

Appears in the Working Notes of the AAAI Spring Symposium on Representation and Acquisition of Lexical Knowledge: Polysemy, Ambiguity, and Generativity, pages 118-122, Palo Alto, CA, March 27-29, 1995

## Lexical Acquisition via Constraint Solving \*

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### Abstract

This paper describes a method to automatically acquire the syntactic and semantic classifications of unknown words. Our method reduces the search space of the lexical acquisition problem by utilizing both the left and the right context of the unknown word. Link Grammar provides a convenient framework in which to implement our method.

### Introduction

A robust Natural Language Processing (NLP) system must be able to process sentences that contain words unknown to its lexicon. The syntactic and semantic properties of unknown words are derived from those of known words in a sentence, assuming that the given sentence is valid.

The underlying linguistic framework plays a critical role in lexical acquisition. Linguistic frameworks can be broadly classified into two groups: those with phrase structure rules and those without. The lexicon of known words and any phrase structure rules that exist determine the size of the search space for the classification of unknown words. In general, the more complex the phrase structure rules, the larger the search space.

This paper explores lexical acquisition in a framework without phrase structure rules. All constraints on the usage of words are integrated into the lexicon. We use a novel lexical representation that explicitly specifies what syntactic and semantic classes of words may appear to the left and to the right of a word in a valid sentence. If all words are known in a sentence, it is valid only if the associated constraints have a solution. Otherwise, constraints are inferred for unknown words that will make the sentence valid.

We choose to use Link Grammar(Sleator and Temperley 1991) as it provides a convenient means

for expressing bidirectional constraints. Among the other frameworks we have investigated were Dependency Grammar (Melčuk 1988), Categorial Grammar (Oehrle *et al.* 1988), and Word Grammar (Hudson 1984) all of which are lexically-based. We selected Link Grammar due to its explicit use of right and left context and the availability of an implementation that includes a 24,000 word lexicon. However, our approach is applicable to any system that integrates bidirectional constraints explicitly in the lexicon.

This paper begins with an introduction to Link Grammar. We describe the process of acquiring the syntax of unknown words and outline the process of semantic acquisition. We close with a discussion of related work and our plans for the future.

### Link Grammar

Link Grammar(Sleator and Temperley 1991) is a context-free linguistic framework that is lexically based. It differs from other context-free grammars in that there are no decomposable constituent structures and its grammar rules are implicit in the lexicon.

Each word in the grammar is defined by a syntactic constraint that is expressed in a disjunctive normal form. Each disjunct consists of a pair of ordered lists of the form  $((l_1, \dots, l_{m-1}, l_m)(r_n, r_{n-1}, \dots, r_1))$  where the left hand list is made up of connectors that must link to words to the left of the word in the sentence and likewise for the right hand list. Each word can have multiple disjuncts, which implies that it can be used in various syntactic contexts.

The following is a simple example of a Link Grammar:

big, yellow:	(( )) (A))
car, corn, condor,	
gasoline, meat:	((A,Ds,Os) ( ))

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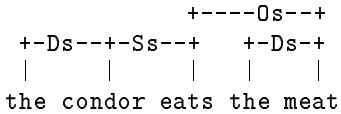
\*Supported in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. IRI-9212074.

	((Ds) (Ss))
eats:	((Ds,Os) ( ))
	((Os) ( ))
	((Ss) (O))
	((Ss) ( ))
the:	(( ( ) (D))

Parsing a sentence in Link Grammar consists of choosing one disjunct for each word such that it can be connected to the surrounding words as specified in that disjunct. For a simple example consider the sequence of words: "The condor eats the meat" and the following choices of disjuncts for each word from the lexicon above:

the:	(( ( ) (D))
condor:	((Ds) (Ss))
eats:	((Ss) (O))
the:	(( ( ) (D))
meat:	((Ds,Os) ( ))

The following diagram (called a linkage) shows the links among the words that justify the validity of the sentence according to Link Grammar.



In general, a sequence of words is a sentence if it is possible to draw links among the words in such a way that the syntactic constraint of every word is satisfied and all the following meta-rules are observed:

- Planarity: Links drawn above the sentence do not intersect.
- Connectivity: There is a path from any word in the sentence to any other word via the links.
- Ordering: For each disjunct of a word  $w$ , of the form  $((l_1, \dots, l_{m-1}, l_m)(r_n, r_{n-1}, \dots, r_1))$ , where  $m \geq 0$  and  $n \geq 0$ , the left hand list of connectors indicates links to words to the left of  $w$ , and likewise for the right hand list. In addition, the larger the subscript of a connector, the further away the word with the matching connector is from  $w$ .
- Exclusion: No two links may connect the same pair of words.

Parsing in Link Grammar corresponds to constraint solving according to these meta-rules. The objective is to select one disjunct for each word in a sentence that will lead to satisfaction of the the meta-rules.

## Syntactic Acquisition

Syntactic acquisition is the process of mapping an unknown word to a finite set of syntactic categories. In Link Grammar syntactic categories are represented by the constraints that are expressed as disjuncts. Our lexical acquisition system is not called upon to create or identify new syntactic categories as we assume that these are already known.

