

Computational Linguistics: Parsing

Oct 18, 2013

Dynamic Programming Solution

- Recall: convert the grammar into Chomsky Normal Form (CNF)
 - $A \rightarrow BC$
 - $A \rightarrow w$

Original Grammar

- $S \rightarrow NP VP$
- $PP \rightarrow Prep NP$
- $NP \rightarrow an Noun$
- $NP \rightarrow NP PP$
- $VP \rightarrow Verb NP$
- $VP \rightarrow Verb$
- $VP \rightarrow VP PP$
- $NP \rightarrow my Noun$
- $NP \rightarrow Noun$
- $NP \rightarrow Pronoun$
- $Noun \rightarrow elephant$
- $Pronoun \rightarrow I$
- $Prep \rightarrow in$
- $Noun \rightarrow pajamas$
- $Noun \rightarrow shot$
- $Verb \rightarrow shot$

CNF Grammar

- $S \rightarrow NP VP$
- $PP \rightarrow Prep NP$
- $NP \rightarrow Det Noun$
- $Det \rightarrow an$
- $NP \rightarrow NP PP$
- $VP \rightarrow Verb NP$
- $VP \rightarrow shot$
- $VP \rightarrow VP PP$
- $Det \rightarrow my$
- $NP \rightarrow elephant$
- $NP \rightarrow pajamas$
- $NP \rightarrow shot$
- $NP \rightarrow I$
- $Noun \rightarrow elephant$
- $Pronoun \rightarrow I$
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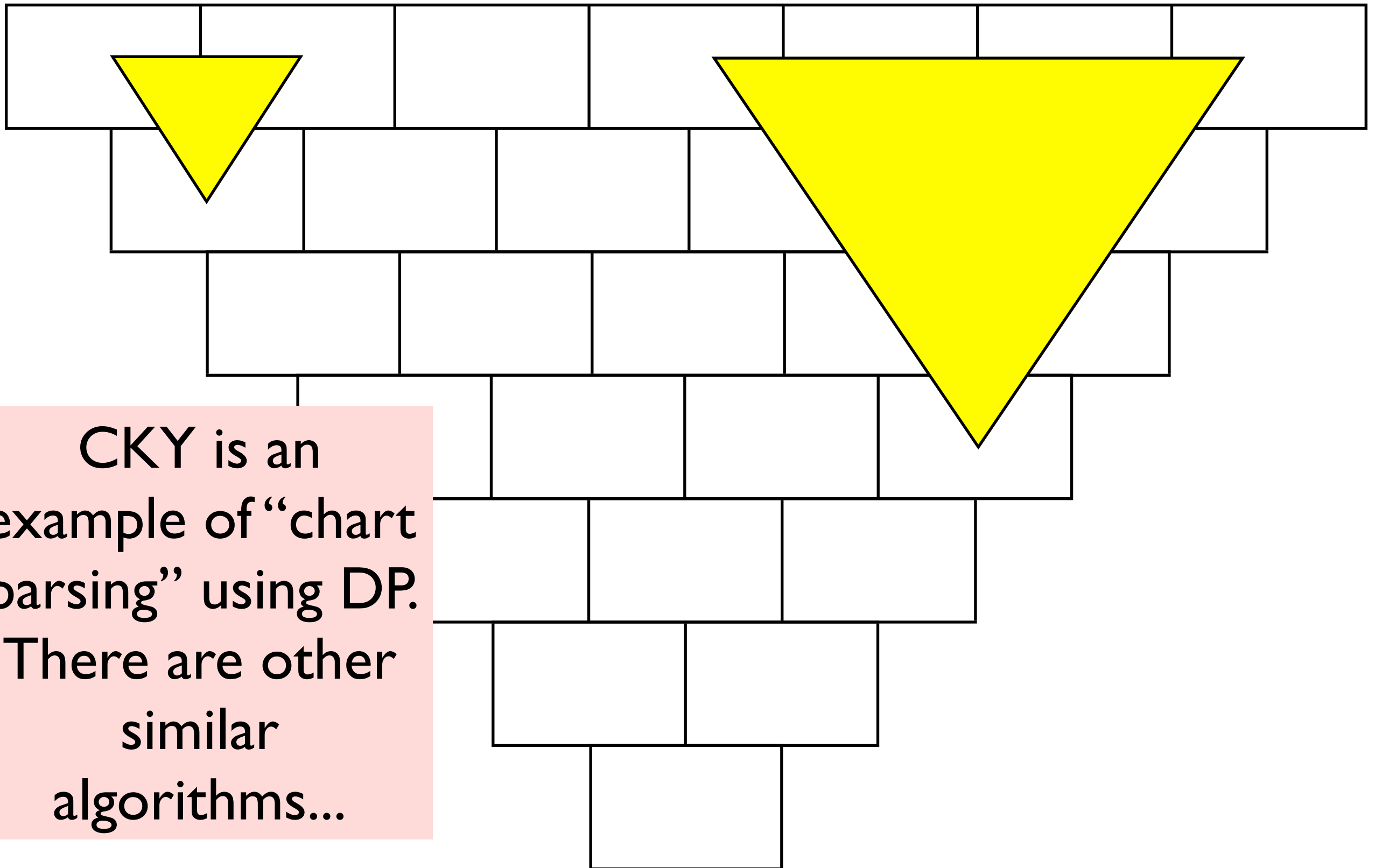
Recognition:

Is the sentence valid?

i.e., Is it parseable by the
grammar?

CKY (or CYK) Algorithm

I shot an elephant in my pajamas



CKY is an example of “chart parsing” using DP. There are other similar algorithms...

