話者の対象認識過程に基づく日本語助詞 「が」と 「は」の意味分類とパーザへの実装

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本論文では, 話者の対象認識過程に基づく日本語助詞 「が」と 「は」の意味分類を行ない, これを一般化 LR 法に基づいて構文解析する SGLR パーザの上に実装し, その有用性を確認した結果について述べる. 話者の対象認識過程とは, 対象を認識し, それを言語として表現する対象を概念化し, 対象に対する話者の見方や捉え方, 判断等を識別する過程のことをいう. 筆者らは, 特に, 三浦文法に基づいて考案された日本語の助詞 「が」と 「は」, 及び 「を」と 「に」についての意味規則を考案し, これを用いてその規則の動作機構を DCG の補強項で実現し, SGLR パーザで実行できるようにしている. 実験の結果, 意味解析と構文解析の融合に成功し, 構文的曖昧性を意味分類により, 著しく削減できることがわかった.

キーワード: 意味解析, 三浦文法, 確定節文法, *LR* 構文解析

Semantic Classification of Japanese Particle "ga" and "ha" based on the Viewpoint of Speaker's Recognition and its Implementation on a Paser

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This paper proposes a semantic classification of Japanese particle "ga" and "ha" based on the viewpoint of speaker's recognition and its implementation on SGLR parser. SGLR parser is a generalized LR parser which uses Tomita's algorithm. We already showed its advantages on parsing speed with an experiment. Not only syntactic processes but also semantic processes are described in DCG rules with augmentations because SGLR parser is implemented in Prolog.

The speaker's recognition process means the process that a speaker recognizes objects faced at some subject, conceptualizes them as words on his language, and tells them from his viewpoint and as a result of his judgement toward concepts. In this process, we especially consider the semantic rules of Japanese particles "ga","ha",and also "ni","wo". According to Miura grammar such Japanese particles have viewpoint of speakers recognition, so we tried to extract them from sentences using semantic rule. In the experiment with these DCG rules, we tried to show the effect of the semantic rules which is a disambiguation of parse tree. The experiment succeeded to show that, semantic rules could remove syntactic ambiguity.

KeyWords: *Semantic Analysis, Miura Grammar, Definit Clause Grammar, LR Parsing*

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