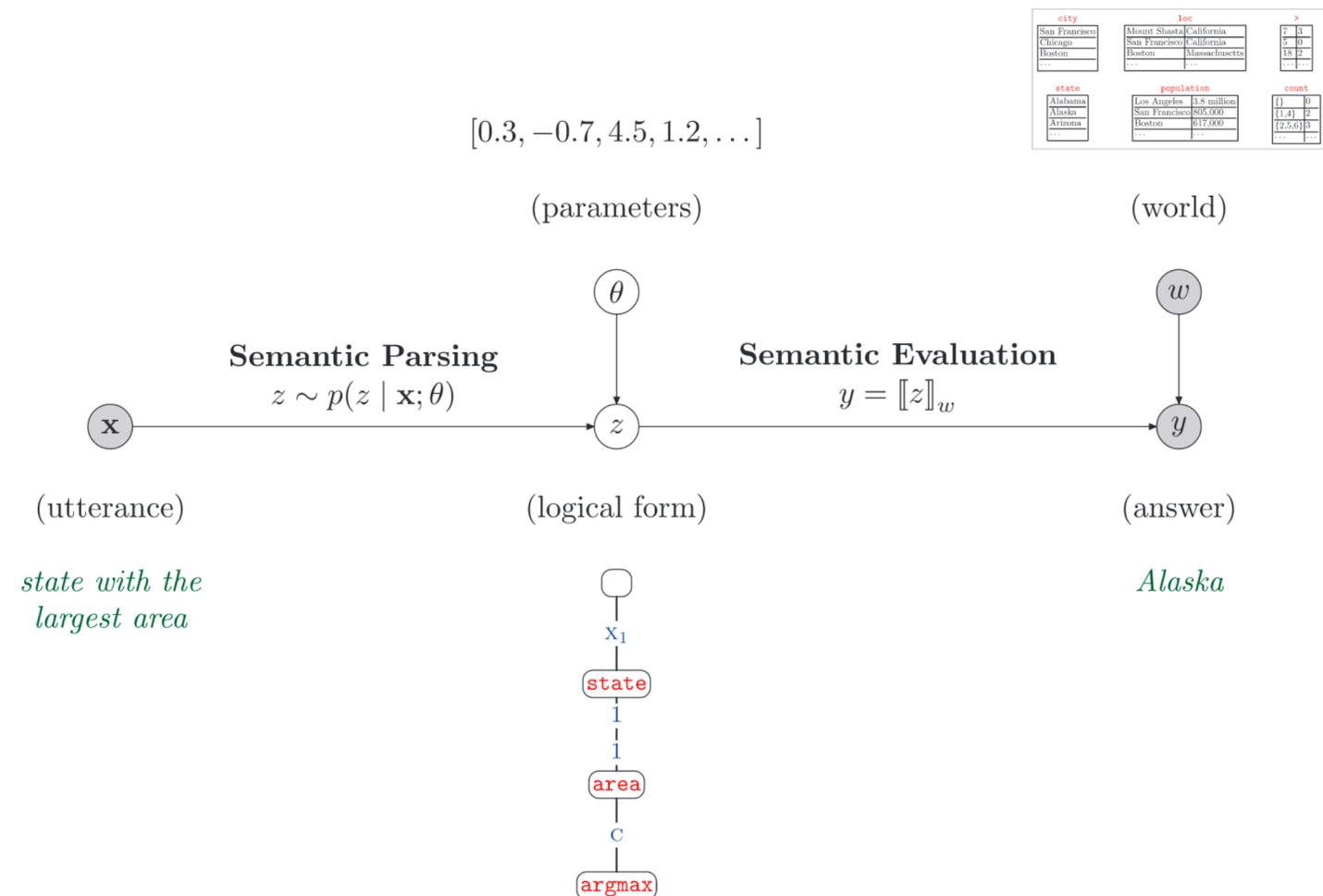
Supervised learning:

- Sentences labeled with logical forms
- Induce grammar
- Plus semantic attachments
- Score analyses of ambiguous sentences with log-linear model

Learning from Denotations

Liang, Jordan, and Klein

Learning Dependency-Based Compositional Semantics



Learn semantic representations as *latent variables* for downstream task (QA, conversation, ...)

Figure 2 Our statistical methodology consists of two steps: (i) semantic parsing ($p(z | x; \theta)$): an utterance x is mapped to a logical form z by drawing from a log-linear distribution parametrized by a vector θ ; and (ii) evaluation ($\llbracket z \rrbracket_w$): the logical form z is evaluated with respect to the world w (database of facts) to deterministically produce an answer y . The figure also shows an example configuration of the variables around the graphical model. Logical forms z are represented as labeled trees. During learning, we are given w and (x, y) pairs (shaded nodes) and try to infer the latent logical forms z and parameters θ .

Liang et al 2011

Resources

- Datasets
 - General:
 - Abstract Meaning Representations: [LDC2017T10](#)
 - Minimal Recursion Semantics: [DeepBank](#)
 - SQL:
 - Spider: <https://yale-lily.github.io/spider>
 - SParC: <https://yale-lily.github.io/sparc>

Resources: Knowledge Graphs

- R.I.P. Freebase
 - Used by Google Knowledge Graph, then bought and killed
 - [they have [an API](#) with 100,000 queries/day for free]
- BUT: data moved to [Wikidata](#)

Lexical Semantics

Compositional vs Lexical Semantics

Foreword

In the spring of 1976, Terry Parsons and Barbara Partee taught a course on Montague grammar, which I attended. On the second to the final day of class, Terry went around the room asking the students if there were any questions at all that remained unanswered, and promised to answer them on the last day of class. I asked if he really meant ANY question at all, which he emphatically said that he meant. As I had encountered a few questions in my lifetime that remained at least partially unresolved, I decided to ask one of them. What is life? What is the meaning of life? After all, Barbara and Terry had promised to provide answers to any question at all.

On the final day of class Barbara wore her Montague grammar T-shirt, and she and Terry busied themselves answering our questions. At long last, they came to my question. I anticipated a protracted and involved answer, but their reply was crisp and succinct. First Barbara, chalk in hand, showed me the meaning of life.

^life'

Terry then stepped up and showed me what life really is.

^}life'

As we were asked to show on a homework assignment earlier in the year, this is equivalent to: life'.

Leaving me astounded that I had been living in such darkness for all these years, the class then turned to the much stickier problem of pronouns.

Carlson 1980

Lexical Semantics

- Thus far: POS \rightarrow *Word* {sem}
- Can compose larger semantic formulae bottom-up this way
- ...but we haven't really discussed what a "word" is, semantically.

Lexical Semantics

- Thus far: POS \rightarrow *Word* {sem}
 - Can compose larger semantic formulae bottom-up this way
 - ...but we haven't really discussed what a "word" is, semantically.
- Lexical semantics:
 - How do we formally discuss what a "word" is?
 - How do we relate words to one another?
 - How do we differentiate/relate linked senses?

What is a Plant?

What is a Plant?

- There are more kinds of **plants** and animals in the rainforests than anywhere else on Earth. Over half of the millions of known species of **plants** and animals live in the rainforest. Many are found nowhere else. There are even **plants** and animals in the rainforest that we have not yet discovered.

What is a Plant?

- There are more kinds of **plants** and animals in the rainforests than anywhere else on Earth. Over half of the millions of known species of **plants** and animals live in the rainforest. Many are found nowhere else. There are even **plants** and animals in the rainforest that we have not yet discovered.
- The Paulus company was founded in 1938. Since those days the product range has been the subject of constant expansions and is brought up continuously to correspond with the state of the art. We're engineering, manufacturing, and commissioning world-wide ready-to-run **plants** packed with our comprehensive know-how.

Lexical Semantics

Lexical Semantics

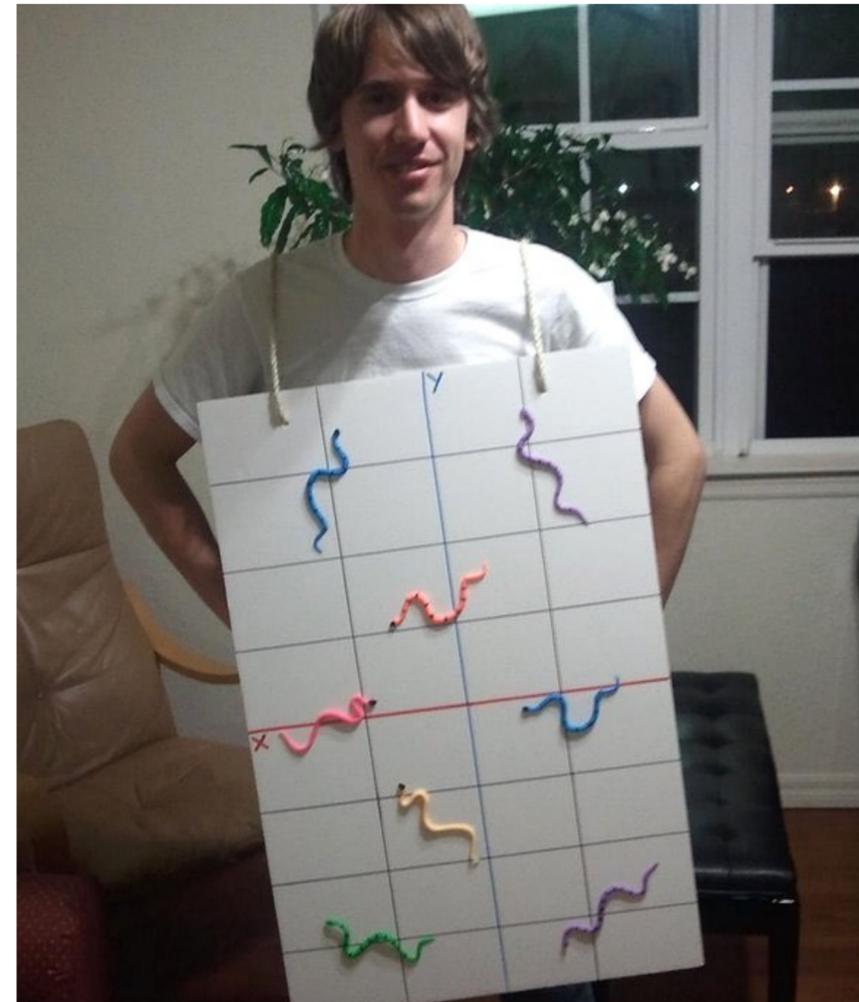
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Lexical Semantics