Given a sentence with unknown words the disjuncts of unknown words are determined based upon the syntactic constraints of the known words in the sentence.

For instance suppose that *snipe* is an unknown word in the sentence: "The *snipe* eats meat". The following lists all the choices for the disjuncts of the known words which come from the lexicon.

the:	(( ( ) (D))
snipe:	((?) (?))
eats:	((Ss) (O))
	((Ss) ( ))
meat:	((A,Ds,Os) ( ))
	((A,Ds) (Ss))
	((Ds) (Ss))
	((Ds,Os) ( ))
	((Os) ( ))

It must be determined what disjunct associated with 'snipe' will allow for the selection of a single disjunct for every known word such that each word can have its disjunct satisfied in accordance with the meta-rules previously discussed. There are 10 distinct disjuncts in the above grammar and any one of those could be the proper syntactic category for 'snipe'.

We could attempt to parse by blindly assigning to 'snipe' each of these disjuncts and see which led to a valid linkage. However this is impractical since more complicated grammars will have hundreds or even thousands of known disjuncts. In fact, in the current 24,000 word lexicon there are approximately 6,500 different syntactic constraints. A blind approach would assign all of these disjuncts to 'snipe' and then attempt to parse. It is possible to greatly reduce the number of candidate disjuncts by analyzing the disjuncts for the known words. Those disjuncts that violate the constraints of the meta-rules are eliminated.

The disjuncts  $((A,Ds)(Ss))$  and  $((Ds)(Ss))$  for 'meat' are immediately eliminated as they can never be satisfied since there are no words to the right of 'meat'.

The disjunct  $((A,Ds,Os)( ))$  for 'meat' can also be eliminated. If the A connector is to be satisfied it would have to be satisfied by 'snipe'. The ordering meta-rule implies that the Ds connector in 'meat' would have to be satisfied by 'the' but then

the remaining Os connector in ‘meat’ would not be satisfiable since there are no words preceding ‘the’.

That leaves the disjuncts  $((Ds,Os)( ))$  and  $((Os)( ))$  as the remaining possibilities for ‘meat’. The disjunct  $((Ds,Os)( ))$  can be eliminated since the only words that can satisfy the Ds connector are ‘the’ or ‘snipe’. Again the ordering meta-rule makes it impossible to satisfy the Os connector. Thus the only remaining candidate disjunct for ‘meat’ is  $((Os)( ))$ .

The next word considered is ‘eats’. There are two possible disjuncts and neither can be immediately eliminated. The left hand side of each disjunct consists of an Ss connector. This could only be satisfied by ‘snipe’ which therefore must have an Ss connector in its right hand side. Recall that the left hand side of ‘meat’ consists of an Os connector. This could be satisfied either by the  $((Ss)(O))$  disjunct for ‘eats’ or if the right hand side of ‘snipe’ consists of  $((Os,Ss))$ . The left hand side of ‘snipe’ need only consist of a D connector in order to satisfy the right hand side of ‘the’. Thus the disjunct for ‘snipe’ must be either  $((D)(Ss))$  or  $((D)(Os,Ss))$  and we have still not eliminated any of the candidate disjuncts for ‘eats’. Unfortunately the meta-rules do not allow for the further elimination of candidate disjuncts.

In cases such as this the lexicon is used as a knowledge source and will be used to resolve the issue. The disjunct  $((D)(Ss))$  is selected for the word ‘snipe’ since it appears in the lexicon and is normally associated with simple nouns. Thus the disjunct  $((Ss)(O))$  is the only possibility for ‘eats’.

The disjunct  $((D)(Os,Ss))$  does not appear in the lexicon and in fact implies that the word it is associated with is both a noun and a verb. To eliminate such nonsensical combinations of connectors the lexicon of known words is consulted to see if a theorized disjunct has been used with a known word, and if so it is accepted. The intuition is that even though a word is unknown it is likely to belong to the same syntactic category as that of some known words. This follows from the assumption that the set of syntactic categories is closed and will not be added to by the lexical acquisition system. For efficiency these constraints can be used to avoid the generation of nonsensical disjuncts in the first place.

To summarize, the following assignment of disjuncts satisfies the meta-rules and leads to the linkage shown below.

the:	$(( )(D))$
snipe:	$((D)(Ss))$
eats:	$((Ss)(O))$
meat:	$((Os)( ))$

$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
+ & - & D & s & - & + & - S & s & - & + & - O & s & - & +
\\ | & & | & & | & & | & & | & & | & & | & & |
\\ \text{the} & & \text{snipe} & & \text{eats} & & \text{meat} & & & & & & & & &
\end{array}$

## Semantic Acquisition

Acquisition of lexical semantics is defined in (Berwick 1983; Granger 1977; Hastings 1994; Russell 1993) as mapping unknown words to known concepts. (Hastings 1994; Russell 1993) assume that the knowledge base is a concept hierarchy structured as a tree where children are more specific concepts than their parents. There are separate hierarchies for nouns and verbs. Rather than using concept hierarchies (Berwick 1983; Granger 1977) used scripts and causal networks to represent a sequence of related events. In their work Lexical Acquisition consists of mapping an unknown word into a known sequence of events. We adopt the convention of (Hastings 1994; Russell 1993) and attempt to map unknown words into a concept hierarchy.

