LSA 311
Computational Lexical Semantics

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Introduction and Course Overview

What is Computational Lexical Semantics

Any computational process involving word meaning!

- Computing Word Similarity
  - Distributional (Vector) Models of Meaning
- Computing Word Relations
- Word Sense Disambiguation
- Semantic Role Labeling
- Computing word connotation and sentiment

Synonyms and near-synonymy: computing the similarity between words

"**fast**" is similar to "**rapid**"

"**tall**" is similar to "**height**"

Question answering:

*Q: "How **tall** is Mt. Everest?"*

*Candidate A: "The official **height** of Mount Everest is 29029 feet"*

Word similarity for plagiarism detection

MAINFRAMES

Mainframes are primarily referred to large computers with rapid, advanced processing capabilities that can execute and perform tasks equivalent to many Personal Computers (PCs) machines networked together. It is characterized with high quantity Random Access Memory (RAM), very large secondary storage devices, and high-speed processors to cater for the needs of the computers under its service.

Consisting of advanced components, mainframes have the capability of running multiple large applications required by many and most enterprises and organizations. This is one of its advantages. Mainframes are also suitable to cater for those applications (programs) or files that are of very high

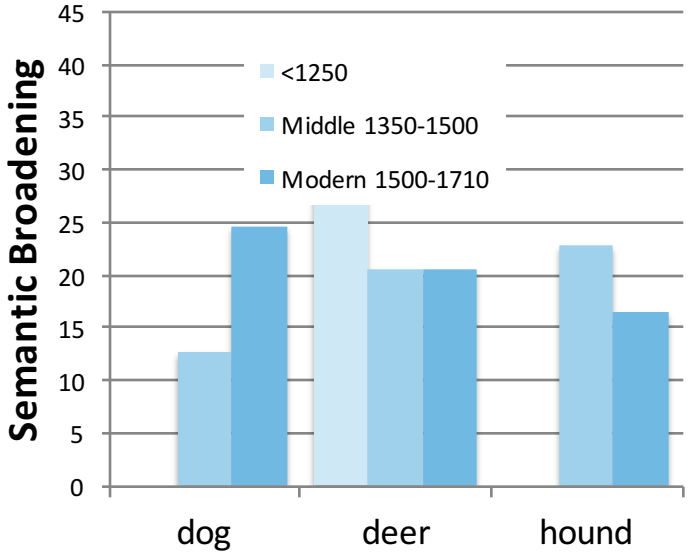
MAINFRAMES

Mainframes usually are referred those computers with fast, advanced processing capabilities that could perform by itself tasks that may require a lot of Personal Computers (PC) Machines. Usually mainframes would have lots of RAMs, very large secondary storage devices, and very fast processors to cater for the needs of those computers under its service.

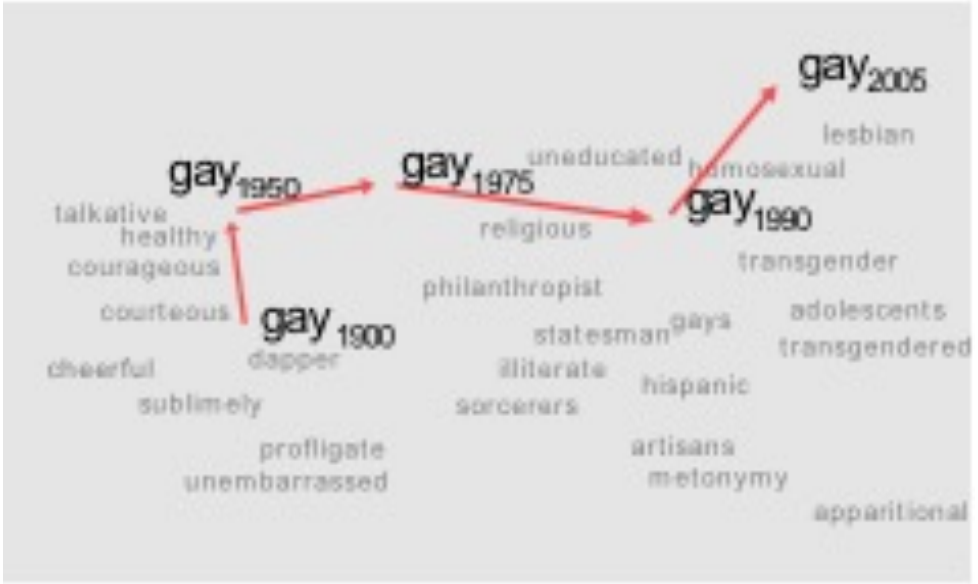
Due to the advanced components mainframes have, these computers have the capability of running multiple large applications required by most enterprises, which is one of its advantage. Mainframes are also suitable to cater for those applications or files that are of very large demand

