Foundations for Natural Language Processing

Syntax and Parsing (part 2)

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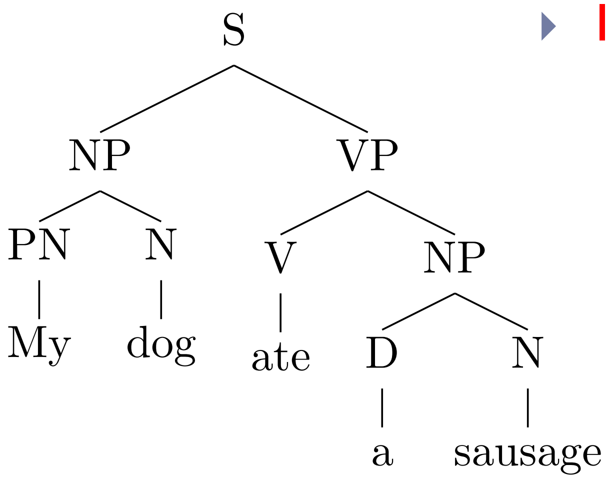
Last time

- We discussed syntax and ambiguity
- Context free grammars
- Classes of parsing algorithms
- Today:
  - CKY algorithm
  - Probabilistic CFGs

Recap: Constituent trees



- Internal nodes correspond to phrases

S – a sentence

NP (Noun Phrase): My dog, a sandwich, lakes, ..

VP (Verb Phrase): ate a sausage, barked, …

PP (Prepositional phrases): with a friend, in a car, …

- Nodes immediately above words are PoS tags

PN – pronoun
D – determiner
V – verb
N – noun
P – preposition

Recap: An example grammar

$$V = \{S, VP, NP, PP, N, V, PN, P\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{girl, telescope, sandwich, I, saw, ate, with, in, a, the\}$$

$$S = \{S\}$$

$$R:$$

Inner rules

Preterminal rules

$S \rightarrow NP\ \ VP$	(NP A girl) (VP ate a sandwich)
$VP \rightarrow V$	
$VP \rightarrow V\ \ NP$	(V ate) (NP a sandwich)
$VP \rightarrow VP\ \ PP$	(VP saw a girl) (PP with a telescope)
$NP \rightarrow NP\ \ PP$	(NP a girl) (PP with a sandwich)
$NP \rightarrow D\ \ N$	(D a) (N sandwich)
$NP \rightarrow PN$	
$PP \rightarrow P\ \ NP$	(P with) (NP with a sandwich)

$N \rightarrow girl$

$N \rightarrow telescope$

$N \rightarrow sandwich$

$PN \rightarrow I$

$V \rightarrow saw$

$V \rightarrow ate$

$P \rightarrow with$

$P \rightarrow in$

$D \rightarrow a$

$D \rightarrow the$

CKY algorithm (aka CYK)

- Cocke-Kasami-Younger algorithm
  - Independently discovered in late 60s / early 70s
- An efficient bottom-up parsing algorithm for CFGs
  - can be used both for the recognition and parsing problems
- Very important in NLP (and beyond)

- As we will see, it is generalizable to probabilistic modeling / PCFGs

Constraints on the grammar

- The basic CKY algorithm supports only rules in the *Chomsky Normal Form* (CNF):

$$C \rightarrow x$$

Unary preterminal rules, generation of words given PoS tags
$D \rightarrow the \quad N \rightarrow telescope$

$$C \rightarrow C_1 C_2$$

Binary inner rules (e.g., $S \rightarrow NP\ VP,\ NP \rightarrow D\ \ N$)

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- The basic CKY algorithm supports only rules in the *Chomsky Normal Form* (CNF):

$$C \to x$$

Unary preterminal rules, generation of words given PoS tags $D \to the \quad N \to telescope$

$$C \to C_1 C_2$$

Binary inner rules (e.g., $S \to NP\ VP,\ NP \to D\ \ N$)

- Any CFG can be converted to an equivalent CNF
  - Equivalent means that they define the same language
  - However (syntactic) trees will look differently
  - It is possible to address it but defining such transformations that allows for easy reverse transformation

Transformation to CNF form

- What one need to do to convert to CNF form
  - Get rid of empty (aka epsilon) productions: $C \rightarrow \epsilon$
  - Get rid of unary rules: $C \rightarrow C_1$
  - N-ary rules: $C \rightarrow C_1\ C_2 \ldots C_n \quad (n > 2)$

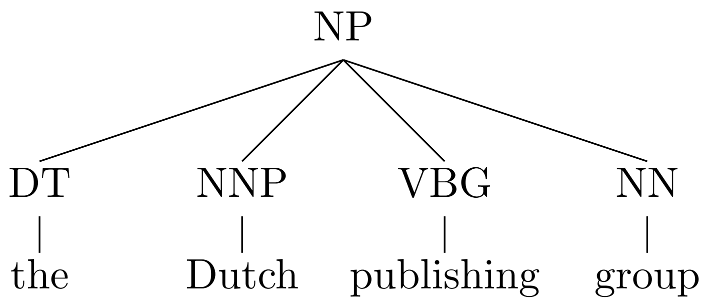
Generally not a problem as there are no empty production in the standard treebanks (or they can be disregarded)

Not a problem, as our CKY algorithm will support unary rules

Crucial to process them, as required for efficient parsing

Transformation to CNF form: binarization

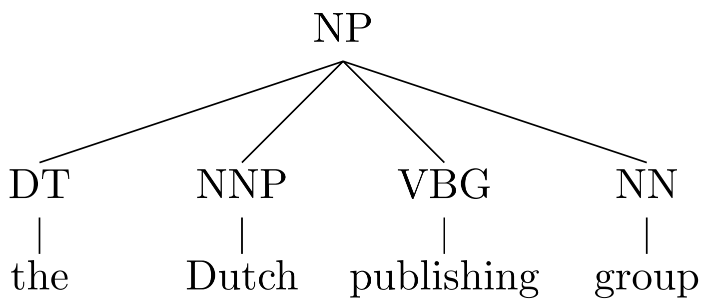
- Consider $NP \rightarrow DT\ NNP\ VBG\ NN$



- How do we get a set of binary rules which are equivalent?

Transformation to CNF form: binarization

- Consider $NP \rightarrow DT \;\; NNP \;\; VBG \;\; NN$



- How do we get a set of binary rules which are equivalent?

$NP \rightarrow DT \;\; X$

$X \rightarrow NNP \;\; Y$

$Y \rightarrow VBG \;\; NN$

Transformation to CNF form: binarization

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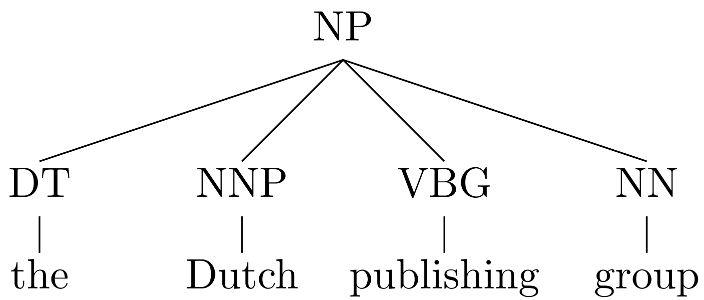


- How do we get a set of binary rules which are equivalent?

$NP \rightarrow DT \;\; X$

$X \rightarrow NNP \;\; Y$

$Y \rightarrow VBG \;\; NN$

- A more systematic way to refer to new non-terminals

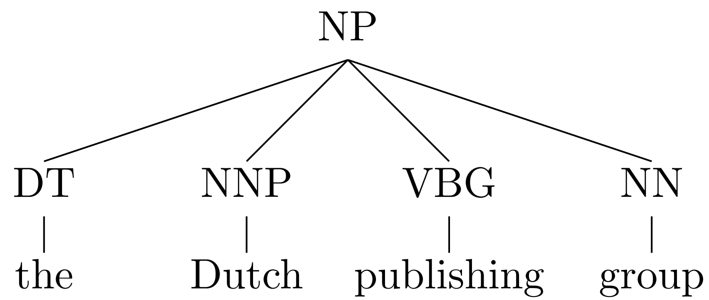
$NP \rightarrow DT \;\; @NP|DT$

$@NP|DT \rightarrow NNP \;\; @NP|DT\_NNP$

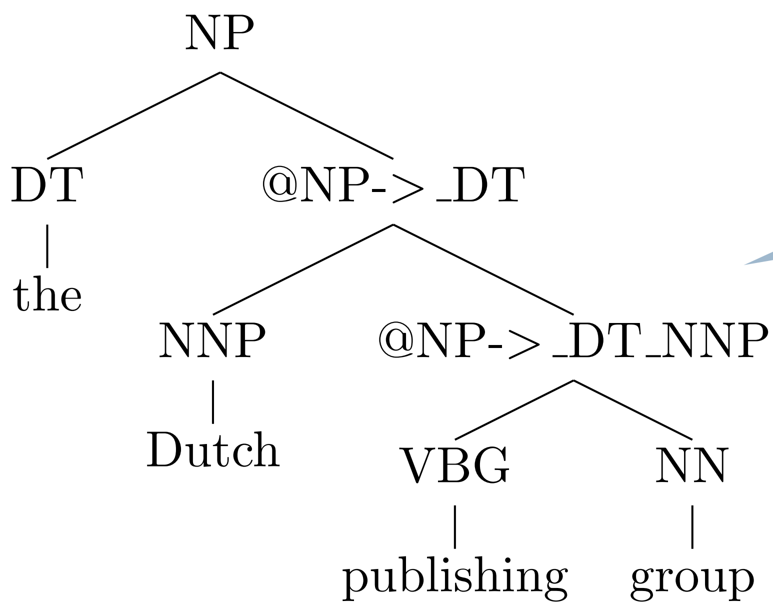
$@NP|DT\_NNP \rightarrow VBG \;\; NN$

Transformation to CNF form: binarization

- Instead of binarizing tules we can binarize trees on preprocessing:



Also known as **lossless Markovization** in the context of PCFGs



Can be easily reversed on postprocessing

Transformation to CNF form: binarization

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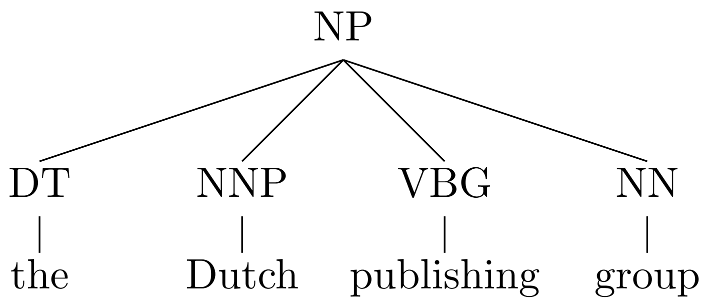

