Assessing System Agreement and Instance Difficulty in the Lexical Sample Tasks of SENSEVAL-2

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Abstract

This paper presents a comparative evaluation among the systems that participated in the Spanish and English lexical sample tasks of SENSEVAL-2. The focus is on pairwise comparisons among systems to assess the degree to which they agree, and on measuring the difficulty of the test instances included in these tasks.

1 Introduction

This paper presents a post-mortem analysis of the English and Spanish lexical sample tasks of SENSEVAL-2. Two closely related questions are considered. First, to what extent did the competing systems agree? Did systems tend to be redundant and have success with many of the same test instances, or were they complementary and able to disambiguate different portions of the instance space? Second, how much did the difficulty of the test instances vary? Are there test instances that proved unusually difficult to disambiguate relative to other instances?

We address the first question via a series of pairwise comparisons among the participating systems that measures their agreement via the kappa statistic. We also introduce a simple measure of the degree to which systems are complementary called *optimal combination*. We analyze the second question by rating the difficulty of test instances relative to the number of systems that were able to disambiguate them correctly.

Nearly all systems that received official scores in the Spanish and English lexical sample tasks of SENSEVAL-2 are included in this study. There are 23 systems included from the English lexical sample task and eight from the Spanish. Table 1 lists the systems and shows the number of test instances that each disambiguated correctly, both by part of speech and in total.

2 Pairwise System Agreement

Assessing agreement among systems sheds light on whether their combined performance is potentially more accurate than that of any of the individual systems. If several systems are largely in agreement, then there is little benefit in combining them since they are redundant and will simply reinforce one another. However, if some systems disambiguate instances that others do not, then they are complementary and it may be possible to combine them to take advantage of the different strengths of each system to improve overall accuracy.

The kappa statistic (Cohen, 1960) is a measure of agreement between multiple systems (or judges) that is scaled by the agreement that would be expected just by chance. A value of 1.00 suggests complete agreement, while 0.00 indicates pure chance agreement. Negative values indicate agreement less than what would be expected by chance. (Krippendorf, 1980) points out that it is difficult to specify a particular value of kappa as being generally indicative of agreement. As such we simply use kappa as a tool for comparison and relative ranking. A detailed discussion on the use of kappa in natural language processing is presented in (Carletta, 1996).

Table 1: Lexical Sample Systems

system name	correct instances noun	verb	adj	total (%)
English				
	1754	1806	768	4328 (1.00)
jhu_final	1196	1022	562	2780 (0.64)
smuls	1219	1016	528	2763 (0.64)
kunlp	1171	1040	513	2724 (0.63)
cs224n	1198	945	527	2670 (0.62)
lia	1177	966	510	2653 (0.61)
talp	1149	927	495	2571 (0.59)
duluth3	1137	840	497	2473 (0.57)
umcp	1081	891	487	2459 (0.57)
ehu_all	1069	891	480	2440 (0.56)
duluth4	1065	806	476	2346 (0.54)
duluth2	1056	795	483	2334 (0.54)
lesk_corp	960	804	454	2218 (0.51)
duluthB	1004	729	467	2200 (0.51)
uned_ls_t	987	699	469	2155 (0.50)
common	880	728	453	2061 (0.48)
alicante	427	866	486	1779 (0.41)
uned_ls_u	781	519	437	1736 (0.40)
clr_ls	602	393	272	1267 (0.29)
iit2	541	348	166	1054 (0.24)
iit1	516	337	182	1034 (0.24)
lesk	467	328	182	977 (0.23)
lesk_def	438	159	108	704 (0.16)
random	303	153	155	611 (0.14)
Spanish				
	799	745	681	2225 (1.00)
jhu	560	478	546	1584 (0.71)
cs224	520	443	526	1489 (0.67)
umcp	482	435	479	1396 (0.63)
duluth8	494	382	494	1369 (0.62)
duluth7	470	374	480	1324 (0.60)
duluth9	445	359	446	1250 (0.56)
duluthY	411	325	434	1170 (0.53)
alicante	269	381	468	1118 (0.50)

To study agreement we have made a series of pairwise comparisons among the systems included in the English and Spanish lexical sample tasks. Each pairwise combination is represented in a 2×2 contingency table, where one cell represents the number of test instances that both systems disambiguate correctly, one cell represents the number of instances where both systems are incorrect, and there are two cells to represent the counts when only one system is correct. Agreement does not imply accuracy, since two systems may get a large number of the same instances incorrect and have a high rate of agreement.

