

EDAN20

Language Technology

<http://cs.lth.se/edan20/>

Chapter 9: Phrase-Structure Grammars in Prolog

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Constituents

The waiter brought the meal

The waiter brought the meal to the table

The waiter brought the meal of the day

Le serveur a apporté le plat

Le serveur a apporté le plat sur la table

Le serveur a apporté le plat du jour

Der Ober hat die Speise gebracht

Der Ober hat die Speise zum Tisch gebracht

Der Ober hat die Speise des Tages gebracht



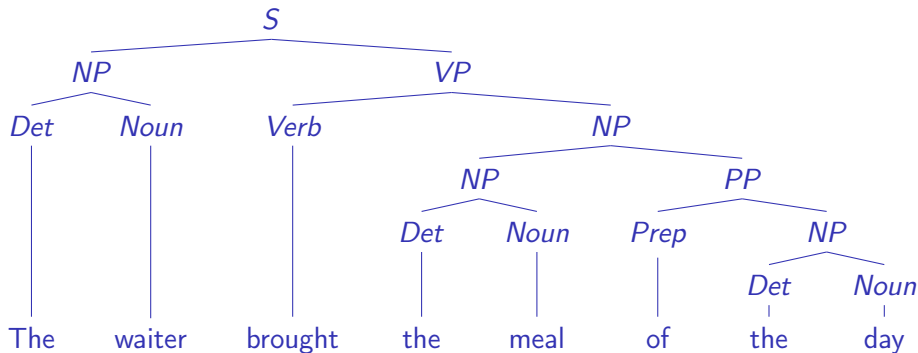
Representing Constituents



Syntactic Trees



Syntactic Trees



DCG Rules

Nonterminal symbols

`s --> np, vp, {possible_prolog_preds}.`

`np --> det, noun.`

`np --> np, pp.`

`vp --> verb, np.`

`vp --> verb, np, pp.`

`pp --> prep, np.`



DCG Rules

Terminal symbols

det --> [the].

det --> [a].

noun --> [waiter].

noun --> [meal].

noun --> [table].

noun --> [day].

verb --> [brought].

prep --> [to]. % or prep --> [to] ; [of].

prep --> [of].



Prolog Search Mechanism

Proves that a sentence is correct

```
?-s([the, waiter, brought, the, meal, to, the, table], []).  
yes.
```

```
?- s([the, waiter, brought, the, meal, of, the, day], []).  
yes.
```

Generates all the solutions

```
?-s(L, []).  
L=[the, waiter, brought, the, waiter];  
L=[the, waiter, brought, the, meal], etc.
```



Conversion in Prolog

`s --> np, vp.`

is translated into

```
s(L1, L) :- np(L1, L2), vp(L2, L).
```

Alternative translation:

```
s(L) :- np(L1), vp(L2), append(L1, L2, L).  
% not used
```

Terminal vocabulary:

`det --> [the]`

is translated into

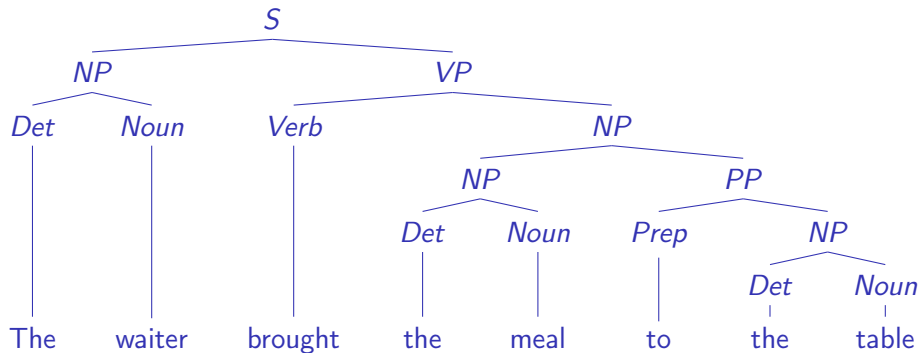
```
det(L1, L) :- c(L1, the, L).
```



The Prolog Search



Ambiguity



Left-Recursive Rules

`np --> np, pp.`

The sentence:

** The brings the meal to the table*

traps the parser in an infinite recursion.

`npx --> det, noun.`

`np --> npx.`

`np --> npx, pp.`



Variables

```
np --> det, noun.  
det --> [le] ; [la].  
noun --> [garçon] ; [fille].
```

With variables:

```
np(Gender) --> det(Gender), noun(Gender).  
det(m) --> [le]. det(f) --> [la].  
noun(m) --> [garçon]. noun(f) --> [fille].
```



Getting the Syntactic Structure

```
s(s(NP, VP)) --> np(NP), vp(VP).  
np(np(D, N)) --> det(D), noun(N).  
vp(vp(V, NP)) --> verb(V), np(NP).
```

```
det(det(the)) --> [the].  
det(det(a)) --> [a].  
noun(noun(waiter)) --> [waiter].  
noun(noun(meal)) --> [meal].  
noun(noun(table)) --> [table].  
noun(noun(tray)) --> [tray].  
verb(verb(bring)) --> [brought].
```



Getting the Syntactic Structure

```
?-s(S, L, []).
```

Yields:

```
S = s(np(det(the), noun(waiter)),  
      vp(verb(bring), np(det(the), noun(waiter)))),  
L = [the, waiter, brought, the, waiter] ;
```