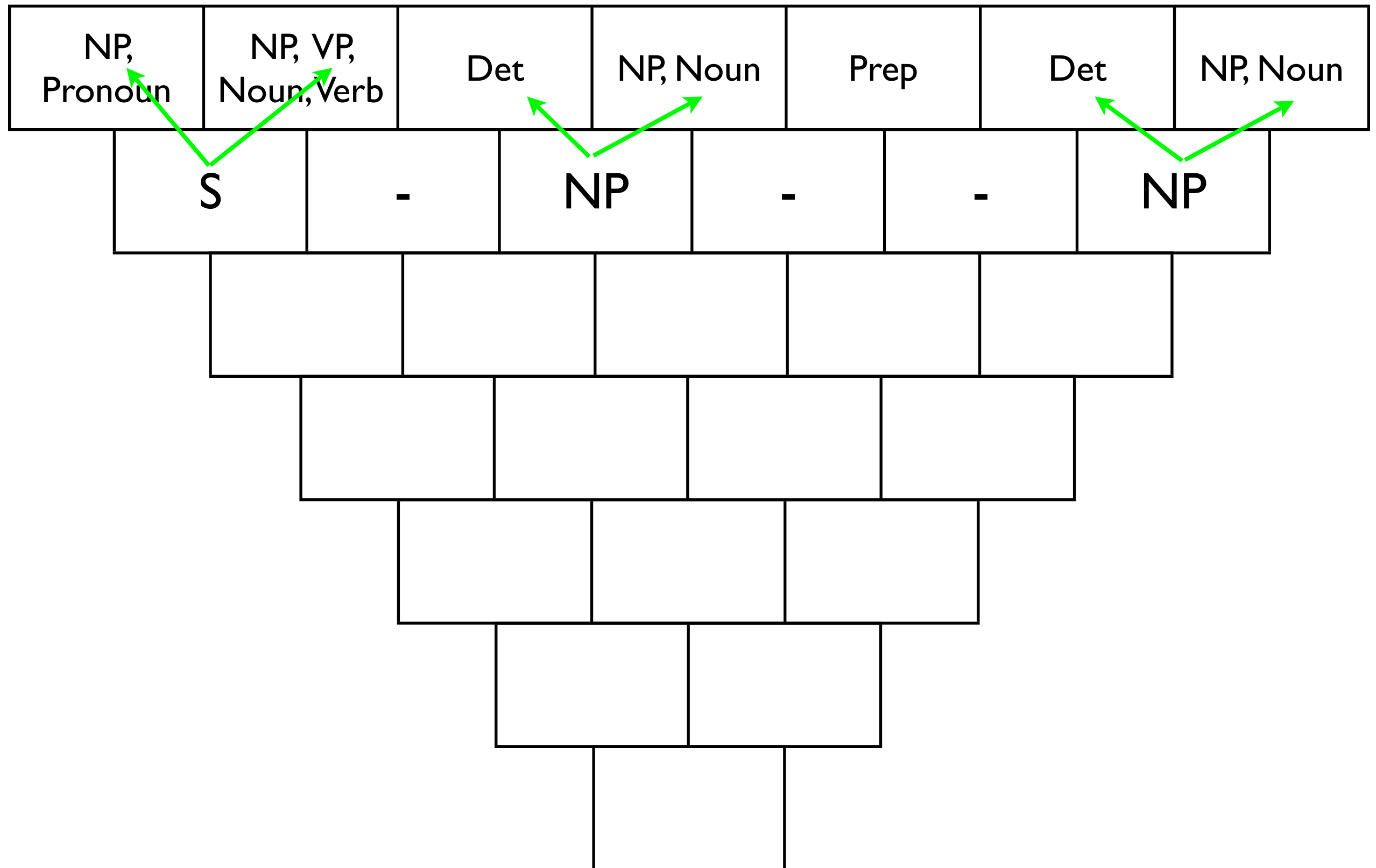
CKY (or CYK) Algorithm

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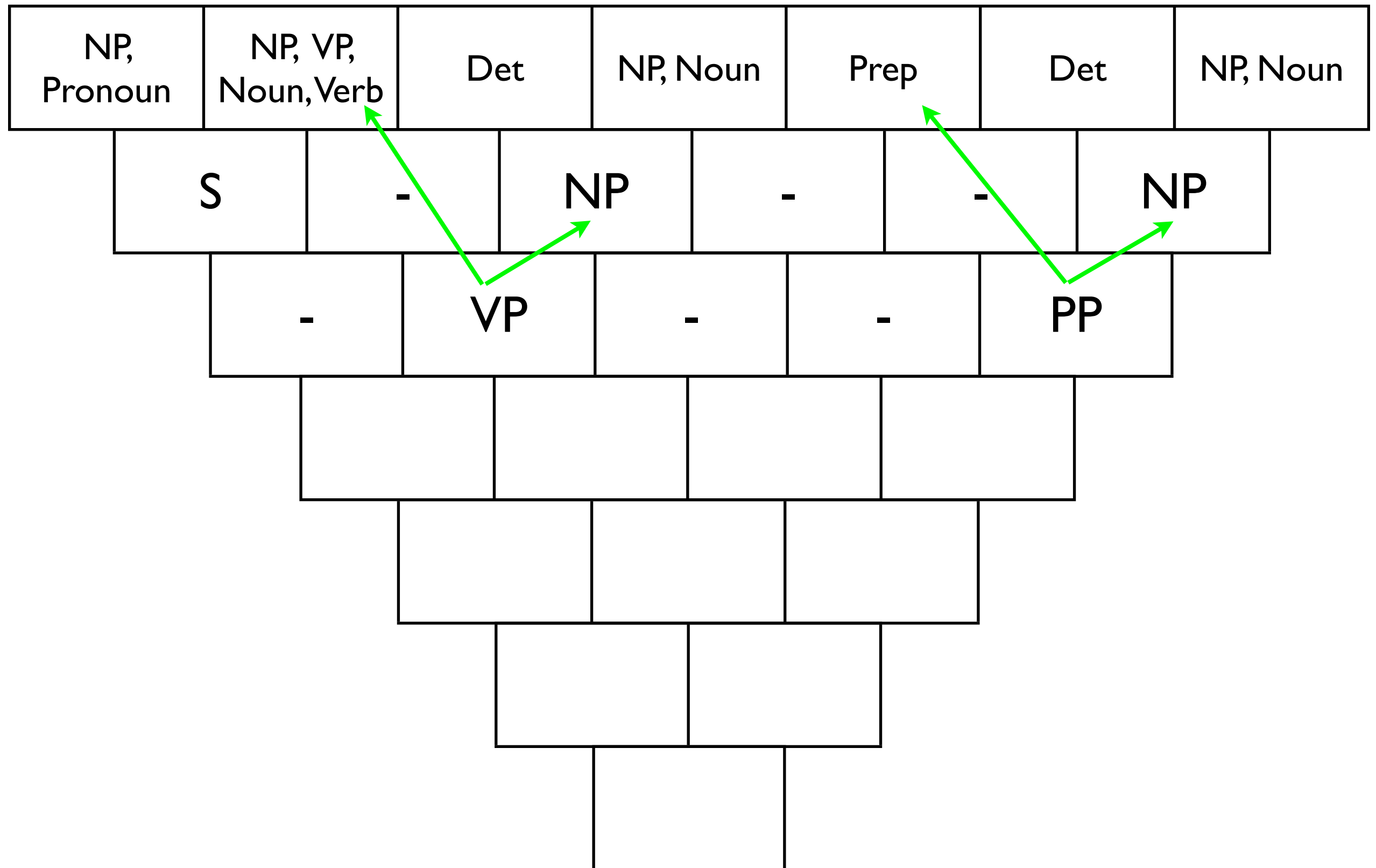
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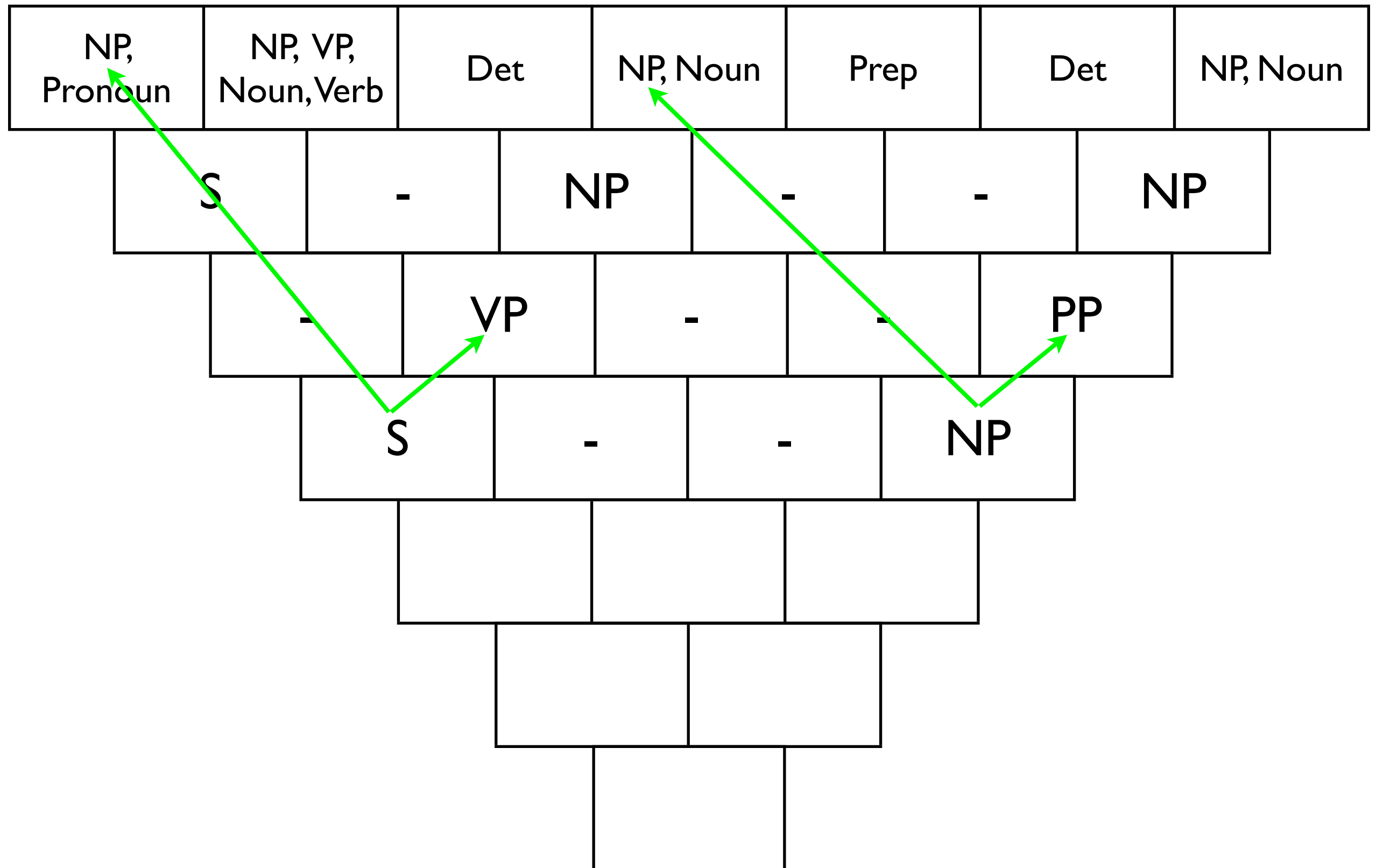
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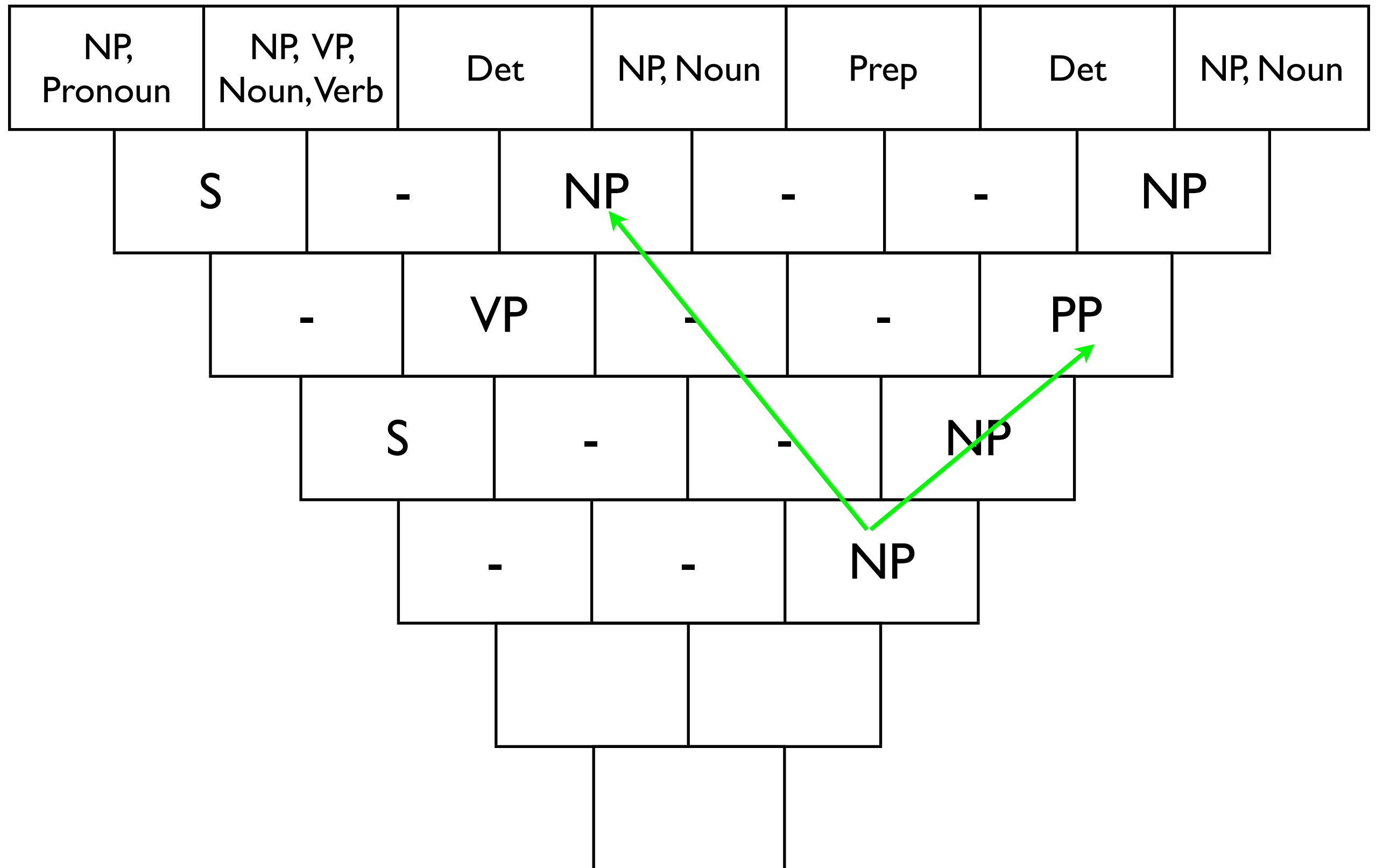