Tables 2 and 3 show the system pairs in the English and Spanish lexical sample tasks that exhibit the highest level of agreement according to the kappa statistic. The values in the both–one–zero column indicate the percentage of instances where both systems are correct, where only one is correct, and where neither is correct. The top 15 pairs are shown for nouns and verbs, and the top 10 for adjectives. A complete list would include about 250 pairs for each part of speech for English and 24 such pairs for Spanish.

The utility of kappa agreement is confirmed in that system pairs known to be very similar have correspondingly high measures. In Table 2, duluth2 and duluth3 exhibit a high kappa value for all parts of speech. This is expected since duluth3 is an ensemble approach that includes duluth2 as one of its members. The same relationship exists between duluth7 and duluth8 in the Spanish lexical sample, and comparable behavior is seen in Table 3.

A more surprising case is the even higher level of agreement between the most common sense baseline and the lesk corpus baseline shown in Table 2. This is not necessarily expected, and suggests that lesk corpus may not be finding a significant number of matches between the Senseval contexts and the WordNet glosses (as the lesk algorithm would hope to do) but instead may be relying on a simple default in many cases.

In previous work (Pedersen, 2001) we propose a 50-25-25 rule that suggests that about half of the instances in a supervised word sense disambiguation evaluation will be fairly easy for most systems to resolve, another quarter will be harder but possible for at least some systems, and that the final quarter will be very difficult for any system to resolve.

Table 2: Pairwise Agreement English

system pair	both-one-zero	kappa
	Nouns	
common lesk_corp	0.49 0.06 0.44	0.87
duluth2 duluth3	0.60 0.08 0.32	0.82
lesk_corp umcp	0.53 0.11 0.36	0.78
duluth2 duluthB	0.54 0.14 0.32	0.70
iit1 iit2	0.24 0.13 0.63	0.69
duluth3 duluthB	0.56 0.15 0.29	0.68
common umcp	0.48 0.16 0.36	0.68
ehu_all umcp	0.55 0.17 0.29	0.64
uned_ls_t uned_ls_u	0.41 0.19 0.40	0.63
duluth3 duluth4	0.55 0.18 0.27	0.61
duluth2 duluth4	0.52 0.19 0.29	0.60
duluth4 duluthB	0.51 0.19 0.29	0.59
ehu_all lesk_corp	0.50 0.20 0.30	0.59
cs224n duluth3	0.58 0.19 0.24	0.58
cs224n duluth4	0.55 0.19 0.25	0.58
	Verbs	
common lesk_corp	0.39 0.06 0.55	0.88
duluth2 duluth3	0.43 0.07 0.50	0.85
duluth3 duluth4	0.39 0.14 0.47	0.72
duluth2 duluth4	0.38 0.15 0.47	0.69
lesk_corp umcp	0.38 0.17 0.44	0.65
common umcp	0.36 0.18 0.46	0.65
cs224n duluth3	0.40 0.20 0.40	0.60
cs224n duluth4	0.38 0.21 0.41	0.59
cs224n duluth2	0.38 0.21 0.40	0.57
uned_ls_t uned_ls_u	0.24 0.20 0.55	0.56
duluth3 lia	0.39 0.23 0.38	0.54
lesk_corp talp	0.36 0.23 0.40	0.54
cs224n lia	0.41 0.24 0.35	0.53
common talp	0.34 0.24 0.42	0.52
kunlp talp	0.42 0.24 0.33	0.51
	Adjectives	
common lesk_corp	0.59 0.00 0.41	0.99
duluth2 duluth3	0.63 0.03 0.34	0.93
lesk_corp umcp	0.58 0.07 0.35	0.86
duluth2 duluthB	0.59 0.07 0.35	0.86
duluth3 duluthB	0.60 0.07 0.34	0.86
common umcp	0.58 0.07 0.35	0.86
duluth4 duluthB	0.55 0.14 0.32	0.71
duluth3 duluth4	0.57 0.14 0.30	0.71
cs224n duluth3	0.60 0.13 0.27	0.70
cs224n duluth2	0.59 0.14 0.27	0.70

