Word Sense Disambiguation

LING 571 — Deep Processing for NLP

November 15, 2021

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Announcements

- HW5 grades posted
  - Note on multiple expansion rules with same RHS
- Include more detail in READMEs
- Test on condor with full path to python binary

Distributional Similarity for Word Sense Induction + Disambiguation

Word Sense Disambiguation

- We've looked at how to represent words
  - …so far, ignored **homographs**
- Wrong senses can lead to poor performance in downstream tasks
  - Machine translation, text classification
- Now, how do we go about differentiating homographs?

Word Senses

WordNet Sense	Spanish Translation	Roget Category	Word in Context
bass^{4}	*lubina*	FISH/INSECT	…fish as Pacific salmon and striped **bass** and…
bass^{4}	*lubina*	FISH/INSECT	…produce filets of smoked **bass** or sturgeon…
bass^{7}	*bajo*	MUSIC	…exciting jazz **bass** player since Ray Brown…
bass^{7}	*bajo*	MUSIC	…play **bass** because he doesn't have to solo…

WSD With Distributional Similarity

- We've covered how to create vectors for *words*, but how do we represent *senses*?

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  - $\vec{w} = (f_1, f_2, f_3 \ldots)$
  - Feature vector of word itself

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- ***First order*** vectors:
  - $\vec{w} = (f_1, f_2, f_3 \ldots)$
  - Feature vector of word itself

- ***Second order*** vectors:
  - Context vector

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"

Word Representation

- 2nd Order Representation:
- Identify words in context of w
- For each x in context of w:
  - Compute x vector representation
- Compute centroid of these $\vec{x}$ vector representations

Computing Word Senses

- Compute context vector for each occurrence of word in corpus
- Cluster these context vectors
  - # of clusters = # of senses
- Cluster centroid represents word sense
- Link to specific sense?
  - Pure unsupervised: no sense tag, just i^{th} sense
  - Some supervision: hand label clusters, or tag training

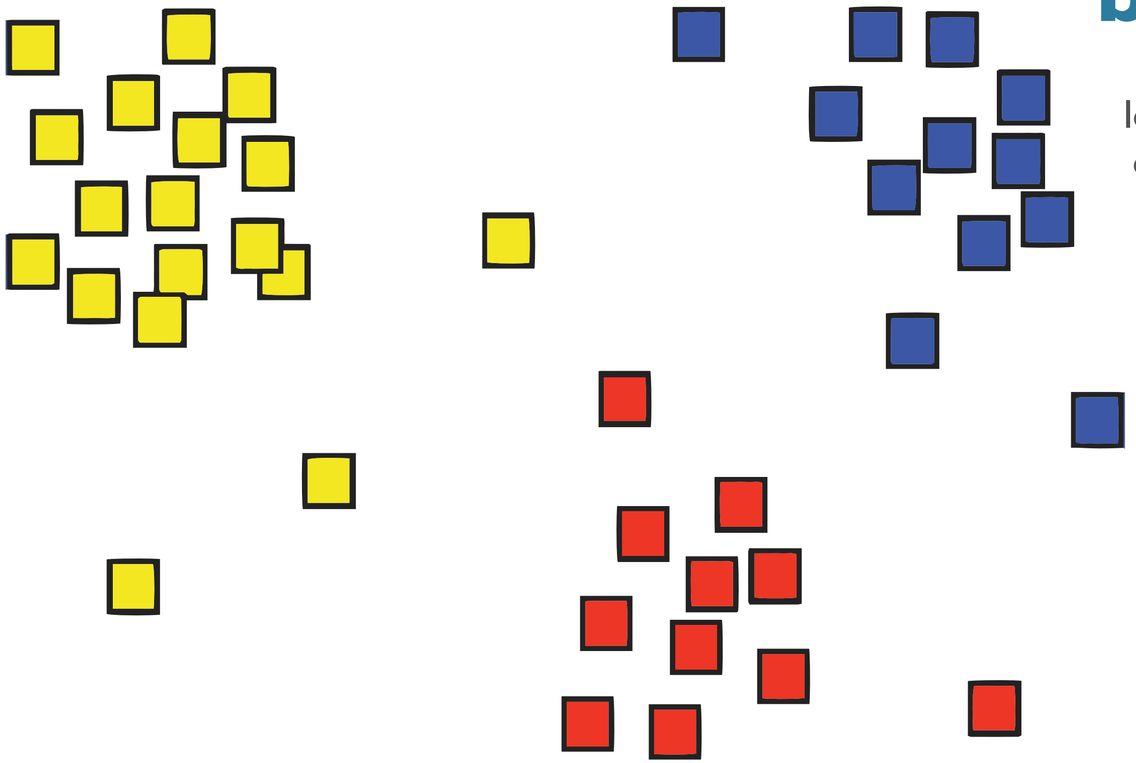
Disambiguating Instances

- To disambiguate an instance ***t*** of ***w***:
  - Compute context vector for instance
  - Retrieve all senses of ***w***
  - Assign ***w*** sense with closest centroid to ***t***

Computing Word Senses

bass⁴

the lean flesh of a saltwater fish of the family *Serranidae*



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the member with the lowest range of a family of musical instruments

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an adult male singer with the lowest voice

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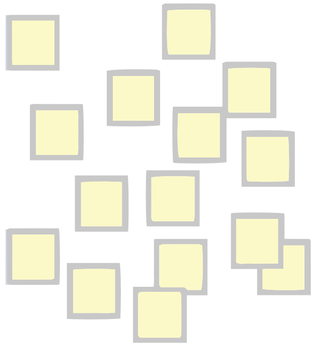

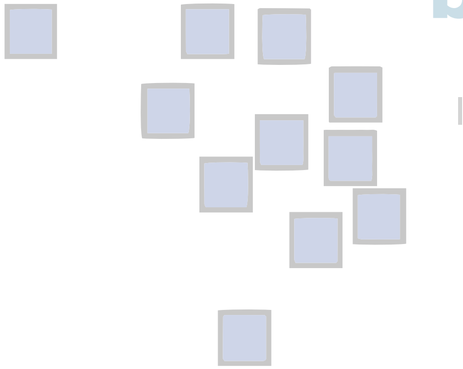

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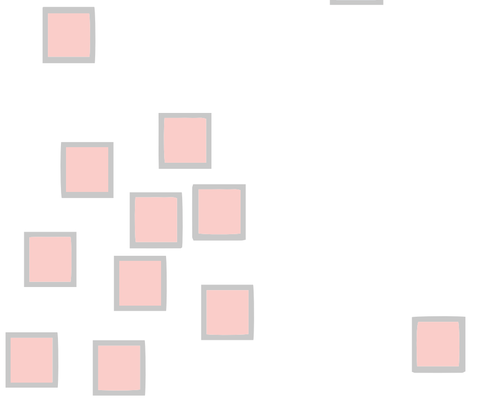
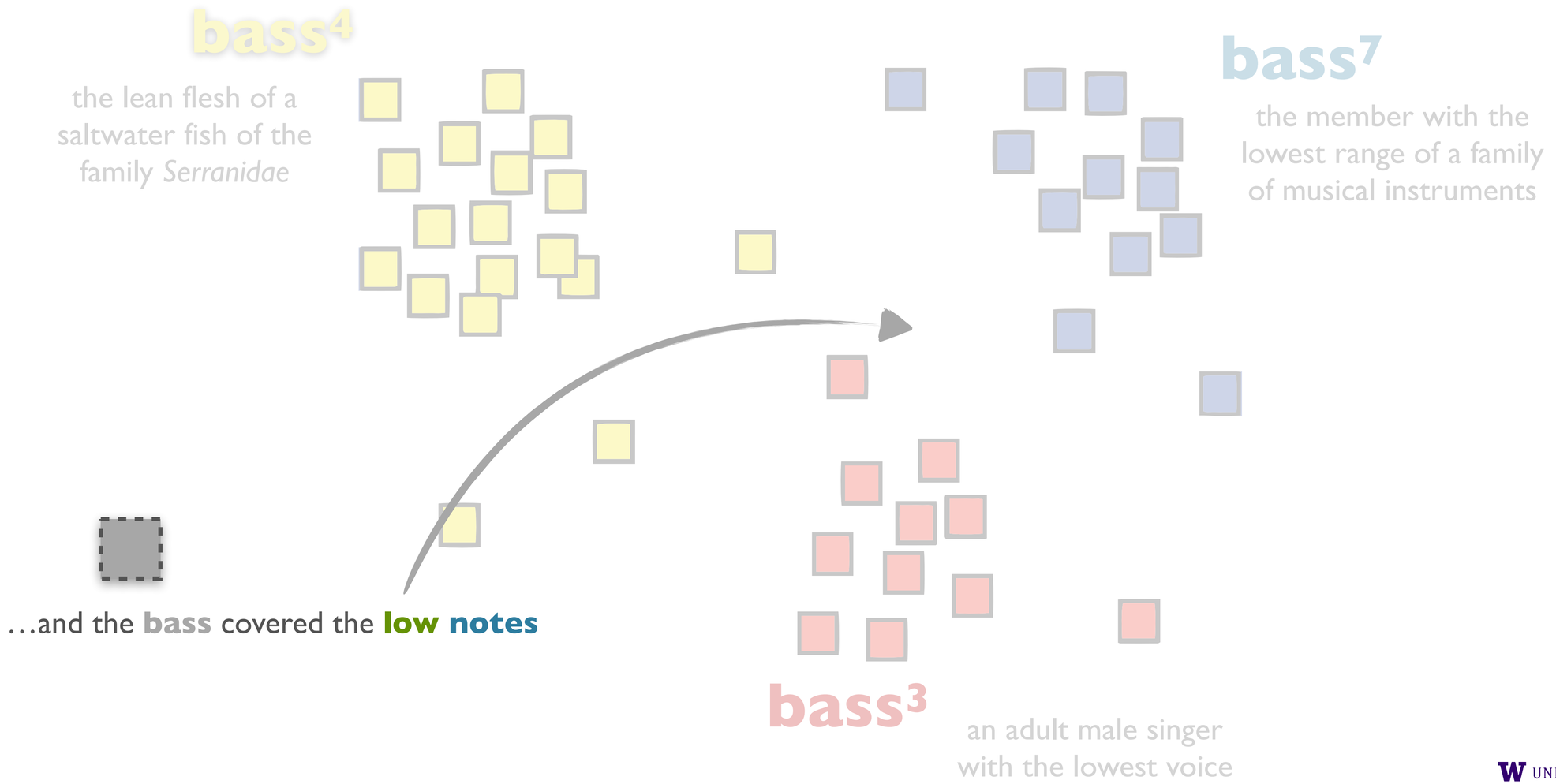
…and the **bass** covered the low notes