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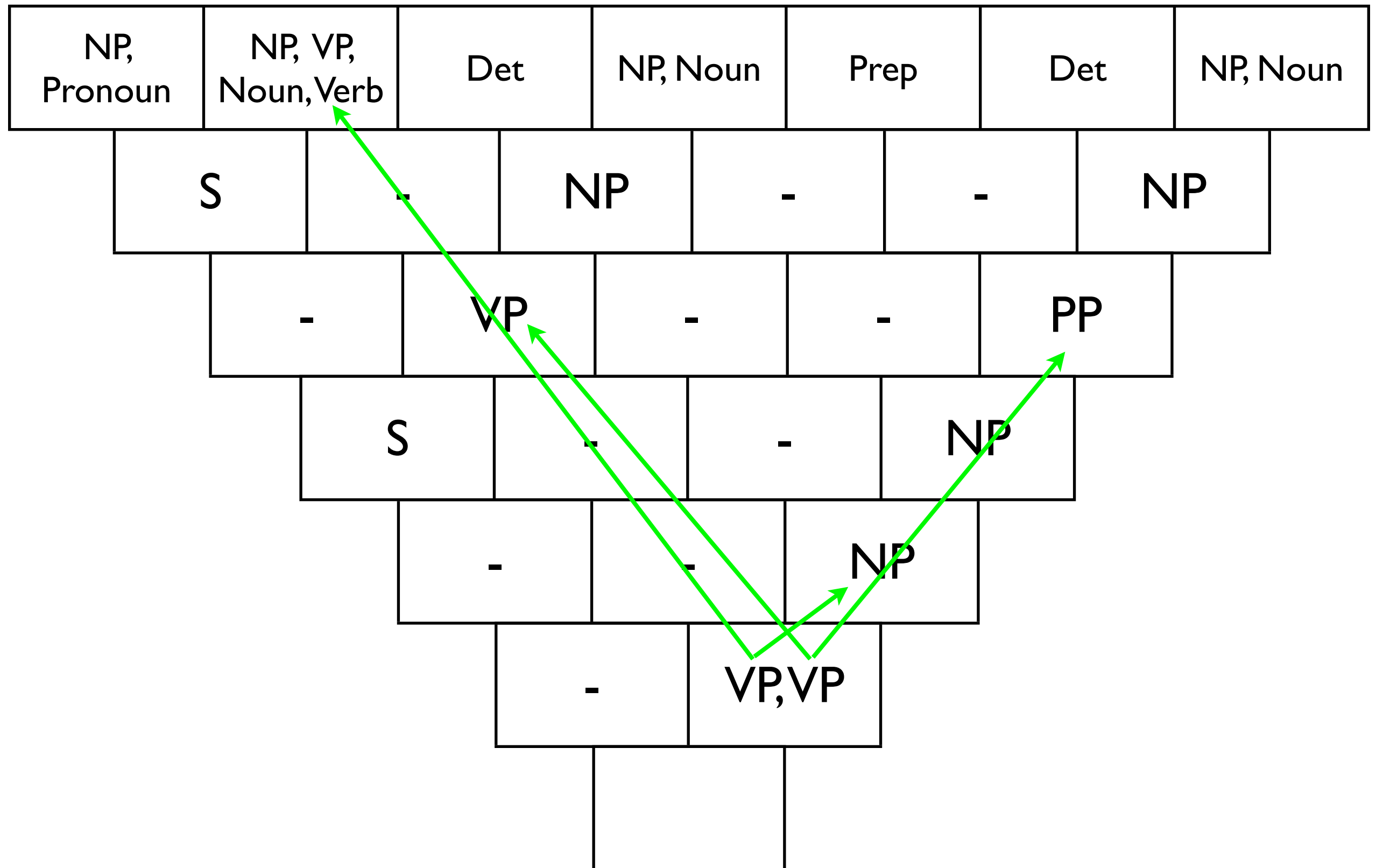
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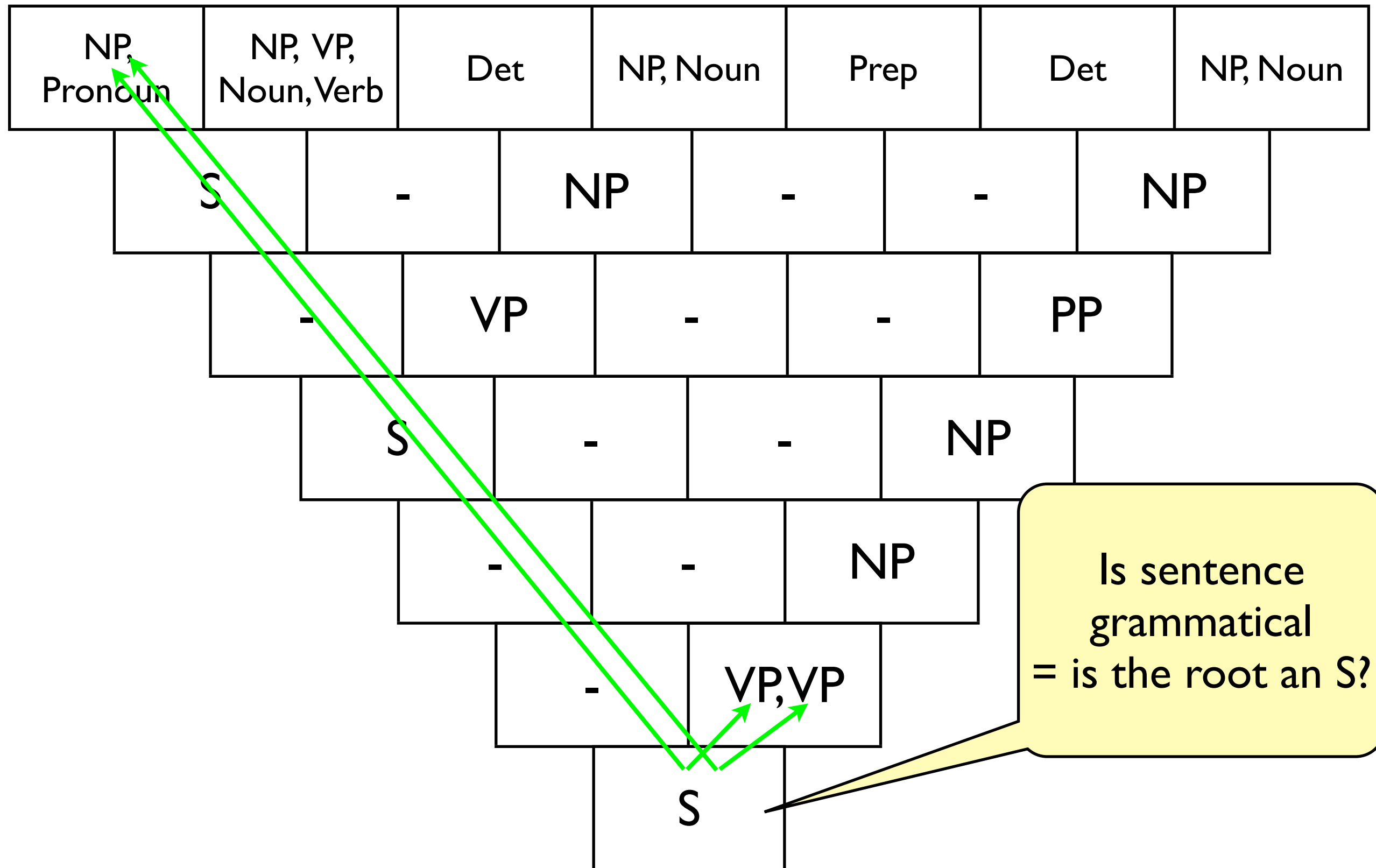
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Time and Space Complexity of CKY?