Table 3: Pairwise Agreement Spanish

system pair	both-one-zero	kappa
	Nouns	
duluth7 duluth8	0.57 0.11 0.32	0.76
umcp duluth9	0.50 0.17 0.33	0.65
duluth7 duluthY	0.49 0.21 0.30	0.57
umcp duluthY	0.48 0.21 0.31	0.56
duluth8 duluthY	0.50 0.21 0.29	0.56
umcp duluth8	0.50 0.23 0.27	0.51
umcp duluth7	0.50 0.23 0.27	0.51
cs224 umcp	0.51 0.24 0.25	0.49
duluth9 duluthY	0.44 0.26 0.30	0.47
duluth8 duluth9	0.47 0.27 0.27	0.45
cs224 duluth9	0.47 0.27 0.26	0.44
cs224 jhu	0.55 0.25 0.20	0.43
cs224 duluth8	0.51 0.27 0.22	0.42
jhu umcp	0.51 0.29 0.21	0.38
jhu duluth8	0.53 0.28 0.19	0.37
	Verbs	
duluth7 duluth8	0.48 0.08 0.44	0.84
duluth8 duluth9	0.44 0.14 0.42	0.72
umcp duluth8	0.48 0.14 0.37	0.71
umcp duluth9	0.46 0.16 0.38	0.69
duluth7 duluth9	0.42 0.16 0.42	0.68
umcp duluth7	0.47 0.16 0.37	0.68
duluth8 duluthY	0.44 0.16 0.39	0.67
duluth9 duluthY	0.42 0.18 0.40	0.65
duluth7 duluthY	0.43 0.18 0.39	0.64
umcp duluthY	0.46 0.19 0.35	0.61
cs224 umcp	0.49 0.19 0.32	0.61
cs224 duluth8	0.44 0.25 0.32	0.50
alicante umcp	0.42 0.25 0.33	0.50
cs224 duluth7	0.43 0.26 0.32	0.48
cs224 jhu	0.49 0.25 0.26	0.48
	Adjectives	
duluth7 duluth8	0.69 0.06 0.25	0.85
duluth7 duluthY	0.60 0.14 0.26	0.68
umcp duluthY	0.60 0.15 0.26	0.67
umcp duluth9	0.61 0.14 0.25	0.67
duluth8 duluthY	0.61 0.15 0.24	0.67
umcp duluth8	0.64 0.15 0.21	0.64
duluth9 duluthY	0.56 0.18 0.26	0.60
duluth8 duluth9	0.61 0.17 0.22	0.59
umcp duluth7	0.62 0.17 0.21	0.59
duluth7 duluth9	0.58 0.20 0.22	0.54

This same idea could also be expressed by stating that the kappa agreement between two word sense disambiguation systems will likely be around 0.50. In fact this is a common result in the full set of pairwise comparisons, particularly for overall results not broken down by part of speech. Tables 2 and 3 only list the largest kappa values, but even there kappa quickly reduces towards 0.50. These same tables show that it is rare for two systems to agree on more than 60% of the correctly disambiguated instances.

