

Natural Language Processing

Info 159/259

Lecture 15: WordNet, supersenses and WSD (March 13, 2024)

Many slides & instruction ideas borrowed from:
David Bamman & Dan Jurafsky

Exam 2

- Wednesday 3/20, 6:40-8:00pm PDT on bCourses.
- Same format as Exam 1
- You can expect more attention to the topics we cover in lectures and in the homeworks, but everything in the lectures and readings is fair game. The exam is cumulative, but expect more attention to topics covered between 2/26 (POS tagging) and 3/18 (coreference resolution), inclusive.

Word representation

...	...
the	0
a	0
an	0
for	0
in	0
on	0
dog	1
cat	0
...	...

dog is a point in V-dimensional space

dog

4.1
-0.9

dog is a point in 2-dimensional space

Polysemy

the movie is so **bad** , in fact , that
it retains that ridiculous tarzan call
that was so tirelessly mocked in
last summer's comedy " george of
the jungle .

the performances are **bad** .



Polysemy

Sense 1

Sense 2

bad	Of poor quality or little worth.	slang (orig. U.S.). Formidable, good.
sick	Suffering from illness of any kind; ill, unwell, ailing.	slang (now esp. Skateboarding and Surfing). Excellent, impressive; risky.
awesome	Inspiring awe; appalling, dreadful, weird.	Expressing enthusiastic approval: great, excellent, highly impressive; fantastic.
wicked	Bad in moral character, disposition, or conduct	Excellent, splendid; remarkable. slang (orig. U.S.).

Word senses

I'm going to the bank

- bank₁ = “financial institution”
- bank₂ = “sloping mound”
- bank₃ = “biological repository”
- bank₄ = “building where a bank₁ does its business”

Word senses

- A word sense is a representation of one **aspect** of a word's meaning.

Word senses

- “Serve”

S: (v) serve, function (serve a purpose, role, or function) *"The tree stump serves as a table"; "The female students served as a control group"; "This table would serve very well"; "His freedom served him well"; "The table functions as a desk"*

S: (v) serve (do duty or hold offices; serve in a specific function) *"He served as head of the department for three years"; "She served in Congress for two terms"*

S: (v) serve (contribute or conduce to) *"The scandal served to increase his popularity"*

S: (v) service, serve (be used by; as of a utility) *"The sewage plant served the neighboring communities"; "The garage served to shelter his horses"*

S: (v) serve, help (help to some food; help with food or drink) *"I served him three times, and after that he helped himself"*

S: (v) serve, serve up, dish out, dish up, dish (provide (usually but not necessarily food)) *"We serve meals for the homeless"; "She dished out the soup at 8 P.M."; "The entertainers served up a lively show"*

S: (v) serve (devote (part of) one's life or efforts to, as of countries, institutions, or ideas) *"She served the art of music"; "He served the church"; "serve the country"*

S: (v) serve, serve well (promote, benefit, or be useful or beneficial to) *"Art serves commerce"; "Their interests are served"; "The lake serves recreation"; "The President's wisdom has served the country well"*

S: (v) serve, do (spend time in prison or in a labor camp) *"He did six years for embezzlement"*

S: (v) serve, attend to, wait on, attend, assist (work for or be a servant to) *"May I serve you?"; "She attends the old lady in the wheelchair"; "Can you wait on our table, please?"; "Is a salesperson assisting you?"; "The minister served the King for many years"*

S: (v) serve, process, swear out (deliver a warrant or summons to someone) *"He was processed by the sheriff"*

S: (v) suffice, do, answer, serve (be sufficient; be adequate, either in quality or quantity) *"A few words would answer"; "This car suits my purpose well"; "Will \$100 do?"; "A 'B' grade doesn't suffice to get me into medical school"; "Nothing else will serve"*

S: (v) serve (do military service) *"She served in Vietnam"; "My sons never served, because they are short-sighted"*

S: (v) serve, service (mate with) *"male animals serve the females for breeding purposes"*

S: (v) serve (put the ball into play) *"It was Agassi's turn to serve"*

Word senses

- They rarely **serve** red meat
- He **served** as U.S. ambassador to Norway
- He might have **served** his time.