bass[3]

an adult male singer with the lowest voice

Computing Word Senses



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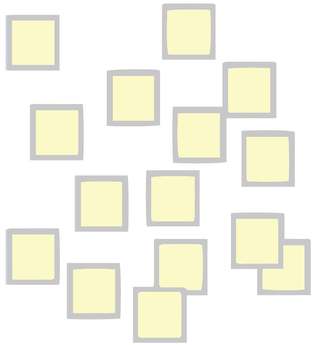

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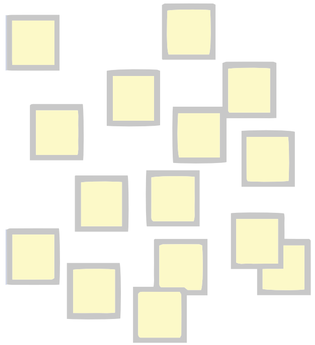

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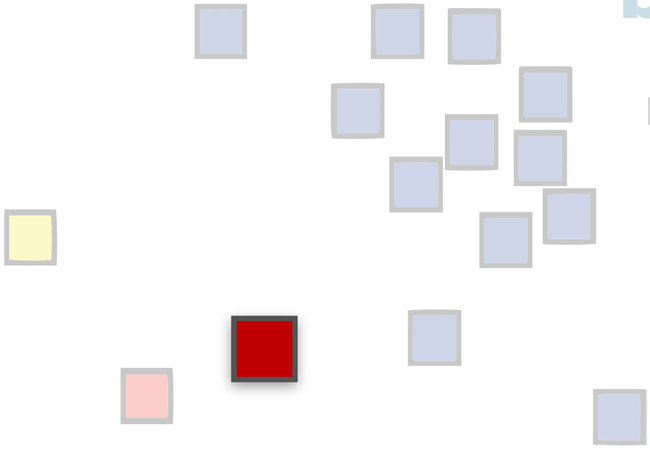

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Resource-Based Models

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- Alternative to just clustering distributional representations
- What if we actually have some resources?
  - Dictionaries
  - Semantic sense taxonomy
  - Thesauri

Dictionary-Based Approach

- (Simplified) Lesk algorithm
  - "How to tell a pine cone from an ice cream cone" (Lesk, 1986)
- Compute "signature" of word senses:
  - Words in gloss and examples in dictionary

bank (n.)	1	a financial institution that accepts deposits and channels the money into lending activities. *"he cashed a check at the bank," "that bank holds the mortgage on my home."*
	2	sloping land (especially the slope beside a body of water). *"they pulled the canoe up on the bank," "he sat on the bank of the river and watched the currents."*

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Sense Taxonomy/Thesaurus Approaches

WordNet Taxonomy

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  - 3 tree-structured hierarchies
    - Nouns (117K)
    - Verbs (11K)
    - Adjective+Adverb (27K)
  - Entries:
    - Synonym set (“***synset***”)
    - Gloss
    - Example usage

WordNet Taxonomy

- Relations between entries:
  - Synonymy: in synset
  - Hyponym/Hypernym: *is-a* tree

WordNet

The **noun** "bass" has **8** senses in WordNet. [link]

1. **bass**[1] - (the lowest part of the musical range)
2. **bass**[2], **bass part**[1] - (the lowest part in polyphonic music)
3. **bass**[3], **basso**[1] - (an adult male singer with the lowest voice)
4. **sea bass**[1], **bass**[4] - (the lean fish of a saltwater fish of the family *Serranidae*)
5. **freshwater bass**[1], **bass**[5] - (any of various North American freshwater fish with lean flesh (especially of the genus *Micropterus*))
6. **bass**[6], **bass voice**[1], **basso**[2] - (the lowest adult male singing voice)
7. **bass**[7] - (the member with the lowest range of a family of musical instruments)
8. **bass**[8] - (nontechnical name for any numerous edible marine and freshwater spiny-finned fishes)

The **adjective** "bass" has **1** sense in WordNet.

1. **bass**[1] - deep6 - (having or denoting a low vocal or instrumental range)
   "a deep voice";"a bass voice is lower than a baritone voice";"a bass clarinet"

Noun WordNet Relations

Relation	Also Called	Definition	Example
Hypernym	Superordinate	From concepts to superordinates	*breakfast*^{1} → *meal*^{1}
Hyponym	Subordinate	From concepts to subtypes	*meal*^{1} → *lunch*^{1}
Instance Hypernym	Instance	From instances to their concepts	*Austen*^{1} → *author*^{1}
Instance Hyponym	Has-Instance	From concepts to concept instances	*composer*^{1} → *Bach*^{1}
Member Meronym	Has-Member	From groups to their members	*faculty*^{2} → *professor*^{1}
Member Holonym	Has-Part	From members to their groups	*copilot*^{1} → *crew*^{1}
Part Meronym	Part-Of	From wholes to parts	*table*^{2} → *leg*^{3}
Part Holonym		From parts to wholes	*course*^{7} → *meal*^{1}
Substance Meronym		From substances to their subparts	*water*^{1} → *oxygen*^{1}
Substance Holonym		From parts of substances to wholes	*gin*^{1} → *martini*^{1}
Antonym		Semantic opposition between lemmas	*leader*^{1} ⟺ *follower*^{1}
Derivationally Related Form		Lemmas	*destruction*^{1} ⟺ *destroy*^{1}

WordNet Taxonomy

```
Sense 3
bass, 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
            => causal agent, cause, causal agency
              => physical entity
                => entity
```

Thesaurus-based Techniques

- Key idea:
  - The number of “hops” between words in a thesaurus can be a distance measure

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  - The shorter path length in thesaurus, smaller semantic distance
  - Words similar to parents, siblings in tree
- `pathlength` = #edges in shortest route through graph between nodes
  - $sim_{path} = -\log\ pathlen(c_1,\ c_2)$ [Leacock & Chodorow, 1998]

Problem #1

- Rarely know ***which sense***, thus rarely know ***which node***

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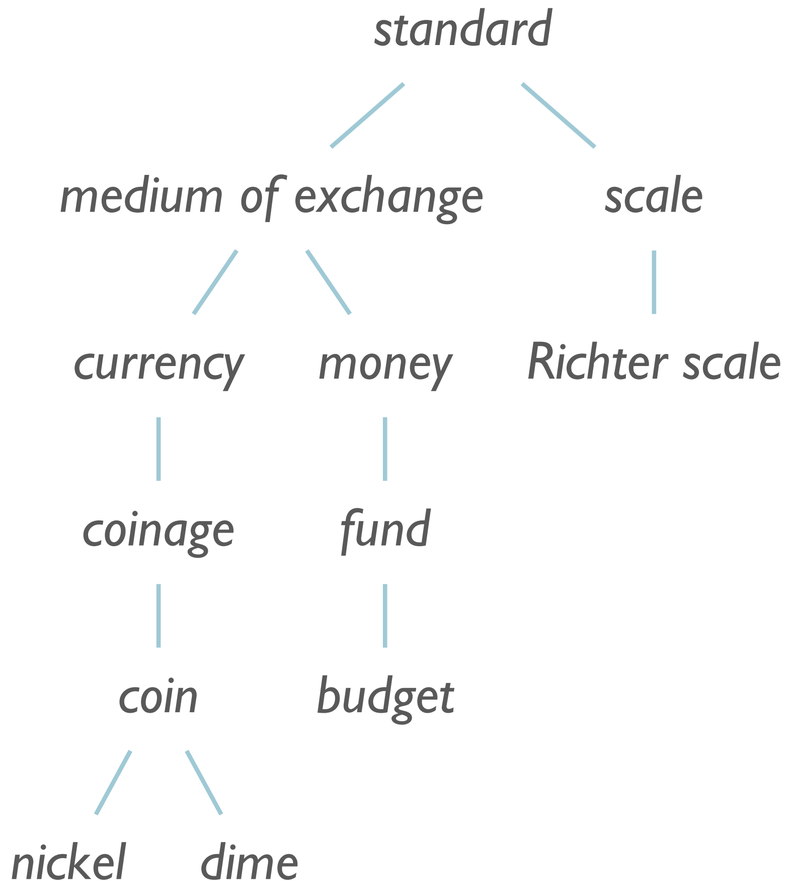
- **Solution**
  - assume most similar senses as an estimate
  - $wordsim(w_1,\ w_2) = \max\ sim(c_1,\ c_2)$

