Collecting Cognitively Salient Semantic Relations



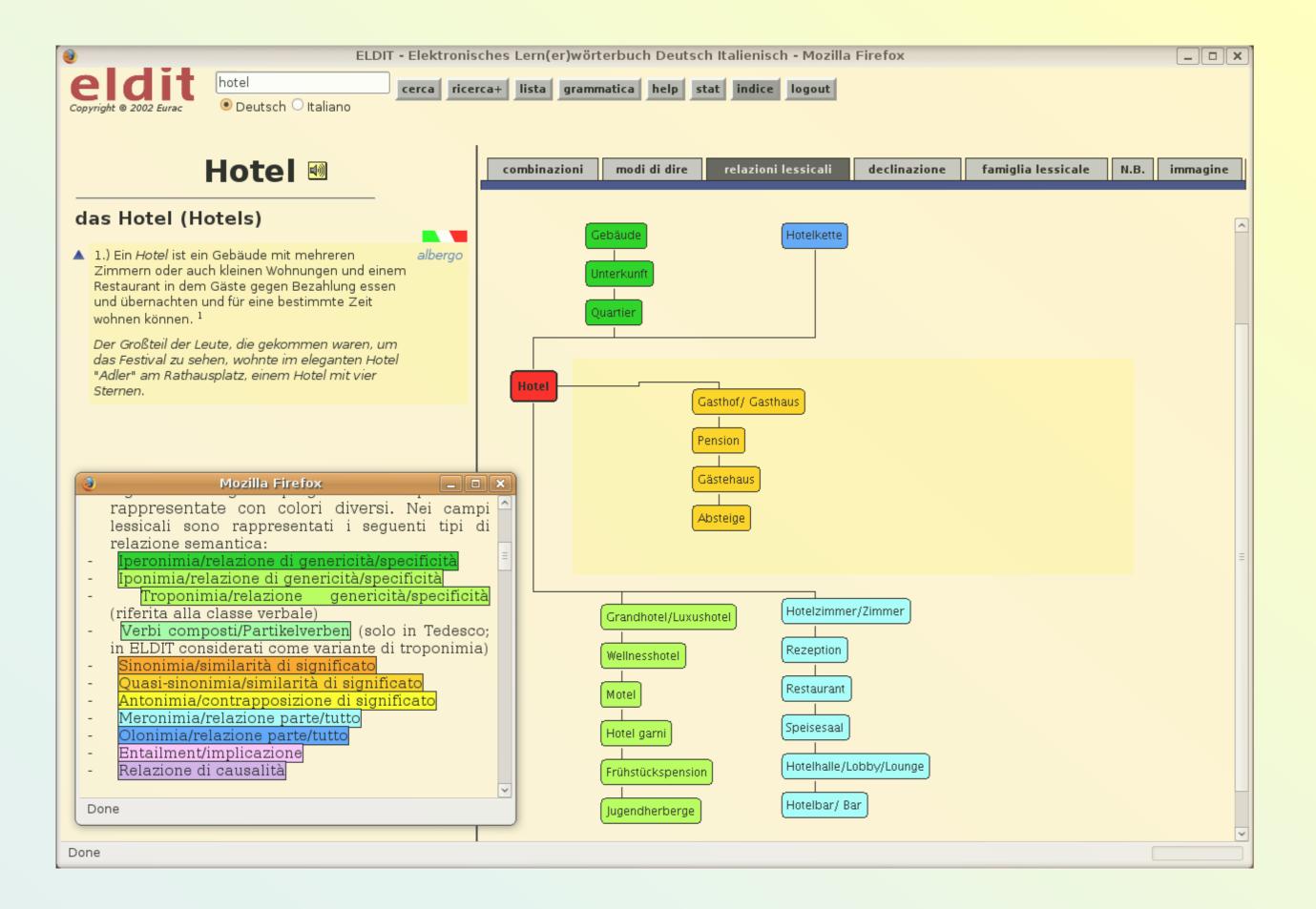
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Introduction

Motivation

Electronic learner's dictionary for German & Italian (ELDIT) – among others, shows semantically related words for a target word.



Preliminary Focus

Composed part relations (adj_modifier + part-noun), e.g.
rabbit: has long ears
dog: has a wet nose

Method

Goal

Assuming that salient instances of part relations for a given concept have been identified already: Find the most salient modifiers.

