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• • Plan

- 1- IntroductionMotivation and objectives
- 2- Why study specialized adjectives Derivatives of nouns
- 3- Methodology
- 4- DATUM
 - a) Encoding of the data
 - b) Using the encoded data
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• • Introduction – Motivation (1)

- Adjectives are rarely described in specialized dictionaries
- When they are present :
 - a) Mentioned in the entries of the nouns they are derived from (e.g. abdominal → abdomen)
 - b) Described using a list of noun phrases where they are found (e.g. abcès abdominal, infection abdominale, bactérie abdominale, tumeur abdominale, chirurgie abdominale)
 - c) Described by a simple reference to their nominal bases (e.g. abdominal: related to the abdomen)

• • 1-Introduction – Motivation (2)

Abdominal

Related to the abdomen

- abcès abdominal
 - infection abdominale
 - bactérie abdominale
 - tumeur abdominale
 - chirurgie abdominale

abcès abdominal tumeur abdominale

chirurgie abdominale Which is performed on x

infection abdominale bactérie abdominale

• • Introduction – Objectives

 Describe adjectives while giving key information on specialized languages

Develop an encoding that results in a multi-level dictionary, which respond to the needs of a wide variety of users

• • • Why describe adjectives (1)

- O In the past decades, we have seen a growing interest in adjectives.
 - Their role and place in specialized texts
 - Bae 2006; L'Homme 2004; Maniez 2001;
 Zweigenbaum, Hadouche and Grabar 2003
 - Their automatic processing
 - Daille 2001; Grabar and Zweigenbaum 2003; Normand and Bourigault 2001

Why describe adjectives (2) – Sorting qualifying adjectives

Qualifying adjectives

1- Regular qualifiers

e.g. *grand* – *petit* 'tall-short' *chronique* – *aigu* 'chronic-acute'

2- Derivatives of verbs

e.g. adhérent, derived from adhérer

3- Derivatives of nouns

e.g. viral, derived from virus

Why describe adjectives (3) – Derivatives of nouns

Like qualifiers: (Grevisse and Goosse 1993)

- Is optional in the sentence structure
- Modifies a noun
- Agrees in number and gender with the noun it modifies

Unlike qualifiers: (Monceaux 1997; Daille 2001; Goes 1999)

- Non-predicative position
- Incompatibility with adverbial modification of degree
- Semantic relation with a base noun, which often shares formal similarities with the adjective
- Substitution of a paraphrase containing the base noun for the adjective

Why describe adjectives (4) – Derivatives of nouns

Examples:

- Non-predicative position
 - *Le patient est cardiaque → The noun *patient* is understood, although omitted before *cardiac*
- Adverbial modification of degree
 - *L'infection est très bactérienne → an infection is bactérial or not.
- Semantic relation with a noun
 - Souche vaccinal → strain used in a vaccine
 - Prévention vaccinal → preventive approch using vaccination
- Substitution of a paraphrase
 - Maladie infectieuse → maladie qui est causée par une infection 'disease caused by an infection'

Why describe adjectives (5) – Special cases of derivatives

4) Derivatives sharing an attenuated relation with a noun

- Often nouns used as adjectives, but with a change in its meaning.
- Behave like derivatives of nouns.

Example: clinique 'clinical/clinic'

- 1) clinique n.: Private facility destined to provide outpatients care. (Our translation of Garnier et Delamare 2002 : s.v.)
- 2) clinique adj.: signe clinique 'clinical sign'
 - ~ which is observed in a patient
 - * ~ which is observed in a clinic

Methodology (1) - Corpora

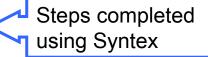
Criteria	In our study
Language	French
Specialization	Medical domain Experts
Occurrences	200 000 occurrences
Sub-domain	Infectious disease
Туре	Articles On-line medical textbooks Technical charts
Source	1) Texts written in French

Methodology (2) – Extraction

- extract terms (TermoStat) to identify the adjectives specific to our corpora
- 2) Eliminate noise
- 3) Select the derivatives of nouns