Problem #2

- Links in WordNet not uniformly different



Problem #2

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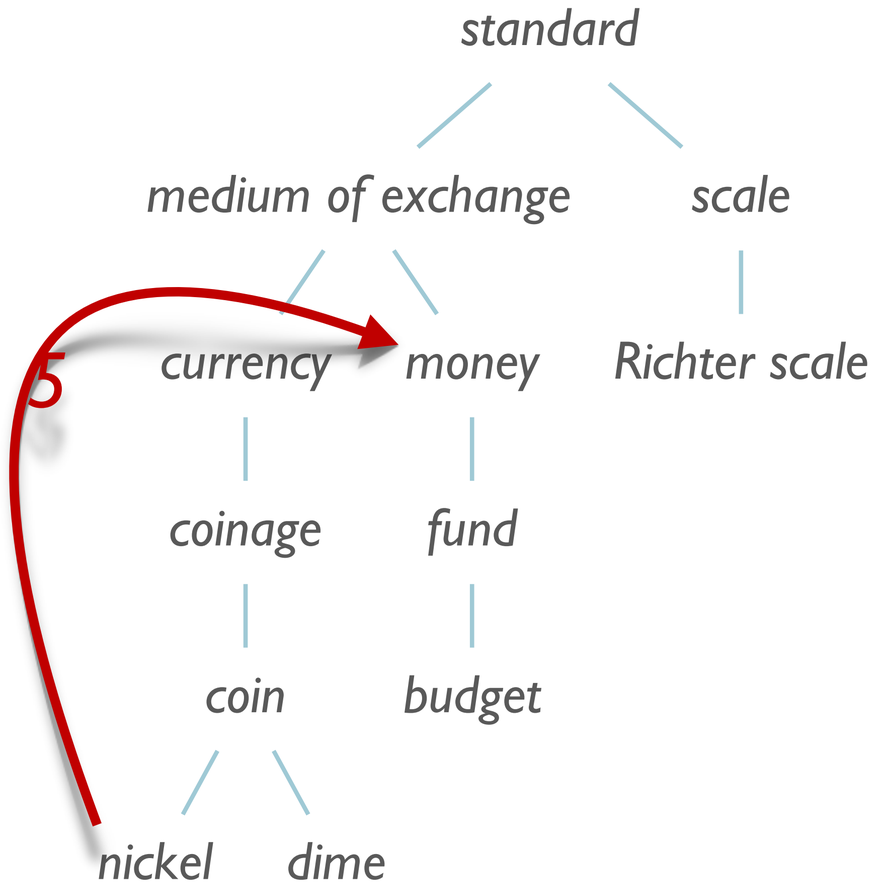
  - lNickel → Moneyl = 5



Problem #2

- Links in WordNet not uniformly different
  - lNickel → Moneyl = 5
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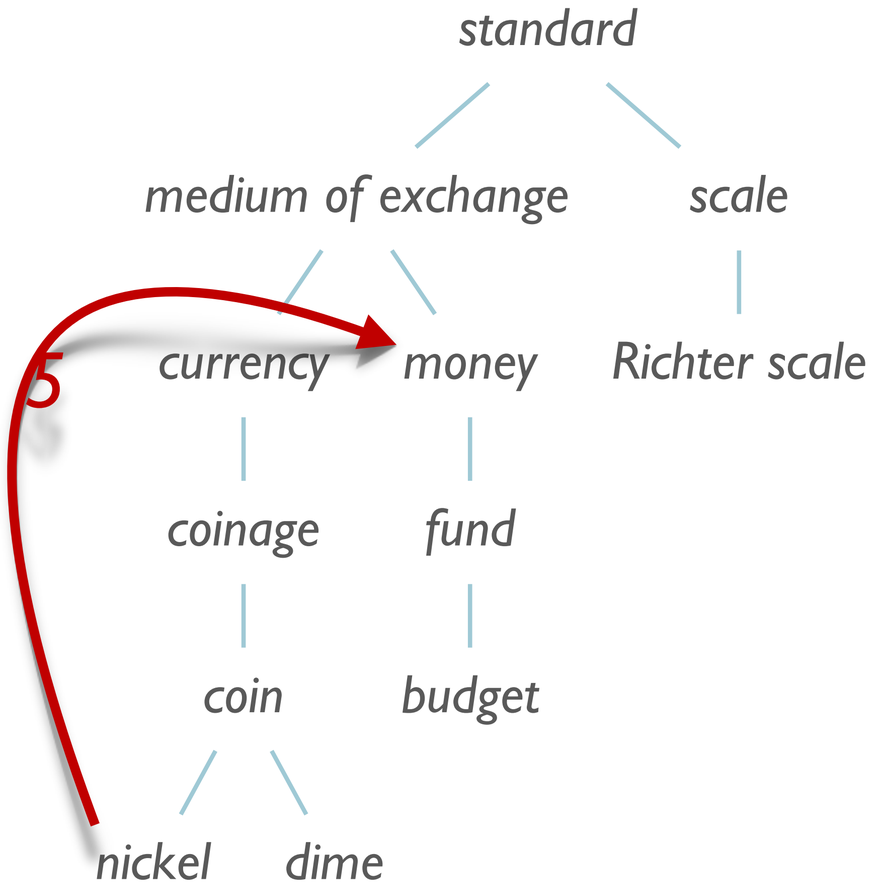

Problem #2

- Links in WordNet not uniformly different
  - lNickel → Moneyl = 5
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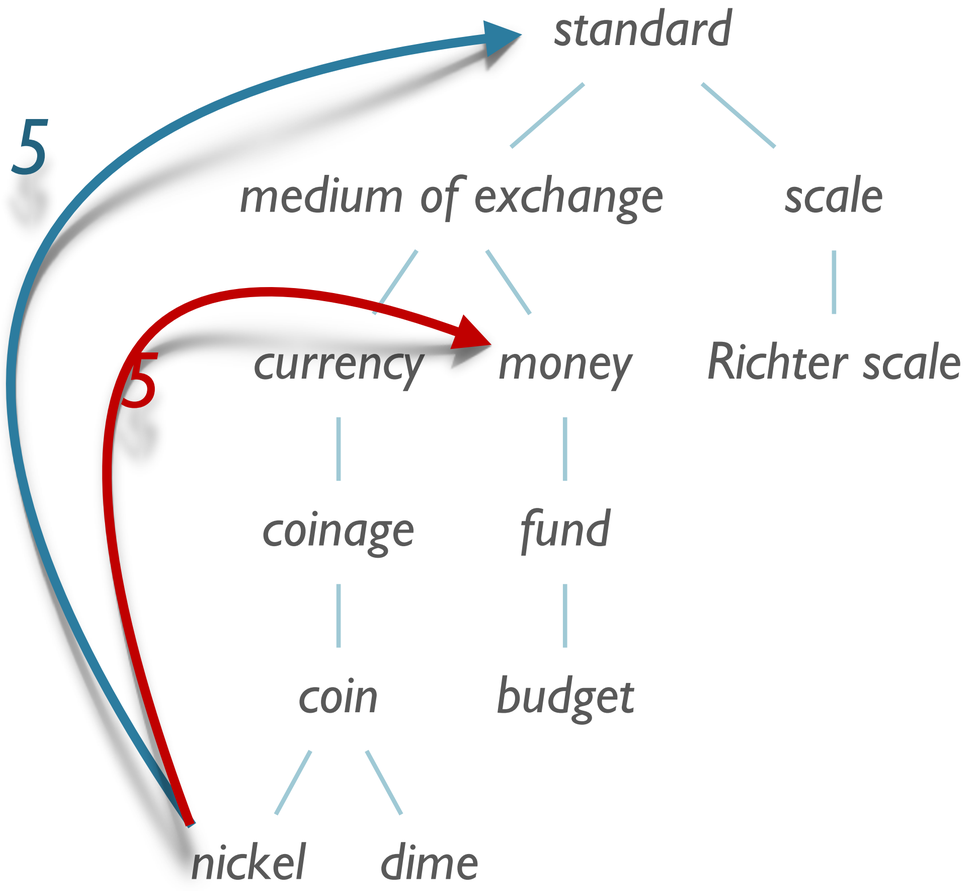
- How to capture?