Word similarity for historical linguistics: semantic change over time

Sagi, Kaufmann Clark 2013



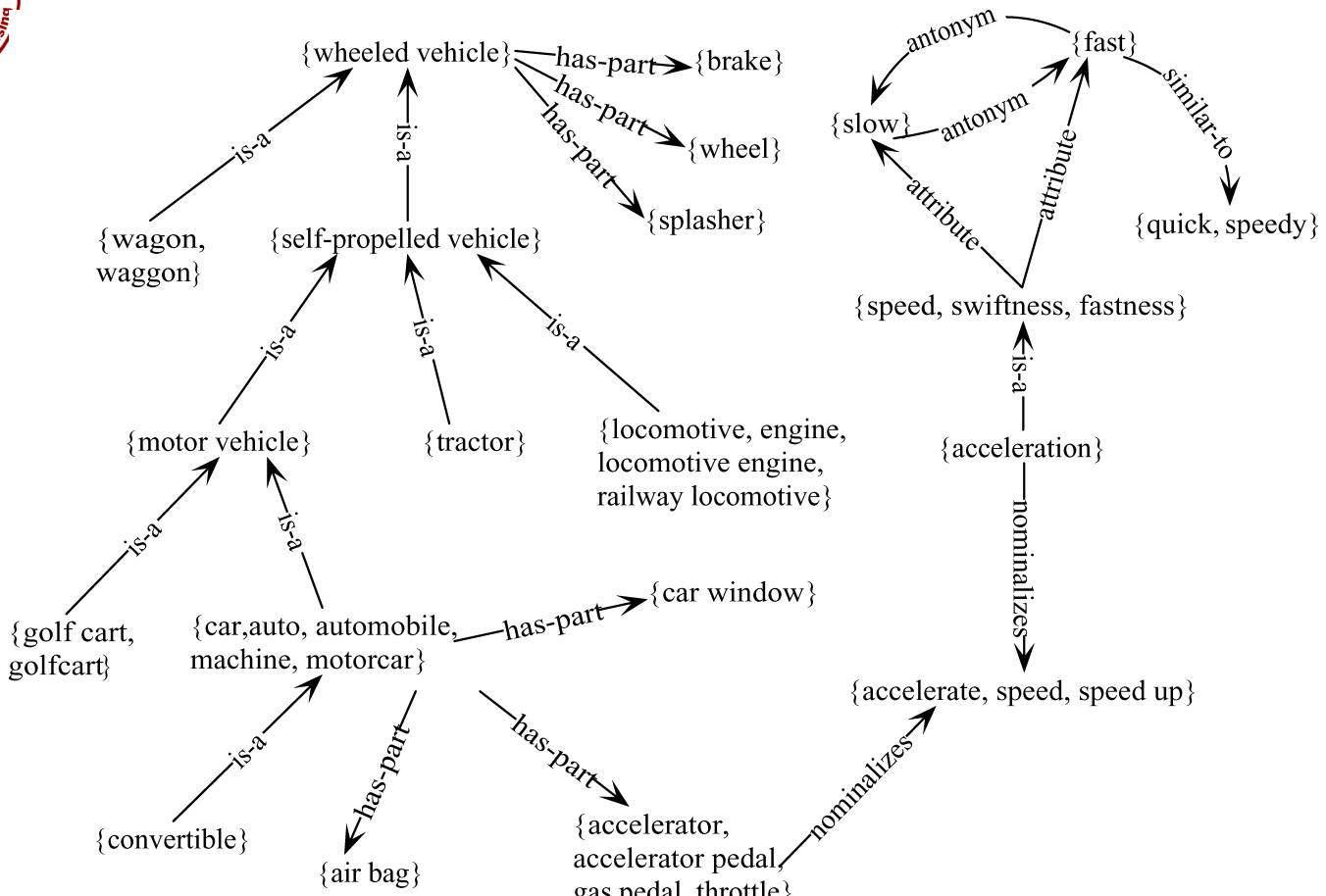
Kulkarni, Al-Rfou, Perozzi, Skiena 2015



Word Relations: Part-Whole or Supertype-Subtype

- A "collie" is-a "dog"
- A "wheel" is-part-of a "car"
  - Question answering:
    - Q: Does Sean have a dog? Candidate A: "Sean has two collies"
  - Reference resolution
    - "How's your **car**?" "I'm having problems with **the wheels**"
    - **Bridging anaphora**: how do we know which wheels there are?
    - And why is it ok to use the define article "the"?
      - Because we know that "wheels" are a part of a car

WordNet: Online thesaurus



Word Sense Disambiguation

- Motivating example, Google translate from http://laylita.com/recetas/2008/02/28/platanos-maduros-fritos/

A veces siento que no como suficiente plátanos maduros fritos, quizás es porque los comía casi todos los días cuando vivía en Ecuador.

Sometimes I feel like not enough fried plantains, perhaps because he ate almost every day when I lived in Ecuador.

como: “like”, “I eat”

Question Answering

"Analysts have been expecting a GM-Jaguar pact that would give the U.S. car maker an eventual 30% stake in the British company."

- How do we answer questions about who did what to whom?

Semantic Role Labeling

Who did *what* to *whom* at *where*?

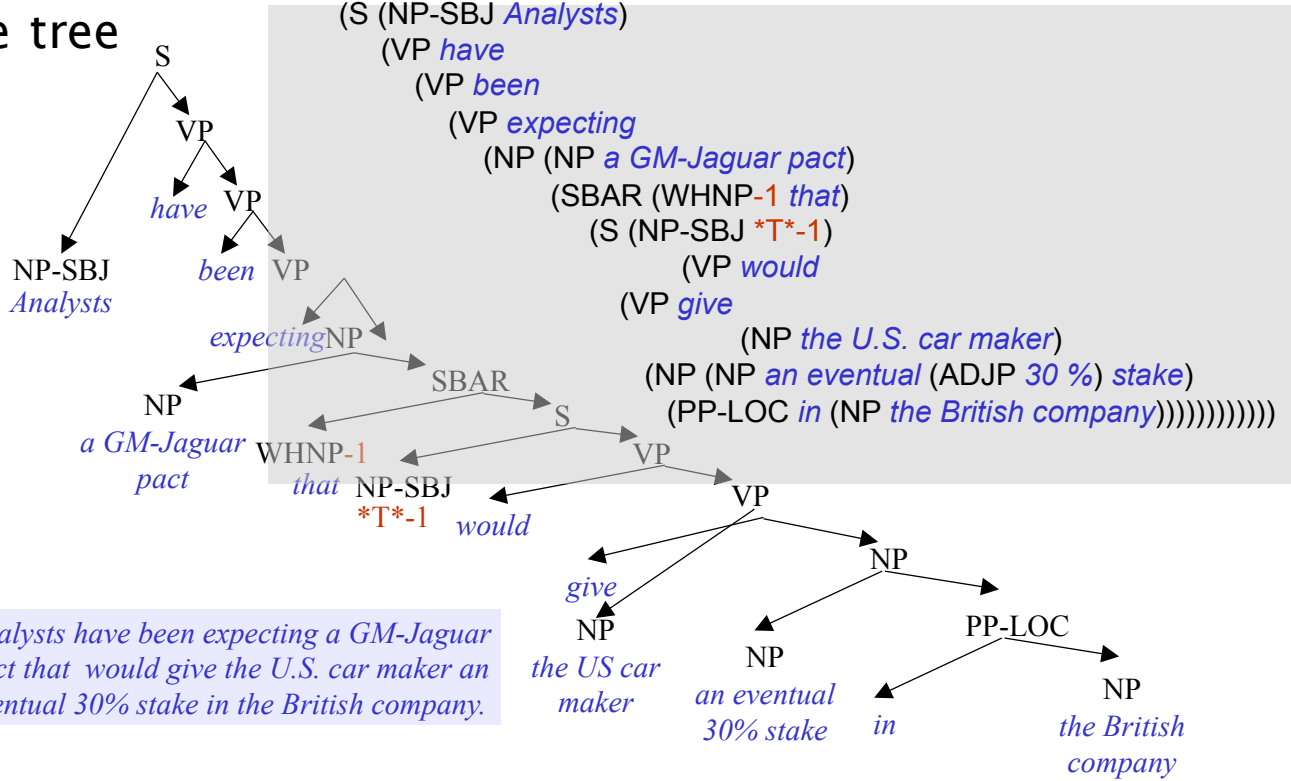
The police officer detained the suspect at the scene of the crime

