Identification of Multi-word Expressions by Combining Multiple Linguistic Information Sources

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Abstract
Multi-word Expressions (MWEs) are lexical items that consist of multiple orthographic words (e.g., ad hoc, by and large, New York, kick the bucket). MWEs are numerous and constitute a significant portion of the lexicon of any natural language (Jackendoff, 1997; Erman and Warren, 2000; Sag et al., 2002). They are a heterogeneous class of constructions with diverse sets of characteristics, distinguished by their idiosyncratic behavior. Morphologically, some MWEs allow some of their constituents to freely inflect while restricting (or preventing) the inflection of other constituents. In some cases MWEs may allow constituents to undergo non-standard morphological inflections that they would not undergo in isolation. Syntactically, some MWEs behave like words while other are phrases; some occur in one rigid pattern (and a fixed order), while others permit various syntactic transformations. Semantically, the compositionality of MWEs is gradual, ranging from fully compositional to idiomatic.

Because of their prevalence and irregularity, MWEs must be stored in lexicons of natural language processing applications. Handling MWEs correctly is beneficial for a variety of applications, including information retrieval (Doucet and Ahonen-Myka, 2004), building ontologies (Venkatsubramanyan and Perez-Carballo, 2004), text alignment (Venkatapathy and Joshi, 2006), and machine translation (MT) (Baldwin and Tanaka, 2004; Uchiyama et al., 2005).

We propose an architecture for expressing various linguistically-motivated features that help identify multi-word expressions in natural language texts. The architecture combines various linguistically-motivated classification features in a Bayesian Network, a classification device that is optimal for this task. Our methodology is almost entirely unsupervised and completely language-independent; it relies only on few language resources and is thus suitable for a large number of languages. Furthermore, unlike much recent work, our approach can identify expressions of various lengths, types and syntactic constructions. We demonstrate a significant improvement in identification accuracy, compared with less sophisticated baselines.

References


