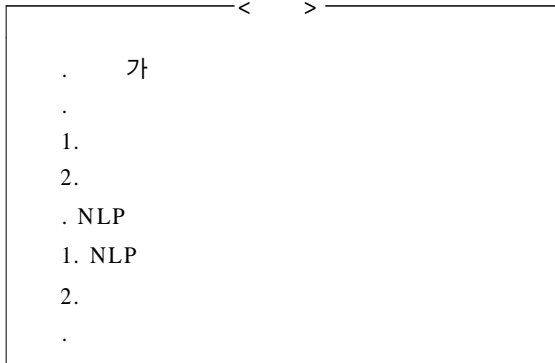


()



. 가

.
,
가 ,
(machine language)
가 .

‘ (natural language)
‘ (artificial language)

(natural language processing)

1950

(electronic dictionary) , (natural language analysis),
(natural language generation)

(lexical analysis),
(syntactic analysis), (semantic analysis),
(discourse analysis), (ambiguity resolution)

가
(APSG: Augmented Phase Structure
Grammar), (GPSG: Generalized Phrase Structure
Grammar), (LFG: Lexical Functional Grammar),
(HPSG: Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar),
(Dependency Grammar), TAG(Tree Adjoining Grammar)

가 가 가
(lexical analysis) , 가
(ambiguity resolution) .¹⁾

1)
(lexicon) (priority)

1990

. 1)

2)

3)

4)

.2)

가

가

‘go’

40

가

가

가

, “Every boy loves a dog”

‘every’

가

.3)

1.

2) (1996), “ ”, 『 』, p. 192.

3) 가 (every가 boy

)

() 가 .(Every가

)

(ambiguity)

(structural ambiguity)

(lexical ambiguity)

가
가 가

(syntactic ambiguity)
ambiguity)

(semantic lexical

가 가

fish n.
v.

가 가 가

n. pear
n. ship
n. stomach

가

4)

가

4) "Every boy loves a dog"

가

가

(syntax)

가

3

2.

(NLP)

1980

1990

(syllable unit)

<

>

/
/

/
/
/
/

Affix

5)

1)

(1)

(semantic lexical ambiguity)⁶⁾

가 가 가

(Homonymy)

(meaning)

(sense)

(Homonymy)

(Polysemy)

7)

5)

가

6)

가

3

1000

7)

(Homonymy)

MH(Mono-Homonymy) :

Vt	clear	clean out	paste	choose	carry on back
Vt	fold				
Vi	soften	happen	be straight	be even	fall
Vi					get defeated

/

V	write	hang	count	wrap	write	weave
V	use		become white	pus		squeeze
V	wear					
A	bitter	sweet	strong	cheap	small	salty

(2)

(parts of speech ambiguity)

가 가 가

가

가

(가) (stem)

Stem		가				

() · (Affix)

Affix					

() · ·

			가	

(3) Affix

Affix (morpheme segmentation ambiguity) · Affix · ,
 Affix가 ·
 Affix ·

Affix		Affix		Affix	
가					
	/				

Affix		Affix	
	/		/
			/
			/

(가)

‘ㄷ’, ‘ㄹ’

affix

‘ㄴ’, ‘ㄴ’, ‘ㄹ’, ‘ㄷ’, ‘ㄷ’, ‘ㄷ’, ‘ㄷ’

가

/ 'ㄷ' /

(Vt)	(buy) +	(buy) + ㄷ	(buy) +ㄴ	(buy) +	(buy)+	(buy) +
(Vi)	(live) +	(live) + ㄷ	(live) +			
(N)	(死)+ (4)+			(4)+	(4)+	
(N)		flesh	mountain	accident	amnesty	a librarian
(N)		age		thinking	the four sides	

/ 'ㄷ' / 'ㄷ' /

	가			가	
(Vi)	가(go) +	가(go) +ㄴ	가(go) +ㄷ	가(go) +	가(go) +ㅁ
(Vt)	(grind) +	(grind) +ㄴ	(grind) +ㄷ	(grind) +	
(A)	가 (thin) +				
(N)		肝			a persimmon

/ 'ㄷ' / 'ㄷ' /

(Vt)	(crawl) +	(crawl) + ㄷ	(pump) +	(crawl) +
(A)		(long) + ㄷ	(long) +	
(N)	(flag) +	(road)		(a draft)

(Vt)	(hear) +	(hear) +	
(Vt)	(lift) +		(lift) + ㄷ
(N)		(field) +	(field)

()

on-line

on-line

(Vt)	(fly) +ㄷ		(limp) +ㄷ	(limp) +	(hang) +
(Vi)	(happen) +ㄷ	(happen) +ㄷ			
(N)	(a day)	(orchid)	(a temple)	(food)	(a case)
(N)	(a blade)		(a clause)	(before	
(N)	(me) +	(me) +	(me) +	(me) +	(thing) +

()

(Vt)	(hang) +ㄹ	(hang) +	(spread) +ㄹ	(let see) +
(Vt)		(walk) +	(peel) +ㄹ	
(N)	(thing) +			
(N)	(girl) +	(girl) +	(lover) +	(boy) +

()

‘ ’ 9)
 . ‘ ’ , ‘ + ’ ‘ + ’ 2가
 가 .