Methodology (3) – Analysis

- 1) List the head nouns of the noun phrases (NomT)
- 2) Analyze the meaning of the adjective in its context
- Describe the acception (sense) observed according to the head noun and the context



Methodology (4) – Description

Description based on the meaning of derivatives of nouns in NA noun phrase

Noun + Adjective = Head noun + semantic relation + Base noun

Syntactic patterns	Examples
HNoun + preposition + BNoun	HNoun des bactéries 'of the bacteria'
	e.g. destruction bactérienne 'bacterial destruction'
HNoun + prop. with a + BNoun conjugated	HNoun qui est causé par un virus 'which is caused by a virus'
verb	e.g. <i>infection virale</i> 'viral infection'

HNoun: Head noun; BNoun: Base noun Monceaux 1997

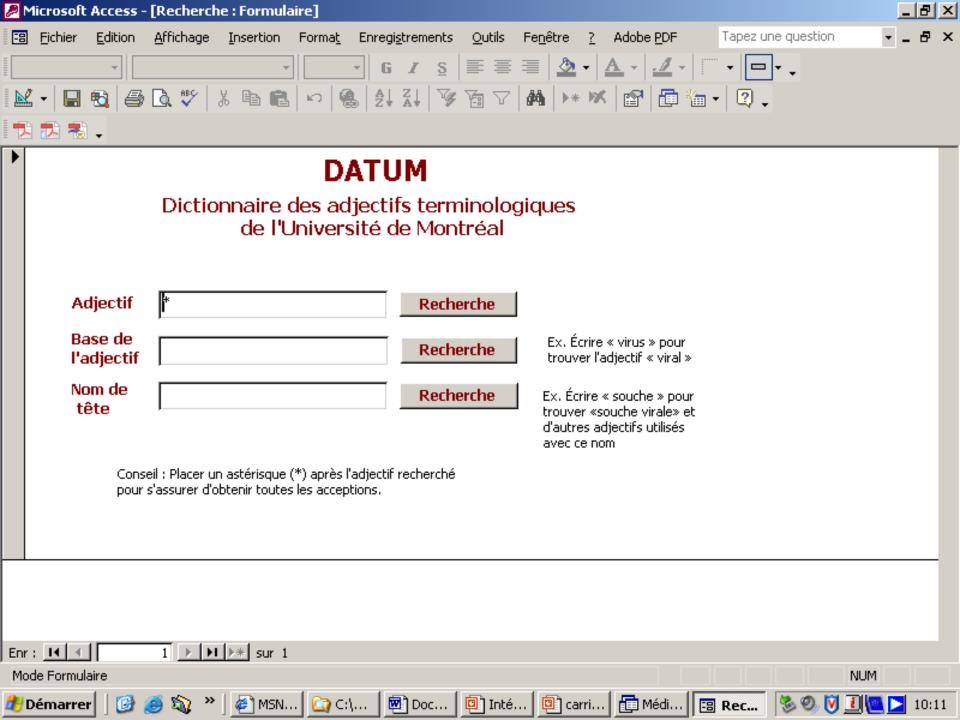
• • • Encoding of the data (1)

DATUM - Dictionnaire des adjectifs terminologiques de l'Université de Montréal

Terminological database that presents the various acceptions of specialized adjectives, while listing the nouns they are combined with and giving contexts in which they have been found.