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A Ceiling Fan



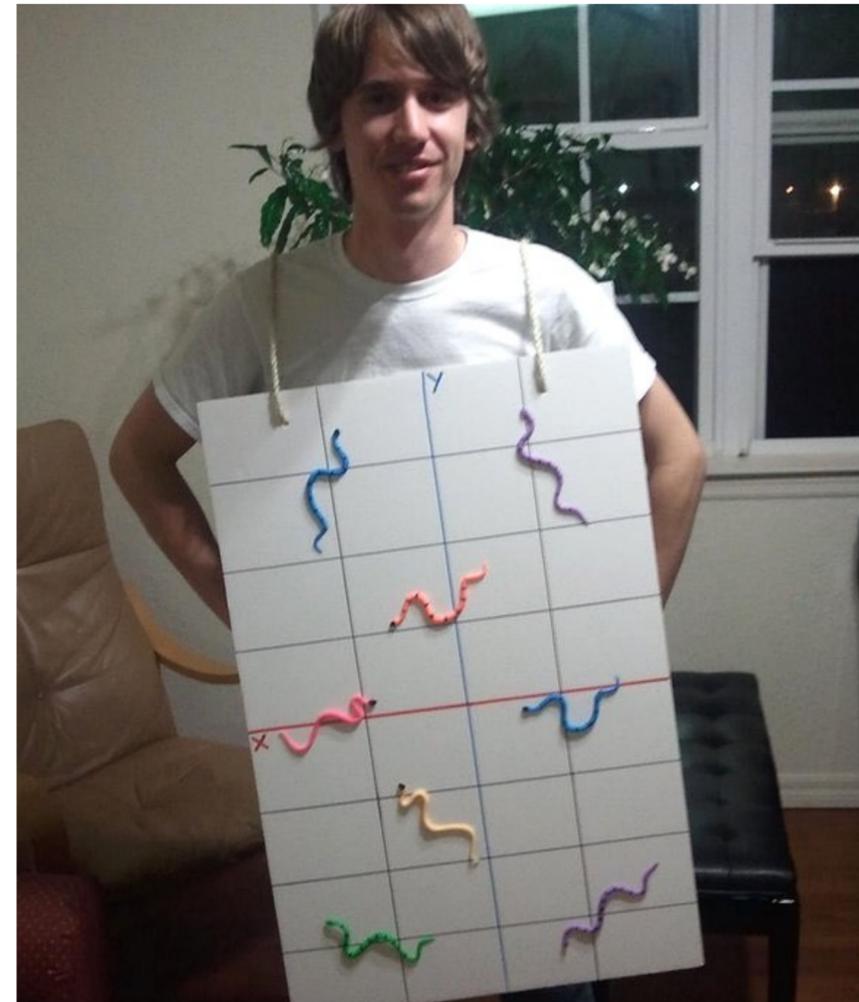
Snakes on a Plane

Lexical Semantics

...by way of dad-joke Halloween costumes. 🎃



A Ceiling Fan



Snakes on a Plane

(Painful) Examples of **Homonymy**

Sources of Confusion

Homonymy

Sources of Confusion

Homonymy

Polysemy

Sources of Confusion

Homonymy

Polysemy

Synonymy

Sources of Confusion

Homonymy

Polysemy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Sources of Confusion

Homonymy

Polysemy

Synonymy

Antonymy

[Hypo/Hyper]-nymy

Sources of Confusion: Homonymy

- Words have same form but different meanings
 - Generally same POS, but unrelated meaning
 - bank₁ (side of river)
 - bank₂ (financial institution)

Sources of Confusion: Homonymy

- Different types of Homonymy:
 - **Homophones**: same phonology, different orthographic form
 - two
 - to
 - too
 - **Homographs**: Same orthography, different phonology:
 - “*lead*” (metal)
 - “*lead*” (take somewhere)

Sources of Confusion: Homonymy

- Different types of Homonymy:
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 - too
 - **Homographs**: Same orthography, different phonology:
 - “*lead*” (metal)
 - “*lead*” (take somewhere)
- Why do we care?
 - Problem for applications: TTS, ASR transcription, IR

Sources of Confusion: Polysemy

- Multiple RELATED senses
 - e.g. bank: money, organ, blood

Sources of Confusion: Polysemy

- Multiple RELATED senses
 - e.g. bank: money, organ, blood
- Big issue in lexicography
 - Number of senses
 - Relations between senses
 - Differentiation

Sources of Confusion: Polysemy

- Example: *[[serve]]*
 - *serve breakfast*
 - *serve Philadelphia*
 - *serve time*

Sources of Confusion: Synonymy

- (near) identical meaning
- Substitutability
 - Maintains propositional meaning

Sources of Confusion: Synonymy

- Issues:
 - Also has polysemy!
 - Shades of meaning - other associations
 - *price* vs. *fare*
 - *big* vs. *large*
 - *water* vs. *H₂O*
 - Collocational constraints
 - e.g. *babbling brook* vs. **babbling river*
 - Register:
 - social factors: e.g. politeness, formality

Sources of Confusion: Antonymy

- Opposition
- Typically ends of a scale
 - *fast* vs. *slow*
 - *big* vs. *little*
- Can be hard to distinguish automatically from synonyms

Sources of Confusion: Hyponymy

- `instanceOf(x, y)` relations:
- More General (*hypernym*) vs. more specific (*hyponym*)
 - *dog* vs. *golden retriever*
 - *fruit* vs. *mango*
- Organize as ontology/taxonomy

Word Sense Disambiguation

- Application of lexical semantics
- Goal: given a word *in context*, identify the appropriate sense
 - e.g. plants and animals in the rainforest
- Crucial for real syntactic & semantic analysis
 - Correct sense can determine
 - Available syntactic structure
 - Available thematic roles, correct meaning...

Robust Disambiguation

- More to semantics than predicate-argument structure
 - Select sense where predicates underconstrain
- Learning approaches
 - Supervised, bootstrapped, unsupervised
- Knowledge-based approaches
 - Dictionaries, taxonomies
- Contexts for sense selection

There are more kinds of **plants** and animals in the rainforests than anywhere else on Earth. Over half of the millions of known species of **plants** and animals live in the rainforest. Many are found nowhere else. There are even **plants** and animals in the rainforest that we have not yet discovered.

Biological Example

The Paulus company was founded in 1938. Since those days the product range has been the subject of constant expansions and is brought up continuously to correspond with the state of the art. We're engineering, manufacturing and commissioning world-wide ready-to-run **plants** packed with our comprehensive know-how. Our Product Range includes pneumatic conveying systems for carbon, carbide, sand, lime and many others. We use reagent injection in molten metal for the...

Industrial Example

Label the First Use of "Plant"

Roadmap

- Lexical Semantics
 - Motivation & Definitions
 - Word Senses
 - Tasks:
 - **Word sense disambiguation**
 - Word sense similarity
 - Distributional Similarity

Disambiguation: Features

- Part of Speech
 - Of word and neighbors

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Disambiguation: Features

- Part of Speech
 - Of word and neighbors
- Morphologically simplified form
- Words in neighborhood
 - How big is “neighborhood?”
 - Is there a single optimal size? Why?

Disambiguation: Features

- (Possibly shallow) Syntactic analysis
 - predicate-argument relations
 - modification (complements)
 - phrases

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- Co-occurrence
 - bag of words

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- Ideally, end-to-end evaluation with WSD component
 - Demonstrate real impact of technique in system
 - Difficult, expensive, still application specific

Disambiguation: Evaluation

- Ideally, end-to-end evaluation with WSD component
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 - Difficult, expensive, still application specific
- Typically intrinsic, sense-based
 - Accuracy, precision, recall
 - SENSEVAL/SEMEVAL: all words, lexical sample

WSD Evaluation

- Baseline:
 - Most frequent sense

WSD Evaluation

- Baseline:
 - Most frequent sense
- Ceiling:
 - Human inter-rater agreement
 - 75-80% fine
 - 90% coarse

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 - True propositional substitutability is rare, slippery

Word Sense Similarity

- Synonymy:
 - True propositional substitutability is rare, slippery
- Word similarity (semantic distance)
 - Looser notion, more flexible

Word Sense Similarity

- Appropriate to applications:
 - IR, summarization, MT, essay scoring
 - Don't need binary +/- synonym decision
 - Want terms/documents that have high *similarity*

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- Approaches:
 - Distributional
 - Thesaurus-based