Thesaurus-based Techniques: A Solution

- Add ***information content*** from a corpus (Resnik, 1995)
- $P(c)$: probability that a word is instance of concept c
- $words(c)$: words subsumed by concept c;
- N: words in corpus

$$P(c) = \frac{\sum_{w \in words(c)} count(w)}{N}$$

Information Content

- Using a sense-tagged corpus (like SemCor)

```
…
<wf cmd="ignore" pos="IN">in</wf>
<wf cmd="ignore" pos="DT">the</wf>
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<wf cmd="done" pos="VB" lemma="be" wnsn="1" lexsn="2:42:03::">was</wf>
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<punc>,</punc>
<wf cmd="done" pos="JJ" lemma="witty" wnsn="1" lexsn="5:00:00:humorous:00">witty</wf>
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<wf cmd="done" pos="JJ" lemma="mercurial" wnsn="1" lexsn="5:00:00:changeable:00">mercurial</wf>
<punc>,</punc>
<wf cmd="done" pos="JJ" lemma="full" wnsn="1" lexsn="3:00:00::">full</wf>
<wf cmd="done" pos="JJ" ot="notag">of</wf>
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<wf cmd="ignore" pos="CC">and</wf>
<wf cmd="done" pos="NN" ot="foreignword">bonheur</wf>
…
```
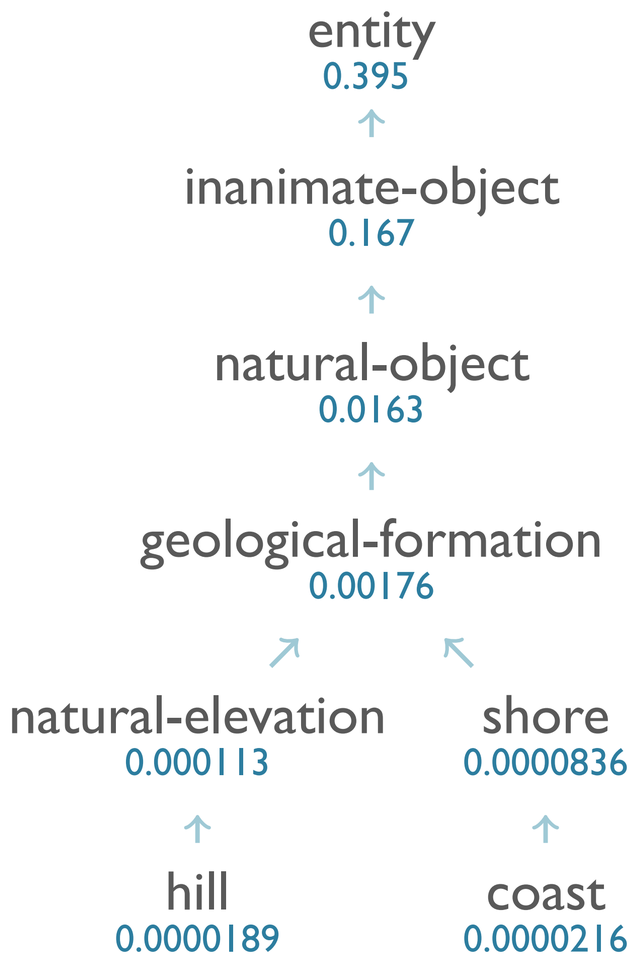

"The Serge Prokofieff whom we knew in the United States of America was gay, witty, mercurial, full of pranks and bonheur–

Concept Probability Example



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- Information content of node (concept c)
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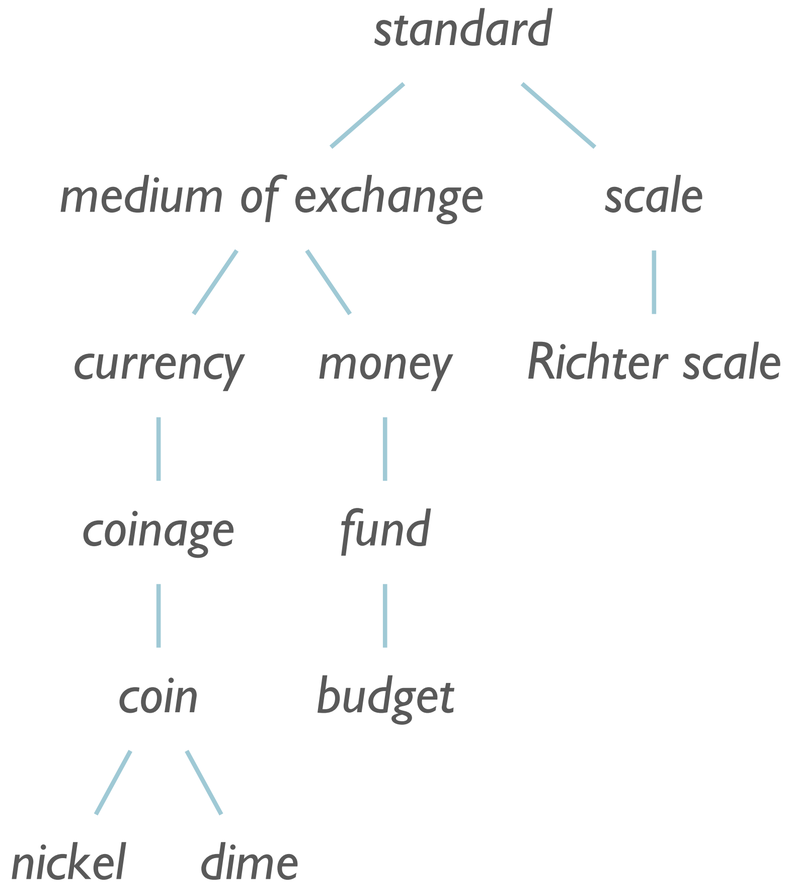
  - $IC(c) = -\log P(c)$
  - As probability of encountering c increases, informativeness decreases
- Least common subsumer (LCS):
  - Lowest node in hierarchy subsuming 2 nodes
- Similarity measure
  - $sim_{resnik}(c_1, c_2) = -\log\ P(LCS(c_1, c_2))$
  - The more specific the LCS concept, the more similar $c_1,\ c_2$.

Least Common Subsumer

- LCS(*nickel*, *dime*) = *coin*
- LCS(*nickel*, *budget*) = *medium of exchange*



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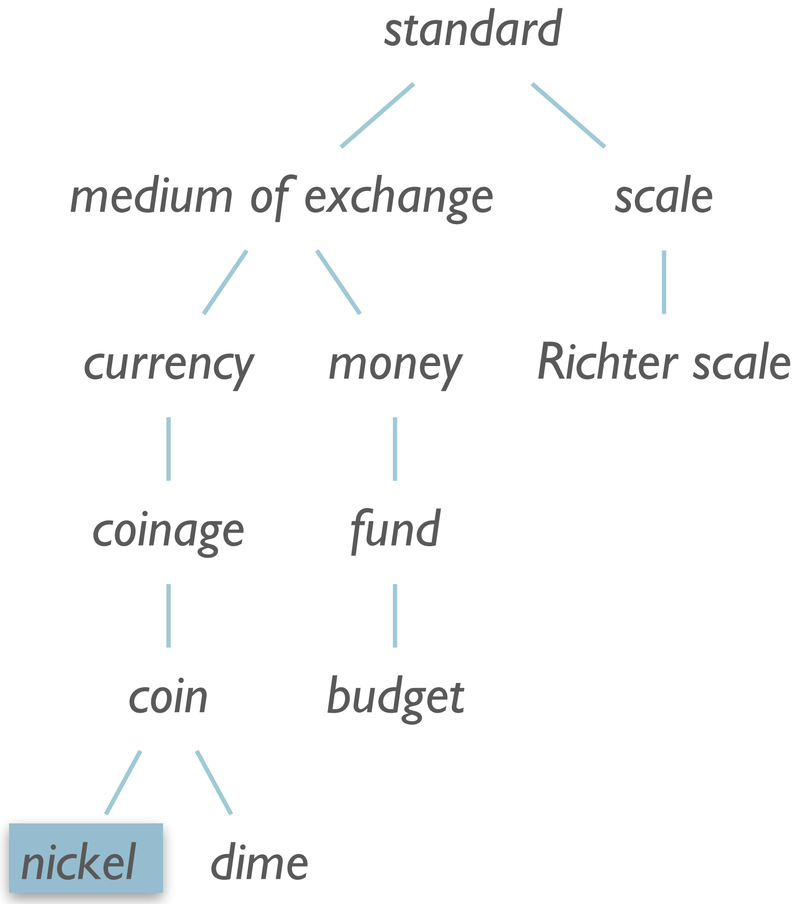

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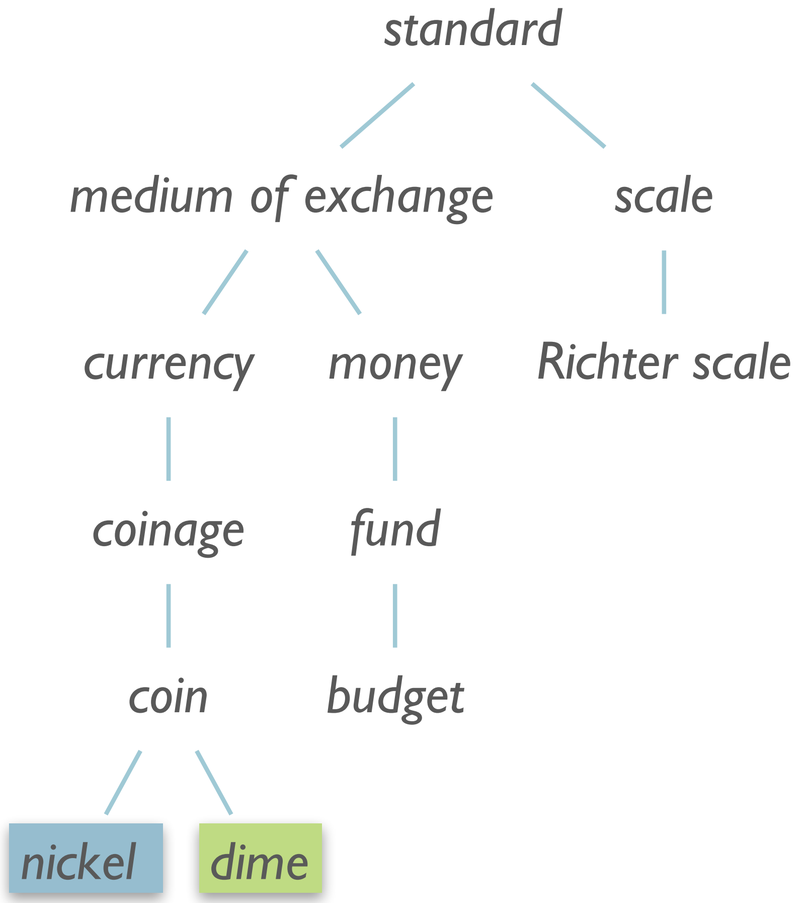