(N)	(porridge) +	(porridge) +	(porridge) +	(porridge) +
(V)	(kill) +	(kill) +	(kill) +	(kill) +

(N)	(cloth) +	(cloth) +	(cloth) +	(cloth) +
(V)	(get cut) +	(get cut) +	(get cut) +	(get cut) +

9)

가 .

	(physics)	(physics)	(physics)	(physics)
(N)	+	+	+	+
	(get bitten)	(get bitten)	(get bitten)	(get bitten)
(V)	+	+	+	+

. NLP

1.

.10)

information) , (probability

가

(context frame rule) , 가

10) (1993), 『 』

가 .

가 .

(tagging)

2.

가

‘ [buy]’ , ‘ [mountain]’ , ‘ [live]’, ‘
 가 . ‘ 가
 가
 (Schema)
 가

(argument)

1)

GD(Guaranteed Disambiguation), PD(Possible Disambiguation), ND(No Disambiguation)
 가 . GD(Guaranteed Disambiguation)

‘ ’가

	get used to	get cooked
	A	V

‘ , ’

					()
	get used to	A			[] [] [body]
	get cooked	V		가	[] [food]

PD(Possible Disambiguation)

가

가

‘ ’가 , ‘ ’

				(complement)	
	Vt	+	write	+	[letter]
	Vt	+	wear	+	[clothes]
	Vt	+	use	+	[tool][human]
	A		bitter		[taste]

PD

가

‘ , ’ ‘ , ’ 1

‘ , ’
(lexicon)

ND(No Disambiguation)

2)

NLP

(Affix)
 GD GD PD 가
 1
 PD

- 1) NULL
- 2)
- 3) NULL

(semantic features)
 (word-net)

(lexicon)

가
 NULL
 가

.11)

(1)

[WRITE]	[Vt]	[N][LETTER]	
[WEAR]	[Vt]	[N][CLOTHES]	
[USE]	[Vt]	[N][CONCRETE]	
[TASTE]	[A]	[N][SOMETHING-TO-EAT]	

(2)

		[N][NUMBER]	

.

(lexical ambiguity)

, (Affix)가
Affix

12)

/ 가 (Argument),

‘ , , , , ’ 가

NLP(Natural Language Processing)
(Computer-based)

, , , , ,

12) ‘ ’ ‘ ? ‘ ’ ‘ ’ ‘ ’
(告訴) / (tasty)

(Artificial intelligence) 가

(1999), 『 』 .

(1999), 『 』 .

(1999), 『 』 , .

(1996), 『 』 , .

· (1996), “
” , 『 8 』 ,

(1998), 『 』 , .

(1998), “
” , 『 10 』 ,

』 , .
(1996), 『 』 , .

(1993), “ ” , 『 』 ,

(1995), 『 』 , .
(1999), 『 』 ,

』 , .
Makoto Nagao , (1999), 『 』 ,

www.csfive.kaist.ac.kr/kcp/

< >

(ambiguity) (NLP) ,
 (word)가 (meaning) .
 (Natural Language Processing)
 (Ambiguity) (structural ambiguity)
 (lexical ambiguity) .
 (Affix)
 (sentence component) (irregular conjugation)
 가 , ,
 .
 (lexical ambiguity) , . (Affix)가
 . Affix
 .
 . / 가
 (Argument),
 .
 가 . ‘ , , , , ’
 .

<Abstract>

Basic Contents for Korean Ambiguity Lexicon

Kim, Soo Jung

This study focuses on constructing basic contents for developing Korean ambiguity lexicon. Korean ambiguity consists of structural ambiguity and lexical ambiguity. Especially it is one of characteristic solving problems of NLP(Natural Language Processing). This paper focuses on lexical ambiguity including affix-bound ambiguity words. Korean ambiguity words are appeared by combined affixes(Josa and Omi). Especially affix-bound ambiguity words include irregular-verb ambiguity contraction-type ambiguity coinage ambiguity suffix-bound ambiguity.

Korean disambiguation of NLP have three steps ; First, Using parts of speech information is available for unit of sentence construction disambiguation. Second, it needs assigning semantic features to its ambiguity words. Finally, context informations are available for solution of ambiguity words concerning NLP.