Similarity vs. Relatedness

Similarity vs. Relatedness

- Similarity:
 - *car, bicycle*
 - *nickel < coin < currency*

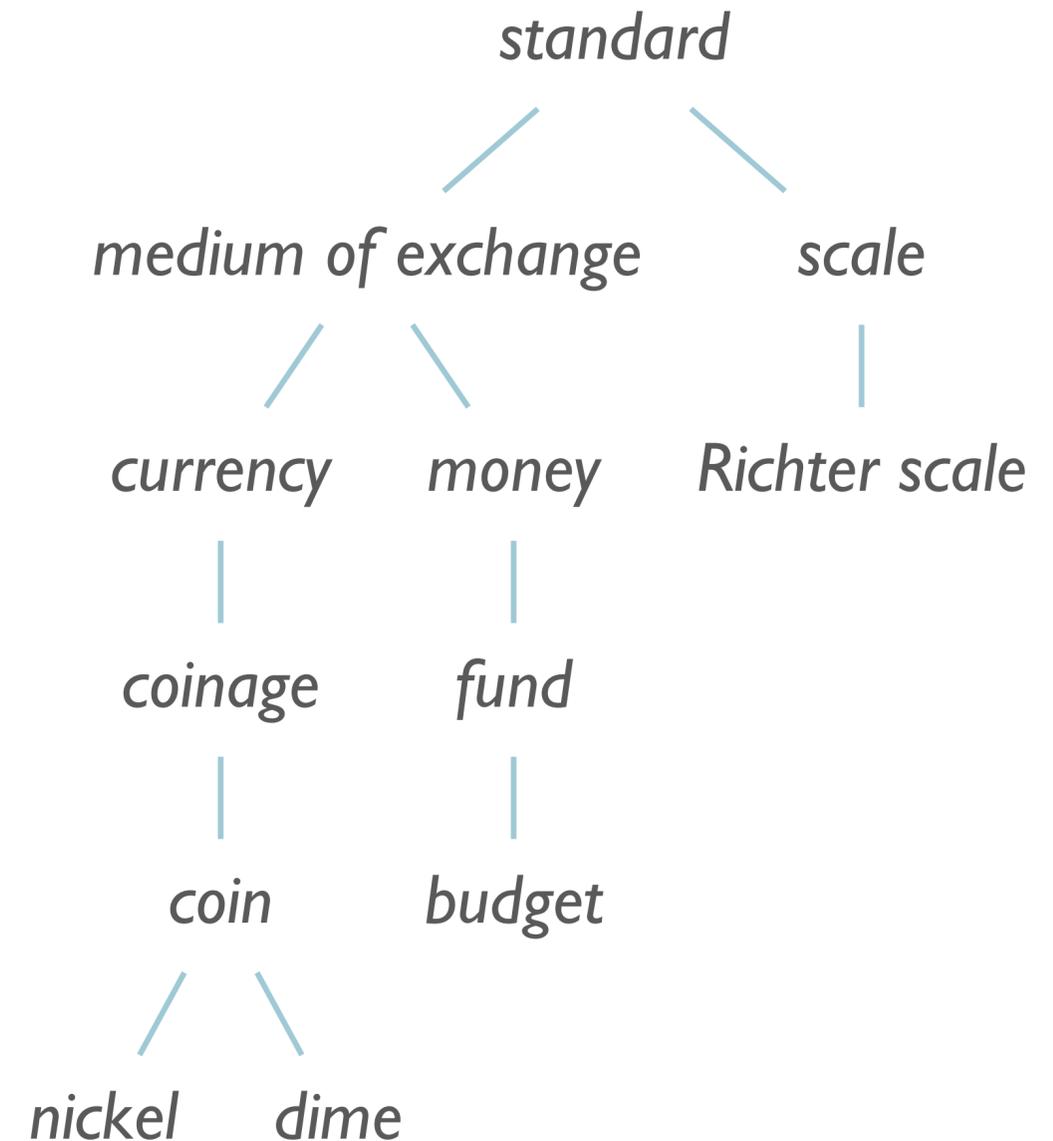
Similarity vs. Relatedness

- Similarity:
 - *car, bicycle*
 - *nickel < coin < currency*

- Related:
 - *car, gasoline*
 - *coin, budget*

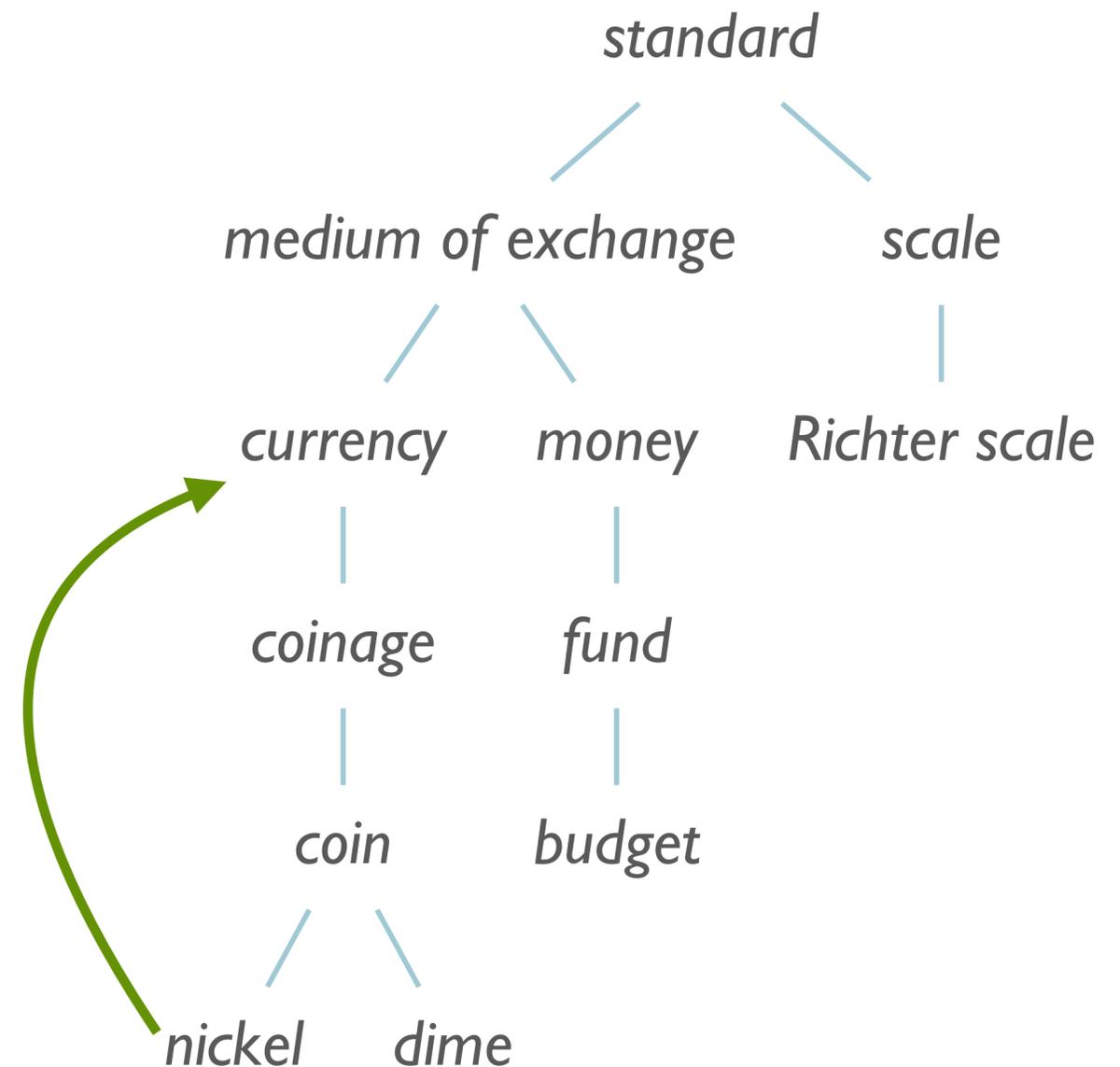
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- Build ontology of senses
 - e.g. [WordNet](#)
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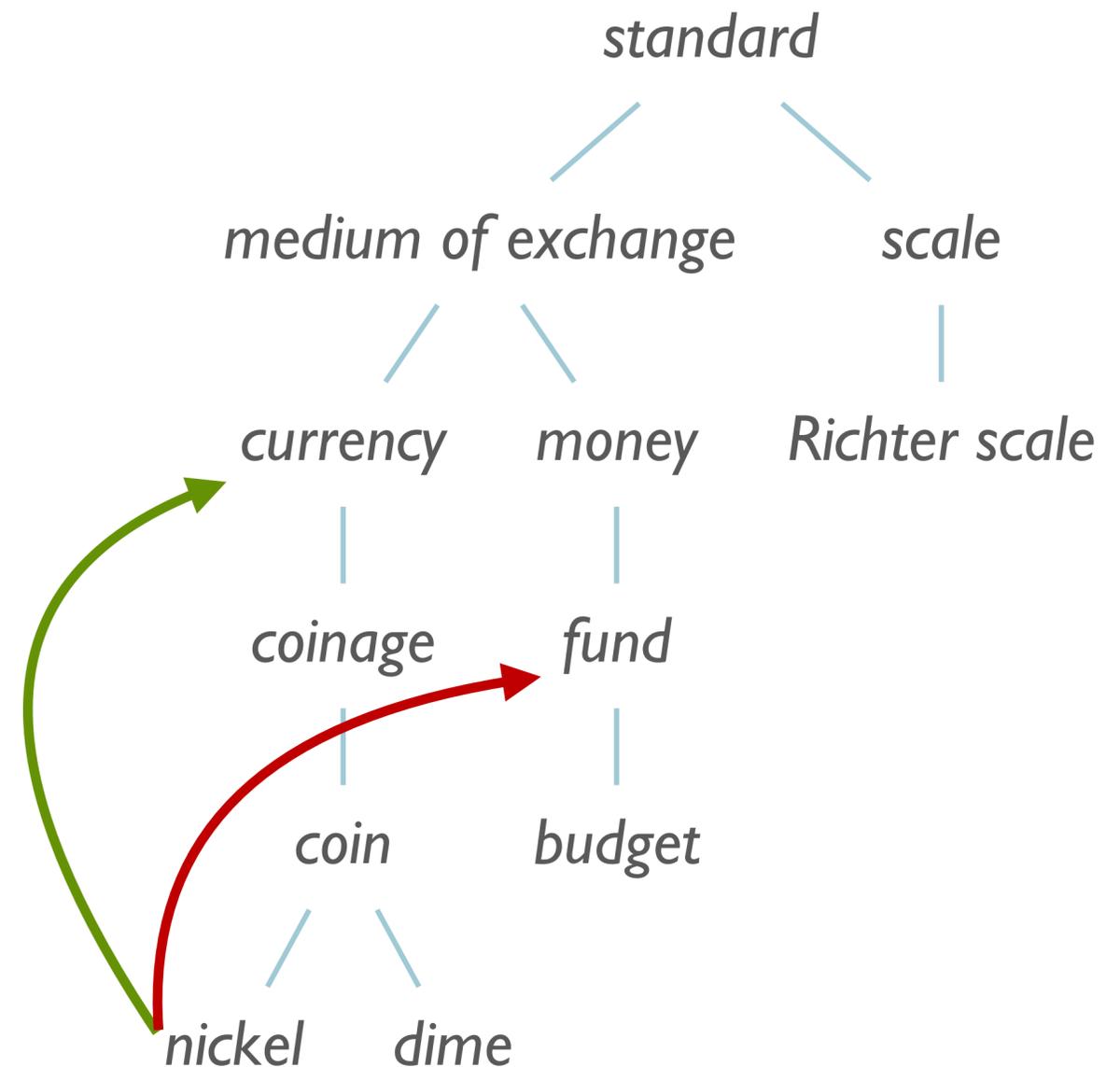
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 - We make *tezgüino* from corn.
- Tezguino: corn-based alcoholic beverage. (From [Lin, 1998a](#))

Distributional Similarity

- Represent 'company' of word such that similar words will have similar representations
- 'Company' = context

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Distributional Similarity

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 - ‘Company’ = context
- Word represented by context feature vector
 - Many alternatives for vector
- Initial representation:
 - ‘Bag of words’ binary feature vector
 - Feature vector length N , where N is size of vocabulary
 - $f_i=1$ if $word_i$ within window size w of $word_0$

Context Feature Vector

	arts	boil	data	function	large	sugar	summarized	water
Apricot	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Pineapple	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Digital	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Information	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0

Distributional Similarity Questions

- What is the right neighborhood?
 - What is the context?
- How should we weight the features?
- How can we compute similarity between vectors?

HW #5: Feature-based Parsing

Agreement with Heads and Features

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \dots \beta_n$
{set of constraints} $\langle \beta_i \text{ feature path} \rangle = \text{Atomic value} \mid \langle \beta_j \text{ feature path} \rangle$

$S \rightarrow NP VP$

$\langle NP \text{ AGREEMENT} \rangle = \langle VP \text{ AGREEMENT} \rangle$

$Det \rightarrow this$

$\langle Det \text{ AGREEMENT NUMBER} \rangle = sg$

$S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$

$\langle Aux \text{ AGREEMENT} \rangle = \langle NP \text{ AGREEMENT} \rangle$

$Det \rightarrow these$

$\langle Det \text{ AGREEMENT NUMBER} \rangle = pl$

$NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$

$\langle Det \text{ AGREEMENT} \rangle = \langle Nominal \text{ AGREEMENT} \rangle$

$\langle NP \text{ AGREEMENT} \rangle = \langle Nominal \text{ AGREEMENT} \rangle$

$Verb \rightarrow serve$

$\langle Verb \text{ AGREEMENT NUMBER} \rangle = pl$

$Aux \rightarrow does$

$\langle AUX \text{ AGREEMENT NUMBER} \rangle = sg$

$\langle AUX \text{ AGREEMENT PERSON} \rangle = 3rd$

$Noun \rightarrow flight$

$\langle Noun \text{ AGREEMENT NUMBER} \rangle = sg$

Goals

- Explore the role of features in implementing linguistic constraints.
- Identify some of the challenges in building compact constraints to define a precise grammar.
- Apply feature-based grammars to perform grammar checking.