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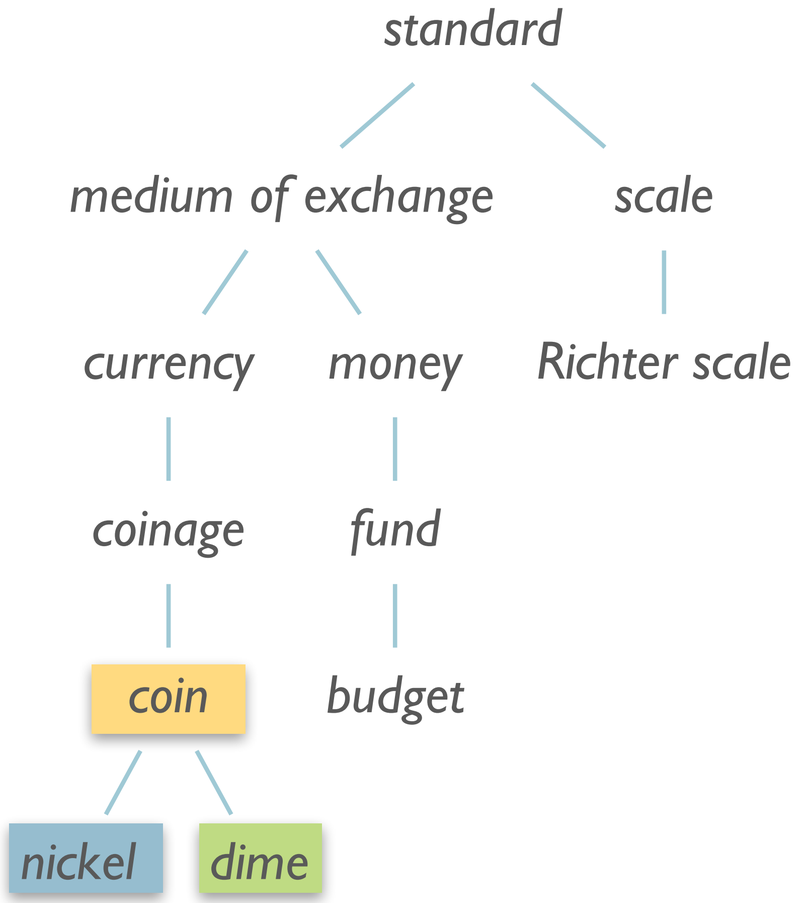

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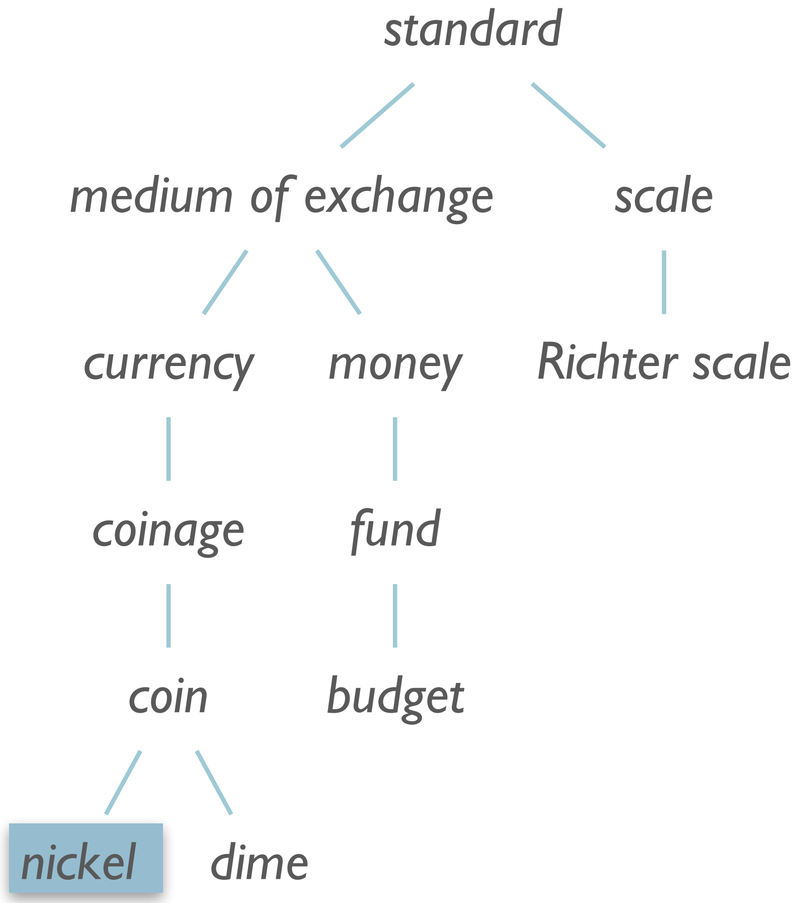

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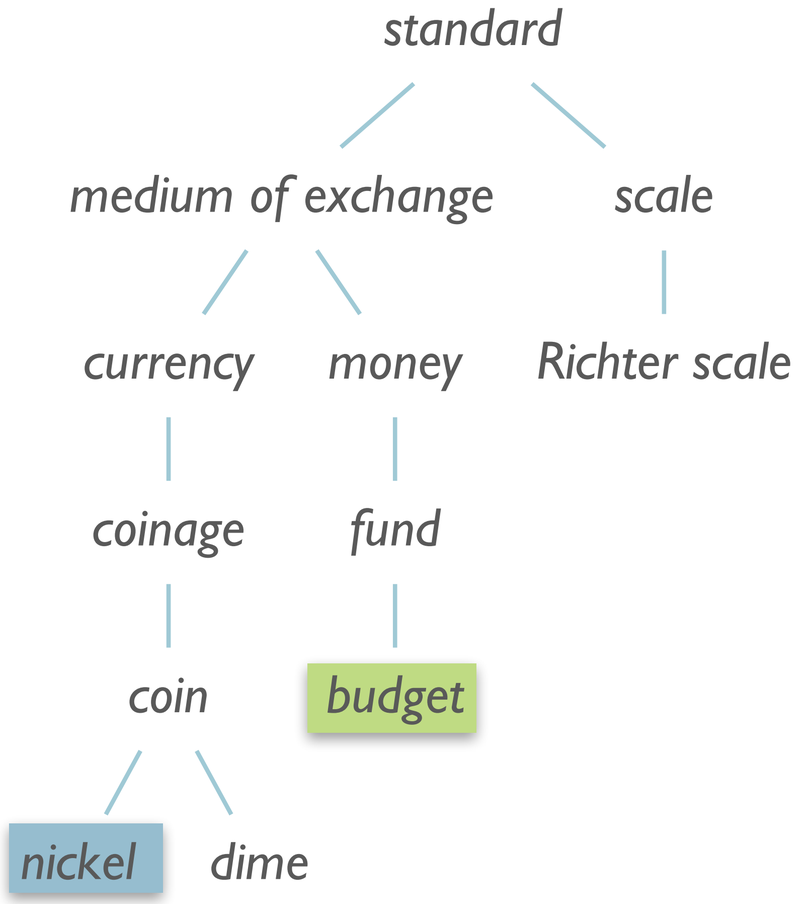

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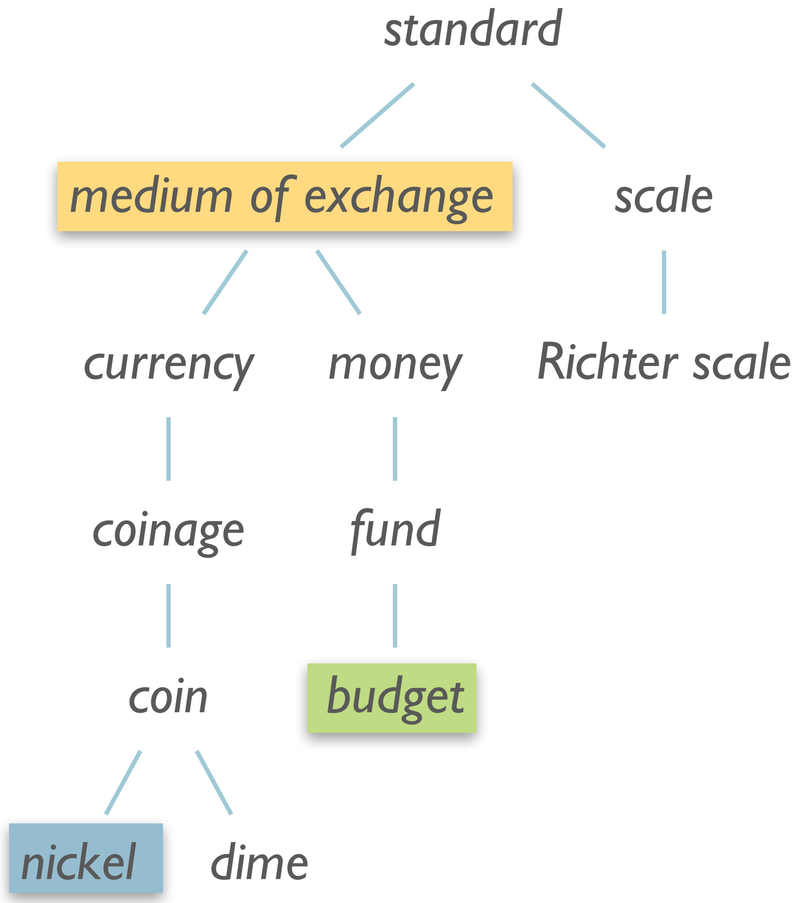


The Plant Example Again

- 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.

