

<<牛津计算语言学手册>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Computational Linguistics is an interdisciplinary field concerned with the processing of language by computers. Since machine translation began to emerge some fifty years ago (see Martin Kays introduction below), Computational Linguistics has grown and developed exponentially. It has expanded theoretically through the development of computational and formal models of language. In the process it has vastly increased the range and usefulness of its applications. At a time of continuing and vigorous growth the Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics provides a much-needed reference and guide. It aims to be of use to everyone interested in the subject, including students wanting to familiarize themselves with its key areas, researchers in other areas in search of an appropriate model or method, and those already working in the field who want to discover the latest developments in areas adjacent to their own. The Handbook is structured in three parts which reflect a natural progression from theory to applications. Part I introduces the fundamentals: it considers, from a computational perspective, the main areas of linguistics such as phonology, morphology, lexicography, syntax, semantics, discourse, pragmatics, and dialogue. It also looks at central issues in mathematical linguistics such as formal grammars and languages, and complexity. Part II is devoted to the basic stages, tasks, methods, and resources in and required for automatic language processing. It examines text segmentation, part-of-speech tagging, parsing, word-sense disambiguation, anaphora resolution, natural language generation, speech recognition, text-to-speech synthesis, finite state technology, statistical methods, machine learning, lexical knowledge acquisition, evaluation, sub-languages, controlled languages, corpora, ontologies, and tree-adjoining grammars. Part III describes the main real-world applications based on Computational Linguistics techniques, including machine translation, information retrieval, information extraction, question answering, text summarization, term extraction, text data mining, natural language interfaces, spoken dialogue systems, multimodal/multimedia systems, computer-aided language learning, and multilingual on-line language processing.

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内容概要

本书是一部手册性的计算语言学专著，收录了包括语言学家、计算机专家和语言工程人员在内的50位学者撰写的综述性文章，全面地反映了国外计算语言学主要领域的最新成果，是我们了解国外计算语言学发展动向的一个窗口。

全书各章写作风格一致，内容协调，浑然一体，使用有趣的实例来介绍艰深的技术问题，而且尽量不使用繁难的数学公式，尤其适合文科背景的读者阅读。

对于那些对计算语言学感兴趣和刚入门的读者而言，本书也是一本必备的参考书。

书籍目录

Preface Abbreviations Introduction PART I FUNDAMENTALS 1.Phonology 2.Morphology 3.Lexicography 4, Syntax 5.Semantics 6.Discourse 7.Pragmatics and Dialogue 8.Formal Grammars and Languages 9.ComplexityPART II PROCESSES, METHODS, AND RESOURCES 10.Text Segmentation 11.Part-of-Speech Tagging 12.Parsing 13.Word-Sense Disambiguation 14.Anaphora Resolution 15.Natural Language Generation 16.Speech Recognition 17.Text-to-Speech Synthesis 18.Finite-State Technology 19.Statistical Methods 20.Machine Learning 21.Lexical Knowledge Acquisition 22.Evaluation 23.Sublanguages and Controlled Languages 24.Corpus Linguistics 25.Ontologies 26.Tree-Adjoining GrammarsPART III APPLICATIONSNotes on ContributorsGlossaryIndex of AuthorsSubject Index

章节摘录

If morphophonological processes in a language are few and local the lemma lexi-con approach can still be successful. In our example it suffices to assume two plural endings: -s and -es. For all base forms it must be specified whether the former or the latter of the two endings may be attached. Apart from the obvious limitations with regard to the treatment of morphophonological rules on a more general scale the approach has some other inherent restrictions: The algorithm is geared towards analysis. For generation purposes, one needs a completely different algorithm and data. Interpretation algorithms are language specific because they encode both the basic concatenation algorithm and the specific exception-handling mechanism. The approach was developed for morphosyntactic analysis. An extension to handle more generally the segmenting of word forms into morphs is difficult to achieve.

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