Agent Predicate Theme Location

Semantic Role Labeling: Who did what to whom

Martha Palmer 2013

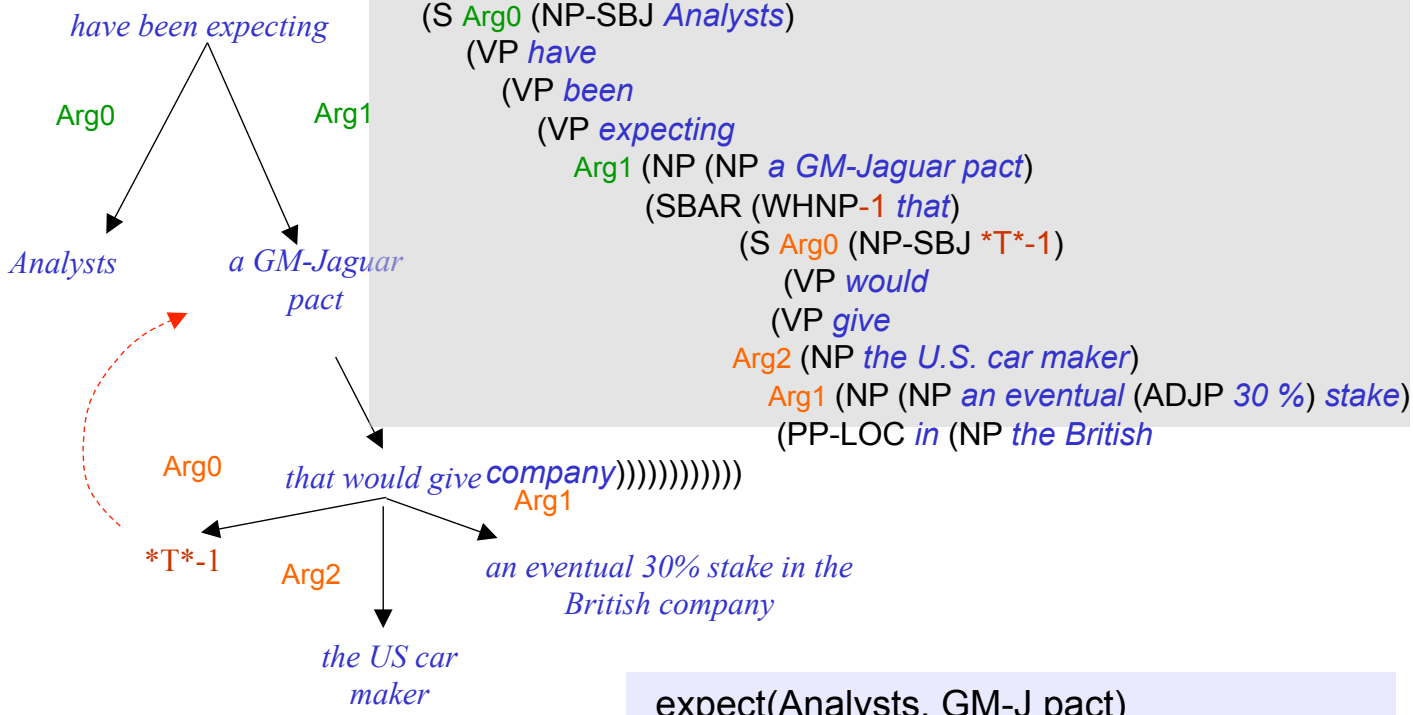
A sample parse tree



Semantic Role Labeling: Who did what to whom

The same parse tree PropBanked

Martha Palmer 2013



Frame Semantics

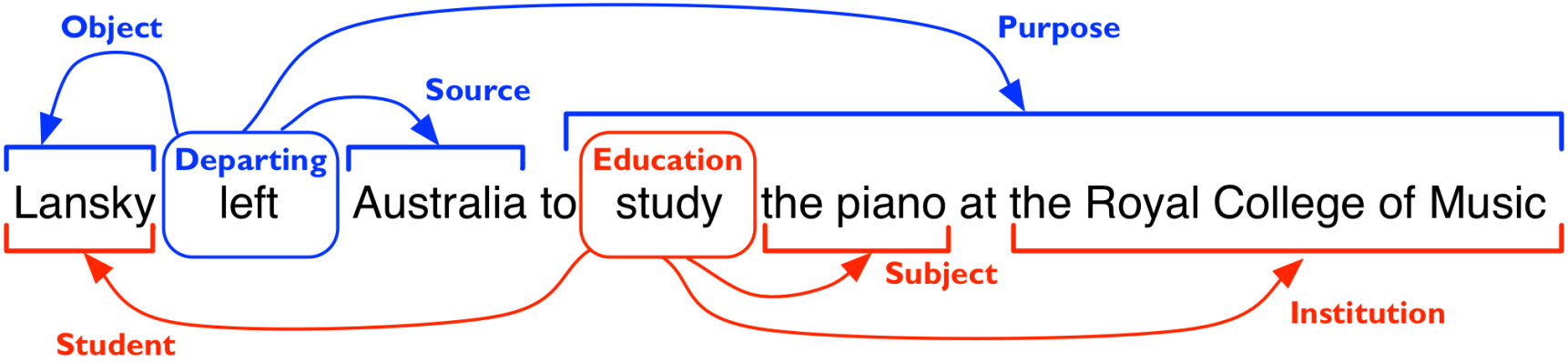


Figure from Ivan Titov!

Sentiment Analysis

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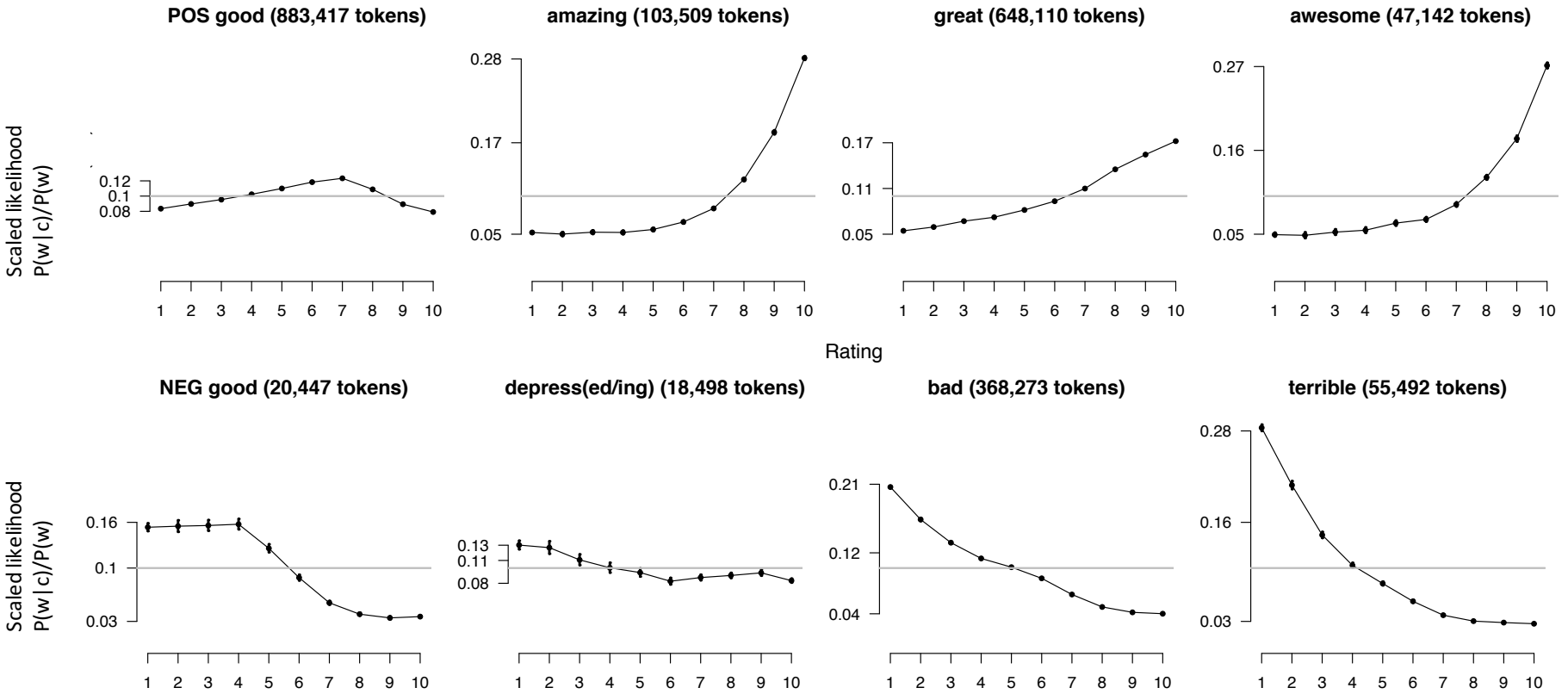
Analyzing the polarity of each word in IMDB

Potts, Christopher. 2011. On the negativity of negation. SALT 20, 636-659.