Application to WSD

- **Calculate Informativeness**
  - For each node in WordNet:
    - Sum occurrences of concept and all children
    - Compute *Information Content* for each node of WordNet

Application to WSD

- **Disambiguate with WordNet**
  - Assume set of words in context: {*animals*, *rainforest, species*}
  - Find ***Most Informative*** Least Common Subsumer
    - for target word, context word
  - Increment count for sense subsumed by this concept
  - Select sense with highest vote

Thesaurus Similarity Issues

- Coverage:
  - Few languages have large thesauri
  - Few languages have large sense-tagged corpora
- Thesaurus design:
  - Works well for noun *IS-A* hierarchy
  - Verb hierarchy shallow, bushy, less informative

Resnik Similarity

Algorithm

Given $W=\{w_i,\ldots,w_n\}$, a set of nouns

```
for i and j=1 to n, with i < j
   v_{i,j}=wsim(w_i,w_j)
   c_{i,j}=the most informative subsumer for w_i and w_j

   for k=1 to num_senses(w_i)
      if c_{i,j} is an ancestor of sense_{i,k}
         increment support[i,k] by v_{i,j}

   for k'=1 to num_senses(w_j)
      if c_{i,j} is an ancestor of sense_{j,k'}
         increment_support[j,k'] by v_{i,j}

   increment normalization[i] by v_{i,j}
   increment normalization[j] by v_{i,j}

for i=1 to n
   for k=1 to num_senses(w_i)
      if (normalization[i] > 0.0)
         γ_{i,k}=support[i,k]/normalization[i]
      else
         γ_{i,k}=1/num_senses[w_i]
```

Resnik 1999, sec 5.1
[also on website]

Algorithm

Given $W=\{w_i,\ldots,w_n\}$, a set of nouns

for i=1 to n, ***and input word w_0***

  $v_{0,i}$=wsim(w_0,w_i)

  $c_{0,i}$=the most informative subsumer for w_0 and w_i

  for k=1 to **num_senses**(w_i)

    if $c_{0,i}$ is an ancestor of $sense_{i,k}$

      increment support[i,k] by $v_{0,i}$

  for k'=1 to **num_senses**(w_0)

    if $c_{0,i}$ is an ancestor of $sense_{k'}$

      increment_support[0,k'] by $v_{0,i}$

  increment normalization[i] by $v_{0,i}$

for i=1 to n

  for k=1 to num_senses(w_i)

    if (normalization[i] > 0.0)

      $\gamma_{i,k}$=support[i,k]/normalization[i]

    else

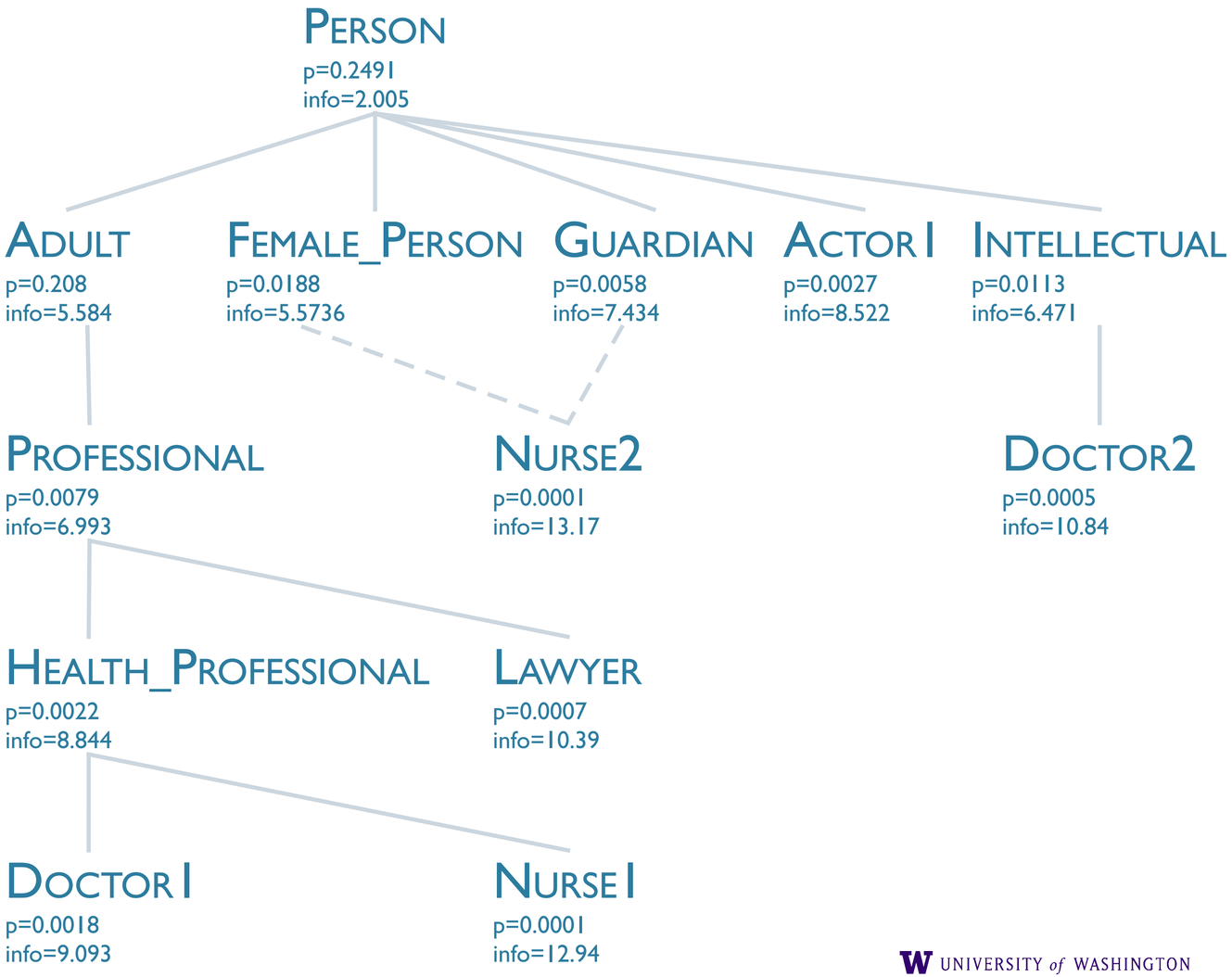
      $\gamma_{i,k}$=1/num_senses[w_i]

Resnik Similarity

- Calculate:

$$sim_{word}(w_1, w_2) = \max_{c_1, c_2} \left(sim_{concept}(c_1, c_2) \right)$$

- Let's try
  - $sim_{word}(doctor,\ nurse)$



Resnik Similarity

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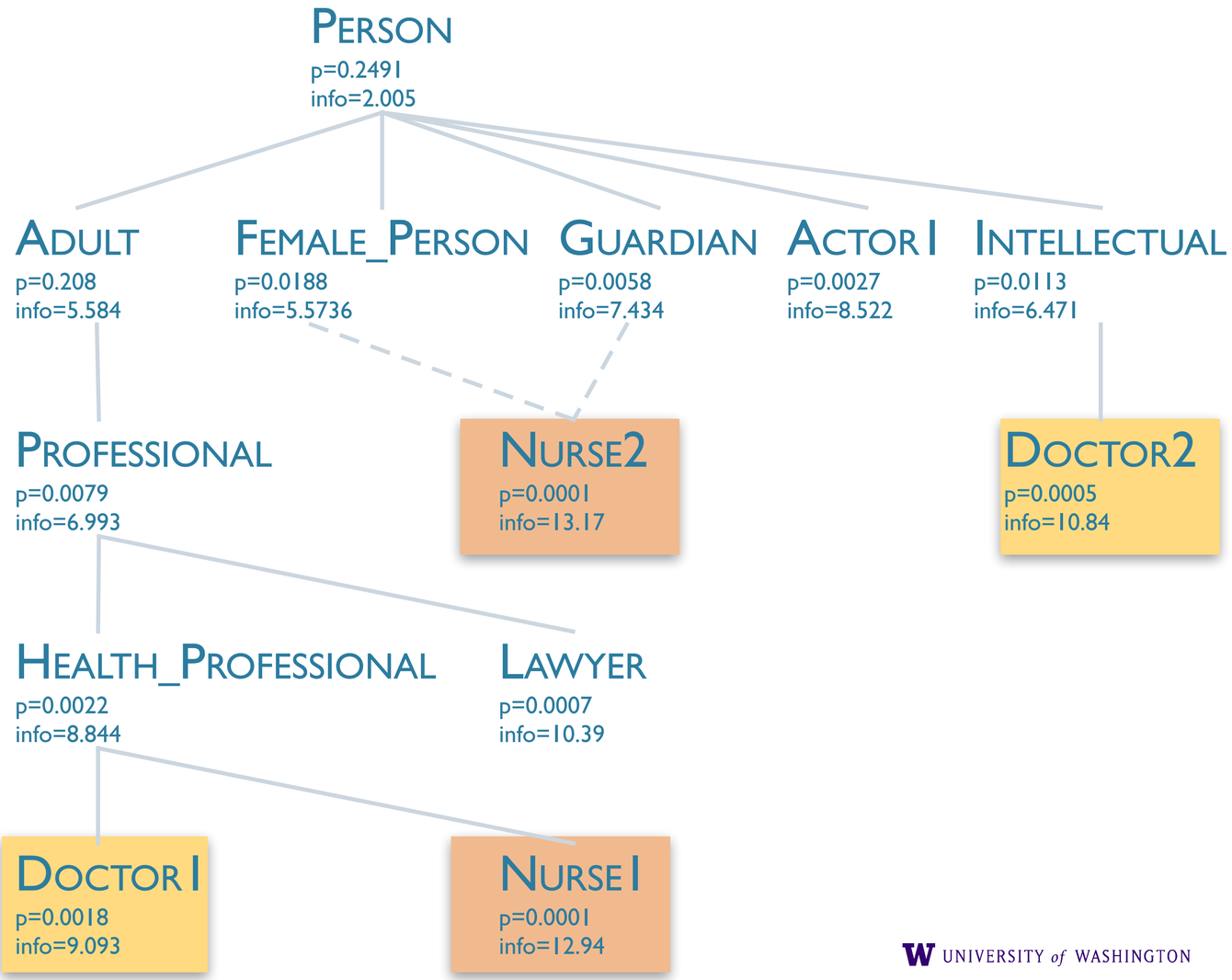
- Let's try
  - $sim_{word}(doctor, nurse)$
- $sim_{concept}(c_1, c_2)$
  - Get IC of LCS

