

Semantic markup: characters and groups

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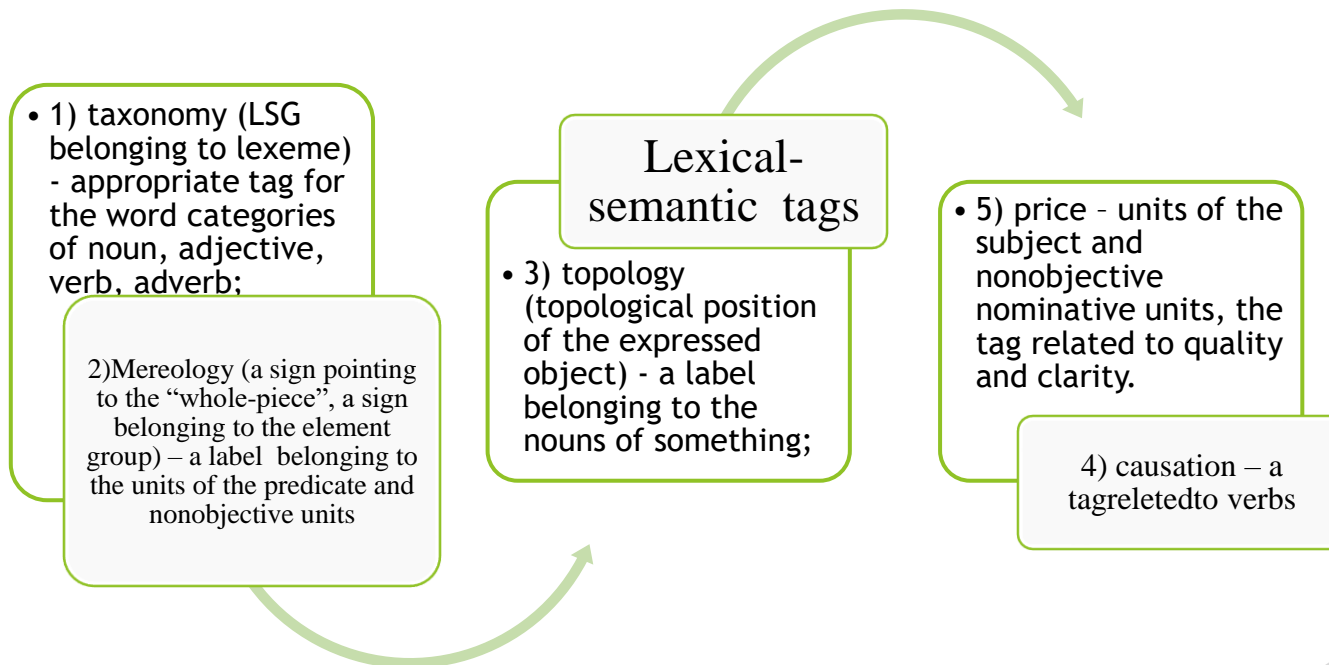
Semantic tag (Russian., magnifying glass) - a set of characters, interpretations, denoting the belonging of a word or phrase combination in the language corpus to a certain semantic category or even a smaller semantic group (LSG, semantic field and group)

1) discharge (name or sign to it word: predicate, person, etc.);

2) lexical-semantic characteristic (LSG or semantic field to which the lexeme belongs, signs of causation, etc.);

3) derivation description.

Lexical-semantic tags are grouped by the following fields:



The semantic magnifier is a continuation and extension of morphological magnetics; it reflects in itself a system of three groups:

**(1) unit formed
by word-
building
indicators;**

**(2) lexical-a sign
belonging to a
semantic feature: a
noun with a
preposition, a thing
horse, an original
and relative
adjective; own and
portable meaning;**

**(3) Private
semantic
character:
thematic
(taxonomic)
group, semantic
field.**

The semantic tagging of the case is divided into two main types based on the combination of programmer and linguist competencies:



Tag

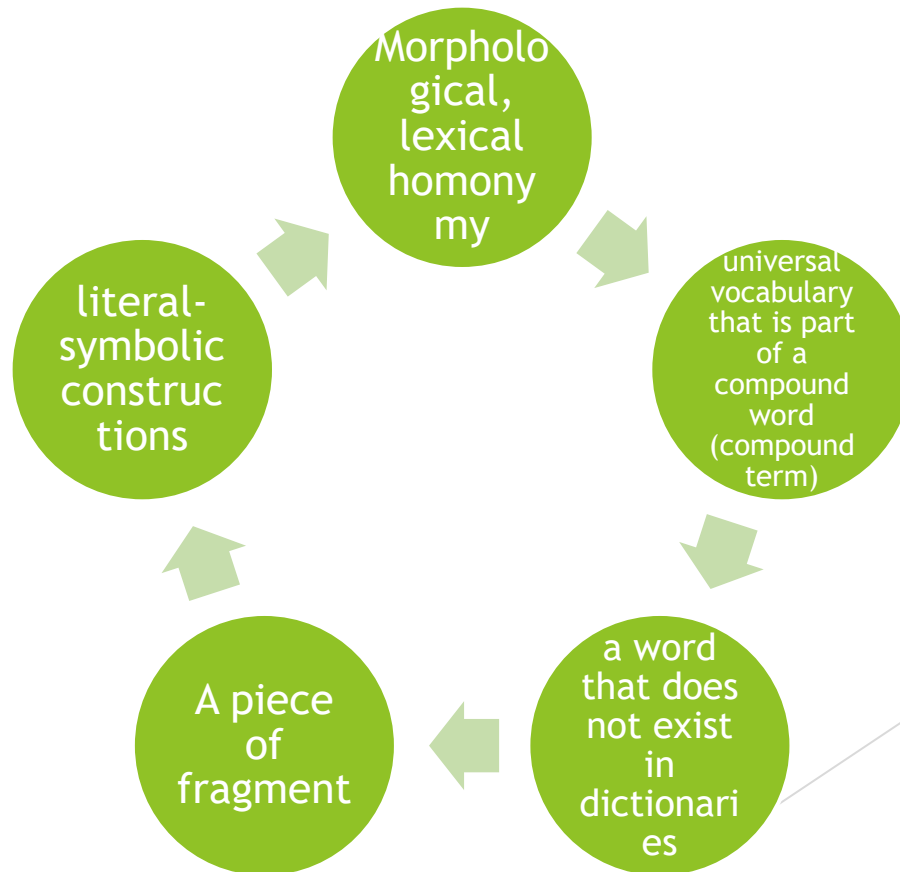
- terminological marking - the stage of naming a concept in the text;



Corpus

- providing a tag indicating the inter-unit relationship. This involves determining the place of each unit in the semantic field, its relationship with another unit.