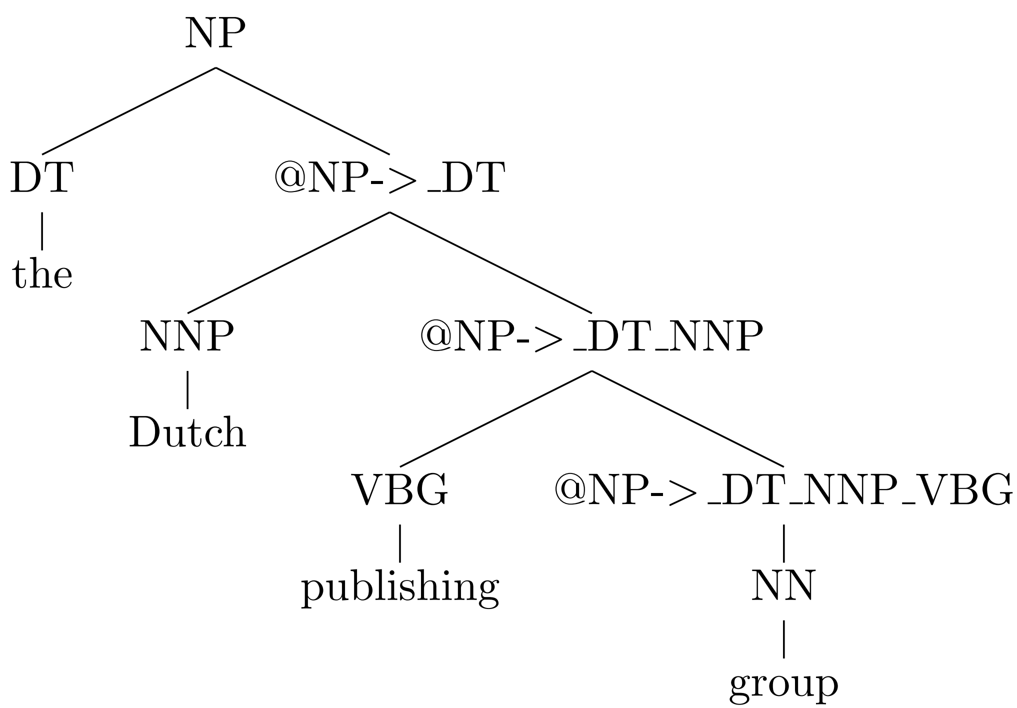

CKY: Parsing task

- We a given
  - a grammar $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$
  - a sequence of words $\boldsymbol{w} = (w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n)$
- Our goal is to produce a parse tree for $\boldsymbol{w}$

start symbol

CKY: Parsing task

start symbol

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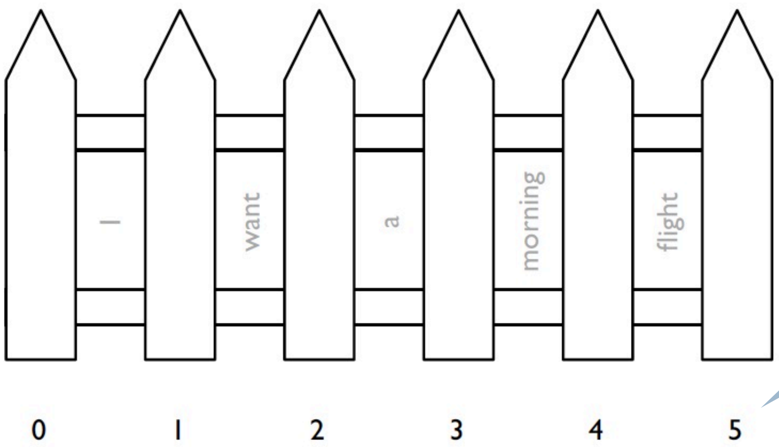
  - a grammar $G = (V, \Sigma, R, S)$
  - a sequence of words $\boldsymbol{w} = (w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n)$
- Our goal is to produce a parse tree for $\boldsymbol{w}$

- We need an easy way to refer to substrings of $\boldsymbol{w}$



indices refer to fenceposts

span (i, j) refers to words between fence posts *i* and *j*

Recall -- Key problems

- Recognition problem: does the sentence belong to the language defined by CFG?
  - Is there a derivation which yields the sentence?
- Parsing problem: what is a derivation (tree) corresponding the sentence?
  - Probabilistic parsing: what is the most probable tree for the sentence?

