Parts of Speech

חלקי-הדיבור

- :"מקובל למנות ~ 9 קבוצות מילים המכונות "חלקי ~ 9 מקובל למנות
- שם עצם (noun), שם תואר (adjective), שם עצם (noun), שם מספר (pronoun), פועל (verb), תואר הפועל (adverb), מלת יחס (adverb), מלת חיבור (conjunction), מלת קריאה (interjection).
 - אך זו רק חלוקה אחת •

למה זה טוב?

- parsing בסיס לניתוח
- term identification/chunking מציאת ביטויים
 - יצירת קול -(TTS) אופן הביטוי של המילה:
 - רכבת/רכבת –
- CONtent/conTENT, OBJect/objECT, DIScount/disCOUNT -
 - בעברית ניקוד אוטומטי
 - רכיב בתרגום
 - book a flight book about flight ירכיב בחיפוש: •

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?איך מגדירים חלקי דיבר

- באופן מסורתי, ההגדרה של חלקי הדיבר מבוססת על תכונות מורפולוגיות של המילה או על המילים שמופיעות לידן בסמיכות distributional properties.
 - באופן עקרוני, יש למילים מאותו חלק דיבר דמיון סמנטי, כלומר, הן מתארות איברים מאותן קבוצות למשל
- thought, table, sister שמות עצם nouns אנשים, מקומות, דברים nouns
 - big, lazy תכונות, כמויות adjectives שמות תואר –
 - quickly מקום, מקום, מקום adverbs מתארים adverbs לואי
 - eat, is, write פעלים אירועים, התרחשויות או מצבי קיום
 - ... ויש גם מילות יחס, מילות איחוי ועוד...

The yinkish dripner blorked quastofically into the nindin with the pidibs.

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The yinkish dripner blorked quastofically into the nindin with the pidibs.

- yinkish -adj
- dripner -noun
- blorked -verb -adverb

nindin -noun

pidibs -noun

quastofically

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The yinkish dripner blorked quastofically into the nindin with the pidibs.

yinkish -adj nindin -noun

dripner -noun pidibs -noun

blorked -verb quastofically -adverb

 We determine the P.O.S of a word by the affixes that are attached to it and by the syntactic context (where in the sentence) it appears in.

Open class vs. Closed class types

Closed class:

- small group, does not (usually) grow
 - "function words", determiners, prepositions, pronouns,...

Open class:

- large group, and grows larger
 - verbs, nouns, adjectives
 - productive group: "to google", "to fax", "googling"

שמות עצם

- Nouns
 - take -s, 's, -ness, -ment, -er, affixes
 - Occur with determiners (a,the,this,some...)
 - can be a subject of a sentence.
- Semantically: can be concrete chair, train, or abstract relationship.
 - eating או שמות פעולה, למשל: אכילה, לאכול, •

Types of Nouns

- Proper Nouns:
 - David, Israel, Microsoft
 - Aren't preceded by articles
 - Capitalized (In English)
- Common Nouns:
 - Count Nouns:
 - allow grammatical enumeration (book, books)
 - can be counted (one apple, 50 thoughts)
 - Mass Nouns: snow, salt, communism, ...

Verbs

- מילים המתייחסות לפעולות או תהליכים
- Main verbs draw, provide, differ –
- Auxiliaries (usually considered closed class)
 - מערכת הטיה מורפולוגית •
 - eat, eats, eating, eaten –

Adjectives

- מבחינה סמנטית, קבוצה הכוללת ביטויים המתארים תכונות או איכויות, משהו כמו פרדיקט חד-מקומי.
 - שפות רבות כוללות:
 - (yellow, green) צבעים
 - (young, old) גילאים –
 - (good, bad) וערכים. –
 - יש שפות בלי שמות תואר.

Adverbs

- קבוצה מעורבת למדי...
- Unfortunately, John walked home extremely slowly yesterday
- Directional: sideways, downhill
- Locative: home, here
- Degree: extremely, somewhat
- Manner: slowly, delicately
- Temporal: yesterday, Monday

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Closed class

- Prepositions on, under, over, near, by, at, from, to, with
- Determiners -a, an, the
- Pronouns it, she I
- Conjunctions and, but, or, as, if, when
- Auxiliary verbs can, may, should, are
- Particles up, down, on, off, in, at, by
- Numerals one, two, second, third

Prepositions and particles

Prepositions

- ...on top, by then, with him
- מילות יחס המופיעות לפני שם עצם •
- מצינות יחסי זמן/מקום, אבל לא רק.

Particles

- go on, look up, turn down •
- מופיעים אחרי פועל, ובפעלים טרנזיטיביים, גם אחרי המושא
 - The horse went off its truck/throw off sleep -
 - The horse went its track off/throw sleep off* -

Articles (determiners)

- a, an, the •
- noun phrase מופיעים בתחילה צירוף שמני
 - this chapter, that page :בם
 - שכיחים מאוד בטקסטים •

Conjunctions

- . מאחים שני phrases , צירופים , משפטים, וכו.
 - מאחים צירופים מאותו סטטוס Or, and, but •
- ים לאיחוי Subordinating conjunctions צירופים מקוננים
- I thought that you might like some milk.
 - I thought main clause
 - That you might... subordinating clause

ויש עוד...

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Tagsets

Tagset

The set of possible tags for parts of speech. (size is changing in applications, languages...)