Specific principles of lexical-semantic tagging

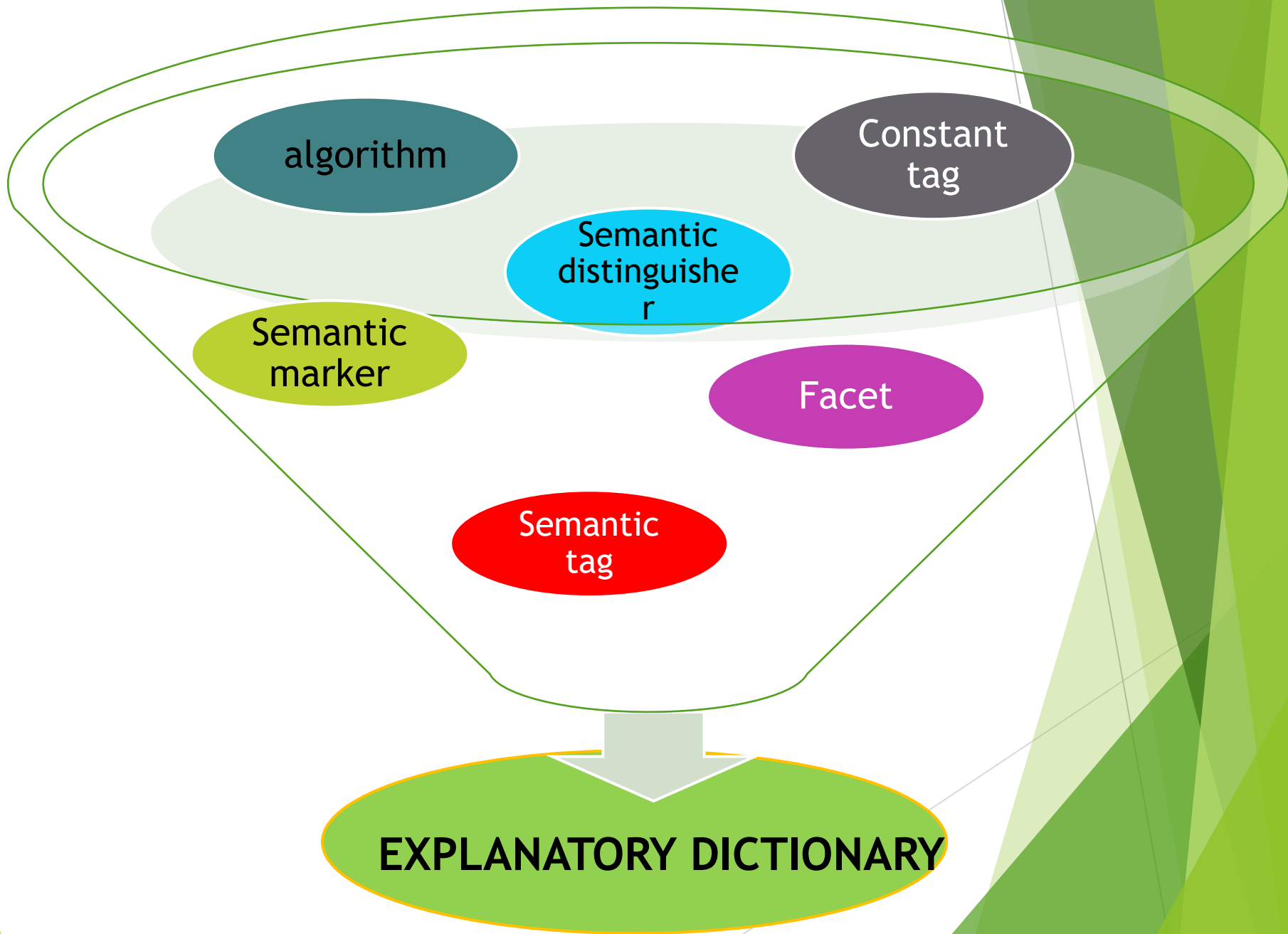


Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that as a necessary means for Corpus semantic intelligence, a vocabulary (1) that reflects the lexical nature of a particular language in itself, a semantic Dictionary (2) that can fully interpret the lexical nature of the language, a linguistic model for the implementation of semantic intelligence – a set of rules (3), a system of semantic intelligence (4), an additional Morphological, lexical homonym in the process of semantic touch; universal lexical, which is part of the compound word (compound term); a word that does not exist in dictionaries; fragmented fragment; it is necessary to develop specific principles of touching eachfiy-symbolic constructions, since these units will have a special character in each language.

The lexical approach" from word to concept "and" from concept to word " in the language Corps determine the main directions of linguistic practice on the word. In the case, Lemma is systematized on the basis of LSG, LSM. When covering a word with a synonym series, LSG or lsmg, it is based on the general base of the semantics, The Meaning(s) system of each lexical unit in the group. The entire lexical composition of the language unites for each language the semantic fields that stand in contact, reflecting the perfect, special landscape of the universe. Linguistic supply is required for the semantic touch of nominative units. A set of semantic tags will consist of a tag denoting belonging to the verb, lemma, microlsg, macrolsg, a tag denoting belonging to mg, lsmg.

The Explanatory Dictionary differs from the thesaurus in that the language Corps interprets the whole meaning of the word side by side with the words entering into a lexical-semantic relationship. In the Explanatory Dictionary only the meaning of the word is explained; although the thesaurus is aimed at opening relatively more edges of the word, the simplicity of the search differs from the corpus by the fact that the possibility is limited. Corpses do not indicate all of the semantic signs with the indication of the context in which the word is applied, the possibility of the word being able to connect with another unit. The user must find complete, holistic information about the word he is looking for from one place.



algorithm

Constant tag

Semantic distinguisher

Semantic marker

Facet

Semantic tag

EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY

Thank you for attention