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26 KEY words (from A to Z) to take you from INTERMEDIATE to ADVANCED level English

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The symposium on which this volume was based brought together approximately fifty scientists from a variety of backgrounds to discuss the rapidly-emerging set of competing technologies for exploiting a massive quantity of textual information. This group was challenged to explore new ways to take advantage of the power of on-line text. A billion words of text can be more generally useful than a few hundred logical rules, if advanced computation can extract useful information from streams of text and help find what is needed in the sea of available material. While the extraction task is a hot topic for the field of natural language processing and the retrieval task is a solid aspect in the field of information retrieval, these two disciplines came together at the symposium and have been cross-breeding more than ever. The book is organized in three parts. The first group of papers describes the current set of natural language processing techniques used for interpreting and extracting information from quantities of text. The second group gives some of the historical perspective, methodology, and current practice of information retrieval work; the third covers both current and emerging applications of these techniques. This collection of readings should give students and scientists alike a good idea of the current techniques as well as a general concept of how to go about developing and testing systems to handle volumes of text.

The analysis and theory developed in Zero Syntax is an important contribution to the understanding of Universal Grammar. The overriding theme is the notion that the availability and syntactic positioning of arguments is not a matter of chance but arises from laws governing the structure of lexical entries and from laws governing syntactic structures themselves. Along the way, Zero Syntax also examines issues of broad significance to current theoretical linguistic research in syntax and lexical semantics. Zero Syntax develops two main topics: a simple view of syntactic linking regularities that it defends in the domain of Experiencer predicates (predicates such as annoy), and a theory of syntactic constituency that involves two parallel modes of structural organization (one of which is the Cascade syntax). The theme that ties these issues together is the supposition that phonologically null (zero) morphology is present in structure, detectable through its syntactic and morphological consequences. The arguments inZero Syntax will be relevant to debates about such issues as empty elements in syntax and morphology, whether syntactic structures should be binary branching, the structure of double-object constructions, and whether verbs have multiple meanings related by lexical rules or abstract/general meanings that are ambiguated in particular constructions. Current Studies in Linguistics No. 27

This book has been written keeping in mind the new pattern of all competitive exams for basic, advanced, and competitive level students. It contains more than 2500 objective questions with solutions, and is essential for cracking any competitive examination. Special attention has been paid to concepts, as well as the practical applications of every topic from basic to advanced. Each topic has been discussed in depth, with appropriate examples. This book will prove useful as A Complete Guide and Practical Practice Book for those who are preparing for TOEFL, IELTS, GRE, GMAT, GATE, Banking (P.O. & Clerk), MBA (CAT, MAT, XAT, CET . . .) BBA, AAO, UPSC (CPF, CDS, NDA . . .), SSC (Asst. Grade, CPO, TA, SO, Audit UDC, LDC…), Rly., Air-Force, Navy and other competitive examinations in the subject of English.

This volume in the Basic Research Series consists of the proceedings of the Symposium on Natural Language and Speech held during the ESPRIT Conference of November 1991 - a conference that serves to open up ESPRIT results not only to the ESPRIT community but also to the entire European IT industry and its users. The symposium is organised by the newly launched Network of Excellence on Language and Speech (3701) which brings together the foremost European experts and institutions in these two domains. By bringing together these two communities, which have so far been working in relative isolation from each other, the network aims to augment the focusing of research onto the long-term goal of the "construction of an integrated model of the cognitive chain linking speech to reasoning via natural language". To advance towards this industrially significant goal, the network operates at different levels - a strategy for research, a coordination for the training of needed researchers and a coordination of the use of its resource and communication infrastructure for the most efficient interworking of the members of the community who are spread all over Europe. This symposium is a small but significant building block for the achievement of the goals of the network.

This comprehensive introduction by two of the world's leading lexicographers presents a course in dictionary-making for publishers, colleges, and universities world-wide. The book takes readers through building a corpus, analysing the data, and writing entries. Numerous exercises show the use of software to manipulate data and compile entries.

Did Security Council resolutions authorise the use of force during the Second Gulf War? Did the UN intentionally use vague and indeterminate linguistic patterns as a set of discursive strategies with the overall legislative intent of using deliberate vagueness as a political strategy? Over the last few years, UN resolutions have been repeatedly questioned for the excessive presence of vagueness. In order to overcome the cultural divergences of recipient countries, UN diplomatic texts use vague words quite extensively, which could lead to biased or even strategically-motivated interpretations of resolutions, undermining their legal impact. This book proposes a linguistic analysis of whether the use of strategic vagueness in Security Council resolutions has contributed to the breakout of the Second Gulf War instead of a diplomatic solution to the controversy. The hypothesis is discussed through an analysis of the UN resolutions relating to the war, and reinforced through an analysis of US legislation related to the authorization for war, revealing how the US has interpreted UN legislation, in order to see how vague expressions used in UN resolutions have allowed the US to interpret them as a means to go to war. A second section of the work attempts to understand whether the same patterns have been used in resolutions relating to the Iranian nuclear crisis in 2010, revealing a relationship between the choice of vague linguistic features and the use of intentional vagueness as a political strategy.

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