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### Introduction

- case study on [preposition incorporation in BulTreeBank WordNet](#)
- substantial role in many NLP tasks, but their polysemy constitutes one of the greatest challenges for this research area
- seriously benefit the performance of wordnets text analysis and generation, word-sense disambiguation, automatic translation, etc.
- focus on the preposition '**ha**' (na) in [verb+preposition+noun](#) constructions
- '**ha**' (na) is the most frequent Bulgarian preposition, because it is loaded with the most numerous and most abstract senses
- the prepositions are categorized by semantic classification and the verbs by the categories from Princeton WordNet

### Model for preposition synset in BTB-WN

- detailed definition, synonyms if available, and examples
- generalized classification for all Bulgarian prepositions > categories of the synsets
- [relations between prepositions and other parts of speech](#) (for example, the verbs '**pretend**' and '**turn in**' combined with **ha** express transition in new, different state)
- [relations between preposition synsets](#) (for example, the synset of **ha** ('on') with definition "*Location relation in which something is located on some surface*" has a synonym – **върху**, 'on', and also has an antonym relation with the synset for **под**, 'under')

### Classification of prepositions

- the adapted version of the classification of prepositions (Stoyanov, S. Ed.: *Grammar of contemporary Bulgarian standard language*, 1983) contains **7** classes: [locative](#), [temporal](#) (example (1)), [transition](#), [manner](#), [property and possession](#), [quantitative](#) and [purpose](#)

(1) Kolednata vakancija šte započne na 21 dekemvri i šte svārši na 14 januari.  
'Christmas vacation will start on 21 December and will end on 14 January.'

### Analysis and results

- 210** phrases of the type [verb+ha+noun](#) were extracted from BulTreeBank and manually sorted following a semantic classification
- in most of the examples '**ha**' expresses indirect object – one of its main functions
- the most frequent semantic relation is [locative](#)