S: (v) **serve**, **function** (serve a purpose, role, or function) "The tree stump serves as a table"; "The female students served as a control group"; "This table would serve very well"; "His freedom served him well"; "The table functions as a desk"

S: (v) **serve** (do duty or hold offices; serve in a specific function) "He served as head of the department for three years"; "She served in Congress for two terms"

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S: (v) **serve**, **help** (help to some food; help with food or drink) "I served him three times, and after that he helped himself"

S: (v) **serve**, **serve up**, **dish out**, **dish up**, **dish** (provide (usually but not necessarily food)) "We serve meals for the homeless"; "She dished out the soup at 8 P.M."; "The entertainers served up a lively show"

S: (v) **serve** (devote (part of) one's life or efforts to, as of countries, institutions, or ideas) "She served the art of music"; "He served the church"; "serve the country"

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S: (v) **serve**, **do** (spend time in prison or in a labor camp) "He did six years for embezzlement"

S: (v) **serve**, **attend to**, **wait on**, **attend**, **assist** (work for or be a servant to) "May I serve you?"; "She attends the old lady in the wheelchair"; "Can you wait on our table, please?"; "Is a salesperson assisting you?"; "The minister served the King for many years"

S: (v) **serve**, **process**, **swear out** (deliver a warrant or summons to someone) "He was processed by the sheriff"

S: (v) **suffice**, **do**, **answer**, **serve** (be sufficient; be adequate, either in quality or quantity) "A few words would answer"; "This car suits my purpose well"; "Will \$100 do?"; "A 'B' grade doesn't suffice to get me into medical school"; "Nothing else will serve"

S: (v) **serve** (do military service) "She served in Vietnam"; "My sons never served, because they are short-sighted"

S: (v) **serve**, **service** (mate with) "male animals serve the females for breeding purposes"

S: (v) **serve** (put the ball into play) "It was Agassi's turn to serve"

Zeugma

- Conjunction (“yoke”) of antagonistic readings; one test for whether word senses are distinct.
 - Can you put the two senses into a conjunction and still make sense?
- Does Southwest airlines **serve** breakfast?
- Does Southwest airlines **serve** Pittsburgh?
- Does Southwest airlines serve breakfast and Pittsburgh?

Word senses

I'm going to the bank

Je vais à la _____

Word senses

I'm going to the bank

Je vais à la banque

(financial institution)

Word senses

I'm going to the bank

Je vais à la rive

(side of the river)

Relationship between senses

- Synonymy/antonymy
- Hypernymy
- Meronymy

Synonym

- Two senses of different words are synonyms of each other if their meaning is nearly identical*
- Two words are never exactly the same in their meaning, distribution of use, dialect or other contexts in which they're licensed.
- Synonyms can be exchanged for each other without changing the truth conditions of a sentence.

couch	sofa
filbert	hazelnut
car	automobile
fair	impartial
fair	pale

Synonymy

Synonymy holds between word **senses**, not words

- How **big** is that plane?
- Would I be flying on a **large** or small plane?
- Miss Nelson, for instance, became a kind of **big** sister to Benjamin
- ?Miss Nelson, for instance, became a kind of **large** sister to Benjamin

Synonymy

love	1
loving	0.74
loves	0.73
lover	0.69
passion	0.69
affection	0.67
loved	0.66
soul	0.64
happiness	0.64
hate	0.64
sorrow	0.63
pity	0.63
yearning	0.63
lovers	0.63
tenderness	0.62
joy	0.62
longing	0.61
adore	0.61
rapture	0.61
goodness	0.6

cosine similarity to "love"

Antonymy

- Two senses of different words are antonyms of each other if their meaning is nearly opposite
- All aspects of meaning are nearly identical between antonyms, **except one** (very much like synonyms in this respect)

long	short	both describe length
big	little	both describe size
fast	slow	both describe speed
cold	hot	both describe temperature
dark	light	both describe luminescence

Hyponymy

hypo = “under”
(e.g., hypothermia)

- Sense A is a hyponym of sense B if A is a subclass of B
- Formally, entailment: for entity x , $A(x) \Rightarrow B(x)$

hyponym/subordinate	hypernym/superordinate
car	vehicle
mango	fruit
chair	furniture
dog	mammal
mammal	animal

Hyponymy

hypo = "under"
(e.g., hypothermia)

- Hyponymy is generally transitive

hyponym/subordinate	hypernym/superordinate
car	vehicle
mango	fruit
chair	furniture
dog	mammal
mammal	animal
dog	animal

Meronymy

- Part-whole relations. A meronym is a part of a holonym.

meronym	holonym
leg	chair
wheel	car

WordNet

- Lexical database for nouns, verbs and adjectives/adverbs.
- Each word sense is arranged in a synset (category of near-synonyms) and each synset is related to others in terms of their sense relations.