Parsing one word

$$C \to w_i$$

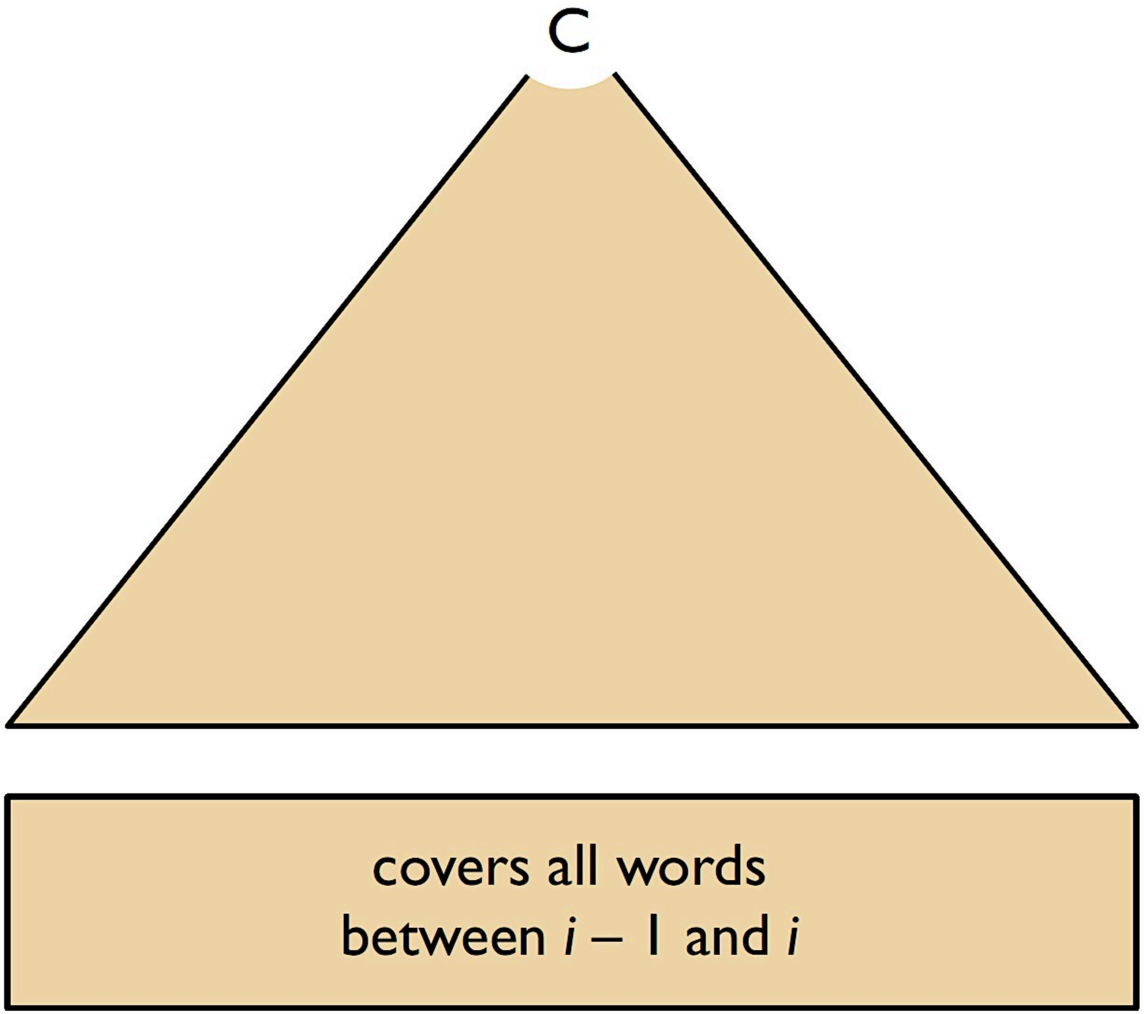
w_i

Parsing one word

$$C \to w_i$$

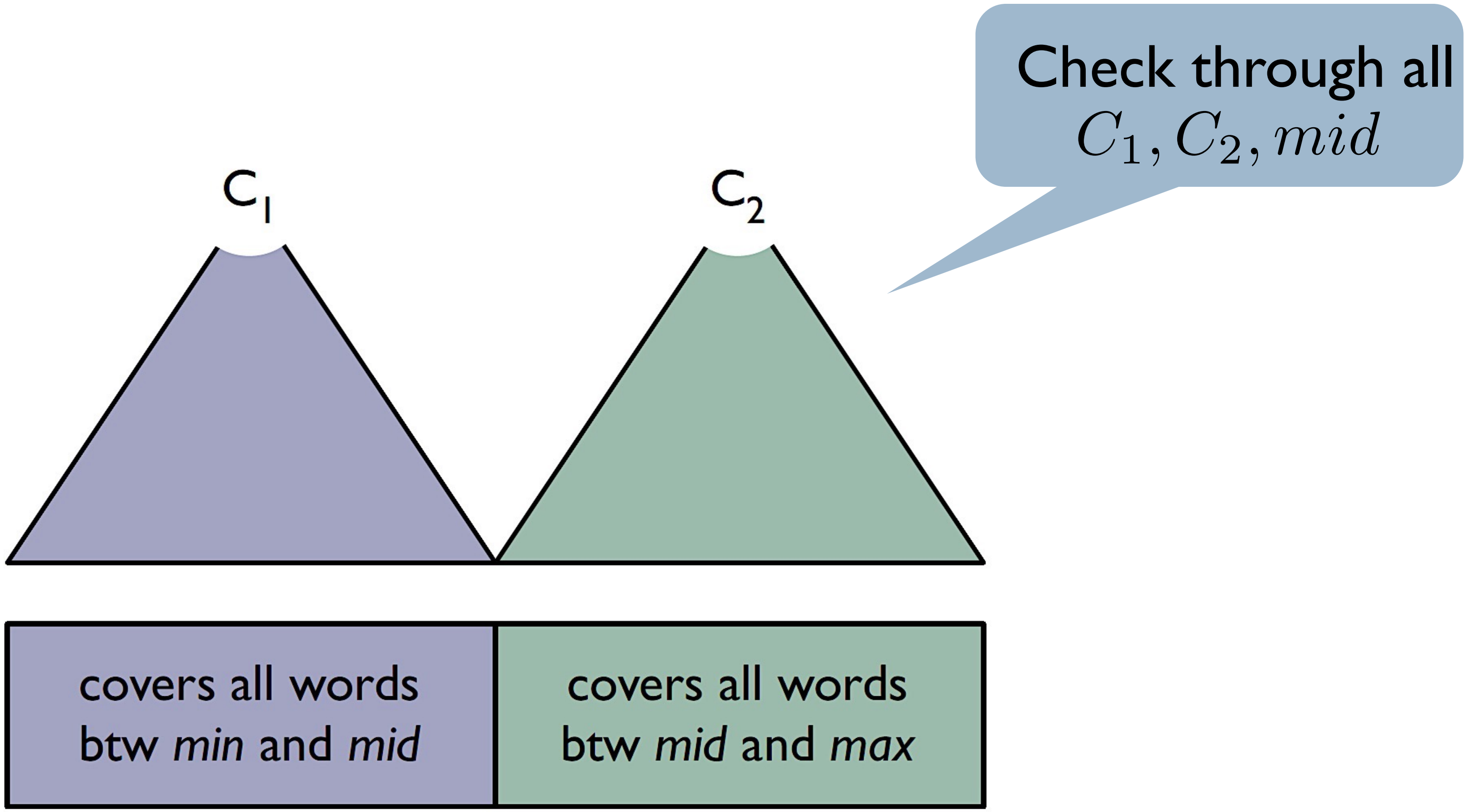
Parsing one word

$$C \to w_i$$



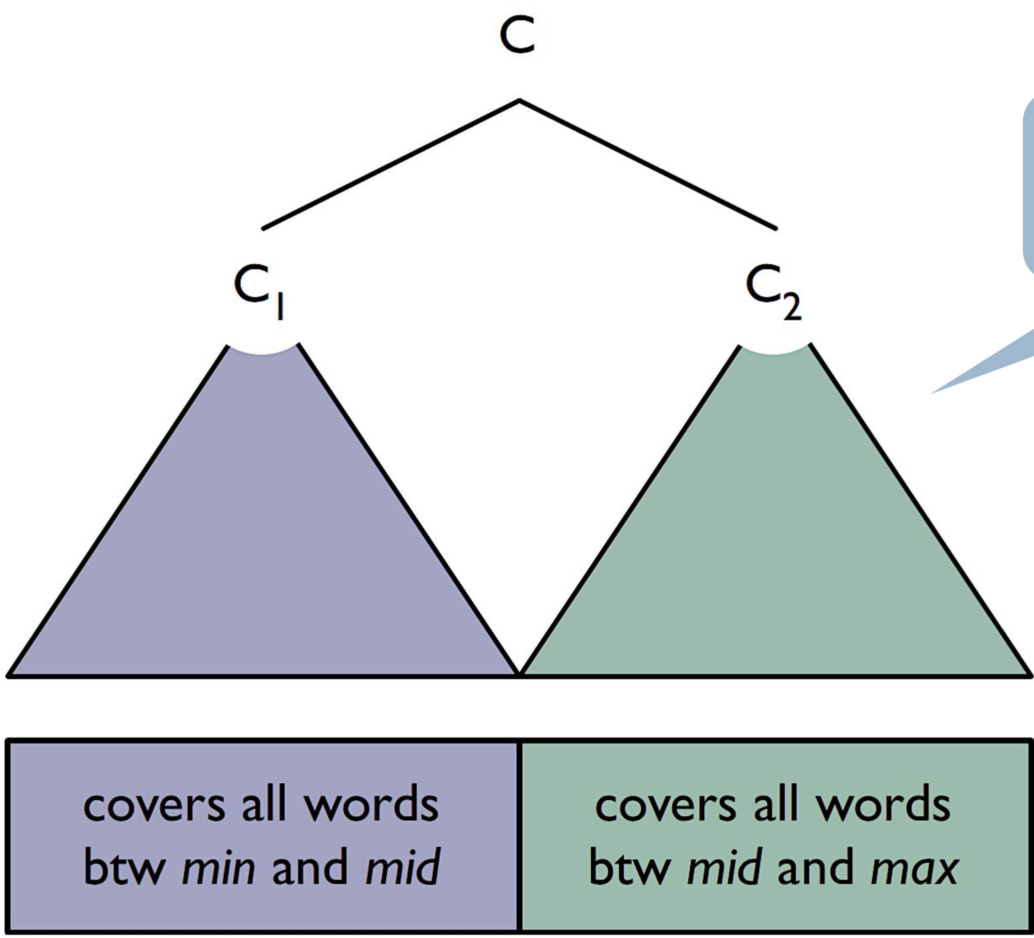
Parsing longer spans

$$C \to C_1 \;\; C_2$$



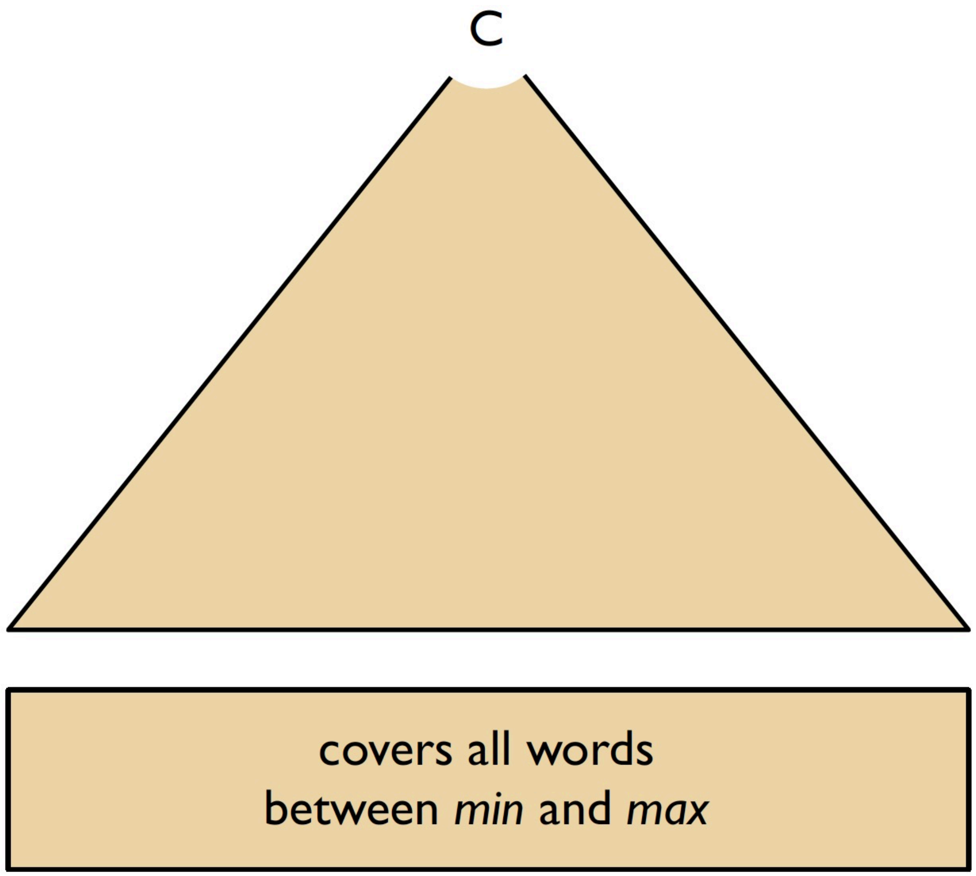
Parsing longer spans

$C \rightarrow C_1 \ \ C_2$



Check through all C_1, C_2, mid

Parsing longer spans



Signatures

- Applications of rules is independent of inner structure of a parse tree
- We only need to know the corresponding span and the root label of the tree
  - Its signature $[min, max, C]$

Also known as an *edge*

CKY idea

- Compute for every span a set of admissible labels (may be empty for some spans)
  - Start from small trees (single words) and proceed to larger ones
- When done, check if *S* is among admissible labels for the whole sentence, if yes – the sentence belong to the language
  - That is if a tree with signature *[0, n, S]* exists
- Unary rules?

CKY in action

| lead | can | poison |

0 1 2 3

$$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$$

Inner rules

$$VP \rightarrow M\ \ V$$
$$VP \rightarrow V$$

$$NP \rightarrow N$$
$$NP \rightarrow N\ NP$$

Preterminal rules

$$N \rightarrow can$$
$$N \rightarrow lead$$
$$N \rightarrow poison$$

$$M \rightarrow can$$
$$M \rightarrow must$$

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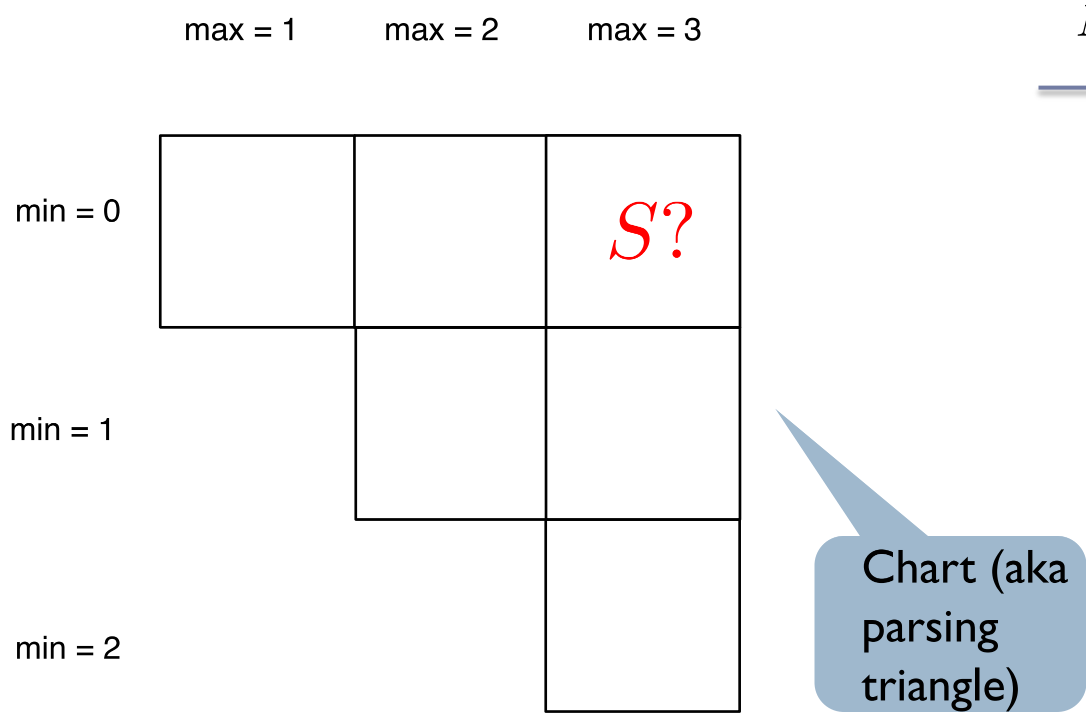