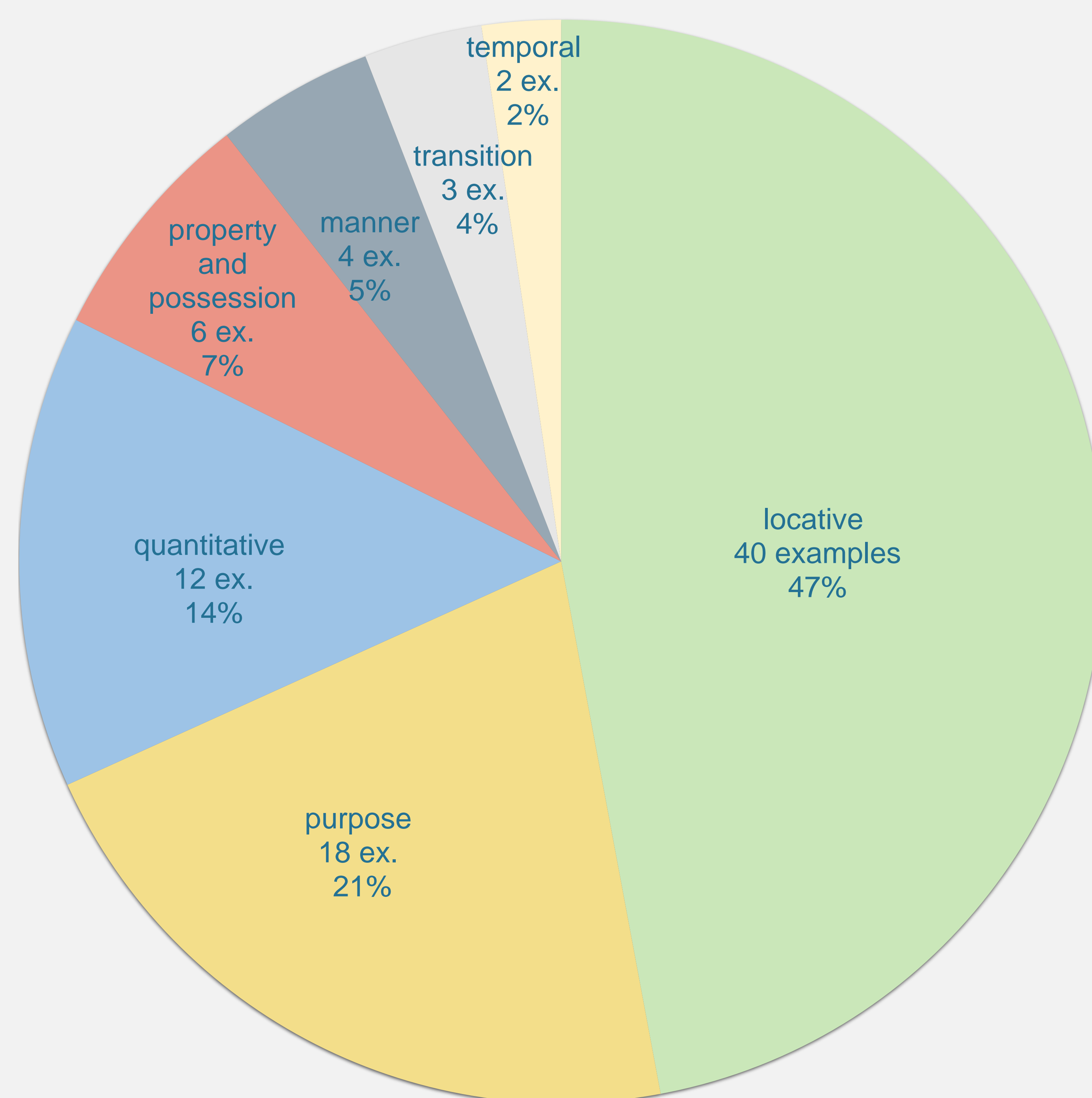
### Classification of verbs

- the categories from PWN which are inherited in OEW and BTB-WN are used for the verb analysis
- 15** classes of verbs: [verb.body](#), [verb.change](#), [verb.cognition](#), [verb.communication](#), [verb.competition](#), [verb.consumption](#), [verb.contact](#), [verb.creation](#), [verb.motion](#), [verb.perception](#), [verb.possession](#), [verb.stative](#), [verb.social](#), [verb.emotion](#) and [verb.weather](#)

Preposition category	Verb categories
locative	<a href="#">verb.contact</a> ( <i>hang, lean, stay, lie, put, bang, rest</i> ) <a href="#">verb.motion</a> ( <i>go, stay, sit, return, go out, land, leave</i> ) <a href="#">verb.stative</a> ( <i>live, attend, be</i> ) <a href="#">verb.perception</a> ( <i>look, look around</i> ) <a href="#">verb.creation</a> ( <i>write</i> ) <a href="#">verb.communication</a> ( <i>express</i> )
purpose	<a href="#">verb.stative</a> ( <i>be, attend</i> ) <a href="#">verb.motion</a> ( <i>go, send</i> ) <a href="#">verb.change</a> ( <i>show up</i> ) <a href="#">verb.contact</a> ( <i>put</i> )
quantitative	<a href="#">verb.stative</a> ( <i>be</i> ), <a href="#">verb.change</a> ( <i>happen, set</i> ) <a href="#">verb.social</a> ( <i>split up, divide</i> ) <a href="#">verb.cognition</a> ( <i>separate</i> ) <a href="#">verb.change</a> ( <i>disintegrate</i> )
property and possession	<a href="#">verb.stative</a> ( <i>be</i> )
manner	<a href="#">verb.cognition</a> ( <i>leave</i> ) <a href="#">verb.emotion</a> ( <i>feel</i> ) <a href="#">verb.creation</a> ( <i>perform</i> ) <a href="#">verb.stative</a> ( <i>exist</i> )
transition	<a href="#">verb.communication</a> ( <i>pretend</i> )
temporal	<a href="#">verb.stative</a> ( <i>be, end</i> ) <a href="#">verb.change</a> ( <i>start</i> )

Table 1. Verb classes distribution in the preposition categories

Preposition categories and number of phrase occurrences



### Conclusion and future work

- initial step towards the large-scale integration of prepositions in BTB-WN
- combination of semantic preposition classification, verb categorization from wordnet and later also relations and noun categories from wordnet, and features from a valency lexicon
- particular groups of verbs tend to combine with the preposition '**ha**' (na) for specific senses
- the analysis will be elaborated with hierarchy inheritance of the verbs and nouns in wordnet and with the valency lexicon