July 7 Computing with online thesauri like WordNet

- Word Similarity
- Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD) and Classification

July 10 Distributional Semantics (vector models of meaning)

- Co-occurrence vectors and mutual information
- Singular Value Decomposition and LSA
- "Embeddings": skip-grams & neural network models

July 14 Learning Thesauri and Dictionaries from text

- Lexicons for affect and sentiment
- Inducing hypernym relations

July 17 Semantic Role Labeling (Charles J. Fillmore Day)

- FrameNet, PropBank, labeling
- Selectional restrictions

Computing with a Thesaurus

Word Senses and Word Relations

Quick brushup on word senses and relations

Terminology: lemma and wordform

- A **lemma** or **citation form**
  - Same stem, part of speech, rough semantics
- A **wordform**
  - The inflected word as it appears in text

Wordform	Lemma
banks	bank
sung	sing
duermes	dormir

Lemmas have senses

- One lemma "bank" can have many meanings:

Sense 1:
- …a **bank**$_1$ can hold the investments in a custodial account…

Sense 2:
- "…as agriculture burgeons on the east **bank**$_2$ the river will shrink even more"

- **Sense** (or **word sense**)
  - A discrete representation

    of an aspect of a word's meaning.
- The lemma **bank** here has two senses

Homonymy

Homonyms: words that share a form but have unrelated, distinct meanings:

- $bank_1$: financial institution, $bank_2$: sloping land
- bat_1: club for hitting a ball, bat_2: nocturnal flying mammal

1. Homographs (bank/bank, bat/bat)
2. Homophones:
    1. Write and right
    2. Piece and peace

Homonymy causes problems for NLP applications

- Information retrieval
  - "bat care"
- Machine Translation
  - bat: murciélago (animal) or bate (for baseball)
- Text-to-Speech
  - bass (stringed instrument) vs. bass (fish)

Polysemy

- 1. The **bank** was constructed in 1875 out of local red brick.
- 2. I withdrew the money from the **bank**
- Are those the same sense?
  - Sense 2: "A financial institution"
  - Sense 1: "The building belonging to a financial institution"
- A **polysemous** word has **related** meanings
  - Most non-rare words have multiple meanings

Metonymy or Systematic Polysemy: A systematic relationship between senses

- Lots of types of polysemy are systematic
  - `School, university, hospital`
  - All can mean the institution or the building.
- A systematic relationship:
  - Building ⟷ Organization
- Other such kinds of systematic polysemy:

Author (`Jane Austen wrote Emma`)

⟷ Works of Author (`I love Jane Austen`)

Tree (`Plums have beautiful blossoms`)

⟷ Fruit (`I ate a preserved plum`)

How do we know when a word has more than one sense?

- The "zeugma" test: Two senses of `serve`?
  - `Which flights` **`serve`** `breakfast?`
  - `Does Lufthansa` **`serve`** `Philadelphia?`
  - ?Does Lufthansa serve breakfast and San Jose?
- Since this conjunction sounds weird,
  - we say that these are **two different senses of "serve"**

Synonyms

- Word that have the same meaning in some or all contexts.
  - filbert / hazelnut
  - couch / sofa
  - big / large
  - automobile / car
  - vomit / throw up
  - Water / H_20
- Two lexemes are synonyms
  - if they can be substituted for each other in all situations
  - If so they have the same **propositional meaning**

Synonyms

- But there are few (or no) examples of perfect synonymy.
  - Even if many aspects of meaning are identical
  - Still may not preserve the acceptability based on notions of politeness, slang, register, genre, etc.
- Example:
  - Water/H_20
  - Big/large
  - Brave/courageous

Synonymy is a relation between senses rather than words

- Consider the words *big* and *large*
- Are they synonyms?
  - How **big** is that plane?
  - Would I be flying on a **large** or small plane?
- How about here:
  - Miss Nelson became a kind of **big** sister to Benjamin.
  - ?Miss Nelson became a kind of **large** sister to Benjamin.
- Why?
  - *big* has a sense that means being older, or grown up
  - *large* lacks this sense

Antonyms

- Senses that are opposites with respect to one feature of meaning
- Otherwise, they are very similar!

  `dark/light` `short/long` `fast/slow` `rise/fall`

  `hot/cold` `up/down` `in/out`

- More formally: antonyms can
  - define a binary opposition
    or be at opposite ends of a scale
    - `long/short, fast/slow`
  - Be **reversives**:
    - `rise/fall, up/down`

Hyponymy and Hypernymy

- One sense is a **hyponym** of another if the first sense is more specific, denoting a subclass of the other
  - *car* is a hyponym of *vehicle*
  - *mango* is a hyponym of *fruit*
- Conversely **hypernym/superordinate** ("hyper is super")
  - *vehicle* is a **hypernym** of *car*
  - *fruit* is a hypernym of *mango*

Superordinate/hyper	vehicle	fruit	furniture
Subordinate/hyponym	car	mango	chair

Hyponymy more formally

- Extensional:
  - The class denoted by the superordinate extensionally includes the class denoted by the hyponym
- Entailment:
  - A sense A is a hyponym of sense B if *being an A* entails *being a B*
- Hyponymy is usually transitive
  - (A hypo B and B hypo C entails A hypo C)
- Another name: the **IS-A hierarchy**
  - A IS-A B (or A ISA B)
  - B **subsumes** A

Hyponyms and Instances

- WordNet has both **classes** and **instances**.
- An **instance** is an individual, a proper noun that is a unique entity
  - `San Francisco` is an **instance** of `city`
  - But `city` is a class
    - `city` is a **hyponym** of `municipality...location...`

Meronymy

- The part-whole relation
  - A *leg* is part of a *chair*; a *wheel* is part of a *car*.
- *Wheel* is a **meronym** of *car*, and *car* is a **holonym** of *wheel*.

Computing with a Thesaurus

Word Senses and Word Relations

Computing with a Thesaurus

WordNet

WordNet 3.0

- A hierarchically organized lexical database
- On-line thesaurus + aspects of a dictionary
  - Some other languages available or under development
    - (Arabic, Finnish, German, Portuguese…)

Category	Unique Strings
Noun	117,798
Verb	11,529
Adjective	22,479
Adverb	4,481

Senses of "bass" in Wordnet

Noun

- S: (n) **bass** (the lowest part of the musical range)
- S: (n) **bass**, bass part (the lowest part in polyphonic music)
- **S: (n) bass, basso (an adult male singer with the lowest voice)**
- S: (n) sea bass, **bass** (the lean flesh of a saltwater fish of the family Serranidae)
- S: (n) freshwater bass, **bass** (any of various North American freshwater fish with lean flesh (especially of the genus Micropterus))
- S: (n) **bass**, bass voice, basso (the lowest adult male singing voice)
- S: (n) **bass** (the member with the lowest range of a family of musical instruments)
- S: (n) **bass** (nontechnical name for any of numerous edible marine and freshwater spiny-finned fishes)

Adjective

- S: (adj) **bass**, deep (having or denoting a low vocal or instrumental range) *"a deep voice"; "a bass voice is lower than a baritone voice"; "a bass clarinet"*

How is "sense" defined in WordNet?