c_1	c_2	LCS	$sim(c_1, c_2)$



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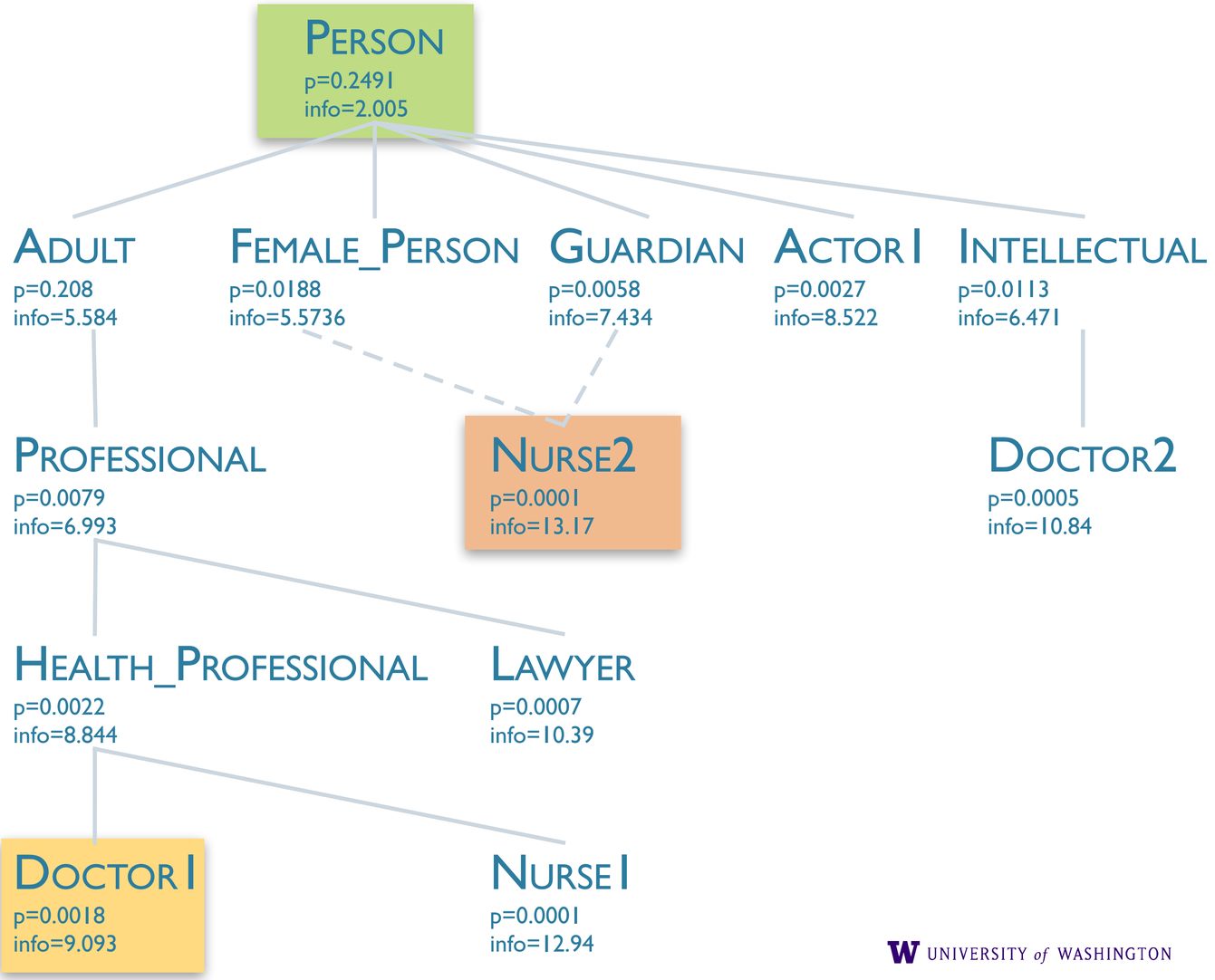
c_1	c_2	LCS	$sim(c_1,c_2)$
DOCTOR1	NURSE2	PERSON	2.005



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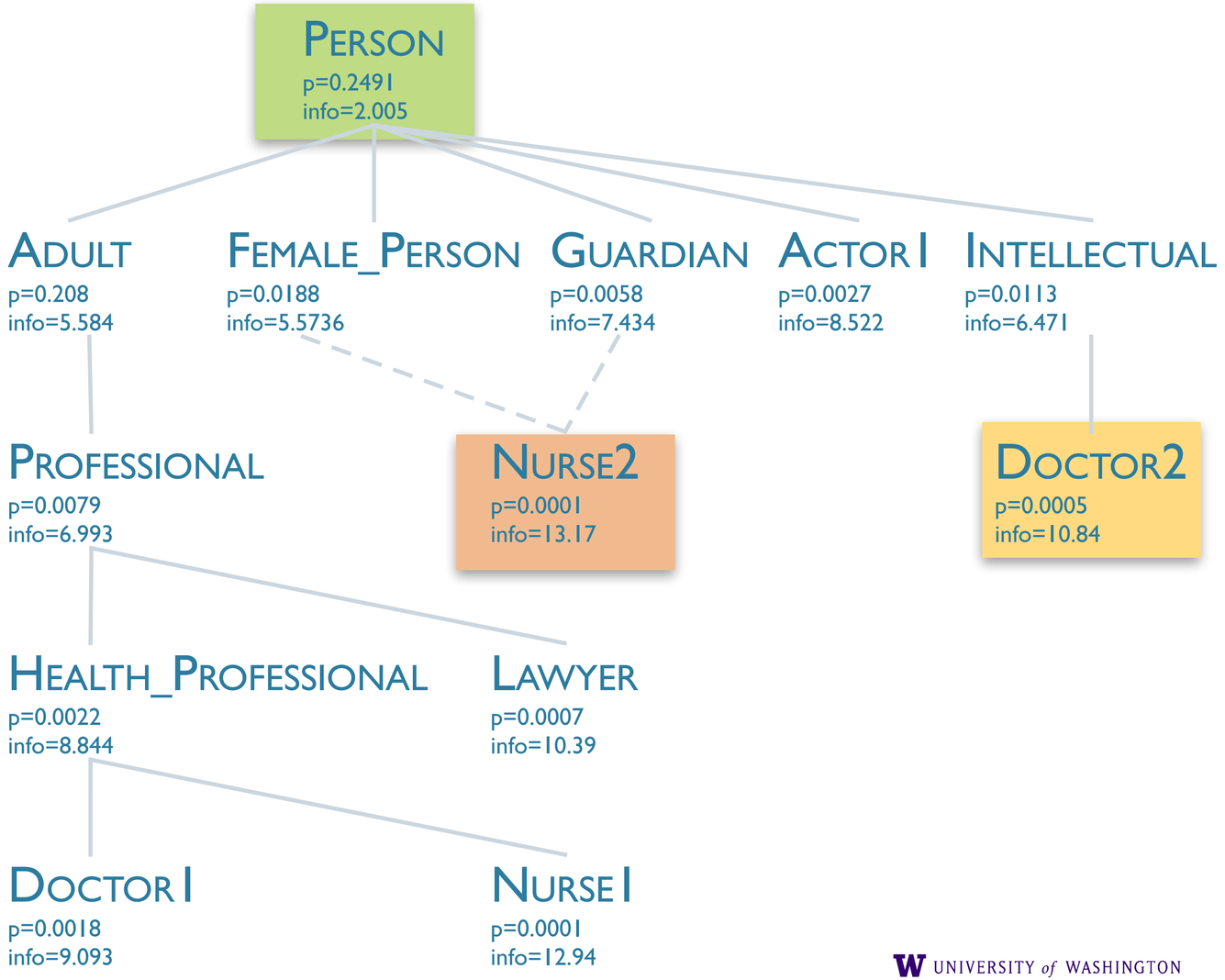
c_1	c_2	LCS	$sim(c_1,c_2)$
DOCTOR1	NURSE2	PERSON	2.005
DOCTOR2	NURSE2	PERSON	2.005



