

## Zara Kancheva

Institute of Information and Communication Technologies, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

zara@bultreebank.org

### 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 svərši 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**

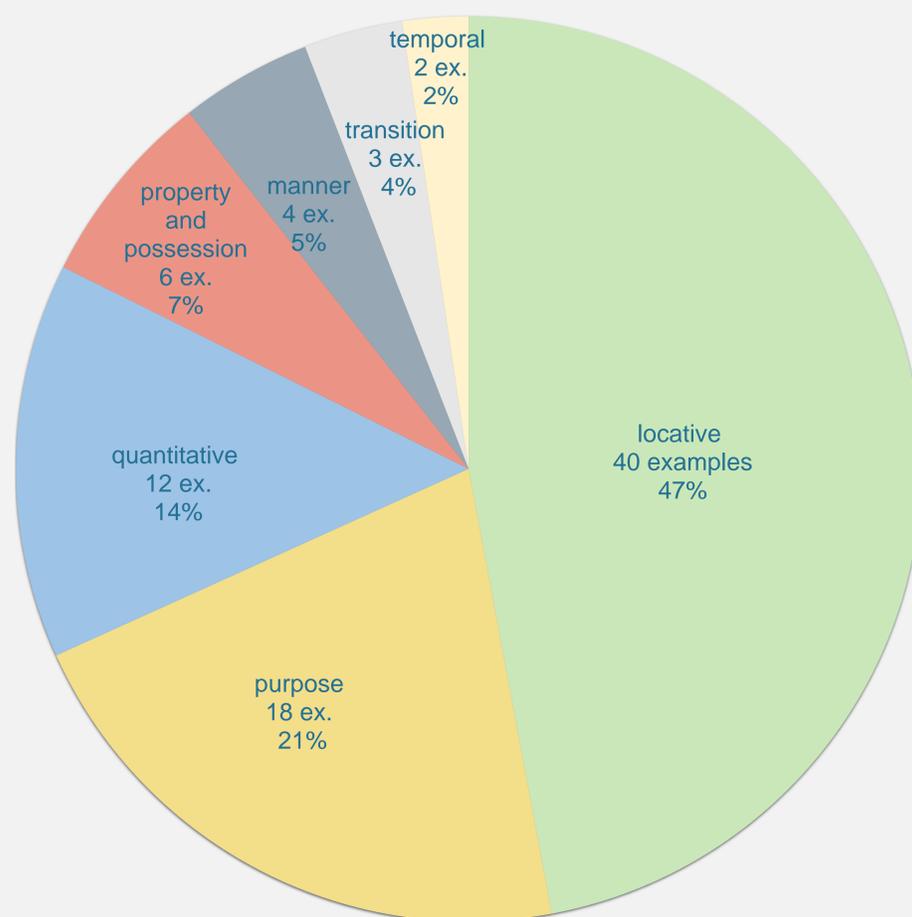
### Classification of verbs

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