

# Computational Linguistics (CL3.101)

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06 July, Tuesday (Lecture 18) – Syntax 2

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## Basics of Syntax (contd.)

### Chunks

Prasing at the chunk level is also known as shallow parsing.

In order to test if a phrase is a constituent, there are three tests:

- substitution: if a single word can replace a string of words in a sentence, the string of words is a constituent.
- coordination: if a string of words can be joined to another string of words using *and*, they are constituents.
- question-fragments: if a string of words can be made into the answer of a question, it is a constituent.

### Representation

Constituents can be represented by using brackets; for example, [<sub>S</sub> [<sub>NP</sub> the man] [<sub>VP</sub> hit the dog]].

A clearer representation is using trees.

### Augmented Transition Network

An ATN is a formalism on which a syntactic parser is based. They look at transitions between each of the constituents of a sentence.