

# Semantic annotation of nominal polysemy

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November 27, 2012

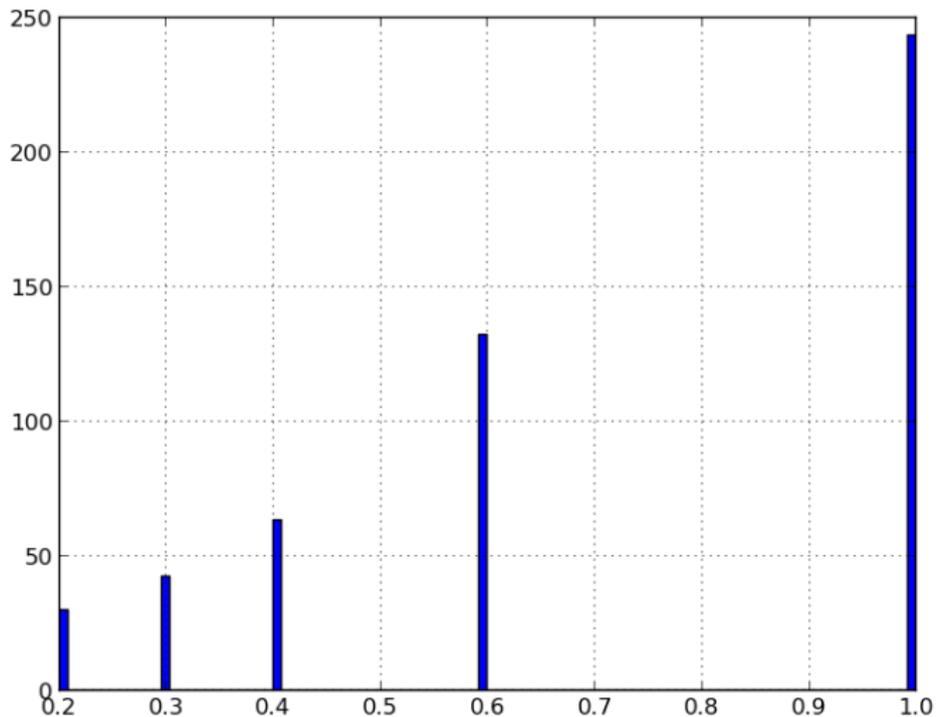
Very often a word that belongs to a semantic type, like Location, can behave as a member of another semantic type, like Organization, as shown by the following examples from the American National Corpus or ANC :

- a) *Manuel died in exile in 1932 in England.*
- b) *England was being kept busy with other concerns*
- c) *England was, after all, an important wine market*

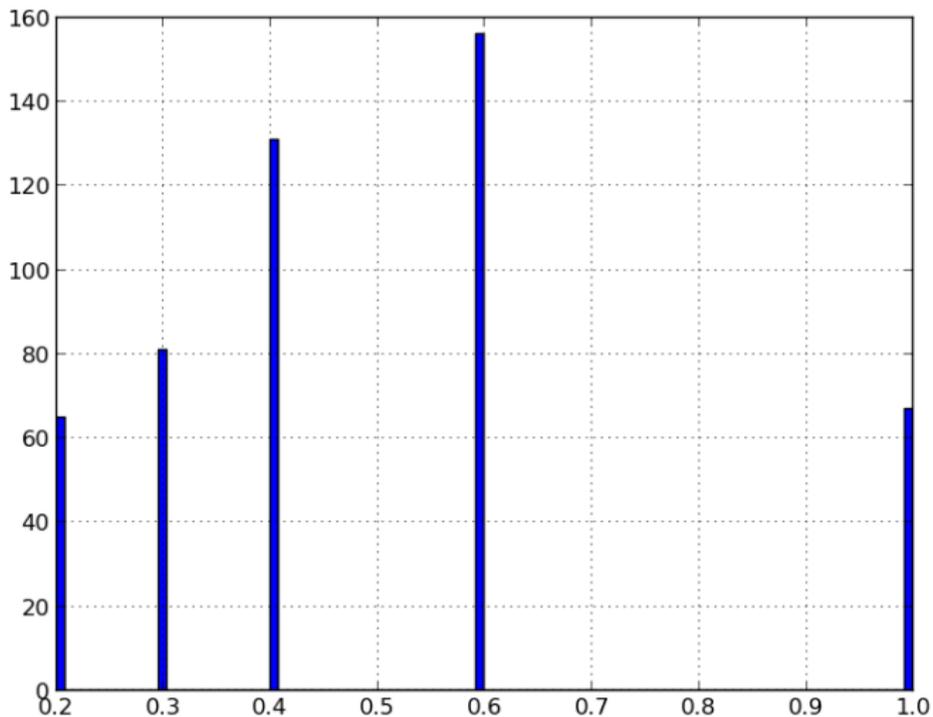
# Semantic classes

Sense	Paraphrases
LOCATION	"the place called X", "the territory of X"
ORGANIZATION	"the people or institutions of X"
ARTIFACT	"the physical object of X"
INFORMATION	"the content of X", "what X says"
CONTAINER	"the X as such", "the container of X"
CONTENT	"the content of X", "what X contains"
PROGRESS	"the event of X", "the process of X"
RESULT	"the result of X happening", "the result of having d
ANIMAL	"the animal X"
FOOD	"the meat of X"
DOT	"both of the above"

# Agreement for Location/Organization



# Agreement for Process/Result



# Agreement overview

Dot type	$A_{oAMT}$	$\alpha_{AMT}$
Artifact/Information	0.48	0.12
Container/Content	0.65	0.31
Location/Organization	0.72	0.46
Process/Result	0.5	0.10

Table: Agreement table for four dot types

- a) Agreement varies greatly depending on difficulty of semantic class
- b) Learnability also varies, major-sense predominance typical of WSD
- c) Learnability of DOT-tagged examples?
- d) Correlation between linguistic features and low agreement?