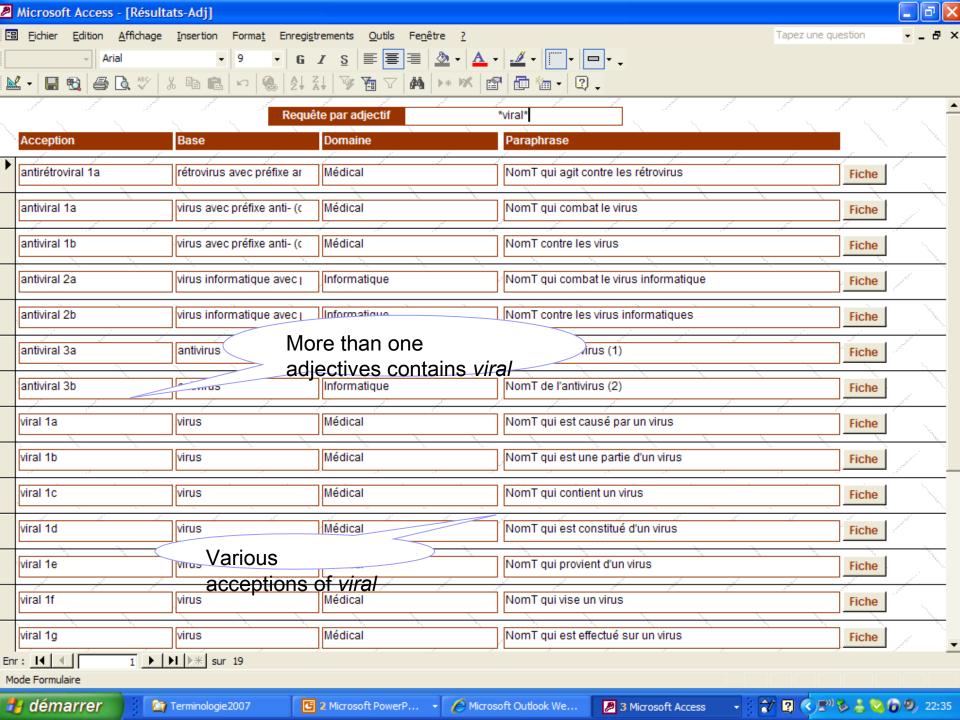


Encoding of the data (2) Query form



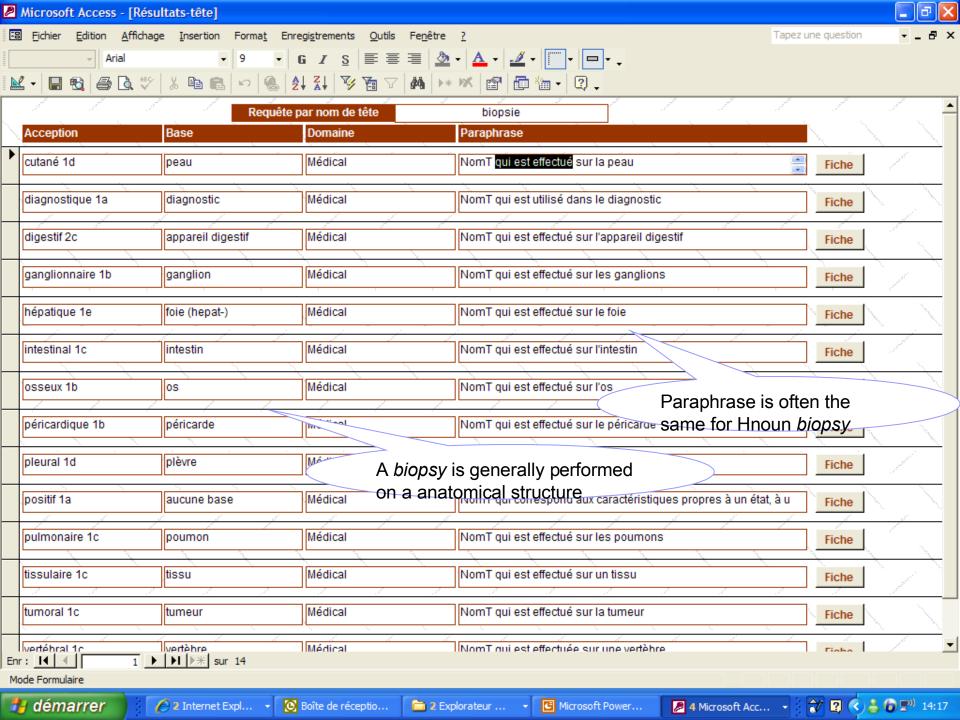


Encoding of the data (3) Results – Query by adjective



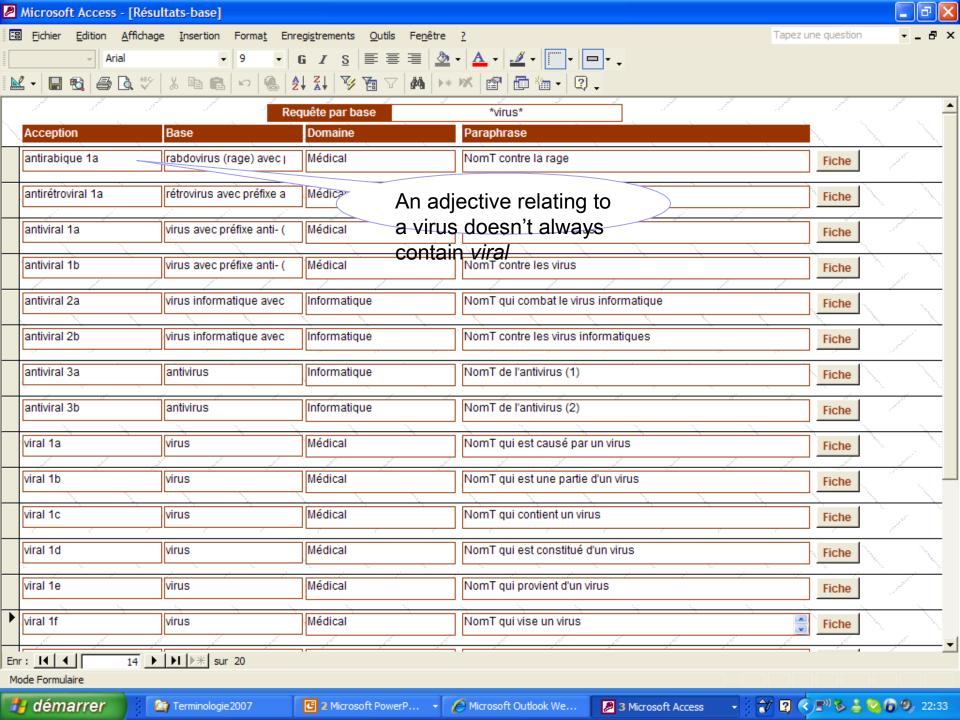


Encoding of the data (4) Results – Query by Head Noun



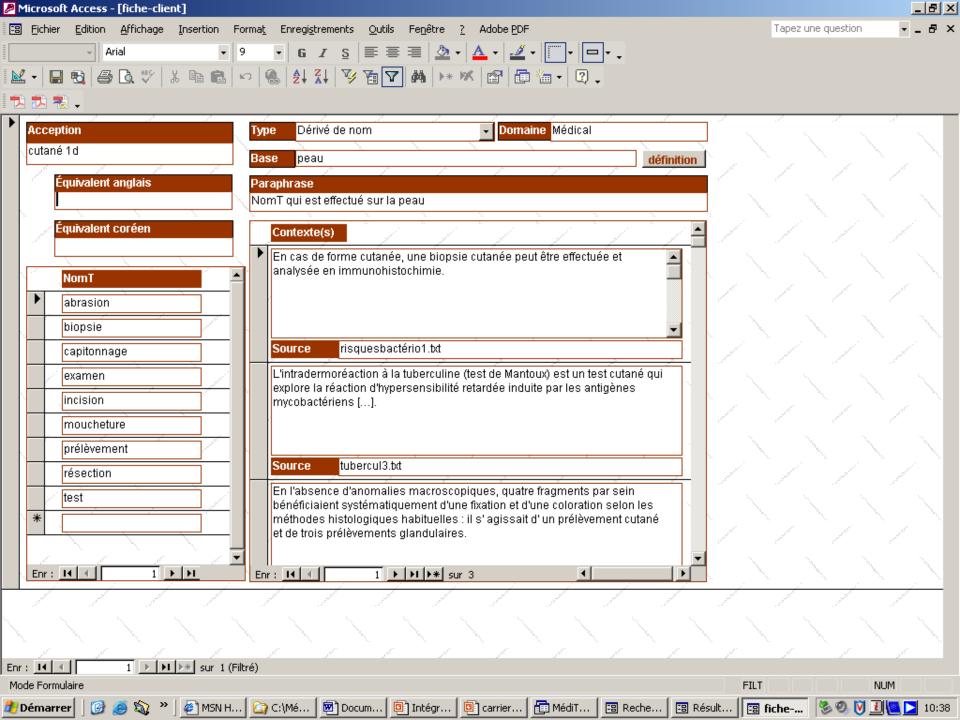


Encoding of the data (5) Results – Query by Base noun



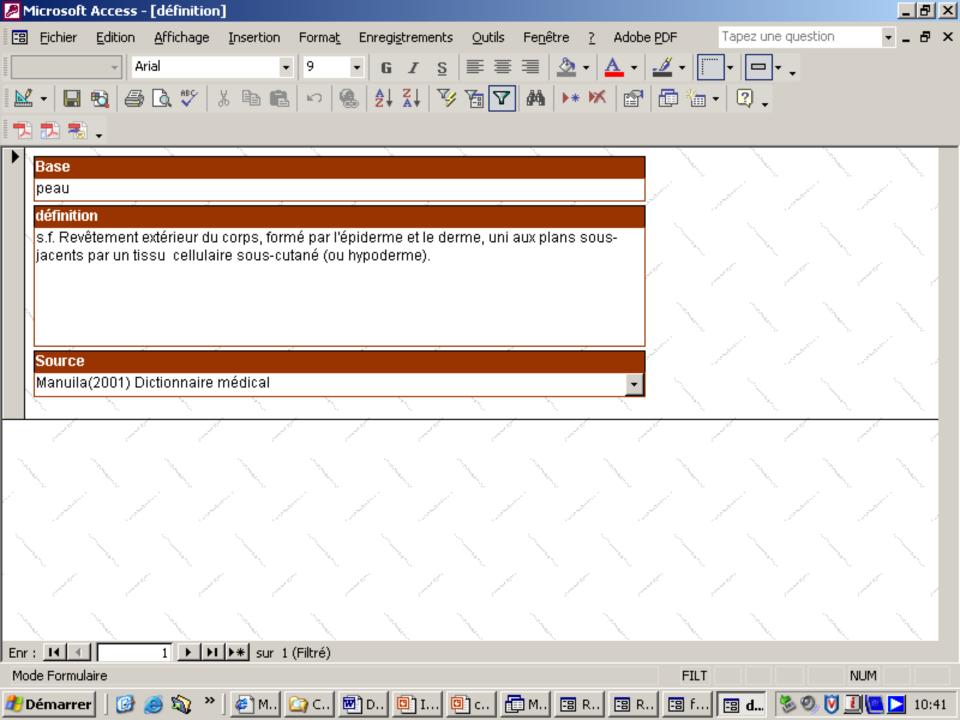


• • • Encoding of the data (6) Term record





Encoding of the data (7) BNoun definition



• • • Conclusion

The use of terminological tools presenting adjectives based on corpora studies allows the user to:

- Aquire the semantic information carried by the adjective;
- Better understand the sentence structure used in specialized languages;
- Become familiar with lexical, syntactic and stylistic caracteristics, such as idioms and collocates.

• • • Future research opportunities (1)

The development of a paraphrase system permits the observation of regularities among the semantic classes for a common relation.

Example

infection virale 'viral infection' =

infection qui est causée par un virus 'infection which is caused by a virus'

inflammation bactérienne 'bacterial inflammation' =
inflammation qui est causée par une bactérie
'inflammation which is caused by bacteria'

<état physiologique> qui est causé par <agent pathologique>
'<physiological state> which is caused by a <pathological agent>'

• • • Future research opportunities (2)

- 1- Build a model that works like the paraphrase system based on semantic classes.
- 2- Use the model to produce descriptions semiautomatically in French and in English (add paraphrases if necessary).
- 3- Develop the English version of DATUM using the model and find equivalents based on the paraphrases used to describe adjectives.