3 Optimal Combination

An *optimal combination* is the accuracy that could be attained by a hypothetical tool called an *optimal combiner* that accepts as input the sense assignments for a test instance as generated by several different systems. It is able to select the correct sense from these inputs, and will only be wrong when none of the sense assignments is the correct one. Thus, the percentage accuracy of an optimal combiner is equal to one minus the percentage of instances that no system can resolve correctly.

Of course this is only a tool for thought experiments and is not a practical algorithm. An optimal combiner can establish an upper bound on the accuracy that could reasonably be attained over a particular sample of test instances.

Tables 4 and 5 list the top system pairs ranked by optimal combination (1.00 - value in zero column) for the English and Spanish lexical samples. Kappa scores are also shown to illustrate the interaction between agreement and optimal combination. Optimal combination is maximized when the percentage of instances where both systems are wrong is minimized. Kappa agreement is maximized by minimizing the percentage of instances where one or the other system (but not both) is correct. Thus, the only way a system pair could have a high measure of kappa and a high measure of optimal combination is if they were very accurate systems that disambiguated many of the same test instances correctly.

System pairs with low measures of agreement are potentially quite interesting because they are the most likely to make complementary errors. For example, in Table 5 under nouns, the alicante system has a low level of agreement with all of the other

Table 4: Optimal Combination English

system pair	both-one-zero	kappa
Nouns		
kunlp smuls	0.49 0.39 0.12	0.11
smuls talp	0.48 0.39 0.13	0.11
cs224n kunlp	0.48 0.39 0.13	0.11
ehu_all smuls	0.47 0.40 0.13	0.10
cs224n talp	0.48 0.39 0.14	0.13
jhu_final kunlp	0.49 0.37 0.14	0.16
smuls umcp	0.45 0.41 0.14	0.10
kunlp lia	0.48 0.38 0.14	0.14
lia talp	0.47 0.39 0.14	0.13
jhu_final talp	0.48 0.38 0.14	0.15
duluth3 kunlp	0.47 0.38 0.15	0.15
cs224n ehu_all	0.48 0.38 0.15	0.16
ehu_all lia	0.47 0.38 0.15	0.15
ehu_all jhu_final	0.48 0.36 0.16	0.19
duluth3 talp	0.47 0.38 0.16	0.17
Verbs		
jhu_final kunlp	0.34 0.46 0.20	0.06
ehu_all jhu_final	0.31 0.44 0.21	0.07
ehu_all smuls	0.31 0.44 0.21	0.07
ehu_all kunlp	0.33 0.41 0.22	0.13
kunlp smuls	0.36 0.43 0.22	0.13
cs224n ehu_all	0.29 0.45 0.22	0.05
ehu_all lia	0.30 0.44 0.22	0.08
cs224n kunlp	0.33 0.44 0.23	0.11
alicante ehu_all	0.26 0.47 0.23	0.03
kunlp lia	0.34 0.42 0.23	0.14
jhu_final talp	0.32 0.44 0.24	0.12
duluth3 ehu_all	0.26 0.46 0.24	0.05
ehu_all talp	0.30 0.41 0.24	0.13
alicante jhu_final	0.30 0.45 0.24	0.09
jhu_final umcp	0.30 0.45 0.24	0.09
Adjectives		
alicante jhu_final	0.46 0.37 0.08	0.03
alicante smuls	0.41 0.41 0.09	-0.04
alicante cs224n	0.42 0.40 0.09	-0.01
alicante kunlp	0.41 0.39 0.11	0.03
alicante lia	0.41 0.39 0.11	0.03
alicante duluth3	0.40 0.40 0.11	0.02
alicante talp	0.40 0.41 0.11	0.02
alicante ehu_all	0.41 0.39 0.11	0.05
alicante umcp	0.39 0.40 0.12	0.04
alicante duluth2	0.39 0.40 0.12	0.03