Decoding:

What is the best parse of
the sentence?

Probabilistic Grammar

- $S \rightarrow NP VP$ 1.0
- $PP \rightarrow Prep NP$ 1.0
- $NP \rightarrow Det Noun$ 0.2
- $NP \rightarrow NP PP$ 0.3
- $NP \rightarrow elephant$ 0.1
- $NP \rightarrow pajamas$ 0.1
- $NP \rightarrow shot$ 0.1
- $NP \rightarrow I$ 0.2
- $Pronoun \rightarrow I$ 1.0
- $Det \rightarrow an$ 0.6
- $Det \rightarrow my$ 0.4
- $VP \rightarrow Verb NP$ 0.5
- $VP \rightarrow shot$ 0.1
- $VP \rightarrow VP PP$ 0.4
- $Prep \rightarrow in$ 1.0
- $Noun \rightarrow elephant$ 0.2
- $Noun \rightarrow pajamas$ 0.2
- $Noun \rightarrow shot$ 0.2
- $Verb \rightarrow shot$ 0.4

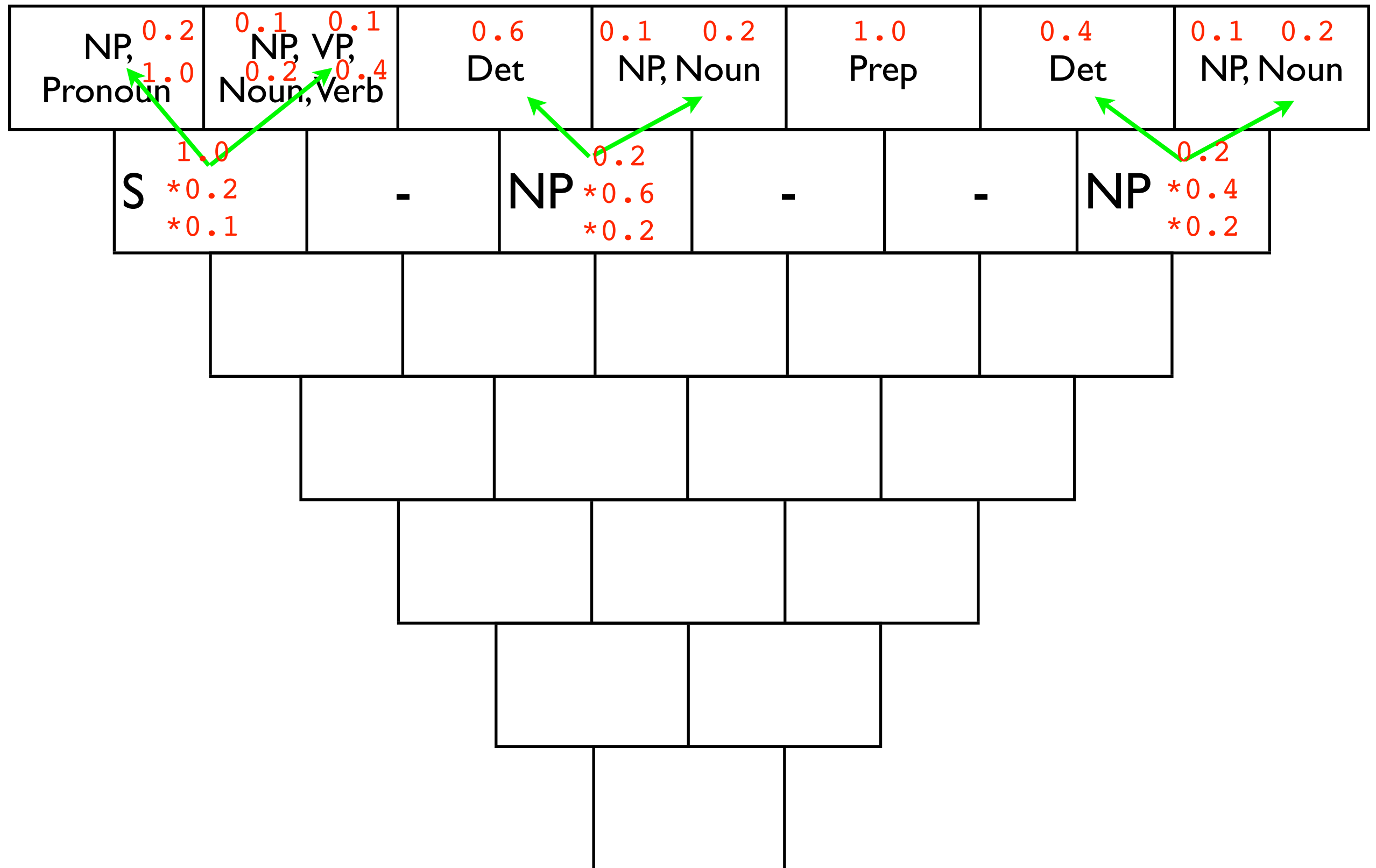
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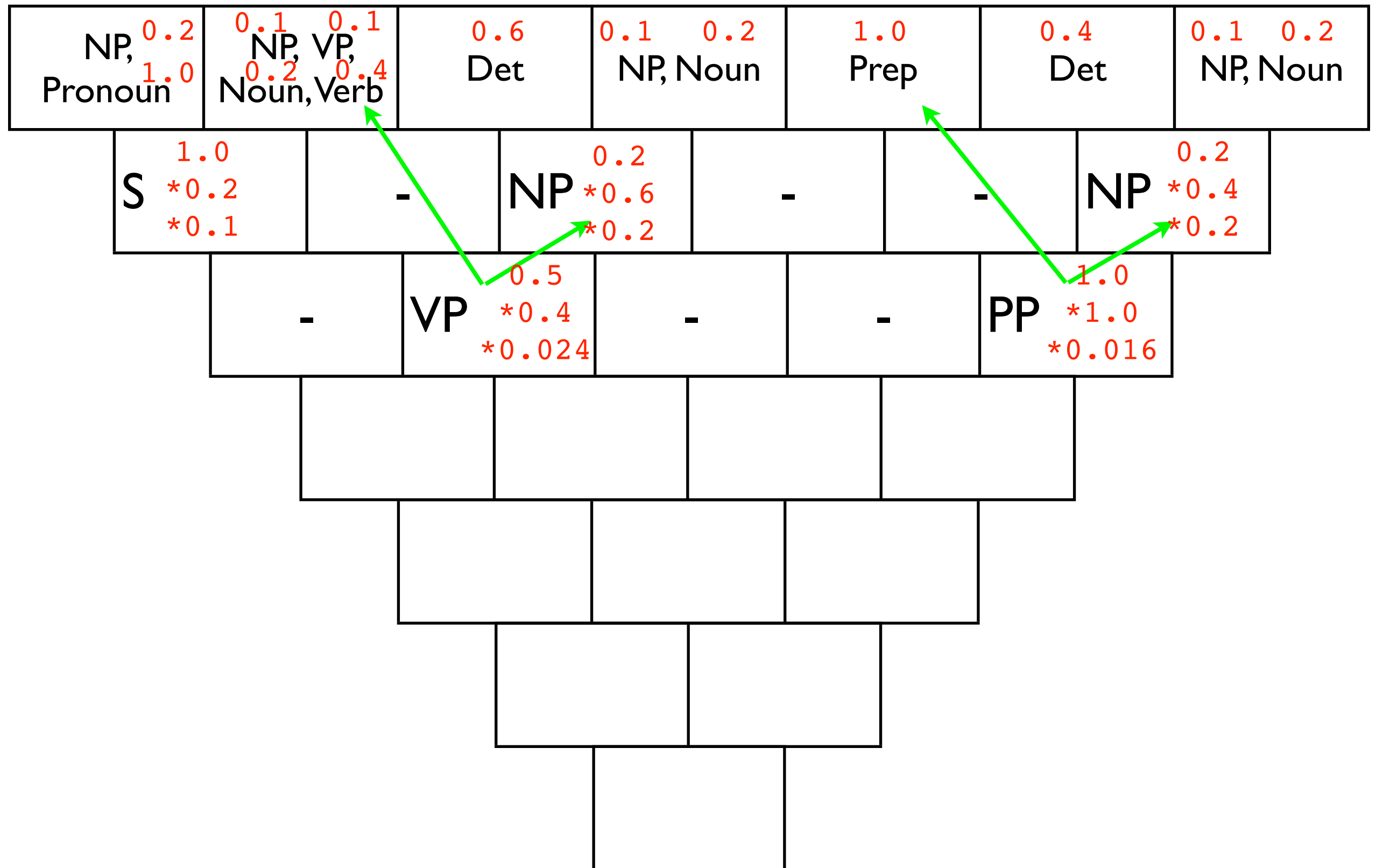
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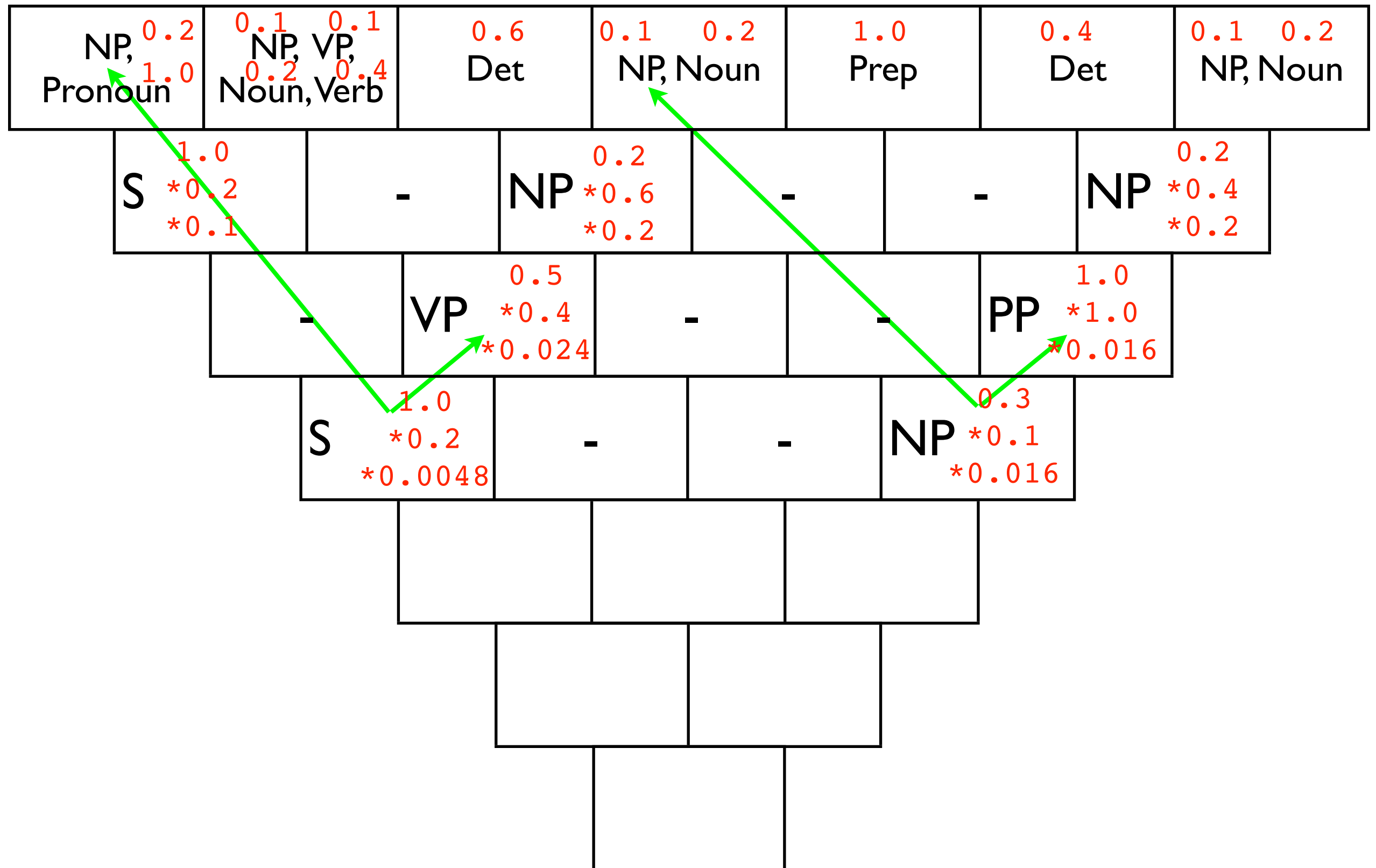
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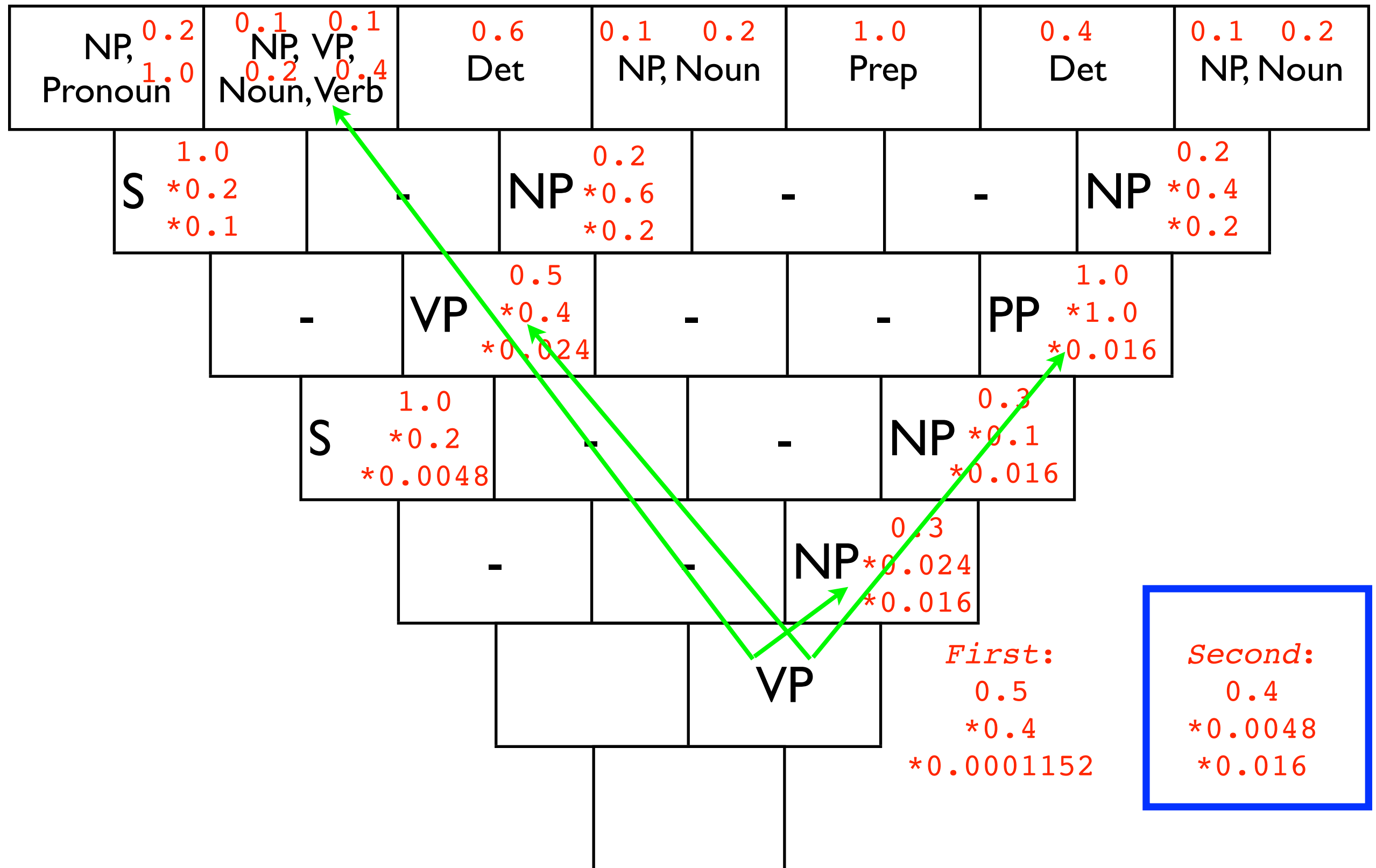
CKY (or CYK) Algorithm