- **The synset (synonym set),** the set of near-synonyms, instantiates a sense or concept, with a gloss
- Example: chump as a noun with the gloss:

  "a person who is gullible and easy to take advantage of"
- This sense of "chump" is shared by 9 words:

  `chump`[1], `fool`[2], `gull`[1], `mark`[9], `patsy`[1], `fall guy`[1], `sucker`[1], `soft touch`[1], `mug`[2]
- Each of **these** senses have this same gloss
  - (Not **every** sense; sense 2 of gull is the aquatic bird)

WordNet Hypernym Hierarchy for "bass"

- S: (n) **bass**, basso (an adult male singer with the lowest voice)
  - *direct hypernym* / ***inherited hypernym*** / *sister term*
    - S: (n) singer, vocalist, vocalizer, vocaliser (a person who sings)
      - S: (n) musician, instrumentalist, player (someone who plays a musical instrument (as a profession))
        - S: (n) performer, performing artist (an entertainer who performs a dramatic or musical work for an audience)
          - S: (n) entertainer (a person who tries to please or amuse)
            - 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))

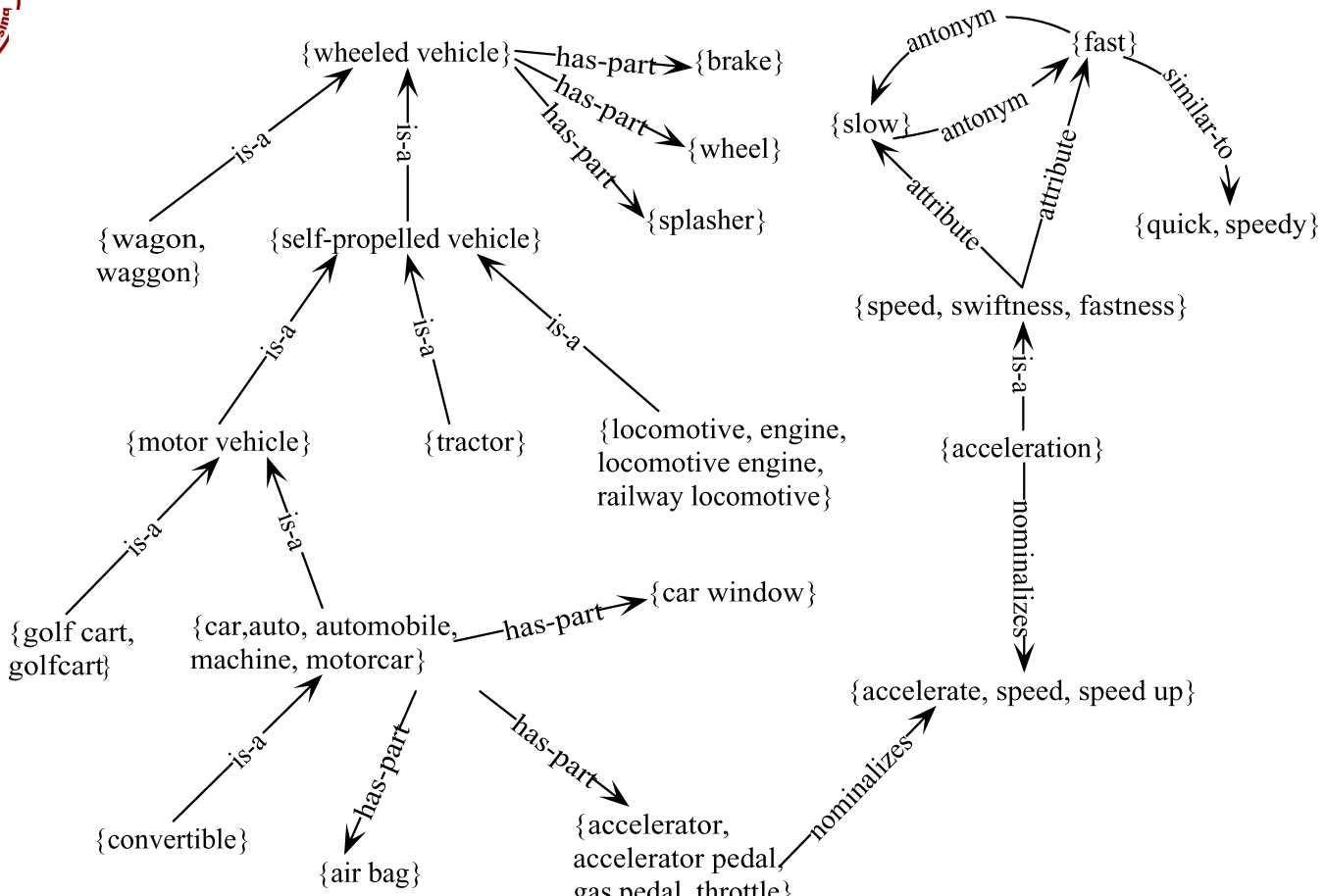
WordNet Noun Relations

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

WordNet VerbRelations

Relation	Definition	Example
Hypernym	From events to superordinate events	$fly^9 \rightarrow travel^5$
Troponym	From events to subordinate event (often via specific manner)	$walk^1 \rightarrow stroll^1$
Entails	From verbs (events) to the verbs (events) they entail	$snore^1 \rightarrow sleep^1$
Antonym	Semantic opposition between lemmas	$increase^1 \Longleftrightarrow decrease^1$
Derivationally Related Form	Lemmas with same morphological root	$destroy^1 \Longleftrightarrow destruction^1$

WordNet: Viewed as a graph



"Supersenses"

The top level hypernyms in the hierarchy

(counts from Schneider and Smith 2013's Streusel corpus)

Noun

GROUP	1469	*place*
PERSON	1202	*people*
ARTIFACT	971	*car*
COGNITION	771	*way*
FOOD	766	*food*
ACT	700	*service*
LOCATION	638	*area*
TIME	530	*day*
EVENT	431	*experience*
COMMUNIC.*	417	*review*
POSSESSION	339	*price*
ATTRIBUTE	205	*quality*
QUANTITY	102	*amount*
ANIMAL	88	*dog*
BODY	87	*hair*
STATE	56	*pain*
NATURAL OBJ.	54	*flower*
RELATION	35	*portion*
SUBSTANCE	34	*oil*
FEELING	34	*discomfort*
PROCESS	28	*process*
MOTIVE	25	*reason*
PHENOMENON	23	*result*
SHAPE	6	*square*
PLANT	5	*tree*
OTHER	2	*stuff*

