Lexical Semantic 2 ICS 482 Natural Language Processing

Lecture 29-1: Lexical Semantic 2

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NLP Credits and

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An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition

and some modifications from presentations found in the WEB by several scholars including the following

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Thematic Roles

- Sami broke a glass
 - ∃e,y, Isa(e,Breaking) ^ Breaker(e, Sami)
 ^ BrokenThing(e,y) ^ Isa(y,GlassWare)
- Ali opened a jar
 - ∃e,y, Isa(e,Opening) ^ Opener(e, Ali)
 ^ OpenedThing(e,y) ^ Isa(y,Container)

Inside Words

- □ Thematic roles: more on the stuff that goes on inside verbs.
 - Thematic roles are semantic generalizations over the specific roles that occur with specific verbs.
 - I.e. Takers, givers, eaters, makers, doers, killers, all have something in common
 - □ -er
 - □ They're all the agents of the actions
 - We can generalize across other roles as well to come up with a small finite set of such roles

Thematic Roles: A set of roles for each event

- □ Agent: volitional causer
 - Ali hit Sami
- □ Experiencer: experiencer of event
 - Sami got a headache
- □ Force: non-volitional causer
 - The concrete block struck Sami on the head
- □ Theme/ patient: most affected participant
 - Ali hit Sami
- □ Result: end product
 - Sami got a headache
- □ Content: proposition of propositional event
 - Sami thought he should take up IAS courses

Thematic Roles: A set of roles for each event

- □ Instrument: instrument used
 - Ali hit Sami with a bat
- □ Beneficiary: Beneficiary of an event
 - Ali hit Sami to avenge his friend
- □ Source: origin of object of transfer event
 - Sami flied from Dammam to Riyadh
- □ Goal: destination of object
 - Sami flied from Dammam to Riyadh

Thematic roles: more examples

□ Agent: Volatile causer

- ☐ Ali reads a book
- □ Experiencer: Experiencer of an event
- Sami feels good

□ Force: Non-volatile causer

☐ The earth was shaking

□ Theme: Participant most directly affected

Ali kicked the ball

- □ Result: End product of event
- □ Ali has built a sand castle
- □ Content: Proposition or content
- ☐ Ali said "Leave me alone"

Thematic roles: More Examples

- □ Instrument: Instrument □ Sami caught a fish with used his hands
- □ Beneficiary: Beneficiary of □ Sami cooks for his an event
 □ mother
- Source: Origin of object in I arrived from Amman transfer
- □ Goal: Destination of object □ I traveled to England in transfer

Thematic roles

- □ Determining roles?
- □ Assigning the subject role
 - Agent
 - Instrument
 - Theme
- ☐ If you have an agent, an instrument and a theme, the agent will be subject

Examples

- □ So instead of
 - Ali gave Sami a book.
 - □ Giver(Ali)^Givee(Sami)^Given(book)
 - □ Agent(Ali)^Goal(Sami)^Theme(book)

Thematic Roles

- □ Takes some of the work away from the verbs.
 - It's not the case that every verb is unique and has to completely specify how all of its arguments uniquely behave.
 - It helps in organizing semantic processing
 - It permits us to distinguish near surface-level semantics from deeper semantics

Linking

- □ Thematic roles, syntactic categories and their positions in larger syntactic structures are all intertwined in complicated ways. For example...
 - AGENTS are often subjects
 - In a VP->V NP NP rule, the first NP is often a GOAL and the second a THEME

Thematic roles

□ Limitation

- Different verbs can take different arguments
- Can only determine noun-phrases and preposition-phrases
- Nouns have arguments also (destruction of the city)

Selectional Restriction

□ A semantic constraint imposed by a lexeme on the concepts that can fill the various argument roles associated with it

I want to eat someplace that is close to KFUPM

- □ Selectional restrictions are associated with particular senses, not entire lexemes
 - They served Chinese food last night.
 - Which airlines serve Amman?

Selectional Restrictions

- □ Augment thematic roles by defining restrictions on what lexemes and phrases can accompany them in a sentence
- □ Representing selectional restrictions
 - \blacksquare $\exists e,x,y \ Eating(e) \land Agent(e,x) \land Theme(e,y)$
 - $\exists e,x,y \ Eating(e) \land Agent(e,x) \land Theme(e,y) \land Isa(y, EdibleThing)$
 - $\exists e,x,y \ Eating(e) \land Agent(e,x) \land Theme(e,y) \land Isa(y, EdibleThing) \land Isa(y, Hamburger)$

Thank you