In order to semantically classify an unknown word the lexical entries of known words must be augmented with semantic information derived from the actual usage of them in a variety of contexts.

As sentences with no unknown words are parsed, each connector in the syntactic constraints of nouns and verbs is tagged with the noun or verb with which it connects to. For instance given the sentence: “The condor eats meat”, the nouns and verbs are tagged as follows:

the:	$(( )(D))$
condor:	$((D)(Ss_{eats}))$
eats:	$((Ss_{condor})(O_{meat}))$
meat:	$((Os_{eats})( ))$

When a word occurs in related syntactic contexts the semantic tags on the syntactic constraints are merged through generalization using the super-class information contained in the lexicon. Suppose that the following sentences with no unknown words have been processed.

- S1: The big cow eats yellow corn.
- S2: The condor eats meat.
- S3: The car eats gasoline.

The corresponding semantic tags for ‘eats’ are:

eats:	$((Ss_{cow})(O_{corn}))$
	$((Ss_{condor})(O_{meat}))$
	$((Ss_{car})(O_{gasoline}))$

From sentences S1 and S2 a more general semantic constraint is learned since ‘animal’ subsumes ‘cow’ and ‘condor’ and ‘food’ subsumes ‘corn’ and ‘meat’. This knowledge is expressed by:

R1:	$((Ss_{animal})(O_{food}))$
	$((Ss_{car})(O_{gasoline}))$

The semantic tags applied to the connectors serve as semantic constraints on the words that ‘eats’ connects to. The first disjunct in the above entry tells us that ‘eats’ must have a concept that is subsumed by ‘animal’ to its left and a concept that is subsumed by ‘food’ to its right.

While the lexicon has no information about the unknown word it does have the semantic constraints of the known words in the sentence. These are used to infer what the semantic classification of the unknown word should be if the sentence is valid.

No semantic information has been acquired for ‘snipe’. If the nouns and verbs in the sentence, “The snipe eats meat”, are tagged with the nouns and verbs that they connect to, the following is obtained::

the:	(( )) (D))
snipe:	((D) ( $S_{s_{eats}}$ ))
eats:	(( $S_{s_{snipe}}$ ) ( $O_{meat}$ ))
meat:	(( $O_{s_{eats}}$ ) ( ))

The lexicon has no knowledge of ‘snipe’ but it does have knowledge of the verb, ‘eats’, that links to ‘snipe’. It must be determined which of the two usages of ‘eats’ described in R1) applies to the usage of ‘eats’ in “The snipe eats meat”.

According to the concept hierarchy ‘meat’ is subsumed by ‘food’ whereas ‘gasoline’ is not. This indicates that the usage (( $S_{s_{animal}}$ ) ( $O_{food}$ )) is more appropriate and that ‘snipe’ must therefore be tentatively classified as an animal. This classification can be refined as other usages of ‘snipe’ are encountered.

## Discussion

There has been extensive work on lexical acquisition. Probabilistic part-of-speech taggers have been successful in identifying the part-of-speech of unknown words(Church 1988; Weischedel *et al.* 1993). These approaches often require large amounts of manually tagged text to use as training data.

Unknown words have been semantically classified using knowledge intensive methods(Berwick 1983; Granger 1977; Zernik 1987). They assume the availability of scripts or other forms of detailed domain knowledge that must be manually constructed. While they have considerable success in specific domains it is difficult to port such systems to new domains without requiring extensive manual customization for the new domain.

Explanation Based Learning has been applied to lexical acquisition(Asker *et al.* 1992). A large corpus of text is divided into sentences with unknown words and those without. Those without are parsed

and their parse trees form a knowledge base. When a sentence with an unknown word is processed the system locates the parse tree that most closely resembles it and attempts to infer the syntax of unknown words from this tree. This approach assumes that the sentences with known words produce parse trees that will match or cover all of the sentences with unknown words. A limiting factor of this method is the potentially large number of distinct parse trees.

Unification-based grammars have been brought to bear on the problem of unknown words(Hastings 1994; Russell 1993). These approaches are similar in that properties of unknown words are inferred from the lexicon and phrase structure rules. However, as the underlying parsers work from left-to-right it is natural to propagate information from known words to unknown words in the same direction.

The distinctive features to our approach are that all the required knowledge is represented explicitly in the lexicon and constraint solving is bidirectional. This makes maximal use of the constraints of known words and reduces the search space for determining the properties of unknown words. Link Grammar is not the only way to process grammars bidirectionally. In fact, there is no reason why a more traditional context free grammar could not be processed bidirectionally(Satta and Stock 1994).

An implementation is under way to extend the parser of Link Grammar to automatically acquire the syntax and semantics of unknown words. It seems that the disjuncts of each word are a special kind of feature structure. An interesting topic is to integrate feature structures and unification with Link Grammar to allow more expressive handling of semantic information.

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