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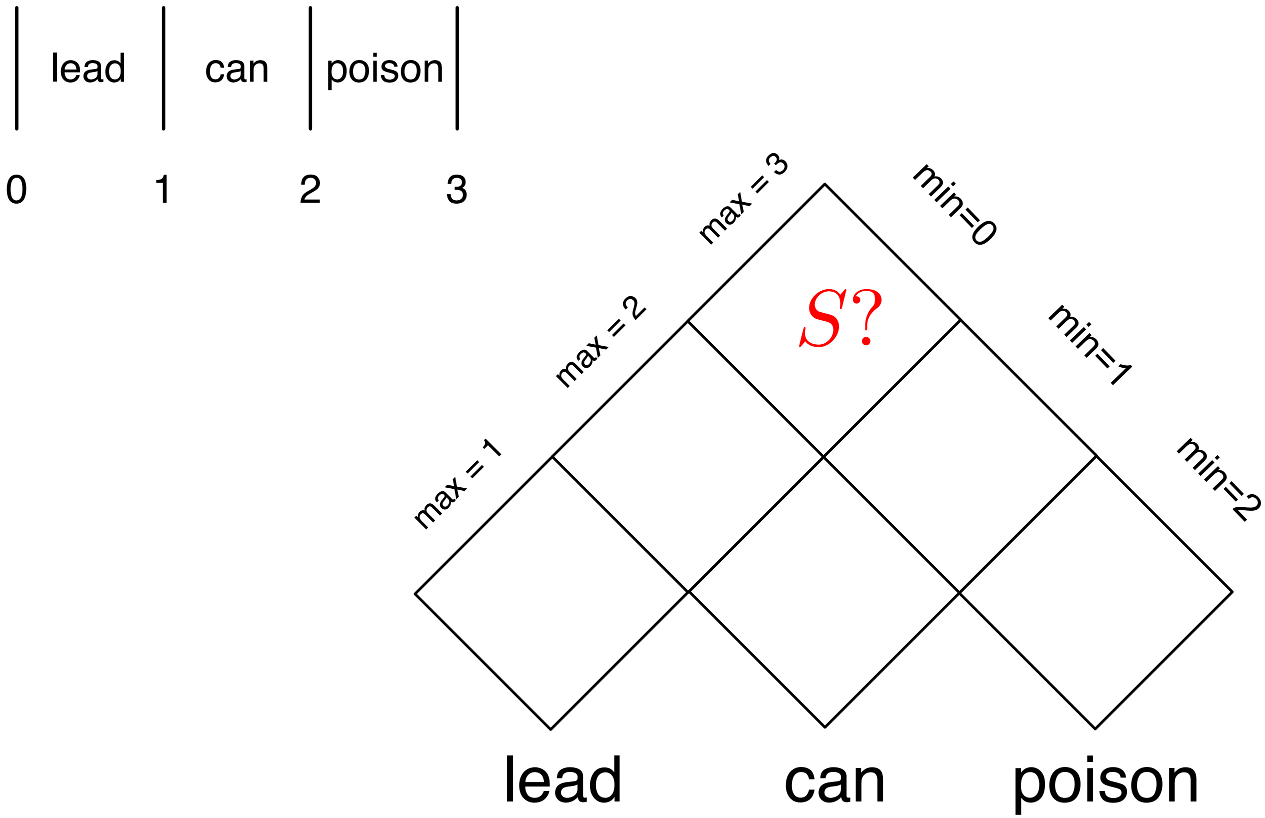

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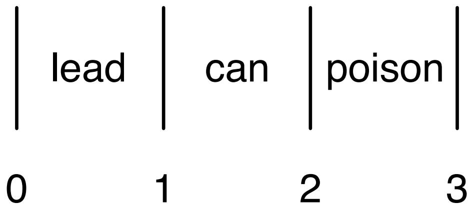

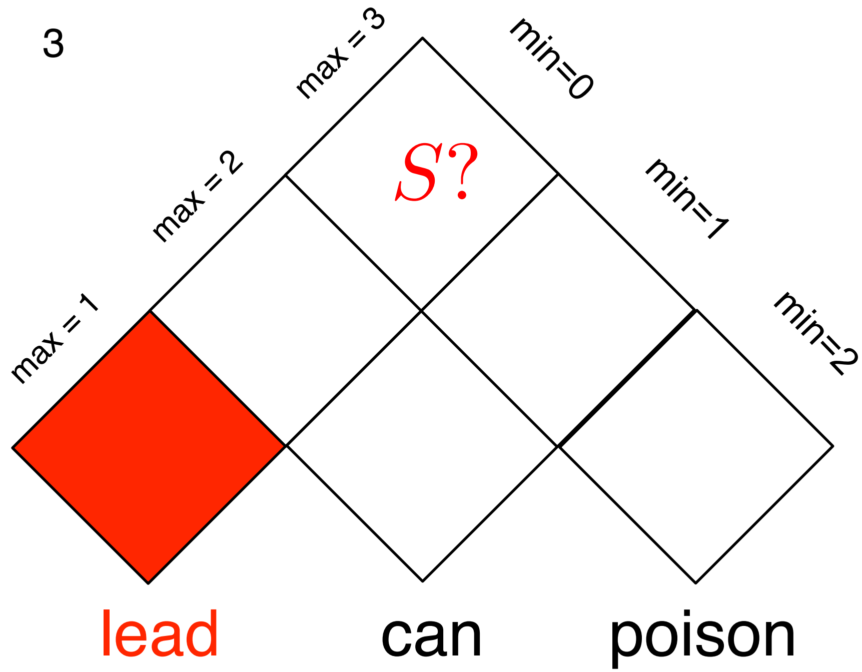

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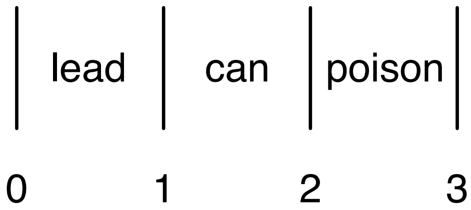

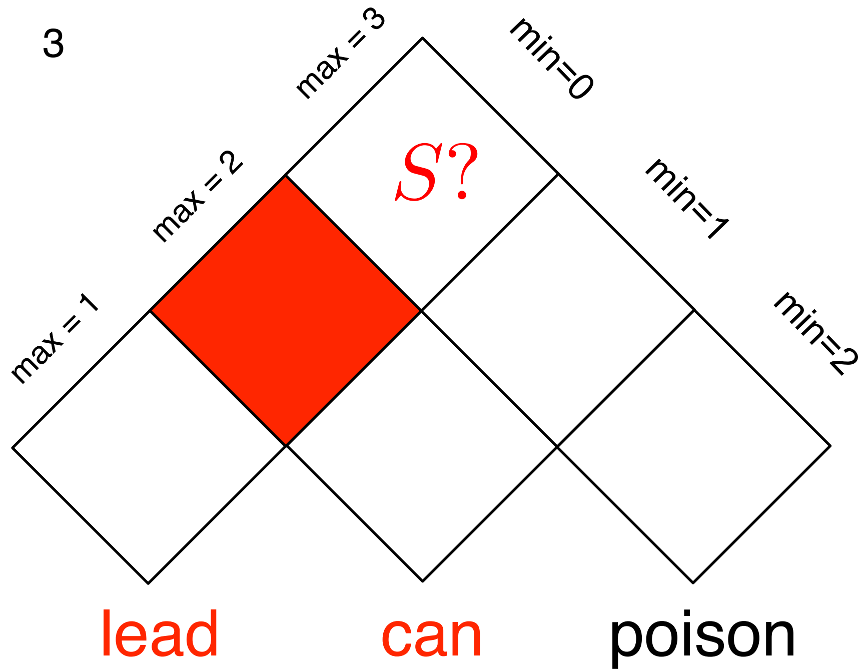

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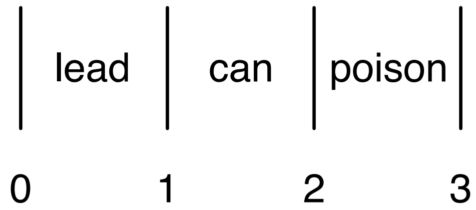

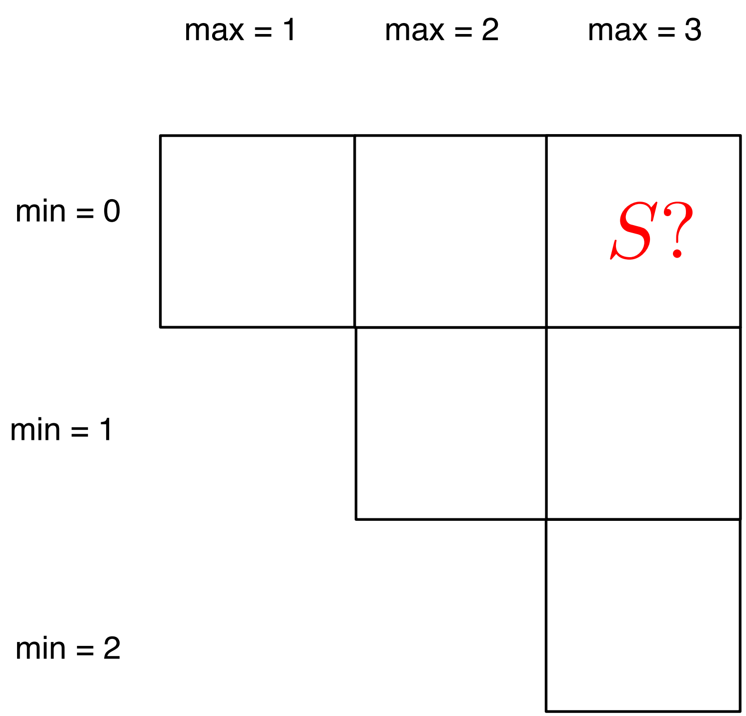

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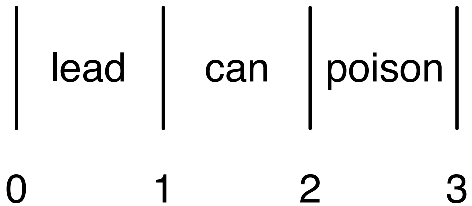

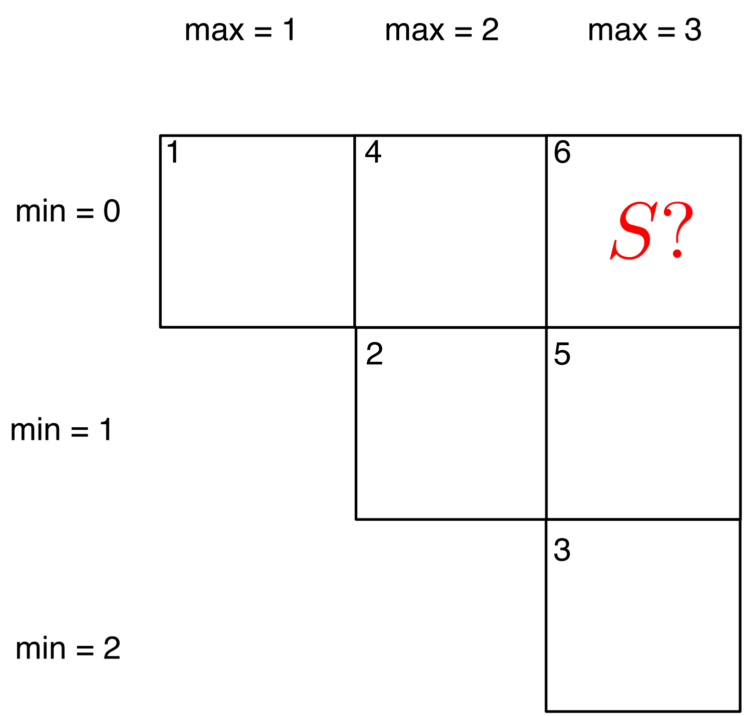

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CKY in action

| lead | can | poison |

0 1 2 3

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 ?		
min = 1		2 ?	
min = 2			3 ?