Tasks

- Build a Feature-Based Grammar
 - We will focus on the building of the grammar itself — you may use NLTK's `nltk.parse.FeatureEarleyChartParser` or similar.
- Use the grammar to parse a small set of sentences we provide.

Simple Feature Grammars

- $S \rightarrow NP[\text{NUM}=?n] VP[\text{NUM}=?n]$
- $NP[\text{NUM}=?n] \rightarrow N[\text{NUM}=?n]$
- $NP[\text{NUM}=?n] \rightarrow \text{PropN}[\text{NUM}=?n]$
- $NP[\text{NUM}=?n] \rightarrow \text{Det}[\text{NUM}=?n] N[\text{NUM}=?n]$
- $\text{Det}[\text{NUM}=\text{sg}] \rightarrow \text{'this'} \mid \text{'every'}$
- $\text{Det}[\text{NUM}=\text{pl}] \rightarrow \text{'these'} \mid \text{'all'}$
- $N[\text{NUM}=\text{sg}] \rightarrow \text{'dog'} \mid \text{'girl'} \mid \text{'car'} \mid \text{'child'}$
- $N[\text{NUM}=\text{pl}] \rightarrow \text{'dogs'} \mid \text{'girls'} \mid \text{'cars'} \mid \text{'children'}$

NLTK Feature Syntax

- Basics
 - $X[\text{FEAT}_1=\text{VALUE}_1, \text{FEAT}_2=\text{VALUE}_2]$
- Variables
 - $X[\text{FEAT}=?f]$
- Binary Values
 - $X[-\text{FEAT}], Y[+\text{FEAT}]$

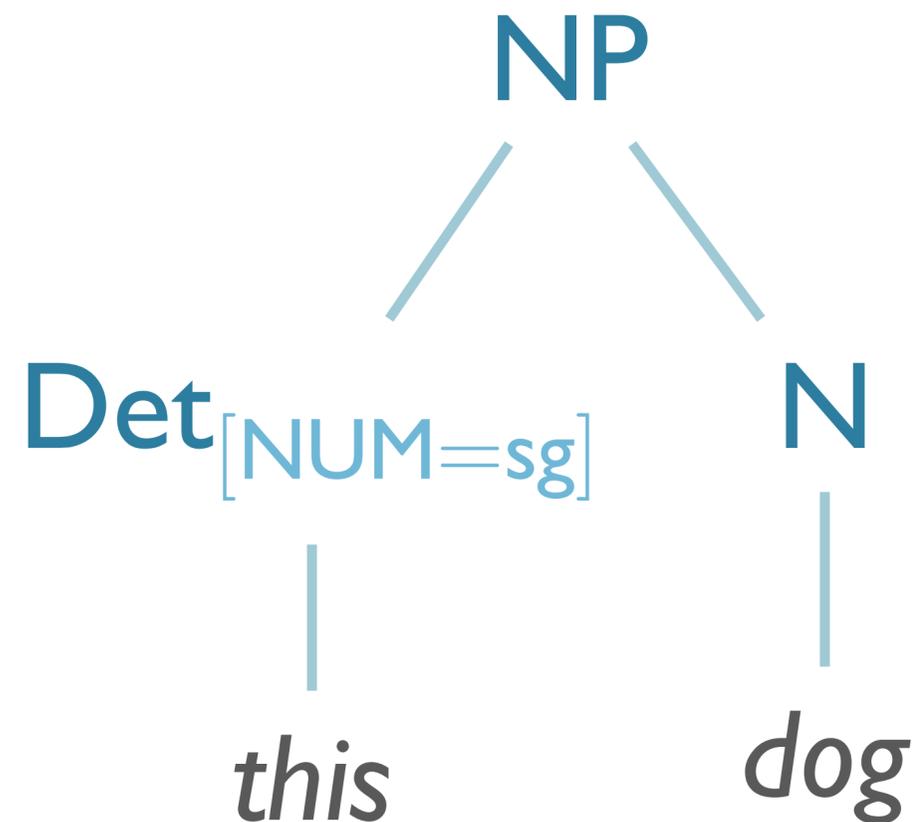
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NP[NUM=?n] -> Det[NUM=?n] N[NUM=?n]

Det[NUM=sg] -> 'this' | 'that'