A tagset should include the information that is needed for the next steps in the process, and that people can annotate well

Brown corpus – 87 tags

Penn Treebank – 45 tags

Large: 146-tag C7 tagset of used to tag the British National Corpus BNC.

"Universal" - 12 tags

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Penn Tagset

- Noun (person, place or thing)
 - Singular (NN): dog, fork
 - Plural (NNS): dogs, forks
 - Proper (NNP, NNPS): John, Springfields
 - Personal pronoun (**PRP**): I, you, he, she, it
 - Wh-pronoun (**WP**): who, what
- Verb (actions and processes)
 - Base, infinitive (**VB**): eat
 - Past tense (VBD): ate
 - Gerund (**VBG**): eating
 - Past participle (VBN): eaten
 - Non 3rd person singular present tense (**VBP**): eat
 - -3^{rd} person singular present tense: (VBZ): eats
 - Modal (MD): should, can
 - To (**TO**): to (to eat)

Penn Tagset (cont.)

- Adjective (modify nouns)
 - Basic (**JJ**): red, tall
 - Comparative (**JJR**): redder, taller
 - Superlative (**JJS**): reddest, tallest
- Adverb (modify verbs)
 - Basic (**RB**): quickly
 - Comparative (RBR): quicker
 - Superlative (RBS): quickest
- **Preposition (IN)**: on, in, by, to, with
- Determiner:
 - Basic (**DT**) a, an, the
 - WH-determiner (WDT): which, that
- Coordinating Conjunction (CC): and, but, or,
- Particle (RP): off (took off), up (put up)

Universal tagset

- Can describe over 22 languages with the same set of tags.
 - Why do we want to do that?
 - Language transfer, ease of use for developers
- The tags:
 - Noun, Verb, Adv, Adj, Pron, Det, Adp, Num,Conj, Prt, Punc, X

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 preposition or postposition

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 Conj, Prt, Punc, X

"other"

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Part-Of-Speech Tagging

- תיוג הוא התהליך של השמת חלקי דיבר או סימון לקסיקלי אחר לכל מילה בקורפוס. (tokenization)
 - תיוג מתבצע בדרך כלל גם על סימני פיסוק •
 - ים לט הוא רצף מילים ו-tagset
 - הפלט הוא התיוג הטוב ביותר עבור כל אחת מן המילים.
 - :ambiguity והבעייה המרכזית, היא
 - אשה נעלה נעלה נעלה נעלה את הדלת בפני בעלה —

"Around" can be a preposition, particle, or adverb I bought it at the shop around/IN the corner. I never got around/RP to getting a car. A new Prius costs around/RB \$25K.

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"like" can be a verb or a preposition:

time flies like an arrow

fruit flies like a banana

("flies" can be a verb or a noun...)
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The Distribution of Tags

- Tags follow all the usual frequency-based distributional behavior.
- Most word types have only one part of speech.
- Of the rest, most have two. Things go pretty much as we'd expect from there on.
- Of course, as usual, the most frequently occurring word types tend to have multiple tags.
- (As we'll see later in the semester, they also tend to have more meanings).
- Therefore while its easy to determine the correct tag for most word types, it isn't necessarily so easy to tag most texts.

Word Types in the Brown Corpus

Unambiguous: 1 tag	35340
Ambiguous: > 1 tag	4100
2 tags	3760
3 tags	264
4 tags	61
5 tags	12
6 tags	2
7 tags	1 ("still")

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State of the Art

- A dumb tagger that simply assigns the most common tag to each word achieves ~90%
- Best approaches give ~96/97%
- This still means that there will be on average one tagging error per sentence
- Life is much more difficult if we do not have a lexicon and/or training corpus or if we use a tagger across domains and genres.

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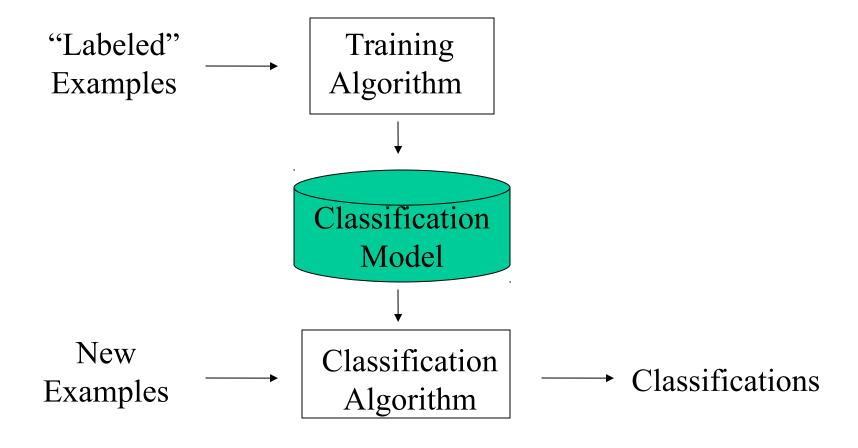
מתייגים

- Rule based
 - Manual rules
 - Transformation-based tagging (~learning)
- Machine Learned
 - HMM (probabilistic, global)
 - MaxEnt / SVM (discriminative, local)
 - CRF (probabilistic, discriminative, global)
 - Structured Perceptron (discriminative, global)
 - others...

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Supervised Learning Scheme



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Next Week ... HMMs

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