$$S \rightarrow NP\ \ VP$$

Inner rules

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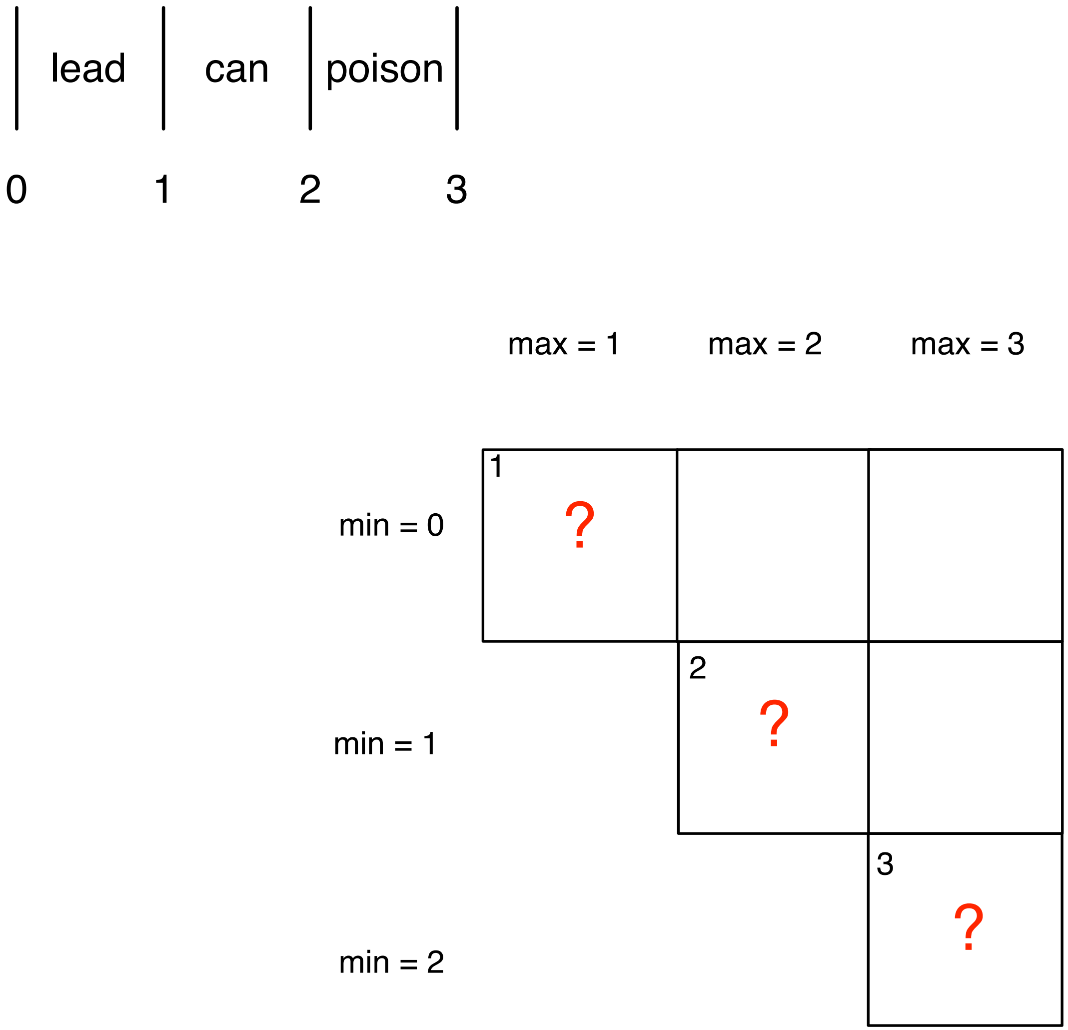

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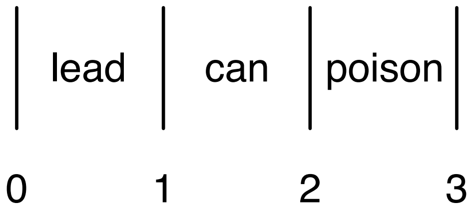

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V		
min = 1		2 N, M	
min = 2			3 N, V

Inner rules

$$S \to NP\ \ VP$$

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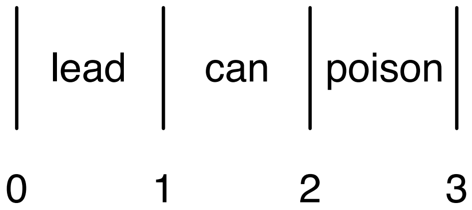

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP		
min = 1		2 N, M NP	
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Inner rules

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CKY in action

| lead | can | poison |

0 1 2 3

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP	4 ?	
min = 1		2 N, M NP	
min = 2			3 N, V NP, VP

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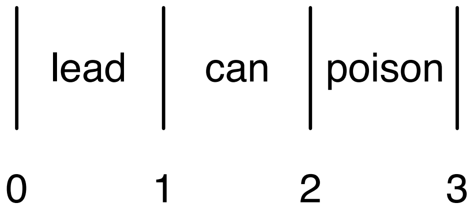

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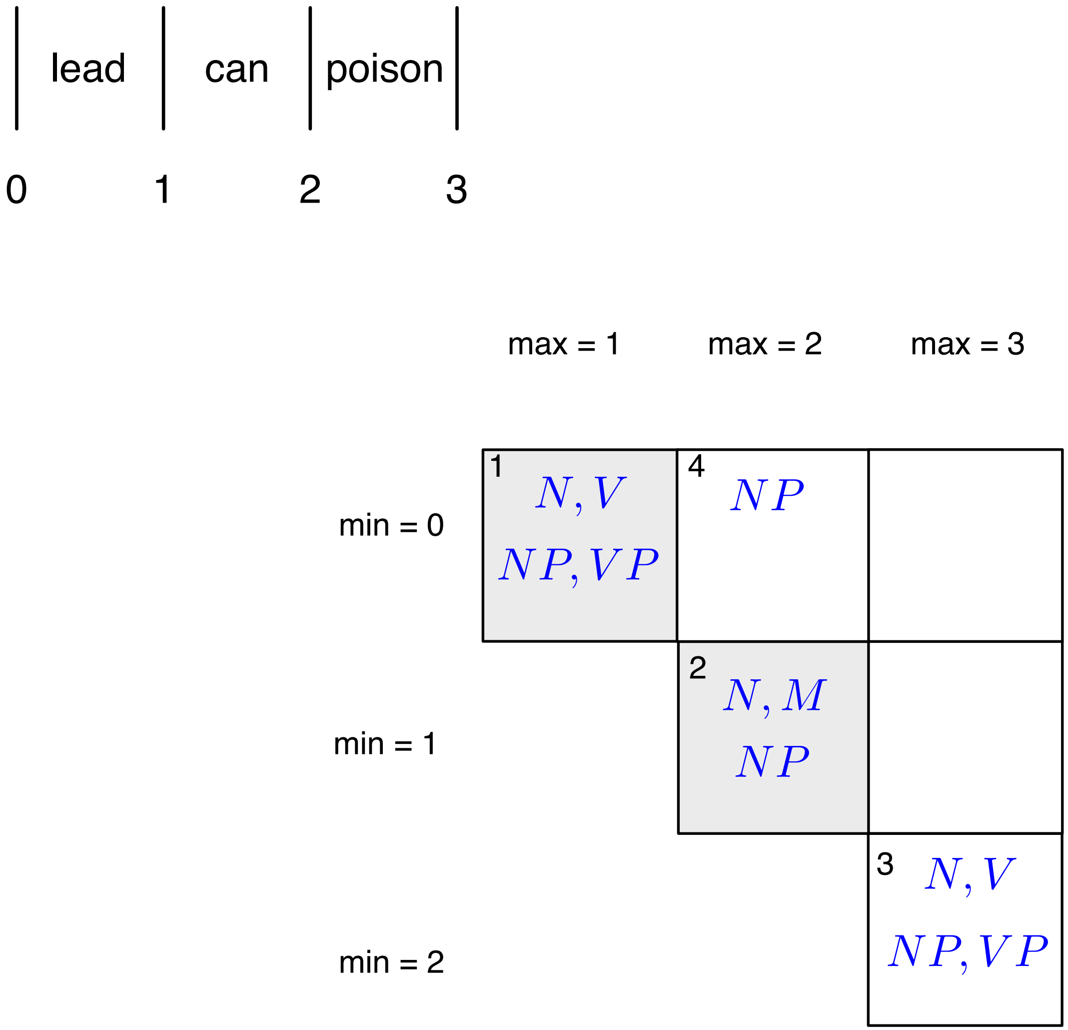