I shot an elephant in my pajamas

NP, Pronoun 0.2 1.0	NP, VP, Noun, Verb 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.4	Det 0.6	NP, Noun 0.1 0.2	Prep 1.0	Det 0.4	NP, Noun 0.1 0.2
S 1.0 *0.2 *0.1	-	NP 0.2 *0.6 *0.2	-	-	NP 0.2 *0.4 *0.2	
	-	VP 0.5 *0.4 *0.024	-	-	PP 1.0 *1.0 *0.016	
	S 1.0 *0.2 *0.0048	-	-	NP 0.3 *0.1 *0.016		
		-	-	NP 0.3 *0.024 *0.016		

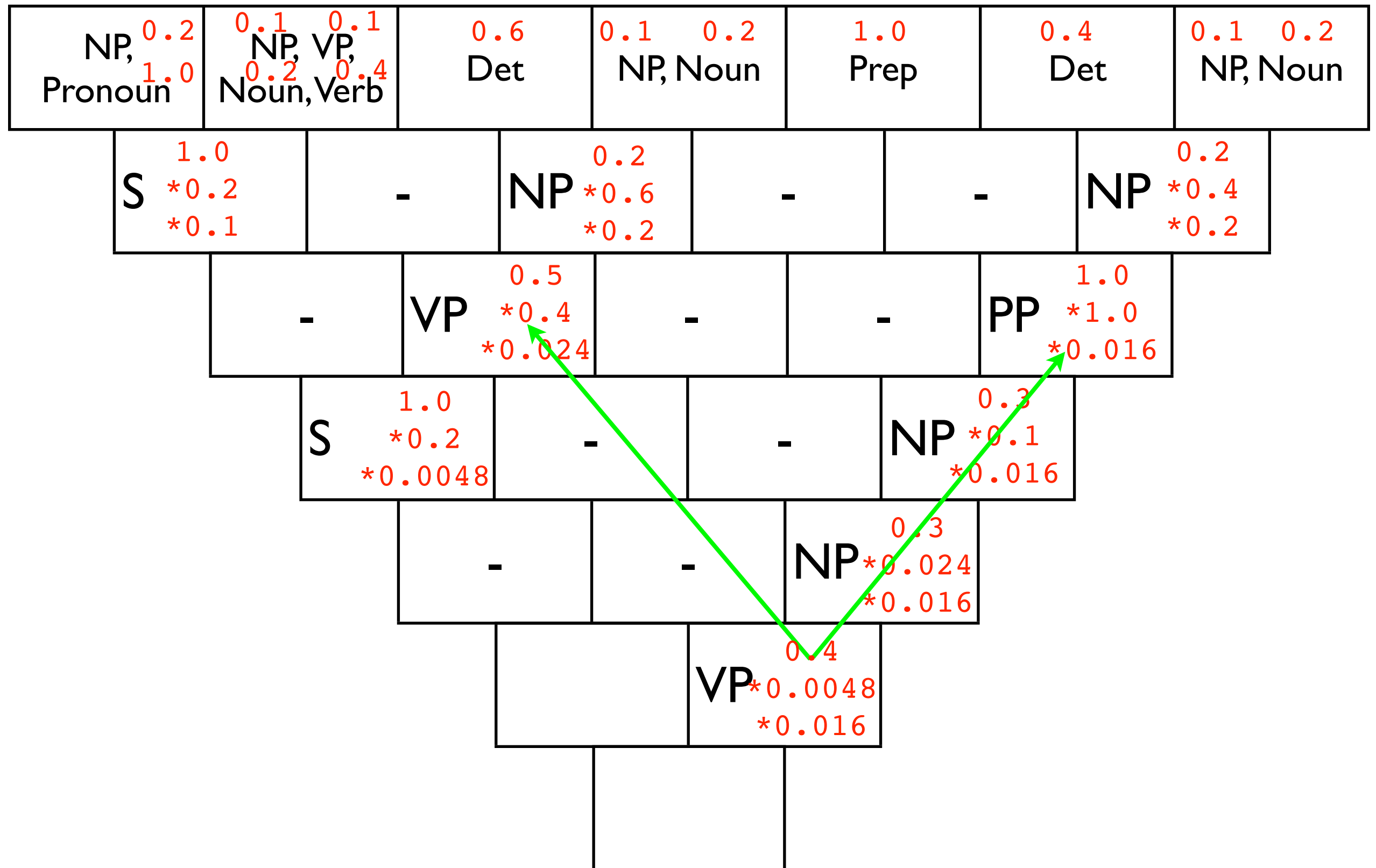
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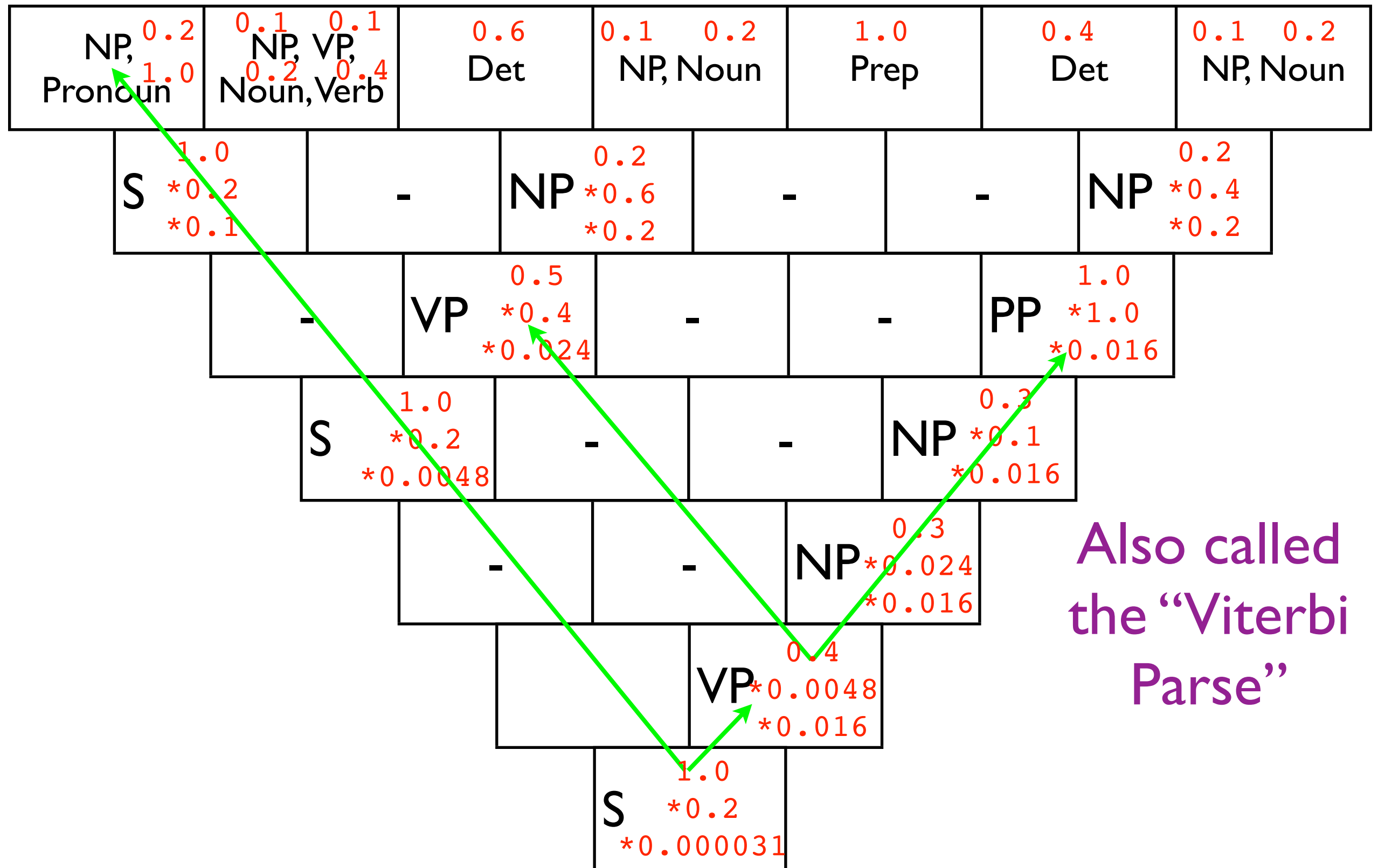
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Also called the “Viterbi Parse”