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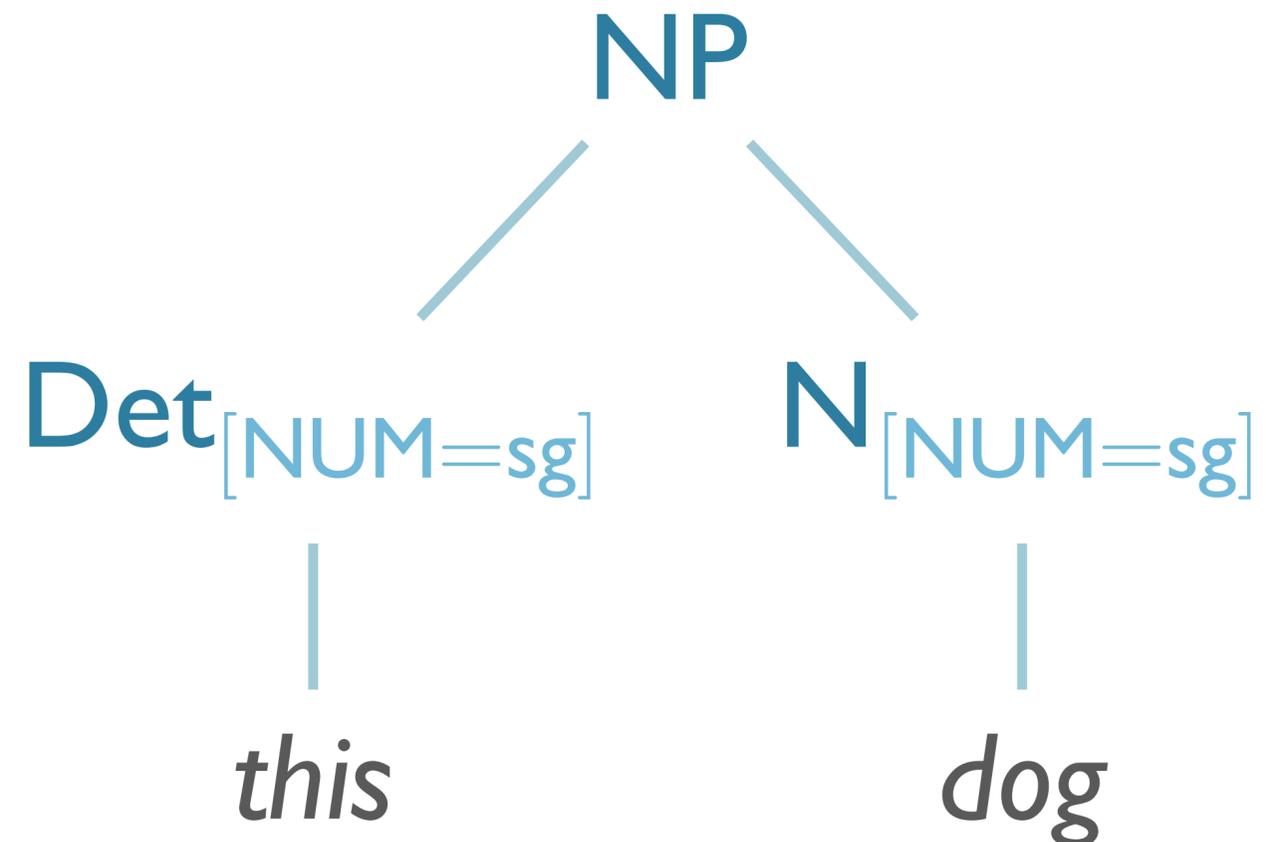
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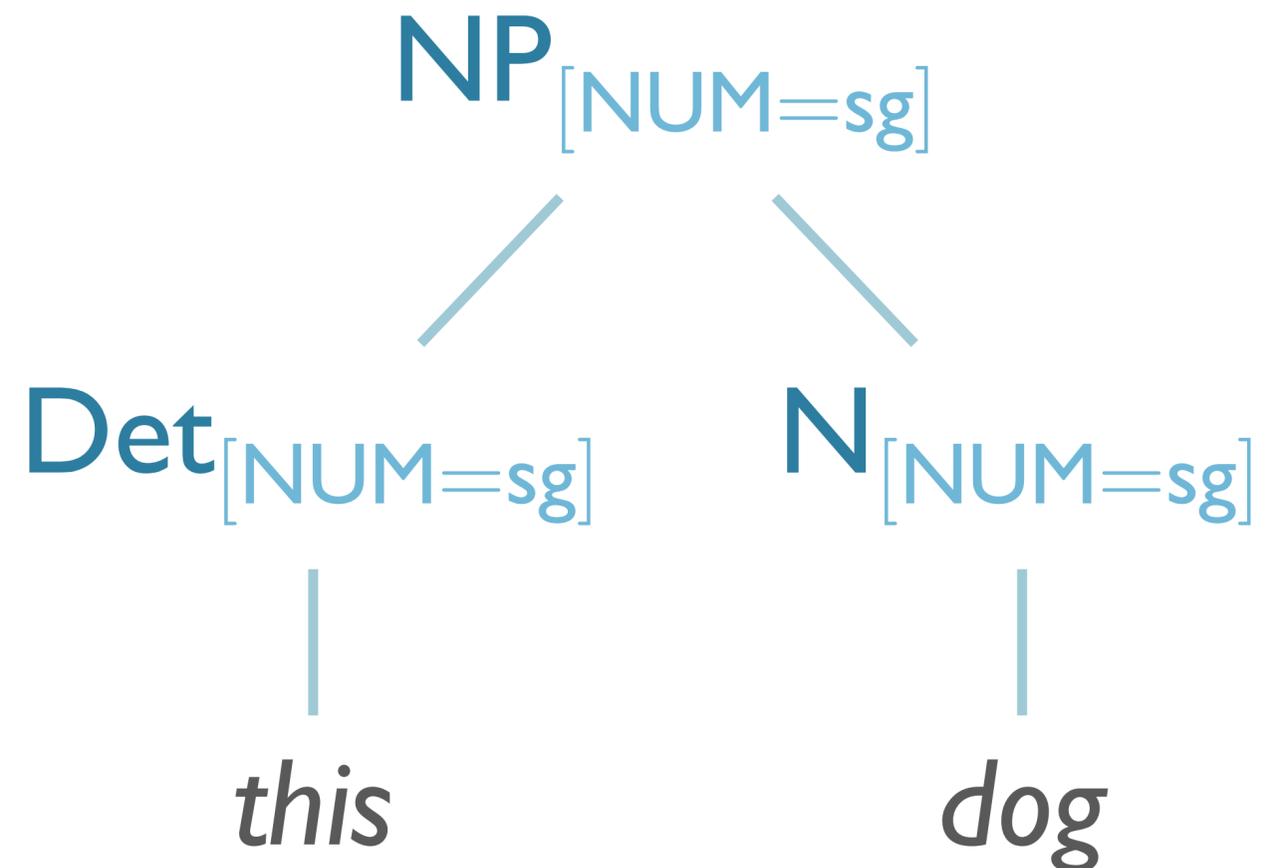
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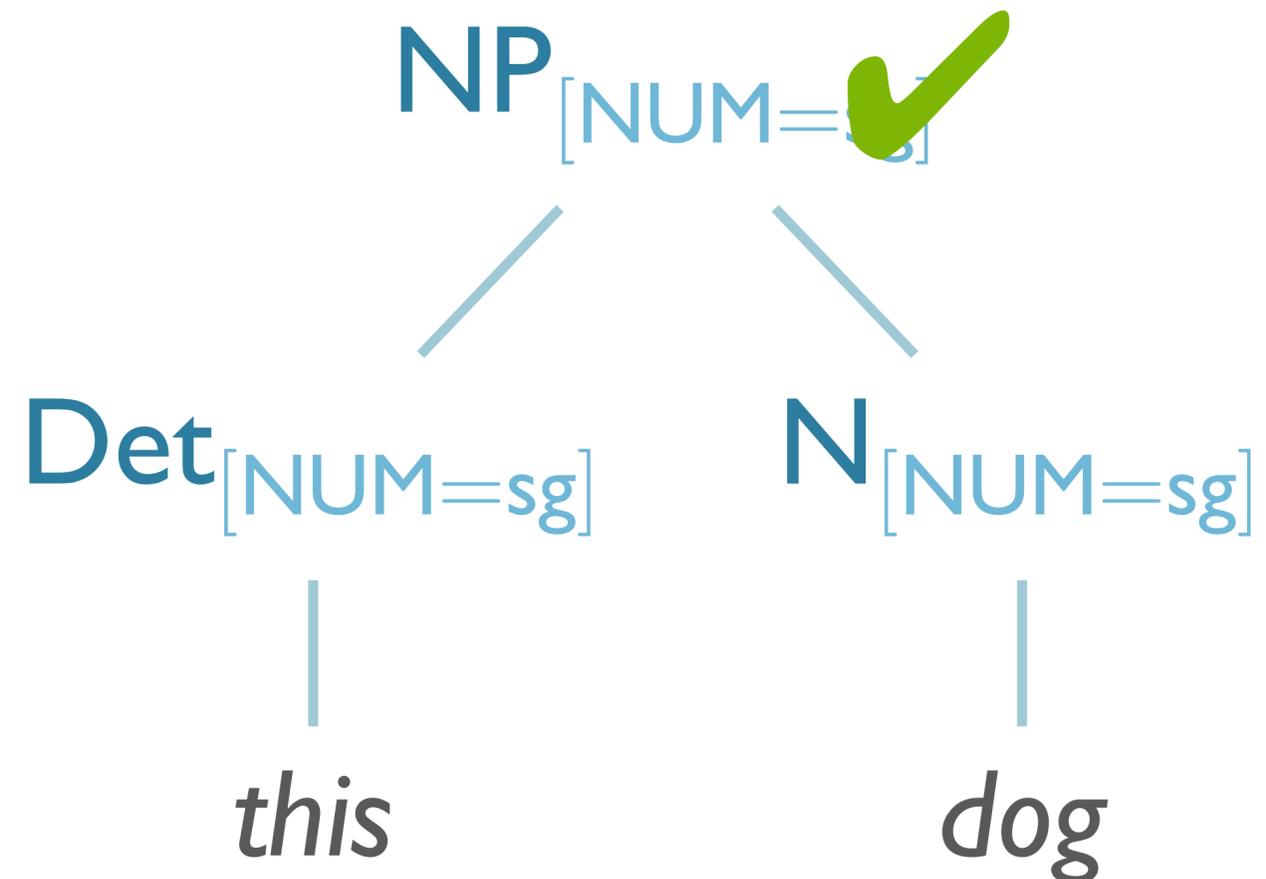
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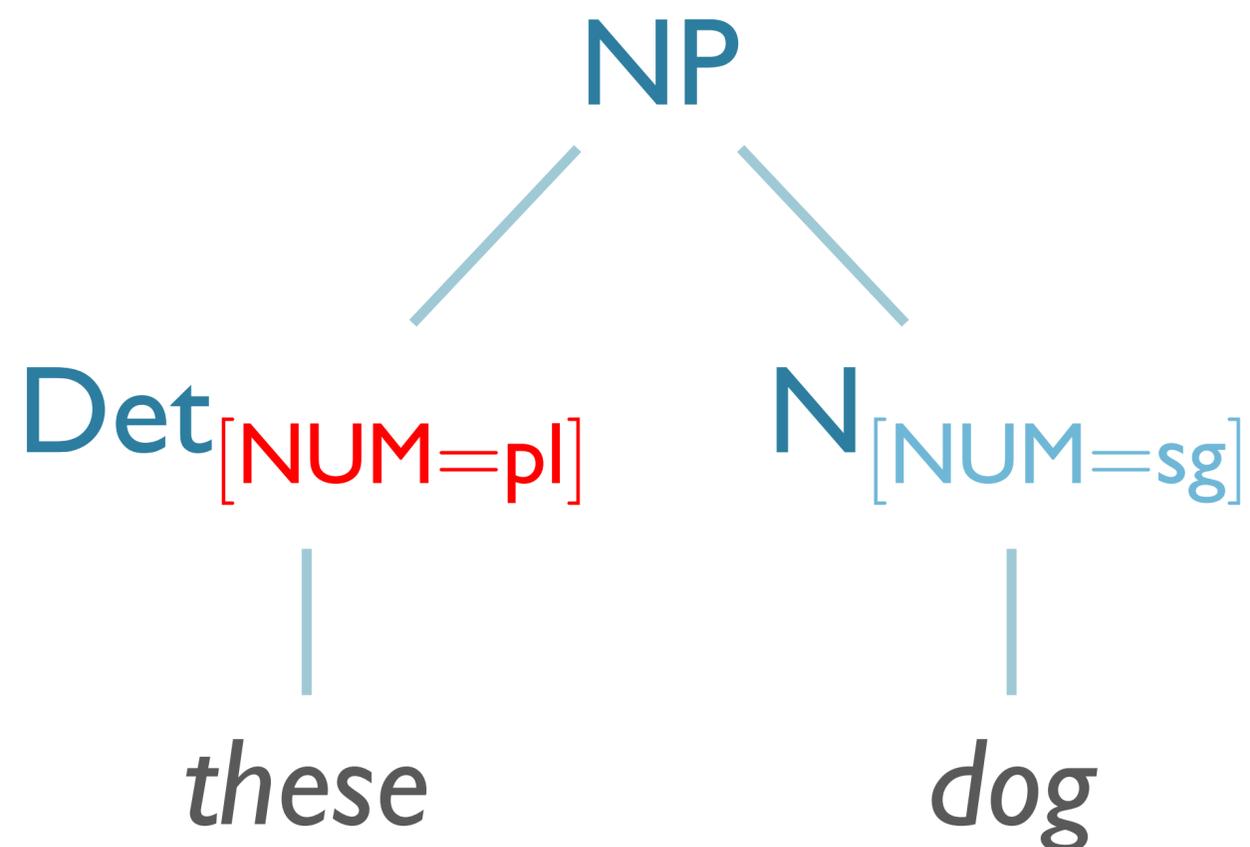
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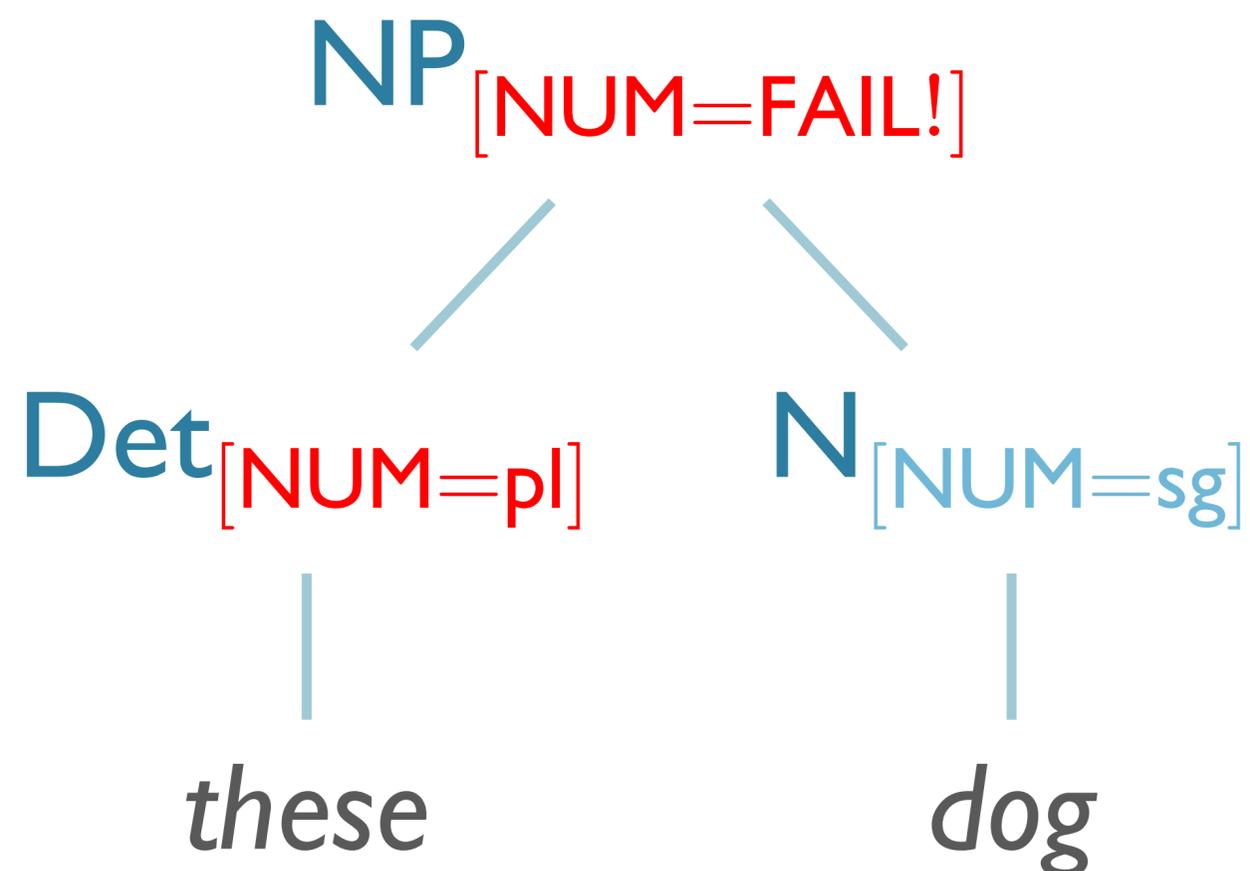
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HW #5: Grammars

- It's possible to get the grammar to work with completely arbitrary rules, BUT...
- We would prefer them to be linguistically motivated!
 - instead of [IT_OK=yes] or [PRON_AGR=it]
 - [GENDER=neut, PERSON=3rd, NUMBER=sg]

Parsing with Features

```
>>> cp = load_parser('grammars/book_grammars/  
feat0.fcfg')  
>>> for tree in cp.parse(tokens):  
...     print(tree)
```

```
(S[ ] (NP[NUM='sg']  
  (PropN[NUM='sg'] Kim))  
  (VP[NUM='sg', TENSE='pres']  
    (TV[NUM='sg', TENSE='pres'] likes)  
    (NP[NUM='pl'] (N[NUM='pl'] children))))
```

Feature Applications

- Subcategorization
 - Verb-Argument constraints
 - Number, type, characteristics of args
 - e.g. is the subject *animate*?
 - Also adjectives, nouns
- Long-distance dependencies
 - e.g. filler–gap relations in wh-questions

Morphosyntactic Features

- Grammatical feature that influences morphological or syntactic behavior
 - English:
 - Number:
 - Dog, dogs
 - Person:
 - am; are; is
 - Case (more prominent in other languages):
 - I / me; he / him; etc.