$S \rightarrow NP \; VP$

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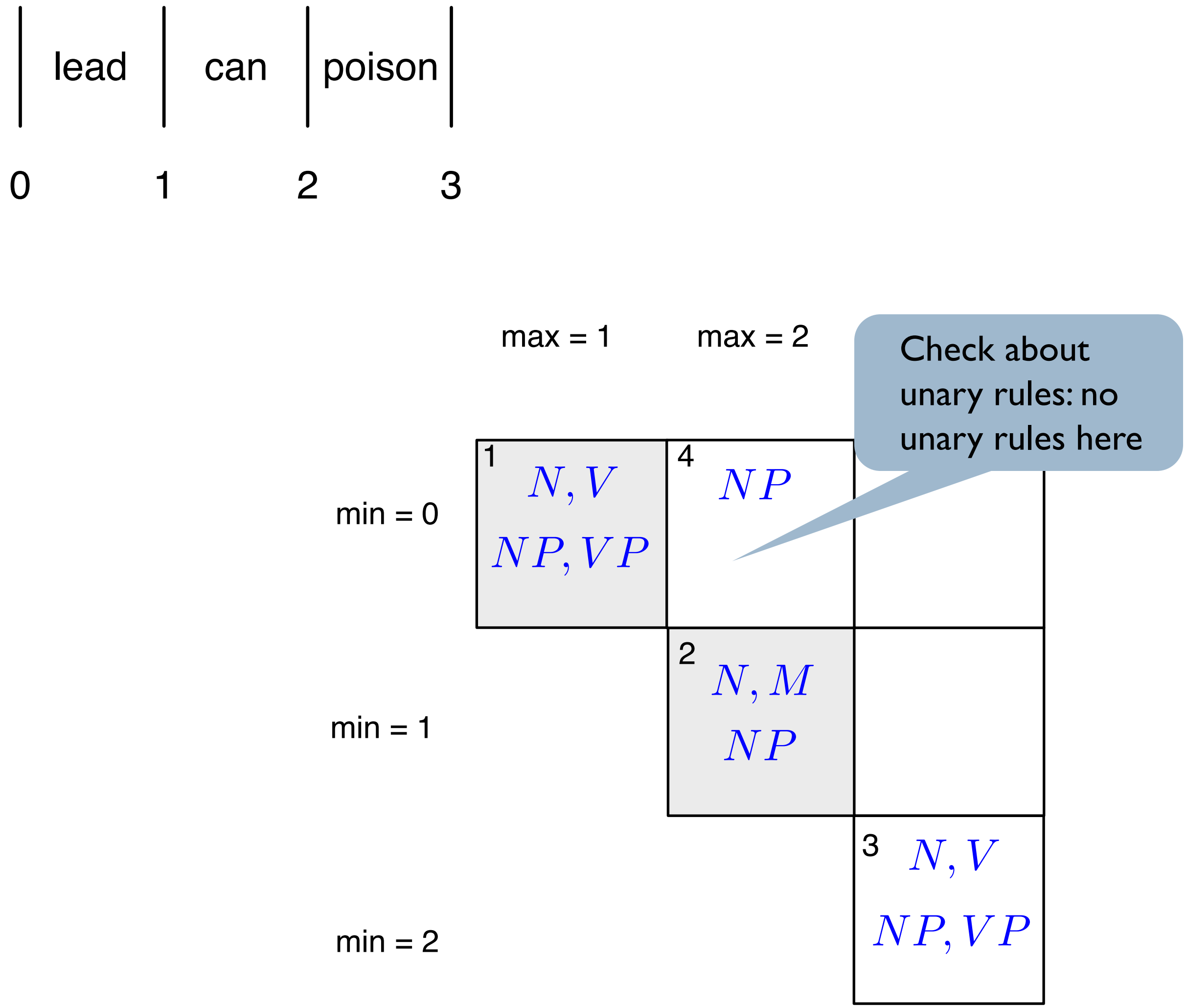

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CKY in action

| lead | can | poison |

0 1 2 3

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP	4 NP	
min = 1		2 N, M NP	5 ?
min = 2			3 N, V NP, VP

Inner rules

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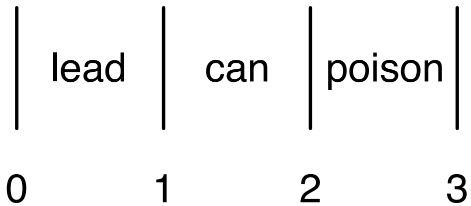

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP	4 NP	
min = 1		2 N, M NP	5 $S, VP,$ NP
min = 2			3 N, V NP, VP

Check about unary rules: no unary rules here

$$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$$

Inner rules

$$VP \rightarrow M\ V$$
$$VP \rightarrow V$$
$$NP \rightarrow N$$
$$NP \rightarrow N\ NP$$

Preterminal rules

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CKY in action

| lead | can | poison |

0 1 2 3

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
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min = 1		2 N, M NP	5 $S, VP,$ NP
min = 2			3 N, V NP, VP

Inner rules

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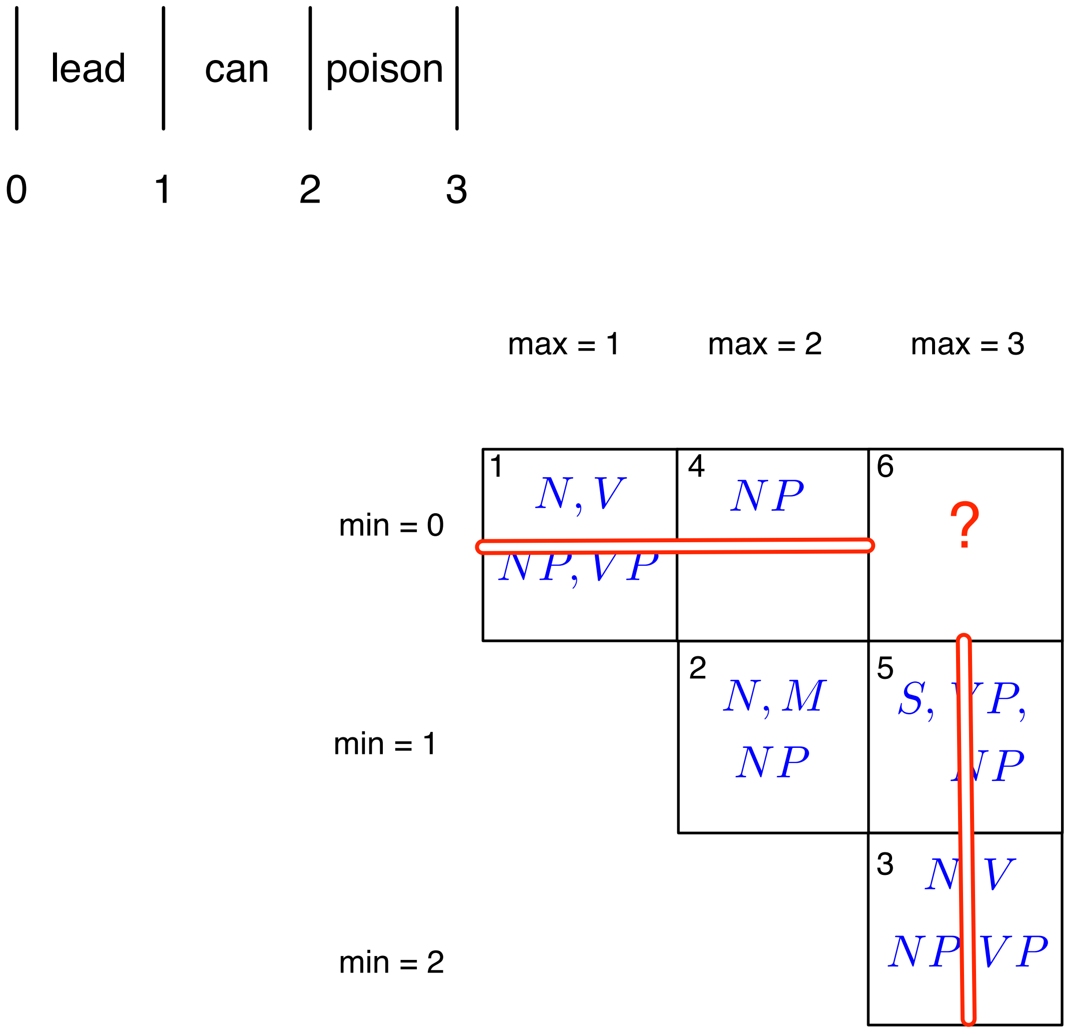

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$$V \rightarrow poison$$
$$V \rightarrow lead$$

CKY in action

lead	can	poison

0 1 2 3

mid = 1

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP	4 NP	6 S, NP
min = 1		2 N, M NP	5 $S, VP,$ NP
min = 2			3 N, V NP, VP

Inner rules

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

$VP \rightarrow M\ \ V$

$VP \rightarrow V$

$NP \rightarrow N$

$NP \rightarrow N\ NP$

Preterminal rules

$N \rightarrow can$

$N \rightarrow lead$

$N \rightarrow poison$

$M \rightarrow can$

$M \rightarrow must$

$V \rightarrow poison$

$V \rightarrow lead$

CKY in action

| lead | can | poison |

0 1 2 3

mid = 2

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP	4 NP	6 S, NP $S(?!)$
min = 1		2 N, M NP	5 $S, VP,$ NP
min = 2			3 N, V NP, VP

Inner rules

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

$VP \rightarrow M\ \ V$

$VP \rightarrow V$

$NP \rightarrow N$

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CKY in action

lead	can	poison

0 1 2 3

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$

Inner rules

$VP \rightarrow M\ V$

$VP \rightarrow V$

$NP \rightarrow N$

$NP \rightarrow N\ NP$

Preterminal rules

$N \rightarrow can$

$N \rightarrow lead$

$N \rightarrow poison$

$M \rightarrow can$

$M \rightarrow must$

$V \rightarrow poison$

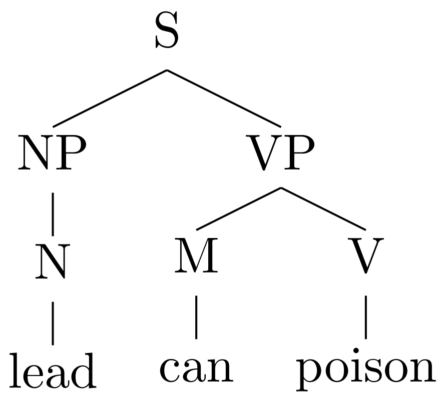
$V \rightarrow lead$

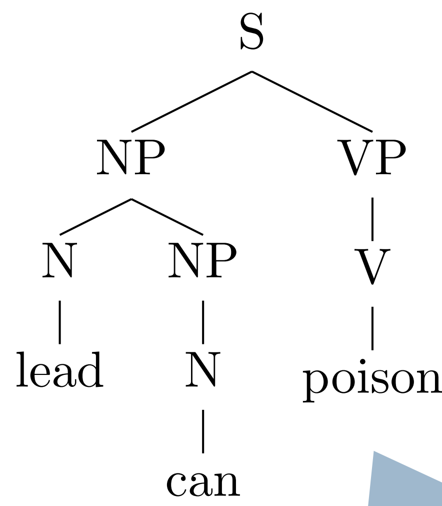
$\mathrm{mid} = 2$

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP	4 NP	6 S, NP $S(?!)$
min = 1		2 N, M NP	5 $S, VP,$ NP
			3 N, V

Apparently the sentence is ambiguous with the grammar

Ambiguity





No subject-verb agreement, and *poison* used as an intransitive verb

Apparently the sentence is ambiguous with the grammar

CKY more formally

Here we assume that labels (C) are integer indices

- Chart can be represented by a Boolean array `chart[min][max][C]`
  - Relevant entries have `0` $\leq$ `min < max` $\leq$ `n`
- `chart[min][max][C] = true` if the signature (min, max, C) is already added to the chart; `false` otherwise.

	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP	4 NP	6 $S, VP,$ NP
min = 1		2 N, M NP	5 $S, VP,$ NP
min = 2			3 N, V NP, VP

CKY more formally

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	max = 1	max = 2	max = 3
min = 0	1 N, V NP, VP	4 NP	6 S, VP, NP
min = 1		2 N, M NP	5 S, VP, NP
min = 2			3 N, V NP, VP

Implementation: preterminal rules

```
for each wi from left to right
  for each preterminal rule C -> wi
    chart[i - 1][i][C] = true
```

Implementation: binary rules

```
for each max from 2 to n
  for each min from max - 2 down to 0
    for each syntactic category C
      for each binary rule C -> C1 C2
        for each mid from min + 1 to max - 1
          if chart[min][mid][C1] and chart[mid][max][C2] then
            chart[min][max][C] = true
```

Unary rules

- How to integrate unary rules $C \rightarrow C_1$?