Relations

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

Figure 17.2 Noun relations in WordNet.

Synsets

synset	gloss
mark, grade, score	a number or letter indicating quality
scratch, scrape, scar, mark	an indication of damage
bell ringer, bull's eye, mark, home run	something that exactly succeeds in achieving its goal
chump, fool, gull, mark, patsy, fall guy, sucker, soft touch, mug	a person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of
mark, stigma, brand, stain	a symbol of disgrace or infamy

Synsets

- S: (n) victim, dupe (a person who is tricked or swindled)
 - S: (n) person, individual, someone, somebody, mortal, soul (a human being) *"there was too much for one person to do"*
 - S: (n) organism, being (a living thing that has (or can develop) the ability to act or function independently)
 - S: (n) living thing, animate thing (a living (or once living) entity)
 - S: (n) whole, unit (an assemblage of parts that is regarded as a single entity) *"how big is that part compared to the whole?"*; *"the team is a unit"*
 - S: (n) object, physical object (a tangible and visible entity; an entity that can cast a shadow) *"it was full of rackets, balls and other objects"*
 - S: (n) physical entity (an entity that has physical existence)
 - S: (n) entity (that which is perceived or known or inferred to have its own distinct existence (living or nonliving))

Hypernyms of {chump, fool, gull, mark, patsy, fall guy, sucker, soft touch, mug} synset

WordNet

- WordNet encodes human-judged measures of similarity. Learn distributed representations of words that respect WordNet similarities (Faruqui et al. 2015)
- By indexing word senses, we can build annotated resources on top of it for word sense disambiguation (WSD).

Semcor

- Semcor: 200K+ words from Brown corpus tagged with Wordnet senses.

original	It urged that the city take steps to remedy this problem
lemma sense	It urge¹ that the city² take¹ step¹ to remedy¹ this problem²
synset number	It urge^{2:32:00} that the city^{1:15:01} take^{2:41:04} step^{1:04:02} to remedy^{2:30:00} this problem^{1:10:00}

“All-word” WSD

“Only_{only1} a relative_{relative1} handful_{handful1} of such_{such0} reports_{report3} was received_{receive2}”

- For all **content** words in a sentence, resolve each token to its sense in an fixed sense inventory (e.g., WordNet).

WSD

- Dictionary methods (Lesk)
- Supervised (machine learning)
- Semi-supervised (Bootstrapping)

Why WSD?

- Search and Question Answering: “bat care”
- Machine Translation
-

Dictionary methods

- Predict the sense a given token that has the highest overlap between the token's **context** and sense's dictionary **gloss**.

Dictionary methods

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

“The boat washed up on the river bank.”

Lesk Algorithm

```
function SIMPLIFIED LESK(word, sentence) returns best sense of word  
  
  best-sense  $\leftarrow$  most frequent sense for word  
  max-overlap  $\leftarrow$  0  
  context  $\leftarrow$  set of words in sentence  
  for each sense in senses of word do  
    signature  $\leftarrow$  set of words in the gloss and examples of sense  
    overlap  $\leftarrow$  COMPUTEOVERLAP(signature, context)  
    if overlap > max-overlap then  
      max-overlap  $\leftarrow$  overlap  
      best-sense  $\leftarrow$  sense  
  end  
  return(best-sense)
```

Figure 19.10 The Simplified Lesk algorithm. The COMPUTEOVERLAP function returns the number of words in common between two sets, ignoring function words or other words on a stop list. The original Lesk algorithm defines the *context* in a more complex way.

Lesk Algorithm

- Extension (Basile et al. 2014): measure similarity between gloss $g = \{g_1, \dots, g_G\}$ and context $c = \{c_1, \dots, c_C\}$ as cosine similarity between sum of distributed representations

$$\cos \left(\sum_{i=1}^G g_i, \sum_{i=1}^C c_i \right)$$

Supervised WSD

- We have labeled training data; let's **learn** from it.
 - Decision trees (Yarowsky 1994)
 - Naive Bayes, log-linear classifiers, support vector machines (Zhong and Ng 2010)
 - Bidirectional LSTM (Raganato et al. 2017)

Supervised WSD

- Pre-processing: part of speech tagging, lemmatization, syntactic parsing (headwords, dependency relations)
- Collocations (e.g., token 1 word to the left, 1 word to the right)
- Bag of words: all words within window of n tokens

“The boat washed up on the river bank.”

feature
$w_{i-1} = \text{river}$
$w_{i-2} = \text{the}$
$w_{i+1} = .$
Verb = washed up
word in context = boat
...