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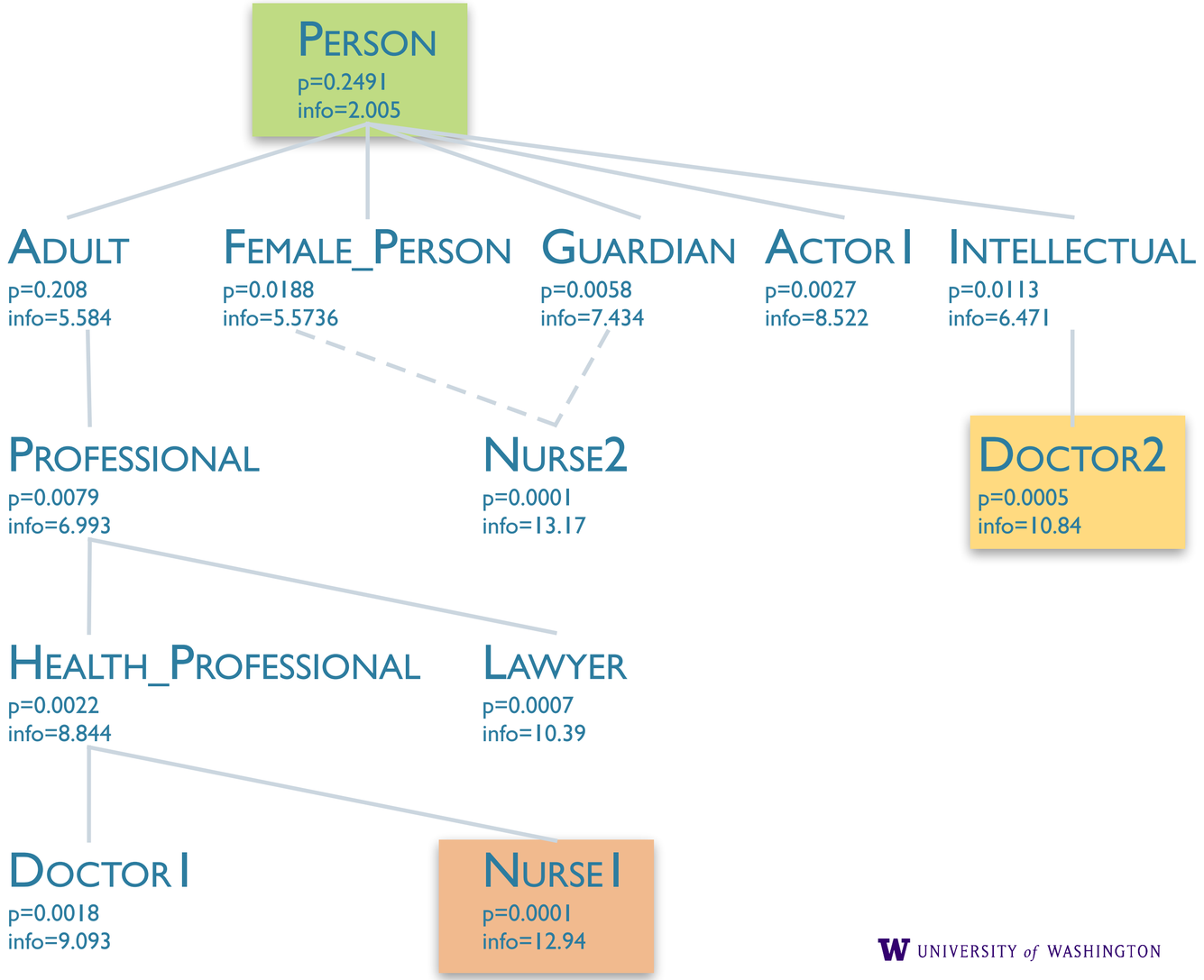
DOCTOR2	NURSE1	PERSON	2.005



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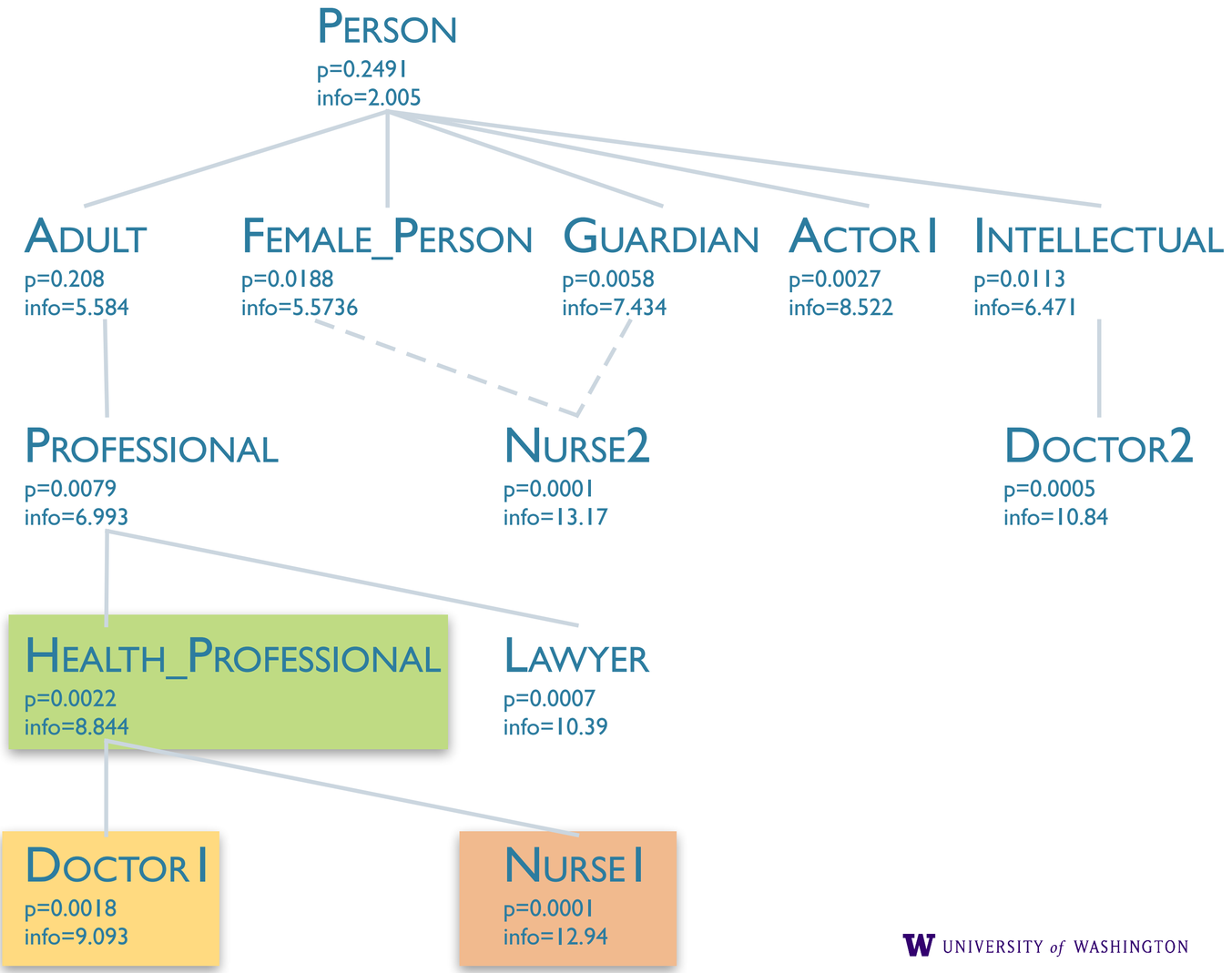
c_1	c_2	LCS	$sim(c_1,c_2)$
DOCTOR1	NURSE2	PERSON	2.005
DOCTOR2	NURSE2	PERSON	2.005
DOCTOR2	NURSE1	PERSON	2.005
DOCTOR1	NURSE1	HEALTH_PROFESSIONAL	8.844



Via Resnik (1999) — p. 96

Resnik WSD: Choosing a Sense

- doctor — nurse, lawyer, accountant, scholar, minister
- We'll get:
  - {DOCTOR$_1$, NURSE$_1$} ⊂ HEALTH_PROFESSIONAL = 8.844
  - {DOCTOR$_1$, LAWYER$_1$} ⊂ PROFESSIONAL + 6.993 = 15.837
  - {DOCTOR$_1$, ACCOUNTANT$_1$} ⊂ PROFESSIONAL + 6.993 = **22.83**
  - {DOCTOR$_2$, SCHOLAR$_1$} ⊂ INTELLECTUAL = 6.471
  - {DOCTOR$_2$, MINISTER$_1$} ⊂ INTELLECTUAL + 6.471 = **12.942**
- DOCTOR$_1$ with 22.83 of "support"
- DOCTOR$_2$ with 12.942 of "support"
  - Select DOCTOR$_1$ by majority vote.

Compositional and Lexical Semantics

The Meaning of “Life”

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.

$^{\vee\wedge}$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 1977

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^life' ← `\w.\x.life(w,x)`

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Carlson 1977

Two “Approaches” to Meaning

- Compositional / logical semantics:
  - Verb → ‘booked’ {λW.λz.W(∃eBooked(e) ∧ Booker(e,z) ∧ BookedThing(e,y))}
- Lexical semantics:
  - booked: [0.1234, 0.4, 0.269, …]
- Generating good *sentence representations*, either by integrating these two approaches or enriching the distributional approach, is a major area of current work in computational semantics.