Implementation: unary rules

```
for each max from 1 to n
  for each min from max - 1 down to 0
    // First, try all binary rules as before.
    ...
    // Then, try all unary rules.
    for each syntactic category C
      for each unary rule C -> C1
        if chart[min][max][C1] then
          chart[min][max][C] = true
```

new bounds!

Implementation: unary rules

```
for each max from 1 to n
  for each min from max - 1 down to 0
    // First, try all binary rules as before.
    ...
    // Then, try all unary rules.
    for each syntactic category C
      for each unary rule C -> C1
        if chart[min][max][C1] then
          chart[min][max][C] = true
```

new bounds!

But we forgot something!

Unary closure

- What if the grammar contained 2 rules:

$$A \rightarrow B$$
$$B \rightarrow C$$

- But *C* can be derived from *A* by a chain of rules:

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$$

- One could support chains in the algorithm but it is easier to extend the grammar, to get the transitive closure

$$\begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow B \\ B \rightarrow C \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} A \rightarrow B \\ B \rightarrow C \\ A \rightarrow C \end{array}$$

Implementation: skeleton

```
// int n = number of words in the sequence

// int m = number of syntactic categories in the grammar

// int s = the (number of the) grammar's start symbol

boolean[][][] chart = new boolean[n + 1][n + 1][m]

// Recognize all parse trees built with with preterminal rules.

// Recognize all parse trees built with inner rules.

return chart[0][n][s]
```

Algorithm analysis

- Time complexity?

Algorithm analysis

- Time complexity?

```
for each max from 2 to n
  for each min from max - 2 down to 0
    for each syntactic category C
      for each binary rule C -> C1 C2
        for each mid from min + 1 to max - 1
```

Algorithm analysis

- Time complexity?

```
for each max from 2 to n
  for each min from max - 2 down to 0
    for each syntactic category C
      for each binary rule C -> C1 C2
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```

> A few seconds for sentences under < 20 words for a non-optimized parser

- $\theta(n^3|R|)$, where $|R|$ is the number of rules in the grammar

Algorithm analysis

- Time complexity?

