

Semantic Classes of Czech Verbs

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Semantic Classification of Czech Verbs

- Semantic classification of (Czech) verbs is related to language ontologies (verbs vs. nouns)
- Earlier attempts, e.g. Daneš (1987) – 5 main semantic classes
- Vallex (ÚFAL) – 22 syntactic-semantic classes
- Semantic classes of English verbs – Levin: 50 semantic classes
- VerbNet – 274 semantic classes (extension of Levin's classes)
- VerbaLex – 82 semantic classes, 258 subclasses

VerbaLex Semantic Classes

- Inspiration came from Levin and VerbNet
- translation and new Czech synonyms, verbs with prefixes, aspect counterparts
- Main semantic classes (ontology) of Czech verbs
 - Social relations
 - Activities
 - Processes
 - Communication
 - Beginning – ending
 - Events?
 - Motion?
 - Weather?
 - ?

Criteria for Semantic Classes

- Meanings of the verbs – what to rely on?
- Existing explanatory dictionaries (introspection)
- Empirical evidence - corpus data
- Using Word Sketch Engine – contexts, clusters
- semantic roles, types and selectional restrictions in VerbaLex
- Subclassification based on the right-side and left-side valency position (*garment, beverage, body part, ...*)
- Lexical sets – a complication?

VerbaLex and Princeton WordNet

- Links to PWN – 8844 Czech verbs are linked to PWN v.2. via ILI
- Transferring the valency frames to English – can it work?
- Transferring the verb classes – comparison with VerbNet classes
- Unlinkables – prefixed verbs, nouns?
- Some translation equivalents cannot be lexicalized
- Virtual nodes with the description of meaning

Valency frames and verb classes for Semantic Web?

They should serve as metadata

Conclusion

Possible applications