Semantic Features

- Grammatical features that influence semantic (meaning) behavior of associated units
- E.g.:
 - *?The rocks slept.*
- Many proposed:
 - Animacy: +/-
 - Gender: masculine, feminine, neuter
 - Human: +/-
 - Adult: +/-
 - Liquid: +/-

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [hiked] [for six hours].*

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [hiked] [for six hours].*
- *The climber [hiked] [on Saturday].*

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [hiked] [for six hours].*
- *The climber [hiked] [on Saturday].*
- *The climber [reached the summit] [on Saturday].*

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [hiked] [for six hours].*
- *The climber [hiked] [on Saturday].*
- *The climber [reached the summit] [on Saturday].*
- **The climber [reached the summit] [for six hours].*

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [hiked] [for six hours].*
 - *The climber [hiked] [on Saturday].*
 - *The climber [reached the summit] [on Saturday].*
 - **The climber [reached the summit] [for six hours].*
-
- Contrast:
 - *Achievement* (in an instant) vs *activity* (for a time)

Feature Grammar Practice: Animacy

Feature Grammar Practice

- **Initial Grammar:**

S → NP VP

VP[subcat=ditrans] → V NP NP

NP → NNP

NP → Det N

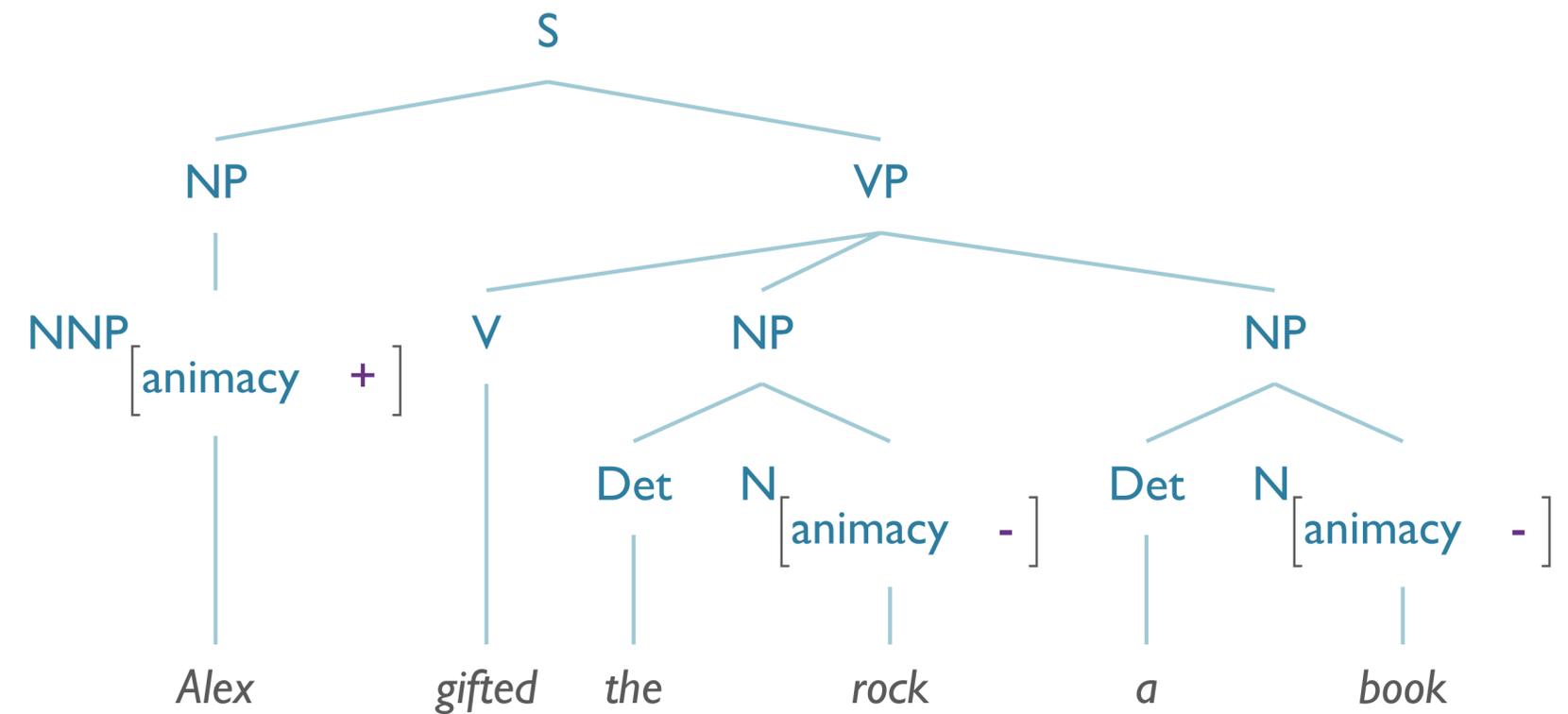
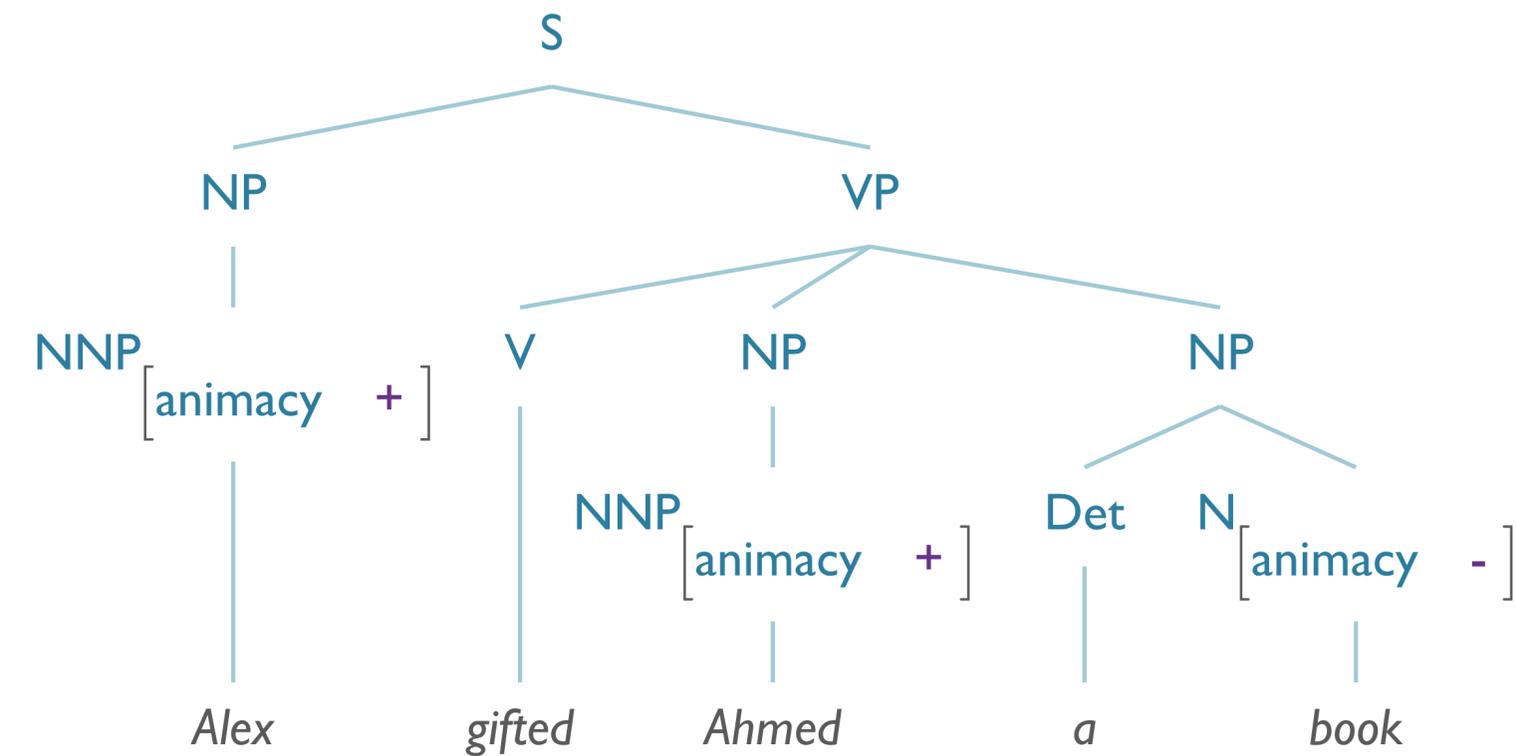
NNP[animacy=True] → 'Alex' | 'Ahmed'

V[subcat=ditrans] → 'gifted'