Table 5: Optimal Combination Spanish

system pair	both-one-zero	kappa
Nouns		
alicante jhu	0.29 0.32 0.11	0.06
alicante duluth7	0.27 0.34 0.12	0.03
alicante duluthY	0.25 0.35 0.12	0.01
alicante duluth8	0.28 0.32 0.13	0.08
alicante cs224	0.28 0.32 0.13	0.09
alicante umcp	0.26 0.33 0.14	0.06
alicante duluth9	0.26 0.31 0.16	0.14
jhu duluthY	0.46 0.36 0.18	0.24
jhu duluth7	0.51 0.29 0.19	0.35
jhu duluth8	0.53 0.28 0.19	0.37
cs224 jhu	0.55 0.25 0.20	0.43
jhu duluth9	0.46 0.34 0.20	0.29
jhu umcp	0.51 0.29 0.21	0.38
cs224 duluth7	0.49 0.30 0.22	0.36
cs224 duluth8	0.51 0.27 0.22	0.42
Verbs		
jhu duluthY	0.39 0.38 0.23	0.23
jhu umcp	0.48 0.27 0.25	0.44
jhu duluth9	0.39 0.36 0.26	0.29
jhu duluth8	0.42 0.32 0.26	0.35
cs224 jhu	0.49 0.25 0.26	0.48
jhu duluth7	0.42 0.32 0.26	0.36
alicante jhu	0.45 0.26 0.29	0.47
cs224 duluthY	0.43 0.27 0.30	0.46
alicante cs224	0.41 0.28 0.31	0.44
alicante duluthY	0.35 0.34 0.31	0.32
cs224 umcp	0.49 0.19 0.32	0.61
cs224 duluth7	0.43 0.26 0.32	0.48
cs224 duluth8	0.44 0.25 0.32	0.50
cs224 duluth9	0.41 0.27 0.32	0.47
alicante umcp	0.42 0.25 0.33	0.50
Adjectives		
jhu duluth8	0.66 0.22 0.12	0.39
jhu duluth7	0.64 0.24 0.12	0.36
jhu duluthY	0.56 0.31 0.12	0.25
alicante jhu	0.62 0.26 0.13	0.33
jhu duluth9	0.59 0.29 0.13	0.29
cs224 jhu	0.70 0.16 0.13	0.51
jhu umcp	0.64 0.23 0.13	0.38
alicante cs224	0.61 0.24 0.15	0.39
cs224 duluth8	0.66 0.19 0.16	0.50
cs224 duluth7	0.64 0.20 0.16	0.49

Table 6: Difficulty of Instances

#	noun	verb	adj	total
English				
0	59 (16)	174 (6)	29 (8)	262 (8)
1	51 (15)	116 (10)	26 (14)	193 (12)
2	59 (18)	122 (12)	41 (21)	222 (15)
3	64 (19)	117 (16)	29 (23)	210 (18)
4	84 (17)	102 (16)	28 (18)	214 (17)
5	76 (23)	76 (18)	24 (20)	176 (21)
6	53 (28)	61 (30)	23 (31)	137 (29)
7	51 (29)	65 (22)	23 (34)	139 (27)
8	62 (27)	58 (34)	18 (31)	138 (30)
9	47 (32)	69 (28)	17 (26)	133 (29)
10	62 (28)	61 (32)	18 (30)	141 (30)
11	55 (39)	56 (26)	21 (38)	132 (34)
12	80 (40)	61 (41)	22 (35)	163 (40)
13	86 (58)	56 (34)	21 (45)	163 (48)
14	125 (65)	62 (49)	33 (51)	220 (59)
15	131 (77)	125 (99)	36 (60)	292 (84)
16	141 (83)	107 (117)	61 (70)	309 (92)
17	133 (75)	100 (162)	86 (74)	319 (101)
18	92 (73)	80 (203)	102 (80)	274 (113)
19	97 (68)	59 (170)	49 (77)	205 (100)
20	65 (66)	38 (192)	30 (49)	133 (96)
21	42 (68)	15 (155)	17 (47)	74 (79)
22	29 (70)	15 (73)	7 (39)	51 (67)
23	10 (49)	11 (52)	7 (38)	28 (47)
Spanish				
0	50 (16)	126 (12)	52 (24)	228 (16)
1	81 (18)	63 (17)	32 (36)	176 (21)
2	63 (24)	69 (18)	42 (50)	174 (28)
3	63 (27)	55 (23)	39 (81)	157 (39)
4	74 (32)	47 (23)	43 (101)	164 (47)
5	94 (35)	49 (28)	35 (77)	178 (42)
6	87 (40)	61 (39)	57 (90)	205 (53)
7	182 (47)	94 (46)	88 (93)	364 (58)
8	105 (44)	181 (62)	293 (166)	579 (111)

