

Ontology and the Lexicon

The relation between ontologies and language is at the forefront of both natural language processing (NLP) and knowledge engineering. Ontologies, as widely used models in semantic technologies, have much in common with the lexicon. A lexicon organizes words as a conventional inventory of concepts, while an ontology formalizes concepts and their logical relations. A shared lexicon is the prerequisite for knowledge-sharing through language, and a shared ontology is the prerequisite for knowledge-sharing through information technology. In building models of language, computational linguists must be able to map accurately the relations between words and the concepts that they can be linked to. This book focuses on the integration of lexical resources and semantic technologies. It will be of interest to researchers and graduate students in NLP, computational linguistics and knowledge engineering, as well as in semantics, psycholinguistics, lexicology and morphology/syntax.

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Preface

Why should I read this book?

The mapping between knowledge representation and natural language is fast becoming a focal point of both knowledge engineering (KE) and computational linguistics (CL). Ontologies have a special role to play in this interface. They are essential stepping stones (a) from natural language to knowledge representation and manipulation and (b) from formal theories of knowledge to their application in (natural language) processing. Moreover, the emergence of the Semantic Web initiative presents a unique opportunity to bring research results in this area to real-world applications, at the leading edge of human-language technology. An essential and perhaps foundational aspect of the mapping between knowledge representation and natural language is the interface between ontologies and lexical resources. On the one hand, their integration includes, but is not restricted to, the use of ontologies (a) as language-independent structures of multilingual computational lexicons and (b) as powerful tools for improving the performance of existing lexical resources on various natural language processing (NLP) tasks such as word-sense disambiguation. On the other hand, lexical resources constitute a formidable source of information for generating ontological knowledge both at foundational and domain levels.

This current volume aims to be an essential general reference book on the interface between ontology and lexical resources. Given the fast developments in this new research direction, we introduce a general framework with a terminology to accommodate both ontological and lexical perspectives. However, to show its relevance and its direction of development, the focus of the book is on the current applications of such a framework. The chapters present an up-to-date overview of contributions to the field, from both CL and KE communities. Hence it constitutes a self-contained reference from introduction to the domain to the latest applications and tools developed.

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Intended audience

We hope this book presents a productive dialogue among the following communities: those from the CL research community who are interested in ontology and ontologies, those from Semantic Web and KE communities who pay special attention to natural language, and those from the linguistic community who want to know how lexical knowledge can be formalized and computed. As suggested by the title, this book not only aims to reduce the gaps among these research communities, but does so on a solid ground provided by a precise framework and definitions on all sides. The book should be accessible to Master and PhD students and has been used as material for such a course.

Issues and scope

The scope of the book can be summarized by the issues it covers. The value and relevance of this book will be determined by how many of these issues remain valid or central to the research areas in the future:

- What are ontologies and lexical resources?
- What are the benefits of considering them simultaneously?
- What kind of integration can be made between these knowledge systems?
- What are the benefits of such an integration (for their respective research domains)?
- What are the applications benefiting from this integration?

Some more precise questions are addressed:

- How can NLP treatments help build knowledge resources?
- How are lexical resources used in NLP applications?
- Can we improve current knowledge resources and how?
- What is the role of formal ontology in this context?

In addition to a general framework to address the above issues, specialists already familiar with the domain will find state-of-the-art exploratory application of recent theoretical development as well as complete development of known techniques on new domains and languages. The book introduces a new perspective with a focus on Asian languages, bringing new challenges to this new area.

How the book came about

The majority of papers in this book were from the emergent OntoLex workshop series, initiated in 2000 and held in 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. A



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selection of contributors from the 2002, 2004, 2005, and 2006 workshops were invited to submit their papers, complementing other invited submissions. The papers were rigorously reviewed by reviewers invited by the Studies in Natural Language Processing editorial board, as well as by the editors of this volume. They are also cross-commented on by other authors. The editors worked in parallel on the introductory and the roadmap chapters.

Notation

In this book, the following conventions have been adopted for referring to the various WordNet-related objects:

- WordNet is a registered proper name referring to the Princeton WordNet.
- The term 'wordnet' is a common noun that refers to all lexical knowledge bases built following to some extent the original Princeton WordNet design.
- Many language wordnets, however, do use the template of 'Language WordNet', such as Italian WordNet and Chinese WordNet. This is not to be confused with the original WordNet.

As for notational issues:

- Words or terms are in italics
- CONCEPTS are in small capitals
- Synsets, { synonymous set, synset, ... }, are in bracketed italics. Note that the set provided does not have to be complete. For example, the synset { dog, domestic dog, Canis familiaris } can be simply referred to by { dog }. Also, sometimes the synset is given by a word indexed by a number, e.g. { dog_2 }. In this later case, the synset corresponds to the second sense of the word dog.
- Relations are in boldface.

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the ontolex interface is by no way diminished by this omission. Colleagues at the Chinese WordNet group of Academia Sinica who helped us set up a website as well as process different versions of the chapters are Javan Ming-wei Hsu and I-Li Su. Editors who helped us check grammatical and stylistic errors are Professor Kathleen Ahrens, Maureen Kealy, and Colleen Lippert. Lastly, we thank the Cambridge University Press team in charge of the SNLP series, in particular Helen Barton, for their firm support and guidance in seeing this book through the publication process. Any remaining errors are, of course, ours.