Semantic Parsing

Converts sentences to first-order logic or predicate-argument structures

Example:

Mr. Schmidt called Bill

to

`called('Mr. Schmidt', 'Bill').`

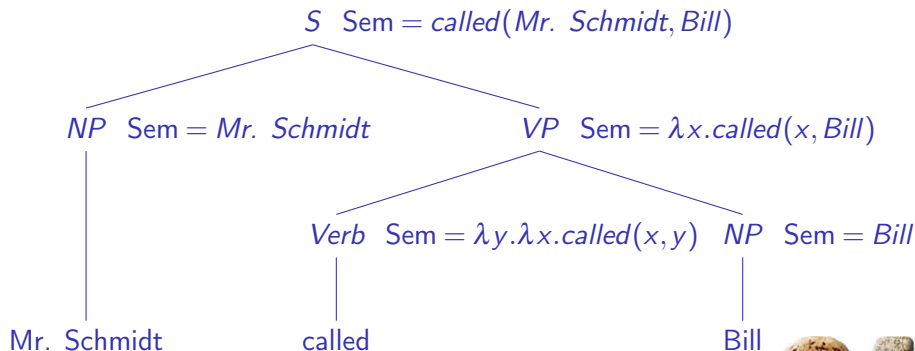
Assumption: We can compose sentence fragments (phrases) into logical forms while parsing

This corresponds to the compositionality principle



Semantic Composition

Semantic composition can be viewed as a parse tree annotation



Getting the Semantic Structure

Bill rushed `rushed('Bill').`

The verb *rushed* is represented as a lambda expression: $\lambda x.rushed(x)$

Beta reduction: $\lambda x.rushed(x)(Bill) = rushed(Bill)$

Lambda expressions are represented in Prolog as $X^{\wedge}rushed(X)$.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>The patron ordered a meal</i> | <code>ordered(patron, meal)</code> |
| <i>ordered a meal</i> | <code>X[^]ordered(X, meal)</code> |
| <i>ordered</i> | <code>Y[^]X[^]ordered(X, Y)</code> |



Getting the Semantic Structure

```
s(Semantics) --> np(Subject), vp(Subject^Semantics).  
np(X) --> det, noun(X).  
vp(Subject^Predicate) --> verb(Subject^Predicate).  
vp(Subject^Predicate) -->  
verb(Object^Subject^Predicate), np(Object).  
noun(waiter) --> [waiter].  
noun(patron) --> [patron].  
noun(meal) --> [meal]. det --> [a].  
det --> [the].
```

```
verb(X^rushed(X)) --> [rushed].  
verb(Y^X^ordered(X, Y)) --> [ordered].  
verb(Y^X^brought(X, Y)) --> [brought].
```

```
?- s(Semantics, [the, patron, ordered, a, meal], []).  
Semantics = ordered(patron, meal)
```



An Example from Persona

I'd like to hear something composed by Mozart.

like1 (+Modal +Past +Futr)

Dsub: i1 (+Pers1 +Sing)

Dobj: hear1

Dsub: i1

Dobj: something1 (+Indef +Exis +Pers3 +Sing)

Prop: compose1

Dsub: mozart1 (+Sing)

Dobj: something1



Simpler Sentences

I would like something

I would like some Mozart

$s(\text{Sem}) \rightarrow np(\text{Sub}), vp(\text{Sub}^{\wedge}\text{Sem}).$

$np_x(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow pro(\text{SemNP}).$

$np_x(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow noun(\text{SemNP}).$

$np_x(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow det, noun(\text{SemNP}).$

$np(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow np_x(\text{SemNP}).$

$noun(\text{SemNP}) \rightarrow proper_noun(\text{SemNP}).$



The Verb Phrase

`verb_group(SemVG) --> verb(SemVG).`

`verb_group(SemVG) --> aux(SemAux), verb(SemVG).`

`vp(SemVP) --> verb_group(SemVP).`

`vp(SemVP) --> verb_group(Obj^SemVP), np(Obj).`

`verb(Obj^Sub^like(Sub, Obj)) --> [like].`

`verb(Obj^Sub^hear(Sub, Obj)) --> [hear].`



The Vocabulary

```
aux(would) --> [would].  
pro('I') --> ['I'].  
pro(something) --> [something].  
proper_noun('Mozart') --> ['Mozart'].  
det --> [some].  
  
?- s(Sem, ['I', would, like, some, 'Mozart'], []).  
Sem = like('I', 'Mozart')
```



More Complex Sentences

I would like to hear something

I would like to hear some Mozart

```
vp_inf(SemVP) --> [to], vp(SemVP).
```

```
vp(SemVP) --> verb_group(Obj^SemVP), vp_inf(Obj).
```

```
?- s(Sem, ['I', would, like, to, hear, some, 'Mozart'], []).  
Sem = like('I', X^hear(X, 'Mozart'))
```



And Finally

```
np(SemNP) --> npx(SemVP^SemNP), vp_passive(SemVP).
```

```
vp_passive(SemVP) --> verb(Sub^SemVP) , [by], np(Sub).
```

```
verb(Sub^Obj^compose(Sub, Obj)) --> [composed].
```

```
pro(Modifier^something(Modifier)) --> [something].
```

```
?- s(Sem, ['I', would, like, to, hear, something,  
    composed, by, 'Mozart'], []).
```

```
Sem = like('I', X^hear(X, Y^something(compose('Mozart', Y))))
```