Table 7: Difficulty of English Word Types

word-pos (test)	mean	word-pos (test)	mean
collaborate-v (30)	20.2	circuit-n (85)	10.7
solemn-a (25)	18.3	sense-n (53)	10.6
holiday-n (31)	17.7	authority-n (92)	10.5
dyke-n (28)	17.5	replace-v (45)	10.4
graceful-a (29)	17.3	restraint-n (45)	10.3
vital-a (38)	16.7	live-v (67)	10.2
detention-n (32)	16.5	treat-v (44)	10.1
faithful-a (23)	16.5	free-a (82)	10.0
yew-n (28)	16.1	nature-n (46)	10.0
chair-n (69)	16.0	simple-a (66)	9.8
ferret-v (1)	16.0	dress-v (59)	9.7
blind-a (55)	15.7	cool-a (52)	9.7
lady-n (53)	15.5	bar-n (151)	9.5
spade-n (33)	15.3	stress-n (39)	9.5
hearth-n (32)	15.1	channel-n (73)	9.2
face-v (93)	15.1	match-v (42)	9.0
green-a (94)	14.9	natural-a (103)	9.0
fatigue-n (43)	14.9	serve-v (51)	8.8
oblique-a (29)	14.3	train-v (63)	8.7
nation-n (37)	14.0	post-n (79)	8.7
church-n (64)	13.8	fine-a (70)	8.6
local-a (38)	13.6	drift-v (32)	7.7
fit-a (29)	13.4	leave-v (66)	7.7
use-v (76)	13.4	play-v (66)	7.5
child-n (64)	13.0	wash-v (12)	7.4
wander-v (50)	12.9	keep-v (67)	7.4
begin-v (280)	12.6	work-v (60)	7.0
bum-n (45)	12.5	drive-v (42)	6.8
feeling-n (51)	11.4	develop-v (69)	6.6
facility-n (58)	11.1	carry-v (66)	6.3
colorless (35)	11.1	see-v (69)	6.3
grip-n (51)	11.1	strike-v (54)	5.9
day-n (145)	11.0	call-v (66)	5.8
mouth-n (60)	11.0	pull-v (60)	5.7
material-n (69)	11.0	turn-v (67)	5.0
art-n (98)	10.7	draw-v (41)	4.7
		find-v (68)	4.2

Table 8: Difficulty of Spanish Word Types

word-pos (test)	mean	word-pos (test)	mean
claro-a (66)	7.6	verde-a (33)	5.3
local-a (55)	7.4	canal-n (41)	5.3
popular-a (204)	7.1	clavar-v (44)	5.1
partido-n (57)	7.0	masa-n (41)	5.1
bomba-n (37)	6.8	apuntar-v (49)	4.9
brillante-a (87)	6.7	autoridad-n (34)	4.9
usar-v (56)	6.5	tocar-v (74)	4.8
tabla-n (41)	6.3	explotar-v (41)	4.7
vencer-v (65)	6.3	programa-n (47)	4.7
simple-a (57)	6.2	circuito-n (49)	4.3
hermano-n (57)	6.1	copiar-v (53)	4.3
apoyar-v (73)	6.0	actuar-v (55)	4.2
vital-a (79)	5.9	operacion-n (47)	4.2
gracia-n (61)	5.9	pasaje-n (41)	4.1
organo-n (81)	5.8	saltar-v (37)	4.1
corona-n (40)	5.5	tratar-v (70)	3.9
ciego-a (42)	5.5	natural-a (58)	3.9
corazon-n (47)	5.5	grano-n (22)	3.9
coronar-v (74)	5.4	conducir-v (54)	3.8
naturaleza-n (56)	5.4		