Verb

STATIVE	2922	*is*
COGNITION	1093	*know*
COMMUNIC.*	974	*recommend*
SOCIAL	944	*use*
MOTION	602	*go*
POSSESSION	309	*pay*
CHANGE	274	*fix*
EMOTION	249	*love*
PERCEPTION	143	*see*
CONSUMPTION	93	*have*
BODY	82	*get…done*
CREATION	64	*cook*
CONTACT	46	*put*
COMPETITION	11	*win*
WEATHER	0	—

Supersenses

- A word's supersense can be a useful coarse-grained representation of word meaning for NLP tasks

I googled$_{\texttt{communication}}$ restaurants$_{\texttt{GROUP}}$ in the area$_{\texttt{LOCATION}}$ and Fuji_Sushi$_{\texttt{GROUP}}$ came_up$_{\texttt{communication}}$ and reviews$_{\texttt{COMMUNICATION}}$ were$_{\texttt{stative}}$ great so I made_ a carry_out$_{\texttt{possession}}$ _order$_{\texttt{communication}}$

WordNet 3.0

- Where it is:
  - http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn
- Libraries
  - Python: WordNet from NLTK
    - http://www.nltk.org/Home
  - Java:
    - JWNL, extJWNL on sourceforge

Other (domain specific) thesauri

MeSH: Medical Subject Headings thesaurus from the National Library of Medicine

- **MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)**
  - 177,000 entry terms that correspond to 26,142 biomedical "headings"

- **Hemoglobins**

  Entry Terms: Eryhem, Ferrous Hemoglobin, Hemoglobin

  Synset

  Definition: The oxygen-carrying proteins of ERYTHROCYTES. They are found in all vertebrates and some invertebrates. The number of globin subunits in the hemoglobin quaternary structure differs between species. Structures range from monomeric to a variety of multimeric arrangements

The MeSH Hierarchy

1. + Anatomy [A]
2. + Organisms [B]
3. + Diseases [C]
4. − Chemicals and Drugs [D]
   - Inorganic Chemicals [D01] +
   - Organic Chemicals [D02] +
   - Heterocyclic Compounds [D03] +
   - Polycyclic Compounds [D04] +
   - Macromolecular Substances [D05] +
   - Hormones, Hormone Substitutes, an
   - Enzymes and Coenzymes [D08] +
   - Carbohydrates [D09] +
   - Lipids [D10] +
   - Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins
   - Nucleic Acids, Nucleotides, and Nucl
   - Complex Mixtures [D20] +
   - Biological Factors [D23] +
   - Biomedical and Dental Materials [D25] +
   - Pharmaceutical Preparations [D26] +

Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins [D12]
- Proteins [D12.776]
  - Blood Proteins [D12.776.124]
    - Acute-Phase Proteins [D12.776.124.050] +
    - Anion Exchange Protein 1, Erythrocyte [D12.776.124.078
    - Ankyrins [D12.776.124.080]
    - beta 2-Glycoprotein I [D12.776.124.117]
    - Blood Coagulation Factors [D12.776.124.125] +
    - Cholesterol Ester Transfer Proteins [D12.776.124.197]
    - Fibrin [D12.776.124.270] +
    - Glycophorin [D12.776.124.300]
    - Hemocyanin [D12.776.124.337]
    - ➤ Hemoglobins [D12.776.124.400]
      - Carboxyhemoglobin [D12.776.124.400.141]
      - Erythrocruorins [D12.776.124.400.220]

Uses of the MeSH Ontology

- Provide synonyms ("entry terms")
  - E.g., glucose and dextrose
- Provide hypernyms (from the hierarchy)
  - E.g., glucose ISA monosaccharide
- Indexing in MEDLINE/PubMED database
  - NLM's bibliographic database:
    - 20 million journal articles
    - Each article hand-assigned 10-20 MeSH terms

Computing with a thesaurus

WordNet

Computing with a thesaurus

Word Similarity: Thesaurus Methods

Word Similarity

- **Synonymy**: a binary relation
  - Two words are either synonymous or not
- **Similarity** (or **distance**): a looser metric
  - Two words are more similar if they share more features of meaning
- Similarity is properly a relation between **senses**
  - The word "`bank`" is not similar to the word "`slope`"
  - Bank[1] is similar to fund[3]
  - Bank[2] is similar to slope[5]
- But we'll compute similarity over both words and senses

Why word similarity

- A practical component in lots of NLP tasks
  - Question answering
  - Natural language generation
  - Automatic essay grading
  - Plagiarism detection
- A theoretical component in many linguistic and cognitive tasks
  - Historical semantics
  - Models of human word learning
  - Morphology and grammar induction

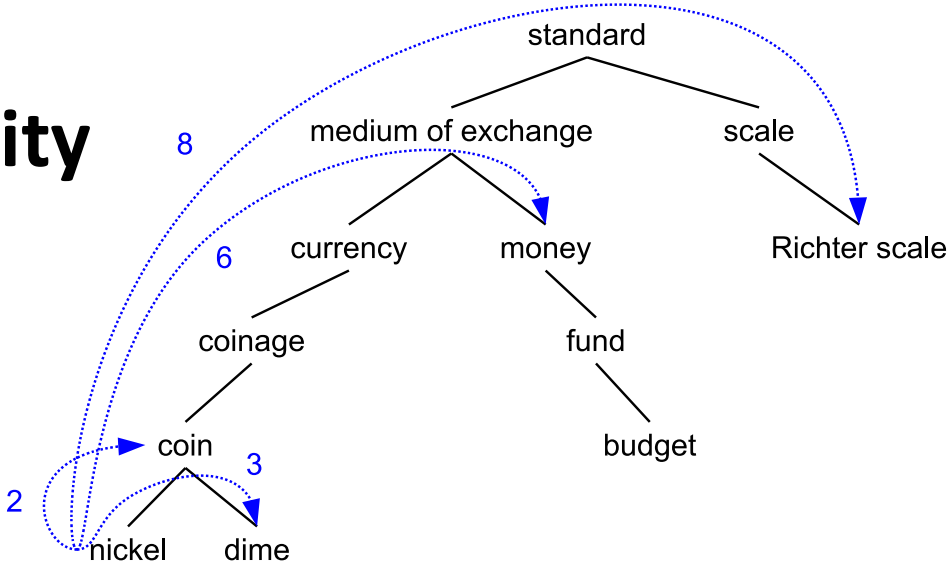
Word similarity and word relatedness

- We often distinguish **word similarity** from **word relatedness**
  - **Similar words**: near-synonyms
  - **Related words**: can be related any way
    - `car, bicycle`: **similar**
    - `car, gasoline`: **related**, not similar

Two classes of similarity algorithms

- Thesaurus-based algorithms
  - Are words "nearby" in hypernym hierarchy?
  - Do words have similar glosses (definitions)?
- Distributional algorithms
  - Do words have similar distributional contexts?
  - Distributional (Vector) semantics on Thursday!