Production experiment data was used both as input (concept, part) and for evaluation (modifier-part pairs produced for a concept)

Approach

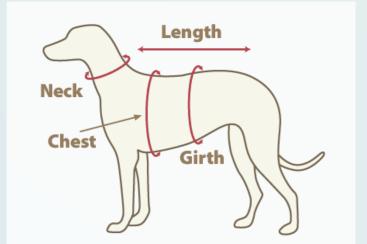
... but entries were selected manually, on an arbitrary basis.

Goal

Semi-automatically harvest instances of cognitively salient semantic relations from text resources from the web.

Examples

Concept dog:



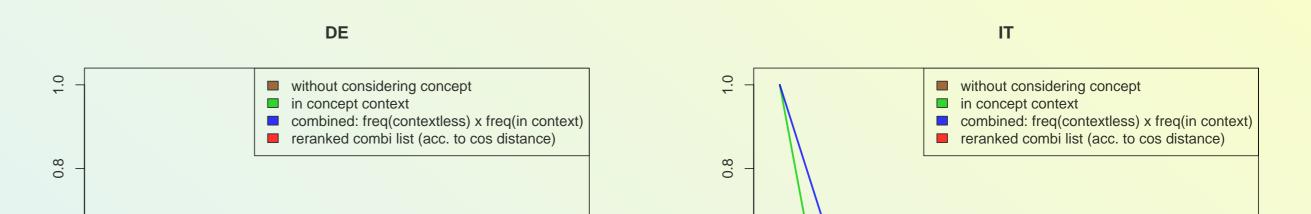
has paws, a tail, barks ☺ has a heart, breathes ☺ Based on occurrence frequencies of concept/part/modifier combinations in the WaCKy Webcorpus, create ranked list and select the 5 highest ranked modifier candidates.

Webcorpus Excerpt Example

... Die mittelgroßen Affen leben in Gruppen von etwa 15 Tieren auf Bäumen im Regenwald. [...] Die Kipunji sind verwandt mit anderen Mangaben, doch sie weisen einige Besonderheiten auf. Sie haben braunes oder hellbraunes Fell und geben Töne von sich...

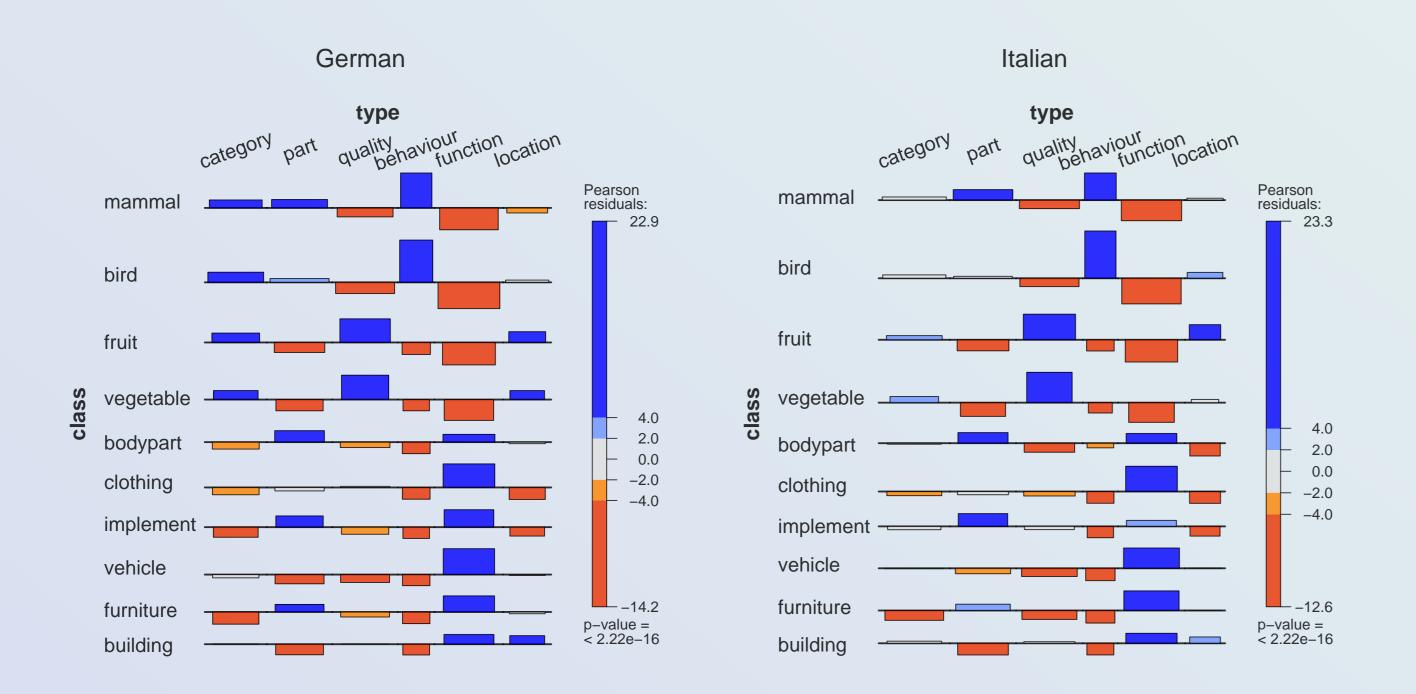
Evaluated Rank Lists (DE)