systems. However, the measure of optimal combination is quite high, reaching 0.89 (1.00 - 0.11) for the pair of alicante and jhu. In fact, all seven of the other systems achieve their highest optimal combination value when paired with alicante.

This combination of circumstances suggests that the alicante system is fundamentally different than the other systems, and is able to disambiguate a certain set of instances where the other systems fail. In fact the alicante system is different in that it is the only Spanish lexical sample system that makes use of the structure of Euro-WordNet, the source of the sense inventory.

4 Instance Difficulty

The difficulty of disambiguating word senses can vary considerably. A word with multiple closely related senses is likely to be more difficult than one with a few starkly drawn differences. In supervised learning, a particular sense of a word can be difficult to disambiguate if there are a small number of training examples available.

Table 6 shows the distribution of the number of instances that are successfully disambiguated by a particular number of systems in both the English and Spanish lexical samples. The value under the # column shows the number of systems that are able to disambiguate the number of noun, verb, adjective and total instances shown in the row. The average number of training examples available for the correct answers associated with these instances is shown in parenthesis. For example, the first line shows that there were 59 noun instances that no system (of 23) could disambiguate, and that there were on average 16 training examples available for each of the correct senses for these 59 instances.

Two very clear trends emerge. First, there are a substantial number of instances that are not disambiguated correctly by any system (262 in English, 228 in Spanish) and there are a large number of instances that are disambiguated by just a handful of systems. In the English lexical sample, there are 1,277 test instances that are correctly disambiguated by five or fewer of the 23 systems. This is nearly 30% of the test data, and confirms that this was a very challenging set of test instances.

There is also a very clear correlation between the number of training examples available for a particular sense of a word and the number of systems that are able to disambiguate instances of that word correctly. For example, Table 6 shows that there were 174 English verb instances that no system disambiguated correctly. On average there were only 6 training examples for the correct senses of these instances. However, there were 28 instances that all 23 English systems were able to disambiguate. For these instances an average of 47 training examples were available for each correct sense.

This correlation between instance difficulty and number of training examples may suggest that future SENSEVAL exercises provide a minimum number of training examples for each sense, or adjust the scoring to reflect the difficulty of disambiguating a sense with very few training examples.

Finally, we assess the difficulty associated with word types by calculating the average number of systems that were able to disambiguate the instances associated with that type. This information is provided for the English and Spanish lexical samples in Tables 7 and 8. Each word is shown with its part of speech, the number of test instances, and the average number of systems that were able to disambiguate each of the test instances.

The verb *collaborate* is the easiest according to this metric in the English lexical sample. It has 30 test instances that were disambiguated correctly by an average of 20.2 of the 23 systems. The verb *find* proves to be the most difficult, with 68 test instances disambiguated correctly by an average of 4.2 systems. A somewhat less extreme range of values is observed for the Spanish lexical sample in Table 8. The adjective *claro* had 66 test instances that were disambiguated correctly by an average of 7.6 of the 8 systems. The most difficult word was the verb *conducir*, which has 54 test instances that were disambiguated correctly by an average of 3.8 systems.

5 Conclusion

This paper presents an analysis of the results from the English and Spanish lexical sample tasks of SENSEVAL-2. The analysis is based on the kappa statistic and a measure known as optimal combination. It also assesses the difficulty of the test instances in these lexical samples. We find that there are a significant number of test instances that were not disambiguated correctly by any system, and that there is some correlation between instance difficulty and the number of available training examples.

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