Implementation Details

- Assume we have a parsed corpus
- Very few exist: major one is the Penn Treebank (Wall Street Journal)

```
( (S (NP-SBJ (NP (NNP Pierre) (NNP Vinken))
      ( , , )
      (ADJP (NML (CD 61) (NNS years))
            (JJ old))
      ( , , ))
  (VP (MD will)
      (VP (VB join)
          (NP (DT the) (NN board))
          (PP-CLR (IN as)
                  (NP (DT a) (JJ nonexecutive) (NN director)))
          (NP-TMP (NNP Nov.) (CD 29))))
  ( . . )))
```

Implementation Details

- Assume we have a parsed corpus
 - Very few exist: major one is the Penn Treebank (Wall Street Journal)
- **Count rules** in the trees (just like counting n-grams!) and normalize to get CFG probabilities
- Typically do some **smoothing** at the rules that generate terminals

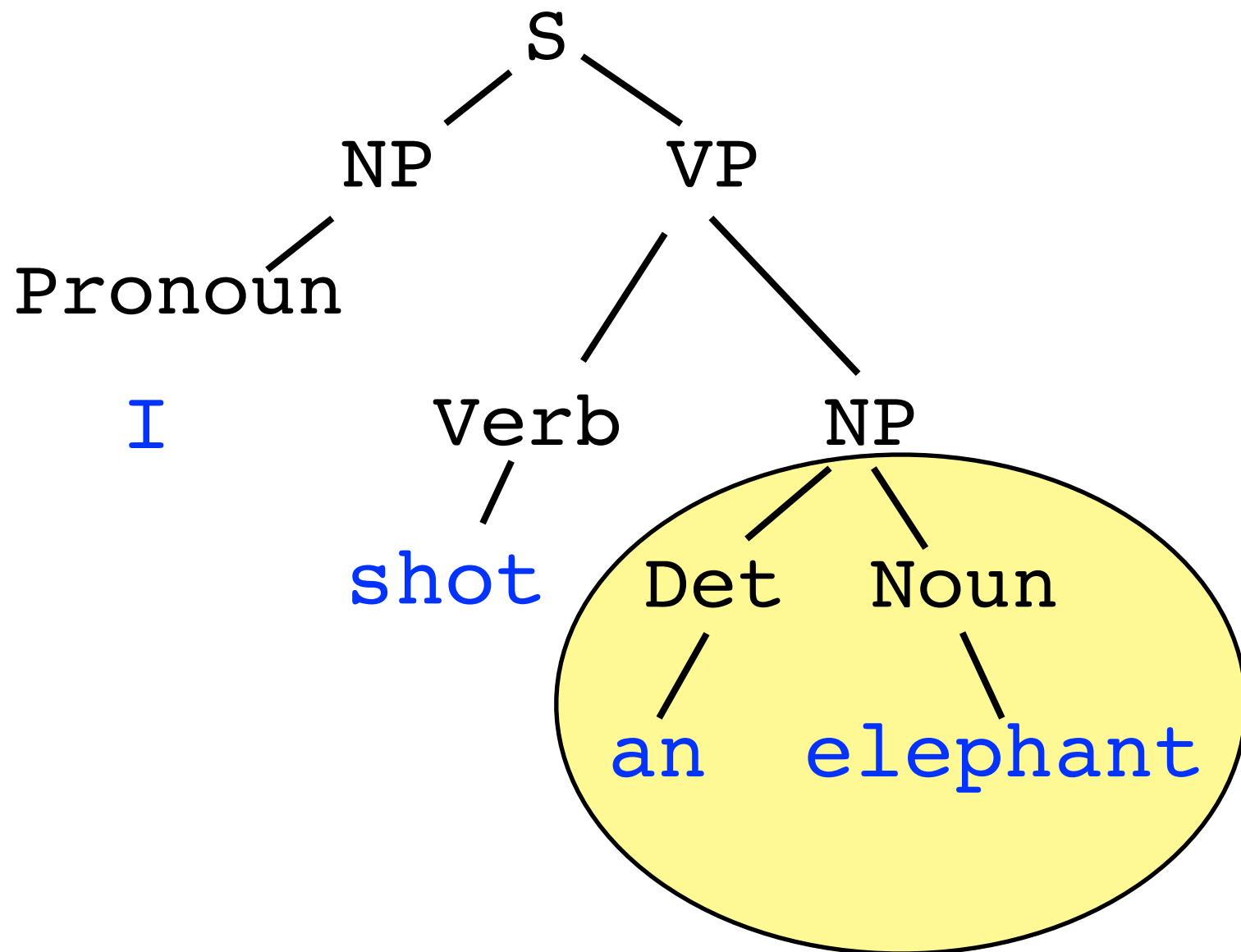
What if we don't have an annotated corpus?