	Dev	Test Datasets				Concatenation of All Test Datasets				
	SE07	SE2	SE3	SE13	SE15	Nouns	Verbs	Adj.	Adv.	All
BLSTM	61.8	71.4	68.8	65.6	69.2	70.2	56.3	75.2	84.4	68.9
BLSTM + att.	62.4	71.4	70.2	66.4	70.8	71.0	58.4	75.2	83.5	69.7
BLSTM + att. + LEX	63.7	72.0	69.4	66.4	72.4	71.6	57.1	75.6	83.2	69.9
BLSTM + att. + LEX + POS	64.8	72.0	69.1	66.9	71.5	71.5	57.5	75.0	83.8	69.9
Seq2Seq	60.9	68.5	67.9	65.3	67.0	68.7	54.5	74.0	81.2	67.3
Seq2Seq + att.	62.9	69.9	69.6	65.6	67.7	69.5	57.2	74.5	81.8	68.4
Seq2Seq + att. + LEX	64.6	70.6	67.8	66.5	68.7	70.4	55.7	73.3	82.9	68.5
Seq2Seq + att. + LEX + POS	63.1	70.1	68.5	66.5	69.2	70.1	55.2	75.1	84.4	68.6
IMS	61.3	70.9	69.3	65.3	69.5	70.5	55.8	75.6	82.9	68.9
IMS+emb	62.6	72.2	70.4	65.9	71.5	71.9	56.6	75.9	84.7	70.1
Context2Vec	61.3	71.8	69.1	65.6	71.9	71.2	57.4	75.2	82.7	69.6
Lesk _{ext} +emb	★56.7	63.0	63.7	66.2	64.6	70.0	51.1	51.7	80.6	64.2
UKB _{gloss} w2w	42.9	63.5	55.4	★62.9	63.3	64.9	41.4	69.5	69.7	61.1
Babelfy	51.6	★67.0	63.5	66.4	70.3	68.9	50.7	73.2	79.8	66.4
MFS	54.5	65.6	★66.0	63.8	★67.1	67.7	49.8	73.1	80.5	65.5

One sense per discourse

- If a word appears multiple times in a document, it's usually with the same sense. (Gale et al. 1992)
 - Articles about financial banks don't usually talk about river banks.

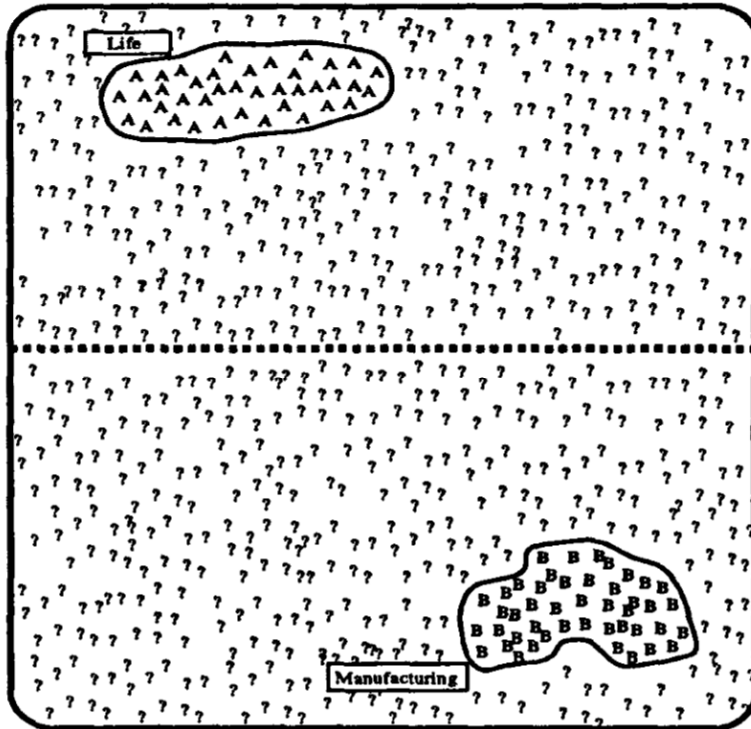
Supervised learning

But WSD is not POS tagging

Semi-supervised WSD

1. Produce seeds (dictionary definitions, single defining collocate, or label common collocates)
2. Repeat until convergence:
 1. Train supervised classifier on labeled examples
 2. Label all examples, and keep labels for high-confidence instances