Path based similarity



- Two concepts (senses/synsets) are similar if they are near each other in the thesaurus hierarchy
  - =have a short path between them
  - concepts have path 1 to themselves

Refinements to path-based similarity

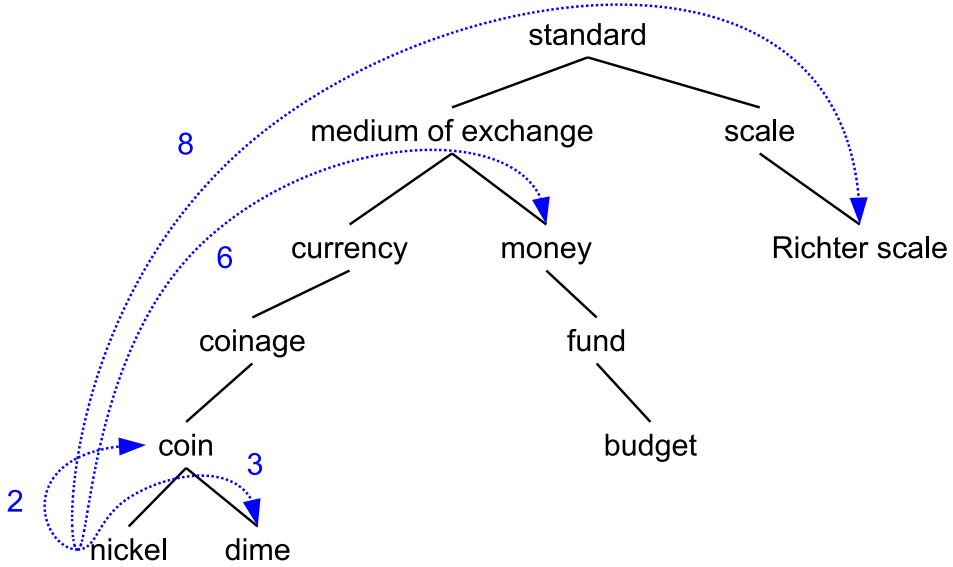
- pathlen(c_1,c_2) = 1 + number of edges in the shortest path in the hypernym graph between sense nodes c_1 and c_2
- ranges from 0 to 1 (identity)

- $$\text{simpath}(c_1,c_2) = \frac{1}{\text{pathlen}(c_1,c_2)}$$

- $$\text{wordsim}(w_1,w_2) = \max_{c_1 \in \text{senses}(w_1), c_2 \in \text{senses}(w_2)} \text{sim}(c_1,c_2)$$

Example: path-based similarity

$$\text{simpath}(c_1,c_2) = 1/\text{pathlen}(c_1,c_2)$$



simpath(*nickel,coin*) = 1/2 = .5

simpath(*fund,budget*) = 1/2 = .5

simpath(*nickel,currency*) = 1/4 = .25

simpath(*nickel,money*) = 1/6 = .17

simpath(*coinage,Richter scale*) = 1/6 = .17

Problem with basic path-based similarity

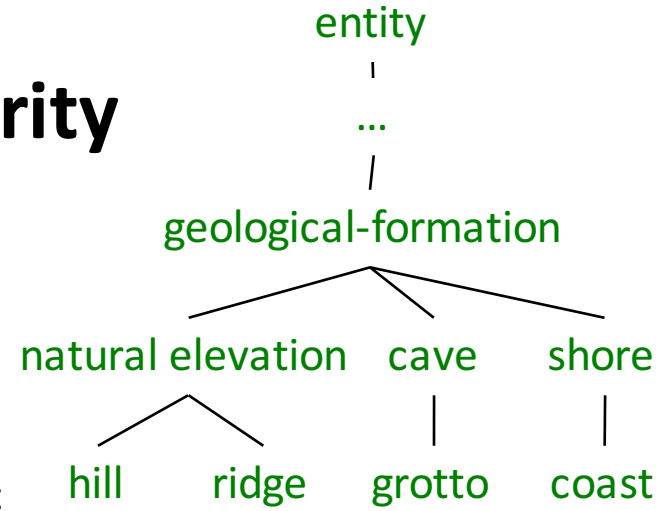
- Assumes each link represents a uniform distance
  - But *nickel* to *money* seems to us to be closer than *nickel* to *standard*
  - Nodes high in the hierarchy are very abstract
- We instead want a metric that
  - Represents the cost of each edge independently
  - Words connected only through abstract nodes
    - are less similar

Information content similarity metrics

Resnik 1995

- Let's define $P(c)$ as:
  - The probability that a randomly selected word in a corpus is an instance of concept c
  - Formally: there is a distinct random variable, ranging over words, associated with each concept in the hierarchy
    - for a given concept, each observed noun is either
      - a member of that concept with probability $P(c)$
      - not a member of that concept with probability $1\text{-}P(c)$
  - All words are members of the root node (Entity)
    - $P(root)=1$
  - The lower a node in hierarchy, the lower its probability

Information content similarity



Train by counting in a corpus

- Each instance of `hill` counts toward frequency

of *natural elevation*, *geological formation*, *entity*, etc

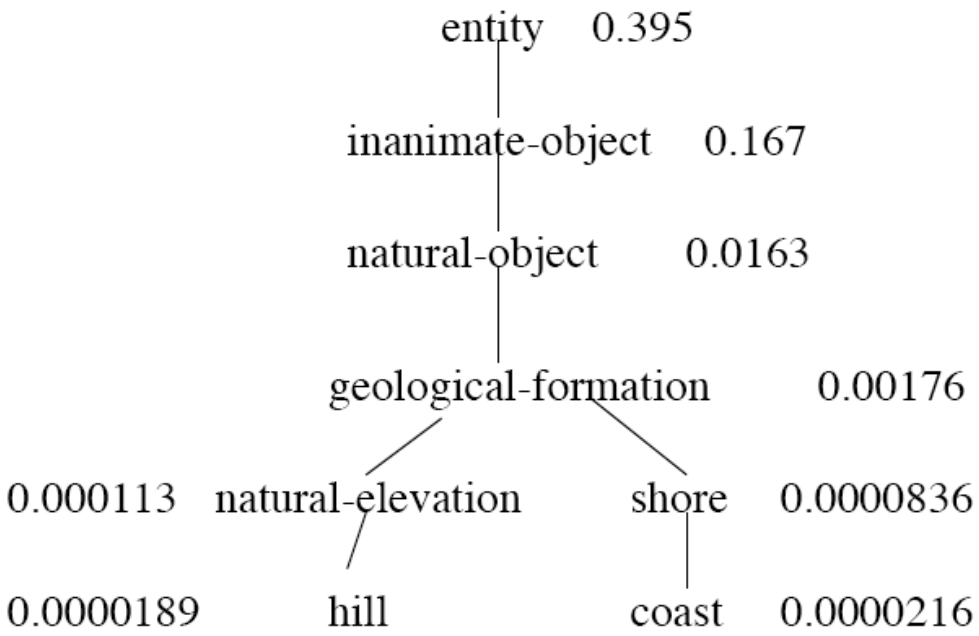
- Let words(c) be the set of all words that are children of node c
  - words("geo-formation") = {hill,ridge,grotto,coast,cave,shore,natural elevation}
  - words("natural elevation") = {hill, ridge}

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

Information content similarity

- WordNet hierarchy augmented with probabilities P(c)

D. Lin. 1998. An Information-Theoretic Definition of Similarity. ICML 1998



Information content and probability

- The **self-information** of an event, also called its **surprisal:**
  - how surprised we are to know it; how much we learn by knowing it.
  - The more surprising something is, the more it tells us when it happens
  - We'll measure self-information in **bits**.