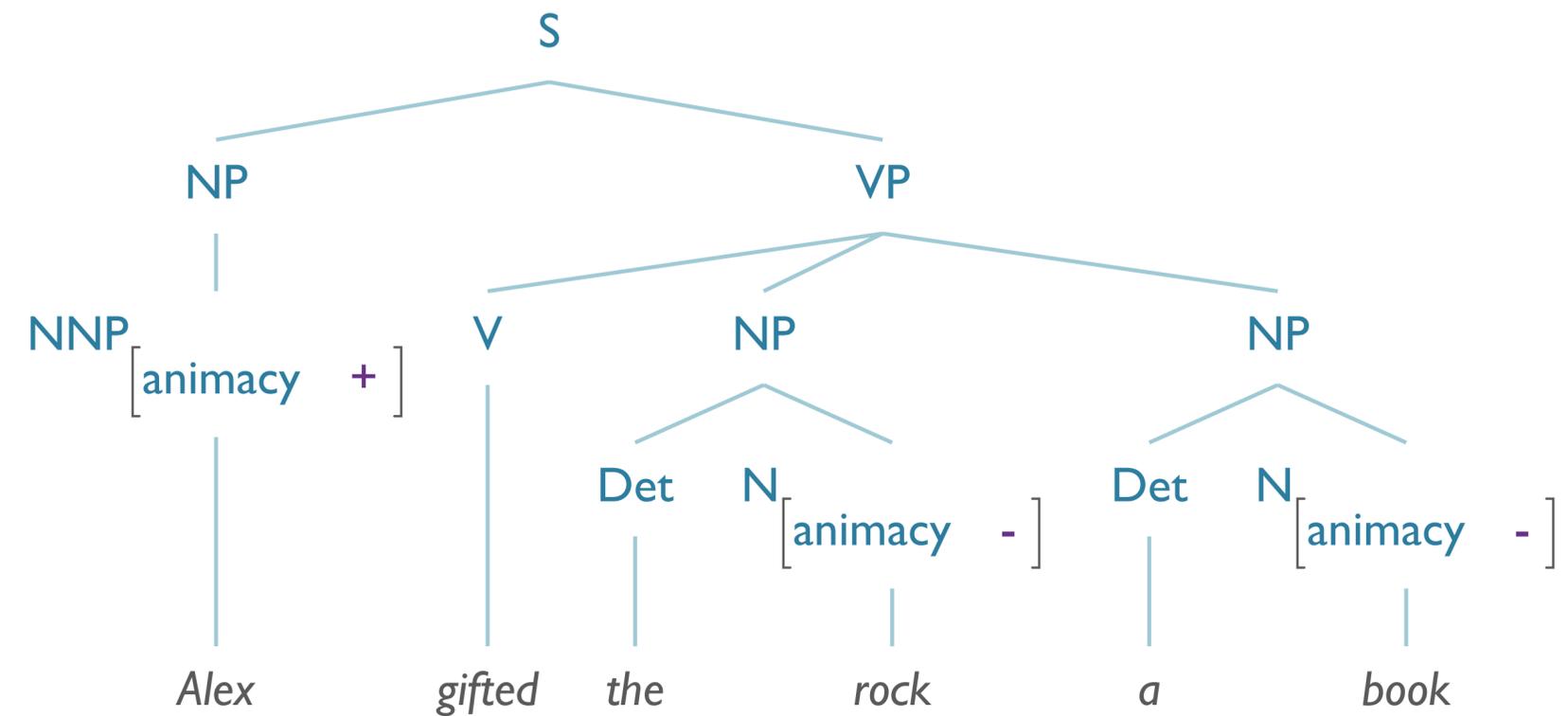
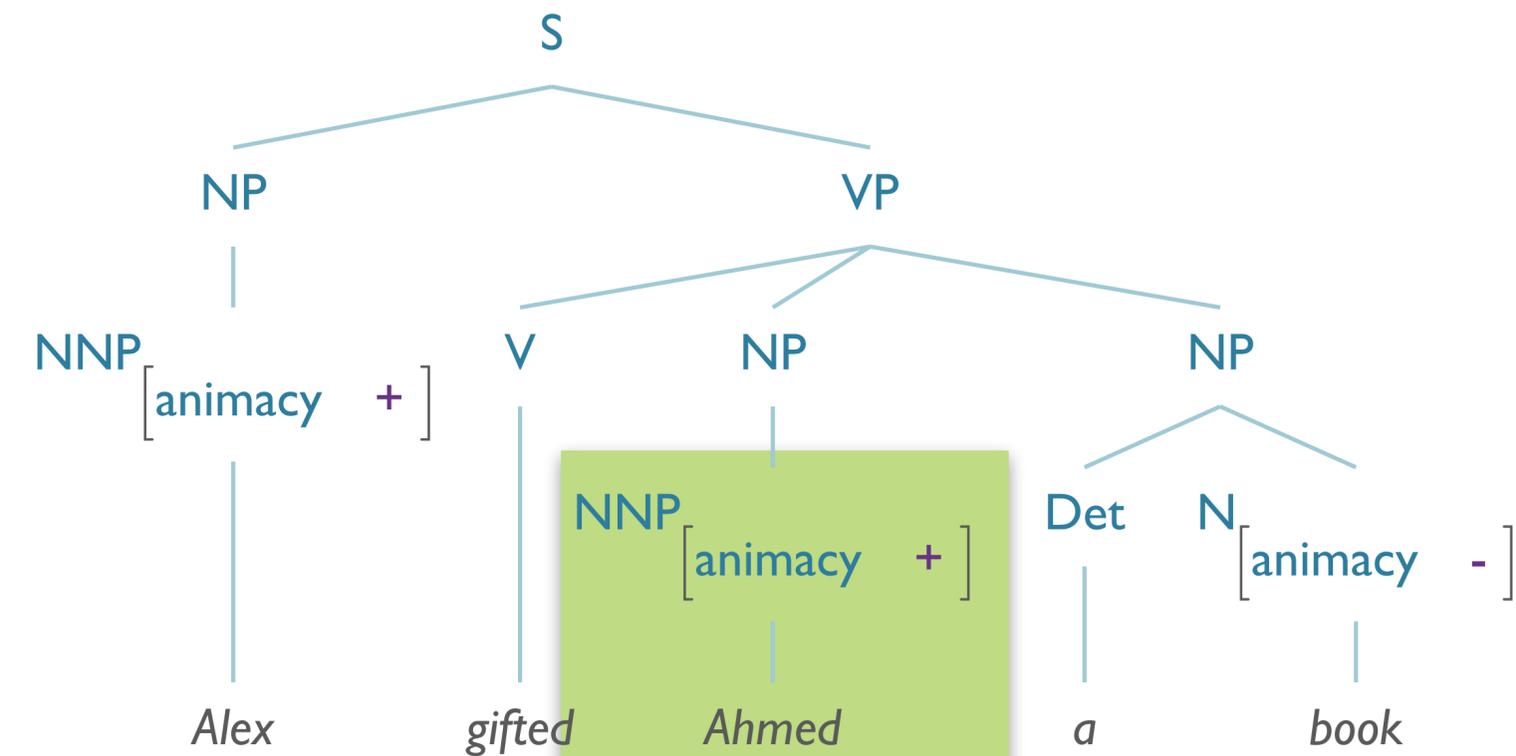
Det → 'a' | 'the'

N[animacy=False] → 'book' | 'rock'

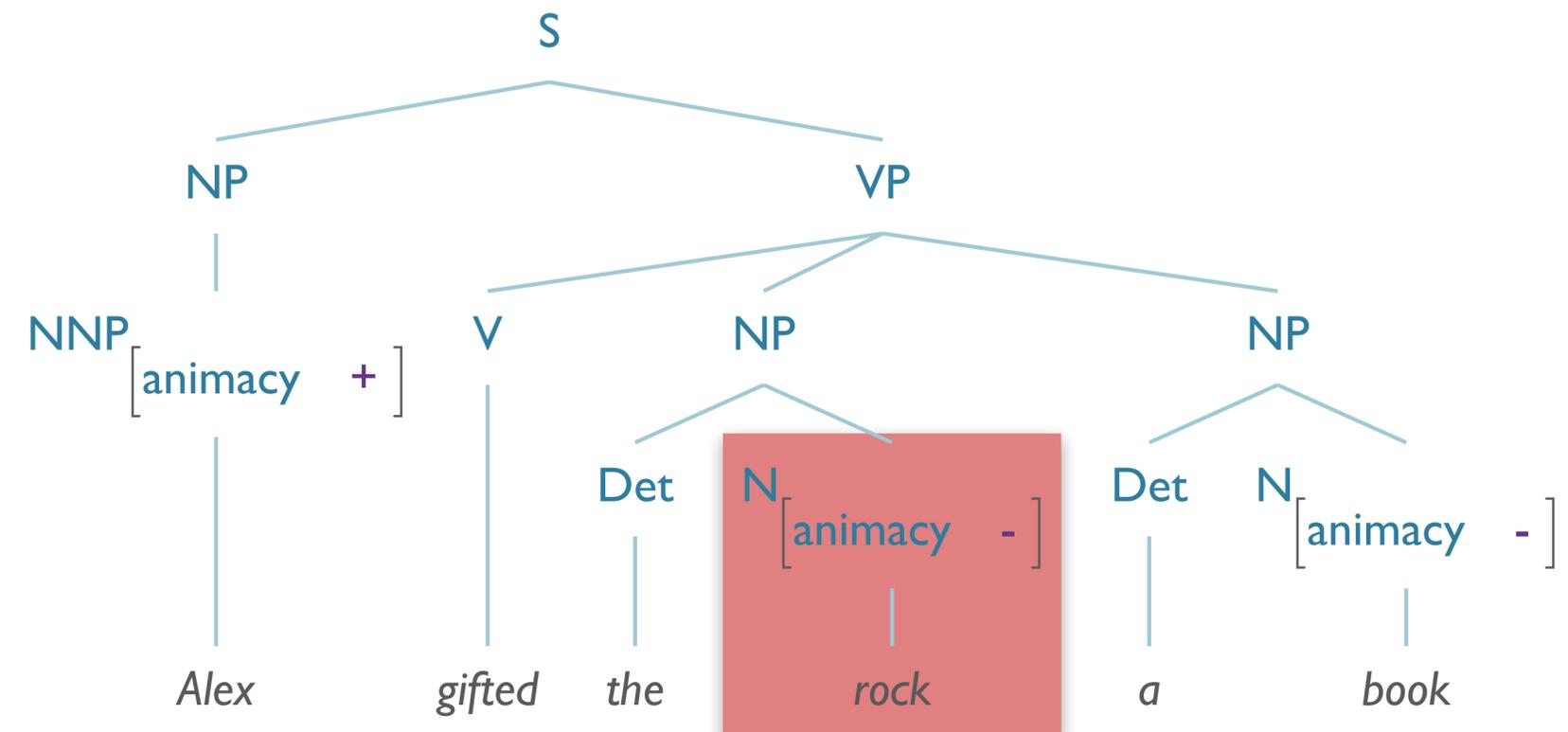
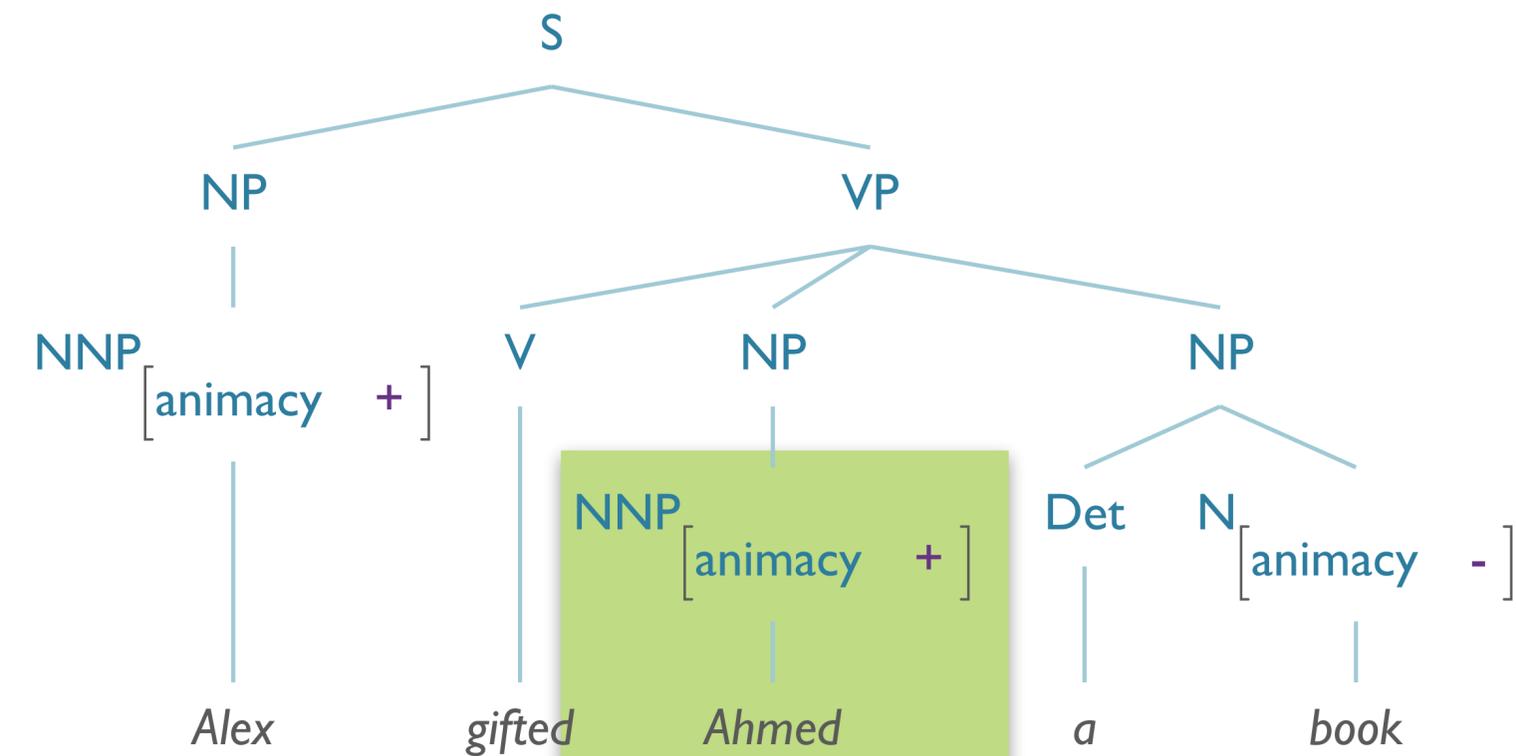
Feature Grammar Practice