- Expectation Maximization to estimate CFG probabilities
- **Inside Probabilities**: Bottom-up CKY, but find **marginal probability** at each non-terminal rather than the **max**
- **Outside Probabilities**: Use top-down CKY (expanding from root S to sentence)

What if we don't have an annotated corpus?

beta_[3-4](NP)

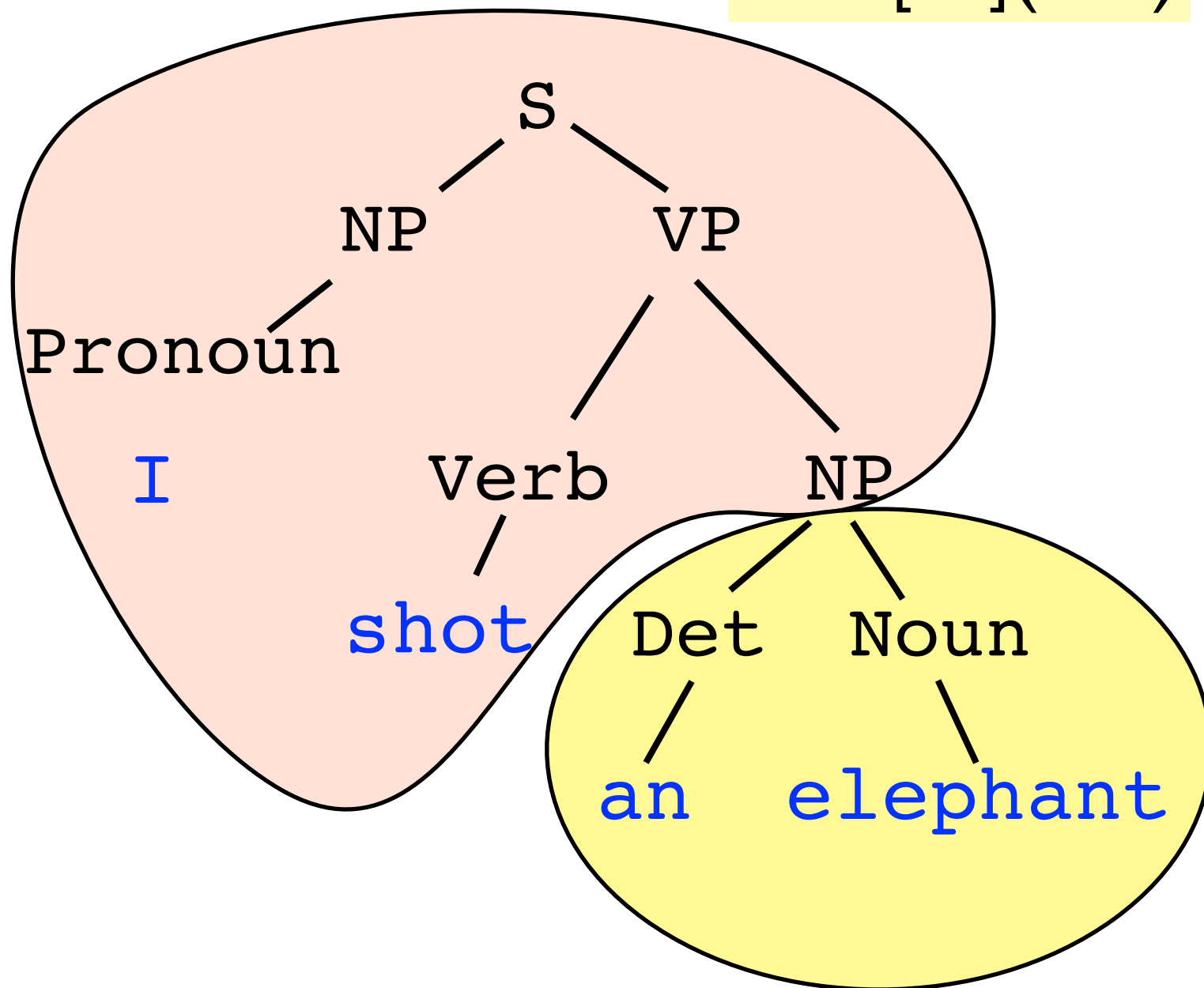
- Inside probabilities:
Analogous to
backward probabilities
in finite state machines



What if we don't have an annotated corpus?

alpha_[3-4](NP)

beta_[3-4](NP)



- Inside probabilities:
Analogous to backward probabilities in finite state machines
- Outside probabilities:
Analogous to forward probabilities



Some unfamiliar terms he used?

- Agenda
- A^* heuristic
- Dependencies
- Slashes and features

Agenda

- An agenda is the list of cells to be processed
- In CKY, we just went up to down, left to right, but we can use any other agenda
- **Best-first parsing**: may never need to expand cells that are low in the agenda
 - Pro: Saves time on pointless cells
 - Con: if agenda is bad, don't get the correct parse

A* Parsing

- Compute agenda by assigning priorities to cells
- Priority comes from a heuristic estimating the total probability of parsing from current cell to the root. Prefer higher probabilities.
- If heuristic is good, we get **correct and fast** parsing!

Dependency Grammars

- The CFGs so far are **constituency grammars**
- Sometimes, we don't care what the intermediate non-terminals are (NP, PP, etc), and only want the relationships between words

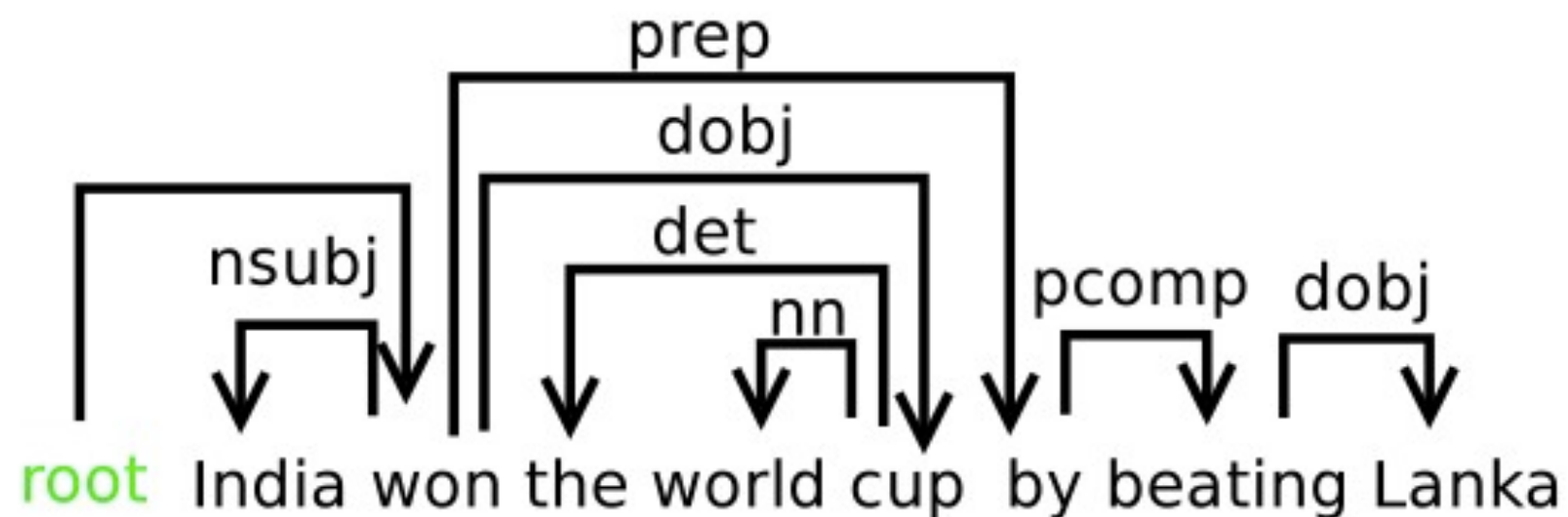


Figure : Output of Stanford dependency parser

Slashes and Features?

- We often want to augment CFGs a little to get more expressiveness
- Compositional Semantics, X-Bar Theory, etc.
- Eg: Combinatory Categorical Grammars
 - likes = $(S \backslash NP) / NP$