```
for each max from 2 to n
  for each min from max - 2 down to 0
    for each syntactic category C
      for each binary rule C -> C1 C2
        for each mid from min + 1 to max - 1
```

A few seconds for sentences under < 20 words for a non-optimized parser

  - $\theta(n^3|R|)$, where $|R|$ is the number of rules in the grammar

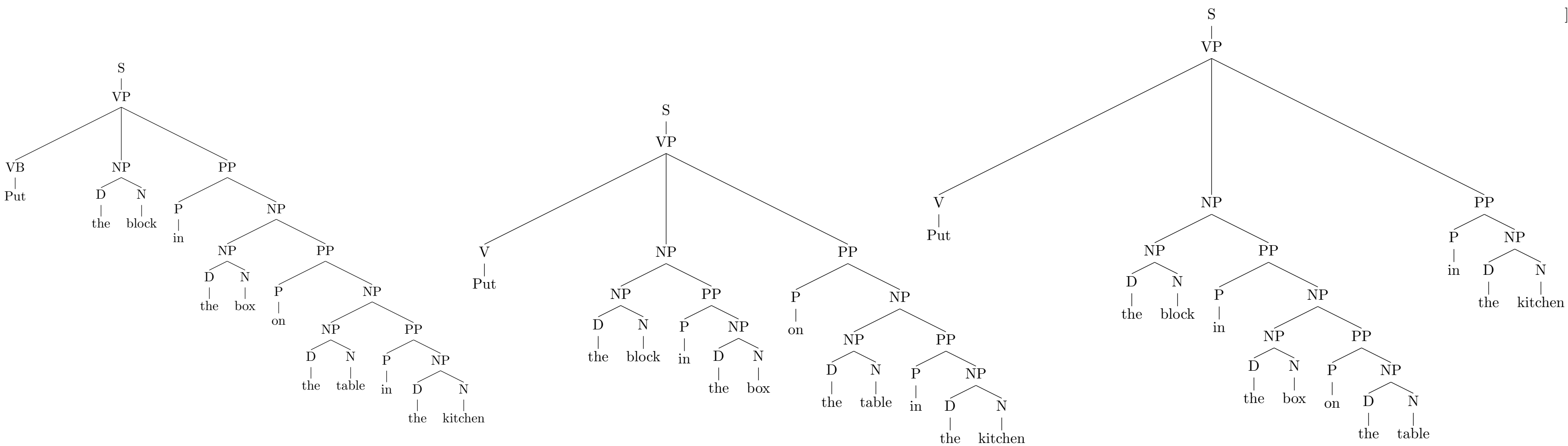
- There exist algorithms with better asymptotical time complexity but the `constant' makes them slower in practice (in general)

Today

- CKY for the recognition problem
- Probabilistic PCFGs

How to deal with ambiguity?

- There are (exponentially) many derivation for a typical sentence



......

Put the block in the box on the table in the kitchen

- We want to score all the derivations to encode how plausible they are

An example probabilistic CFG

Associate probabilities with the rules $p(X \to \alpha)$:

$$\forall\, X \to \alpha \in R: \quad 0 \leq p(X \to \alpha) \leq 1$$

$$\forall X \in N: \quad \sum_{\alpha: X \to \alpha \in R} p(X \to \alpha) = 1$$

Now we can score a tree as a product of probabilities corresponding to the used rules

Rule	Prob.	Example
$S \to NP\ \ VP$	1.0	(NP A girl) (VP ate a sandwich)
$VP \to V$	0.2	
$VP \to V\ \ NP$	0.4	(VP ate) (NP a sandwich)
$VP \to VP\ \ PP$	0.4	(VP saw a girl) (PP with …)
$NP \to NP\ \ PP$	0.3	(NP a girl) (PP with ….)
$NP \to D\ \ N$	0.5	(D a) (N sandwich)
$NP \to PN$	0.2	
$PP \to P\ \ NP$	1.0	(P with) (NP with a sandwich)

Rule	Prob.
$N \to girl$	0.2
$N \to telescope$	0.7
$N \to sandwich$	0.1
$PN \to I$	1.0
$V \to saw$	0.5
$V \to ate$	0.5
$P \to with$	0.6
$P \to in$	0.4
$D \to a$	0.3
$D \to the$	0.7

CFGs

$S \rightarrow NP\ \ VP$ 1.0

$VP \rightarrow V$ 0.2

$VP \rightarrow V\ \ NP$ 0.4

$VP \rightarrow VP\ \ PP$ 0.4

$NP \rightarrow NP\ \ PP$ 0.3

$NP \rightarrow D\ \ N$ 0.5

$NP \rightarrow PN$ 0.2

$PP \rightarrow P\ \ NP$ 1.0

$N \rightarrow girl$ 0.2

$N \rightarrow telescope$ 0.7

$N \rightarrow sandwich$ 0.1

$PN \rightarrow I$ 1.0

$V \rightarrow saw$ 0.5

$V \rightarrow ate$ 0.5

$P \rightarrow with$ 0.6

$P \rightarrow in$ 0.4

$D \rightarrow a$ 0.3

$D \rightarrow the$ 0.7

S

$p(T) =$

CFGs

$S \rightarrow NP \;\; VP$ 1.0

$VP \rightarrow V$ 0.2

$VP \rightarrow V \;\; NP$ 0.4

$VP \rightarrow VP \;\; PP$ 0.4

$NP \rightarrow NP \;\; PP$ 0.3

$NP \rightarrow D \;\; N$ 0.5

$NP \rightarrow PN$ 0.2

$PP \rightarrow P \;\; NP$ 1.0

$N \rightarrow girl$ 0.2

$N \rightarrow telescope$ 0.7

$N \rightarrow sandwich$ 0.1

$PN \rightarrow I$ 1.0

$V \rightarrow saw$ 0.5

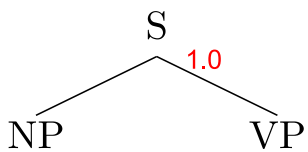
$V \rightarrow ate$ 0.5

$P \rightarrow with$ 0.6

$P \rightarrow in$ 0.4

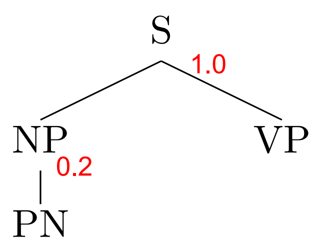
$D \rightarrow a$ 0.3

$D \rightarrow the$ 0.7



$$p(T) = 1.0 \times$$

CFGs



$S \rightarrow NP\ \ VP$ 1.0

$VP \rightarrow V$ 0.2

$VP \rightarrow V\ \ NP$ 0.4

$VP \rightarrow VP\ \ PP$ 0.4

$NP \rightarrow NP\ \ PP$ 0.3

$NP \rightarrow D\ \ N$ 0.5

$NP \rightarrow PN$ 0.2

$PP \rightarrow P\ \ NP$ 1.0

$N \rightarrow girl$ 0.2

$N \rightarrow telescope$ 0.7

$N \rightarrow sandwich$ 0.1

$PN \rightarrow I$ 1.0

$V \rightarrow saw$ 0.5

$V \rightarrow ate$ 0.5

$P \rightarrow with$ 0.6

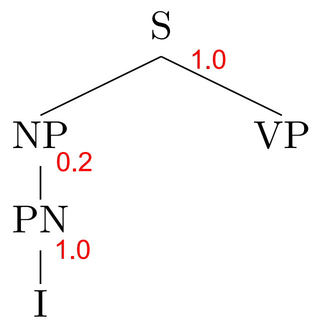
$P \rightarrow in$ 0.4

$D \rightarrow a$ 0.3

$D \rightarrow the$ 0.7

$$p(T) = 1.0 \times 0.2 \times$$

CFGs



$$S \rightarrow NP \ \ VP \ \ 1.0$$

$$VP \rightarrow V \ \ 0.2$$

$$VP \rightarrow V \ \ NP \ \ 0.4$$

$$VP \rightarrow VP \ \ PP \ \ 0.4$$

$$NP \rightarrow NP \ \ PP \ \ 0.3$$

$$NP \rightarrow D \ \ N \ \ 0.5$$

$$NP \rightarrow PN \ \ 0.2$$

$$PP \rightarrow P \ \ NP \ \ 1.0$$

$$N \rightarrow girl \ \ 0.2$$

$$N \rightarrow telescope \ \ 0.7$$

$$N \rightarrow sandwich \ \ 0.1$$

$$PN \rightarrow I \ \ 1.0$$

$$V \rightarrow saw \ \ 0.5$$

$$V \rightarrow ate \ \ 0.5$$

$$P \rightarrow with \ \ 0.6$$

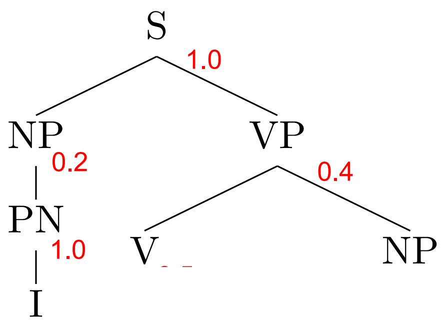
$$P \rightarrow in \ \ 0.4$$

$$D \rightarrow a \ \ 0.3$$

$$D \rightarrow the \ \ 0.7$$

$$p(T) = 1.0 \times 0.2 \times 1.0 \times$$

CFGs



$$S \rightarrow NP \;\; VP \;\; \textcolor{red}{1.0}$$

$$VP \rightarrow V \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.2}$$

$$VP \rightarrow V \;\; NP \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.4}$$

$$VP \rightarrow VP \;\; PP \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.4}$$

$$NP \rightarrow NP \;\; PP \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.3}$$

$$NP \rightarrow D \;\; N \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.5}$$

$$NP \rightarrow PN \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.2}$$

$$PP \rightarrow P \;\; NP \;\; \textcolor{red}{1.0}$$

$$N \rightarrow girl \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.2}$$

$$N \rightarrow telescope \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.7}$$

$$N \rightarrow sandwich \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.1}$$

$$PN \rightarrow I \;\; \textcolor{red}{1.0}$$

$$V \rightarrow saw \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.5}$$

$$V \rightarrow ate \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.5}$$

$$P \rightarrow with \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.6}$$

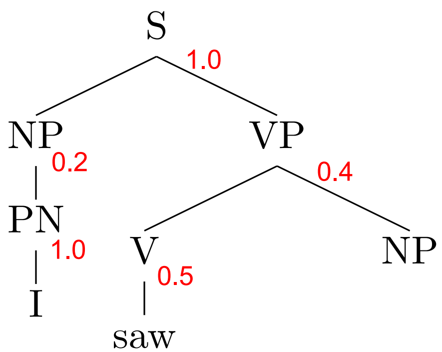
$$P \rightarrow in \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.4}$$

$$D \rightarrow a \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.3}$$

$$D \rightarrow the \;\; \textcolor{red}{0.7}$$

$$p(T) = 1.0 \times 0.2 \times 1.0 \times 0.4 \times$$

CFGs



$S \rightarrow NP\ \ VP$ 1.0

$VP \rightarrow V$ 0.2

$VP \rightarrow V\ \ NP$ 0.4

$VP \rightarrow VP\ \ PP$ 0.4

$NP \rightarrow NP\ \ PP$ 0.3

$NP \rightarrow D\ \ N$ 0.5

$NP \rightarrow PN$ 0.2

$PP \rightarrow P\ \ NP$ 1.0

$N \rightarrow girl$ 0.2

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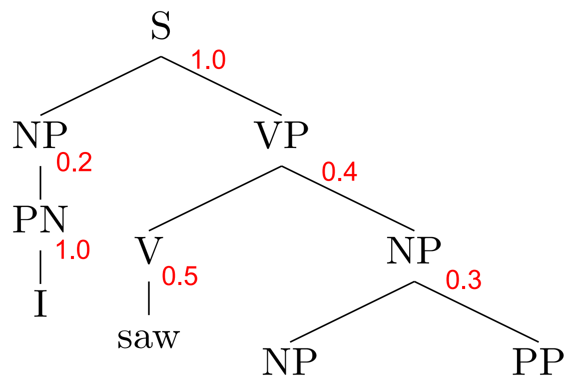
$$p(T) = 1.0 \times 0.2 \times 1.0 \times 0.4 \times 0.5 \times$$

CFGs



$S \rightarrow NP \ \ VP$ 1.0

$VP \rightarrow V$ 0.2

$VP \rightarrow V \ \ NP$ 0.4

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$NP \rightarrow D \ \ N$ 0.5

$NP \rightarrow PN$ 0.2

$PP \rightarrow P \ \ NP$ 1.0

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$N \rightarrow telescope$ 0.7

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$P \rightarrow in$ 0.4

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$D \rightarrow the$ 0.7

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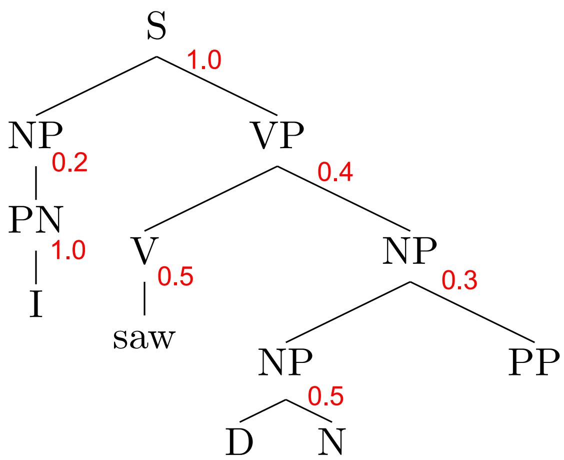
CFGs



$S \to NP \ \ VP$ 1.0

$VP \to V$ 0.2

$VP \to V \ \ NP$ 0.4

$VP \to VP \ \ PP$ 0.4

$NP \to NP \ \ PP$ 0.3

$NP \to D \ \ N$ 0.5

$NP \to PN$ 0.2

$PP \to P \ \ NP$ 1.0

$N \to girl$ 0.2

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$P \to in$ 0.4

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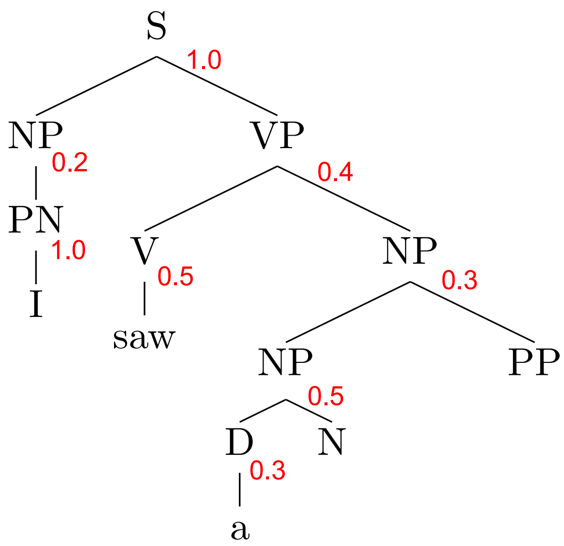
$$p(T) = 1.0 \times 0.2 \times 1.0 \times 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 \times \\ 0.5 \times$$

CFGs



$S \rightarrow NP \ VP$ 1.0

$VP \rightarrow V$ 0.2

$VP \rightarrow V \ NP$ 0.4

$VP \rightarrow VP \ PP$ 0.4

$NP \rightarrow NP \ PP$ 0.3

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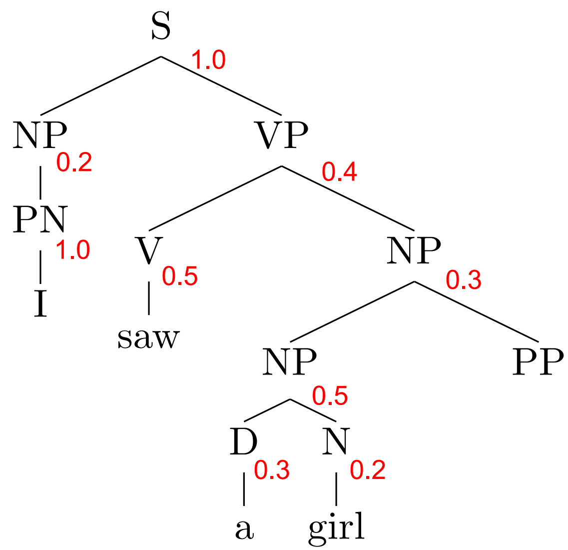
CFGs



$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$ 1.0

$VP \rightarrow V$ 0.2

$VP \rightarrow V\ NP$ 0.4

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$$0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.2$$

CFGs

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$VP \rightarrow V\ NP$ 0.4

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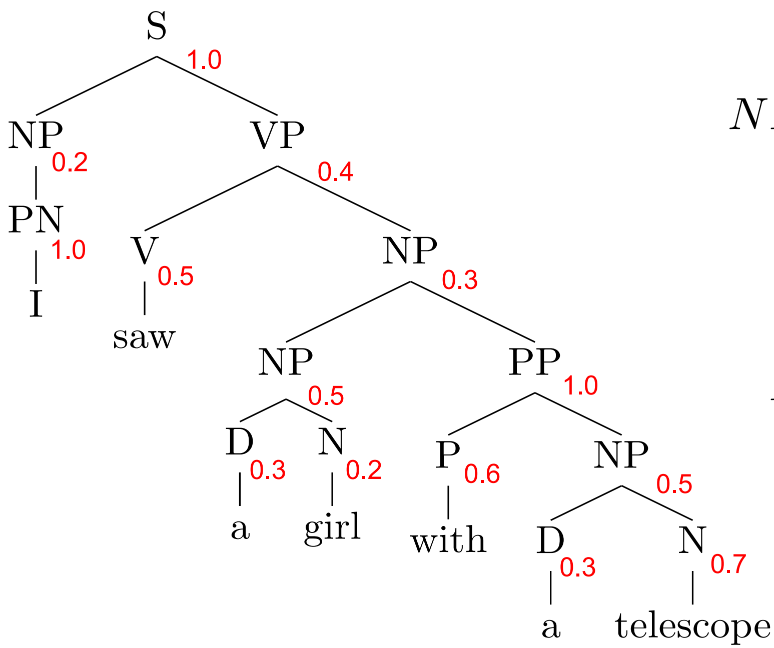

$$p(T) = 1.0 \times 0.2 \times 1.0 \times 0.4 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 \times$$
$$0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.2 \times 1.0 \times 0.6 \times 0.5 \times 0.3 \times 0.7$$
$$= 2.26 \times 10^{-5}$$

Distribution over trees

- We defined a distribution over production rules for each nonterminal
- Our goal was to define a distribution over parse trees

Unfortunately, not all PCFGs give rise to a proper distribution over trees, i.e. the sum over probabilities of all trees the grammar can generate may be less than 1: $\sum_T P(T) < 1$

Distribution over trees

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Unfortunately, not all PCFGs give rise to a proper distribution over trees, i.e. the sum over probabilities of all trees the grammar can generate may be less than 1: $\sum_T P(T) < 1$

- Good news: any PCFG estimated with the maximum likelihood procedure are always proper [Chi and Geman, 98]

Distribution over trees

- Let us denote by $G(x)$ the set of derivations for the sentence x
- The probability distribution defines the scoring $P(T)$ over the trees $T \in G(x)$
- Finding the best parse for the sentence according to PCFG:

$$\arg\max_{T \in G(x)} P(T)$$

Summary

- CKY is an important tool, used in many applications
- PCFGs
- Next time:
  - Estmation of PCFGs, CKY for PCFGs,
  - 'Vanilla' PCFGs weakness and how to address them
  - Grammar refinement and neutralized models
- Next week
  - Last lecture on Tuesday
  - No lecture on Wednesday
  - Revision and Q&A session on Friday