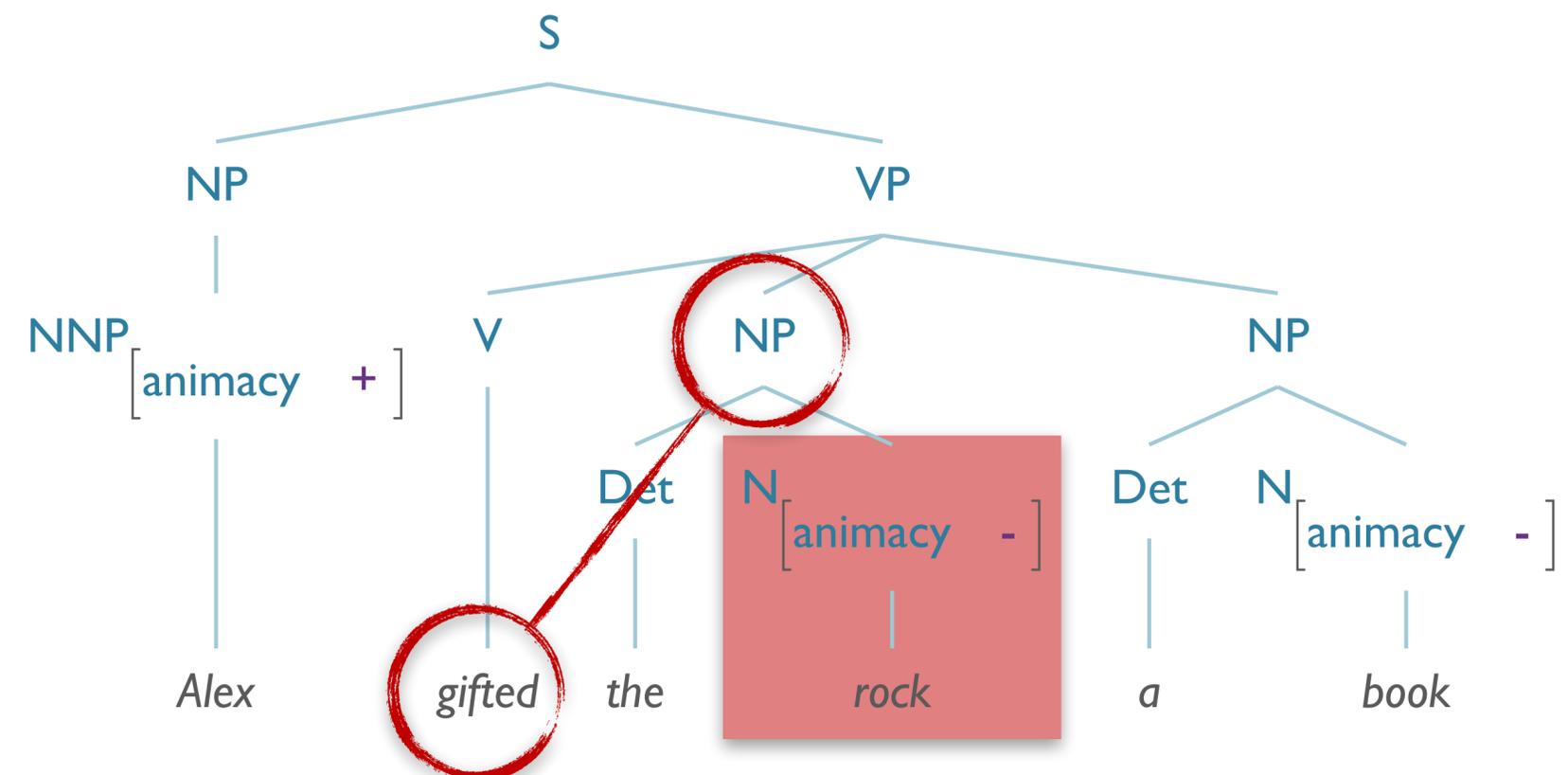
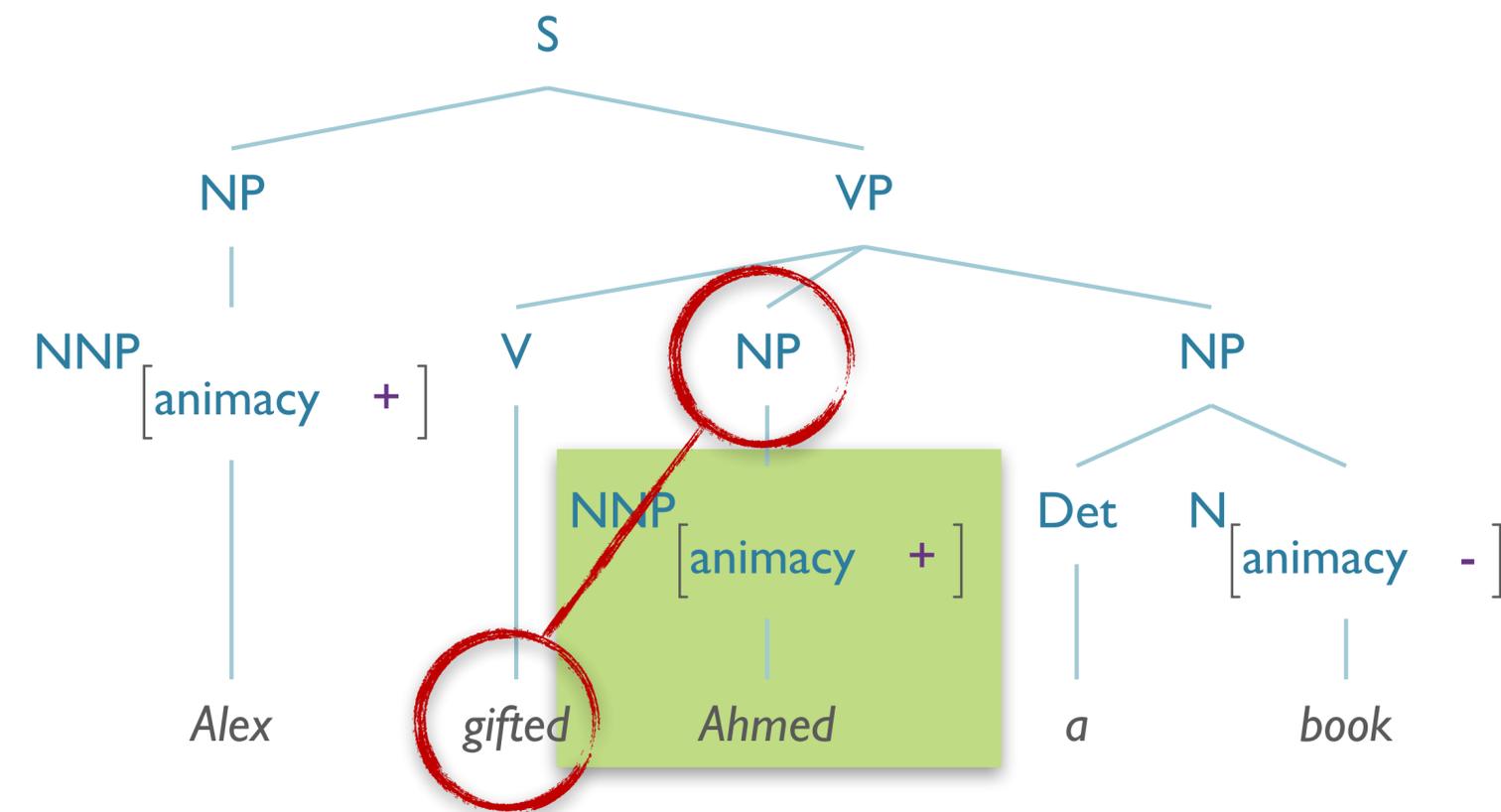
Feature Grammar Practice



Feature Grammar Practice



Feature Grammar Practice



Practice Task

- Modify the initial grammar to incorporate animacy in such a way that you get the right results:
 - Alex gifted Ahmed a book
 - * Alex gifted the rock a book