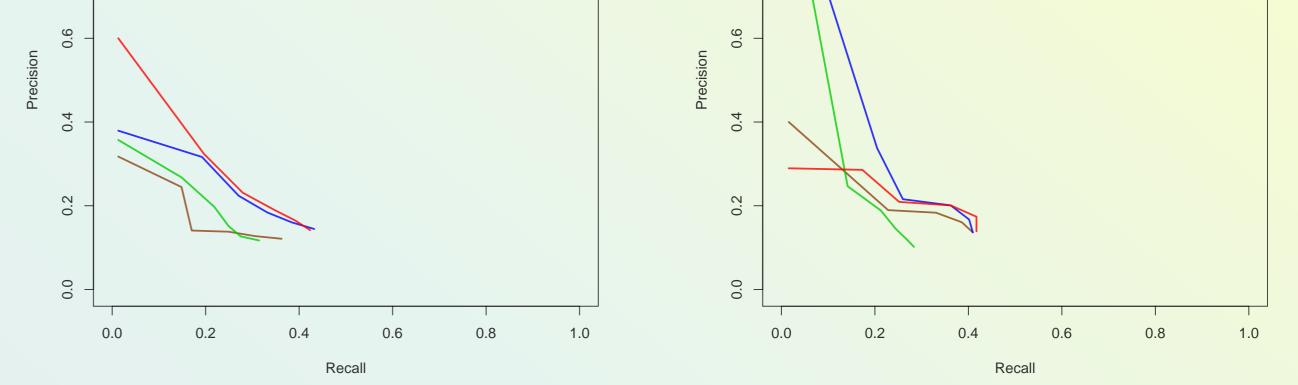
- modifier [...] part within 4 words (and within 20 sentences of concept)
- same, but not considering concept context
- ocombination: multiplication of frequencies from both sources
- reranking: pull up those modifiers which are similar to those at higher ranks (by calculating their cosine distance based on nouns they co-occurr with)



Experiment: Feature Production

Task: Describe the given concept in short phrases
Stimuli: 50 concrete concepts from 10 classes (DE & IT)
Data: Categorised into types of relations (cf. McRae et al.)
Analysis: Deviations of the top 6 types from overall production frequency distribution (for each concept class)





Production vs. Perception (DE)

Follow-up judgement experiment:

"The *part* of a *concept* is *modifier*." – plausible or not?

Result for the acceptance rate of 0.75:

Small overlap of modifiers both produced *and* accepted (46), compared to modifiers only produced (53) or only accepted (42).

Conclusion

- Best method combines in-context and contextless information (with similar performance for German and Italian), and yields both produced and perceived modifiers
- Reranking improvable?

Results

- Preferred relation types depending on which (super-) class the concept belongs to
- Similar patterns for German and Italian data

\rightarrow General Procedure:

For a given concept select those relation types which are prominent within its concept class, and for each of these find those relations which are cognitively most salient. Adaptable to part-noun collection and other relation types?

References

 Kremer, G., Abel, A., and Baroni, M. (2008). Cognitively salient relations for multilingual lexicography. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Cognitive Aspects of the Lexicon* (COGALEX 2008), pages 94–101, Manchester, United Kingdom. Coling 2008 Organizing Committee.
 McRae, K., Cree, G. S., Seidenberg, M. S., and McNorgan, C. (2005). Semantic feature production norms for a large set of living and nonliving things. *Behaviour Research Methods, Instruments & Computers*, 37(4):547–559.
 Spence, D. P. and Owens, K. C. (1990). Lexical co-occurrence and association strength. *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 19(5):317–330.

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