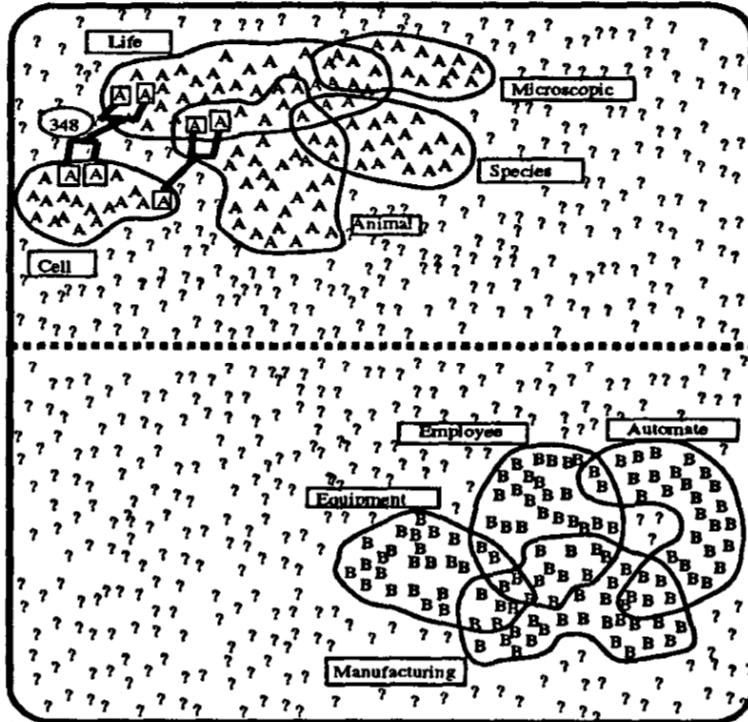
Semi-supervised WSD



“Plant”

A = SENSE-A training example
B = SENSE-B training example
? = currently unclassified training example
Life = Set of training examples containing the collocation “life”.

Semi-supervised WSD



“Plant”

A = SENSE-A training example
B = SENSE-B training example
? = currently unclassified training example
Life = Set of training examples containing the collocation “life”.

Evaluation

- Annotated data; cross-validation.
 - Semcor
 - Ontonotes
- Semeval/Senseval competitions

Hyponymy



NOUNS			
SUPERSENSE	NOUNS DENOTING	SUPERSENSE	NOUNS DENOTING
act animal artifact attribute body cognition communication event feeling food group location motive	acts or actions animals man-made objects attributes of people and objects body parts cognitive processes and contents communicative processes and contents natural events feelings and emotions foods and drinks groupings of people or objects spatial position goals	object quantity phenomenon plant possession process person relation shape state substance time Tops	natural objects (not man-made) quantities and units of measure natural phenomena plants possession and transfer of possession natural processes people relations between people or things or ideas two and three dimensional shapes stable states of affairs substances time and temporal relations abstract terms for unique beginners
VERBS			
SUPERSENSE	VERBS OF	SUPERSENSE	VERBS OF
body change cognition communication competition consumption contact creation	grooming, dressing and bodily care size, temperature change, intensifying thinking, judging, analyzing, doubting telling, asking, ordering, singing fighting, athletic activities eating and drinking touching, hitting, tying, digging sewing, baking, painting, performing	emotion motion perception possession social stative weather	feeling walking, flying, swimming seeing, hearing, feeling buying, selling, owning political and social activities and events being, having, spatial relations raining, snowing, thawing, thundering

Supersense tagging

B-artifact I-artifact B-motion B-time B-group

The station wagons arrived at noon, a long shining line

B-motion B-location I-location

that coursed through the west campus.

Supersense tagging

- Ciarameta and Altun (2006). Trained on data from Semcor (Miller et al. 1993); Brown corpus annotated with WordNet synset labels
- Token-level predictor – each instance of a word has its own supersense tag.
- Sequence Labeling Task

Data

- Semcor: 200K+ words tagged with Wordnet senses.

<http://web.eecs.umich.edu/~mihalcea/downloads/semcor/semcor3.0.tar.gz>

- WordNet

<https://wordnet.princeton.edu/wordnet/download/>