  I(w)= -log2 P(w)
- I flip a coin; P(heads)= 0.5
- How many bits of information do I learn by flipping it?
  - I(heads) = -log2(0.5) = -log2 (1/2) = log2 (2) = 1 bit
- I flip a biased coin: P(heads)= 0.8 I don't learn as much
  - I(heads) = -log2(0.8) = -log2(0.8) = .32 bits

Information content: definitions

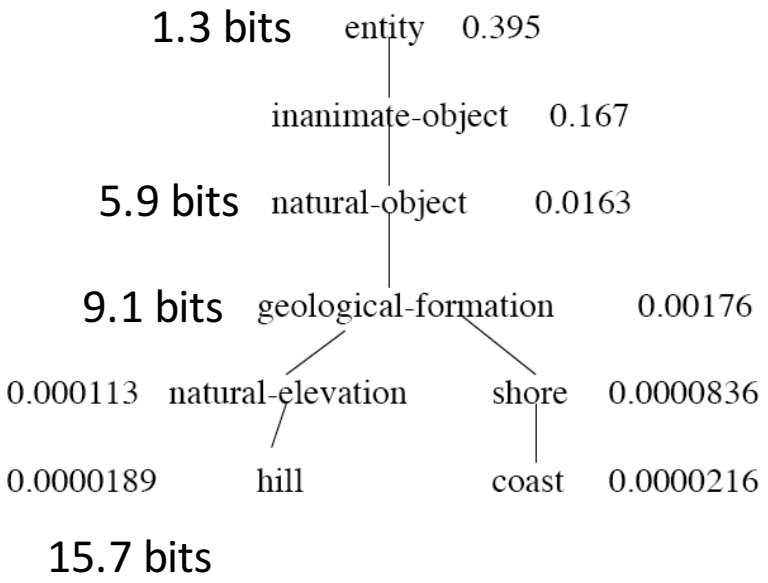
- Information content:

  $IC(c) = -\log P(c)$

- Most informative subsumer (Lowest common subsumer)

  $LCS(c_1,c_2) =$

  The most informative (lowest) node in the hierarchy subsuming both c_1 and c_2



Using information content for similarity: the Resnik method

Philip Resnik. 1995. Using Information Content to Evaluate Semantic Similarity in a Taxonomy. IJCAI 1995.
Philip Resnik. 1999. Semantic Similarity in a Taxonomy: An Information-Based Measure and its Application to Problems of Ambiguity in Natural Language. JAIR 11, 95-130.

- The similarity between two words is related to their common information
- The more two words have in common, the more similar they are
- Resnik: measure common information as:
  - The information content of the most informative (lowest) subsumer (MIS/LCS) of the two nodes
  - $\text{sim}_{\text{resnik}}(c_1,c_2) = -\log P(\text{LCS}(c_1,c_2))$

Dekang Lin method

Dekang Lin. 1998. An Information-Theoretic Definition of Similarity. ICML

- Intuition: Similarity between A and B is not just what they have in common
- The more **differences** between A and B, the less similar they are:
  - Commonality: the more A and B have in common, the more similar they are
  - Difference: the more differences between A and B, the less similar
- Commonality: IC(common(A,B))
- Difference: IC(description(A,B)-IC(common(A,B))

Dekang Lin similarity theorem

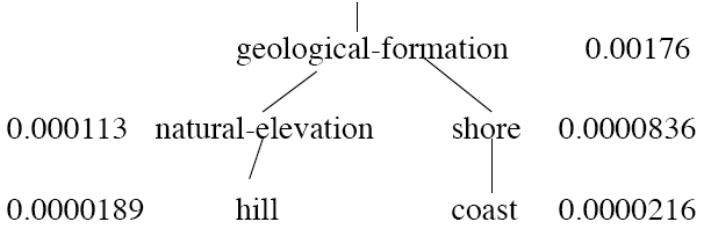
- The similarity between A and B is measured by the ratio between the amount of information needed to state the commonality of A and B and the information needed to fully describe what A and B are

$$sim_{Lin}(A,B) \propto \frac{IC(common(A,B))}{IC(description(A,B))}$$

- Lin (altering Resnik) defines IC(common(A,B)) as 2 x information of the LCS

$$sim_{Lin}(c_1,c_2) = \frac{2\log P(LCS(c_1,c_2))}{\log P(c_1) + \log P(c_2)}$$

Lin similarity function



$$sim_{Lin}(A,B) = \frac{2\log P(LCS(c_1,c_2))}{\log P(c_1) + \log P(c_2)}$$

$$sim_{Lin}(\text{hill},\text{coast}) = \frac{2\log P(\text{geological-formation})}{\log P(\text{hill}) + \log P(\text{coast})}$$

$$= \frac{2\ln 0.00176}{\ln 0.0000189 + \ln 0.0000216}$$

$$= .59$$

The (extended) Lesk Algorithm

- A thesaurus-based measure that looks at **glosses**
- Two concepts are similar if their glosses contain similar words
  - ***Drawing paper***: paper that is specially prepared for use in drafting
  - ***Decal***: the art of transferring designs from specially prepared paper to a wood or glass or metal surface
- For each *n*-word phrase that's in both glosses
  - Add a score of n^2
  - Paper and specially prepared for $1 + 2^2 = 5$
  - Compute overlap also for other relations
    - glosses of hypernyms and hyponyms

Summary: thesaurus-based similarity

$$\text{sim}_{\text{path}}(c_1, c_2) = \frac{1}{pathlen(c_1, c_2)}$$

$$\text{sim}_{\text{resnik}}(c_1, c_2) = -\log P(LCS(c_1, c_2)) \quad \text{sim}_{\text{lin}}(c_1, c_2) = \frac{2\log P(LCS(c_1, c_2))}{\log P(c_1) + \log P(c_2)}$$

$$\text{sim}_{\text{jiangconrath}}(c_1, c_2) = \frac{1}{\log P(c_1) + \log P(c_2) - 2\log P(LCS(c_1, c_2))}$$

$$\text{sim}_{eLesk}(c_1, c_2) = \sum_{r,q \in RELS} \text{overlap}(\text{gloss}(r(c_1)), \text{gloss}(q(c_2)))$$

Libraries for computing thesaurus-based similarity

- NLTK
  - http://nltk.github.com/api/nltk.corpus.reader.html?highlight=similarity-nltk.corpus.reader.WordNetCorpusReader.res_similarity
- WordNet::Similarity
  - http://wn-similarity.sourceforge.net/
  - Web-based interface:
    - http://marimba.d.umn.edu/cgi-bin/similarity/similarity.cgi

Evaluating similarity

- Extrinsic (task-based, end-to-end) Evaluation:
  - Question Answering
  - Spell Checking
  - Essay grading
- Intrinsic Evaluation:
  - Correlation between algorithm and human word similarity ratings
    - Wordsim353: 353 noun pairs rated 0-10. *sim(plane,car)=5.77*
  - Taking TOEFL multiple-choice vocabulary tests
    - `Levied is closest in meaning to:`

      `imposed, believed, requested, correlated`

Computing with a thesaurus

Word Similarity: Thesaurus Methods