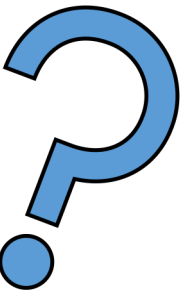


# COMP9414 Tutorial

Week 8

# News

- Assignment 1 submissions have closed
  - Marks have been released
    - Check them and contact your tutor/lecturer if you have concerns
  - Plagiarism checking is currently happening
    - Hope you renamed those variables
- Assignment 2 has been released
  - Due in week 9
  - Should have everything needed to complete it now



# Context-free Grammar

- Basically a set of rules used to rewrite strings
  - $Non\_terminal \rightarrow [terminal, non\_terminal]$

$$A \rightarrow a$$

Example

$S \rightarrow A \cdot B$

$A \rightarrow Hello$

$B \rightarrow There$

Hello There

Hello John

Good bye

# Lexicon

- Constituent elements of a particular language
  - Basically the literals

Grammar

$$S \rightarrow NOUN \cdot VERB$$

*NOUN: car, dog, train, zebra*

*VERB: driving, barking, jumping, walking*

# English Language Grammar

Noun Phrase

$NP \rightarrow NOUN \cdot OTHER$

A thing such as a **cat** or a **dog**.

Can generally be singular or quantified.

Verb Phrase

$VP \rightarrow VERB \cdot OTHER$

A doing word such as **running** or **climbing**.

Typically applied to a noun.

# English Language Grammar

Prepositional Phrase	$PP \rightarrow PROP \cdot OTHER$	
A modifier to a clause.	<b>In</b> time	<b>Along</b> the highway
	<b>By</b> singing	<b>Without</b> excessive worrying

Adjective Phrase	$ADJP \rightarrow ADJ \cdot OTHER$	
Describe or modify a noun.	<b>Old</b> dog	<b>Sleepy</b> doctor
	<b>Burnt</b> trees	<b>Hungry</b> panda

# English Language Grammar

Adverb Phrase	$ADVP \rightarrow ADV \cdot OTHER$	
Describe or modify a verb or adjective.	He sings <b>loudly</b>	The race finished <b>too</b> quickly
	Ben is <b>very</b> tall	I worked <b>yesterday</b>

# Question 1 – Bottom-up Parsing

Parse each token in the sentence sequentially:

1. Convert the literal into its constituent
  - Add the constituent to the chart
2. Determine if the constituent is the first token in any grammar rule
  - Add that grammar rule as an active arc
3. Check to see if any subsequence of tokens so far corresponds to a rule in the active arc
  - Add the rule to the chart if so



# Question 1

This is the house that jack built

Grammar

$S \rightarrow NP VP$

$NP \rightarrow PRO$

$NP \rightarrow ART NOUN$

$NP \rightarrow NAME$

$NP \rightarrow NP REL S$

$VP \rightarrow VERB$

$VP \rightarrow VERB NP$

Lexion

This: PRO

is: VERB

the: ART

house: NOUN

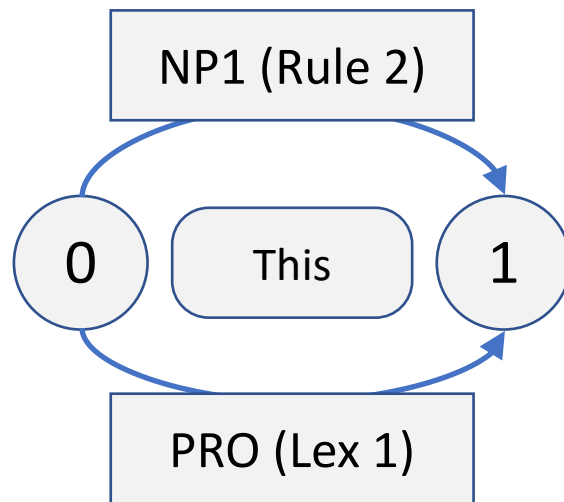
that: PRO, REL

Jack: NAME

built: VERB

# Question 1

This is the house that jack built

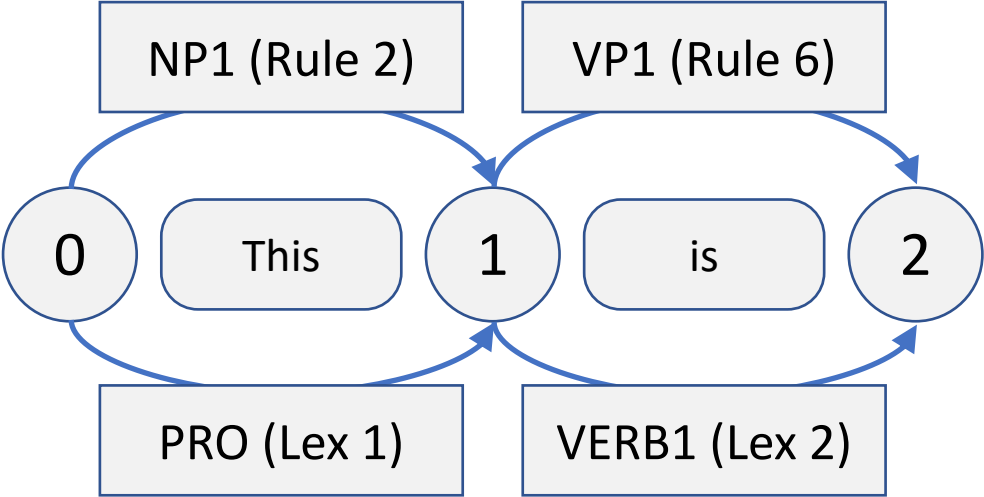


These are the grammar that our current rules start with. For example. NP1 is first in the rule S, which is the same for the rule NP.

[illegible]

# Question 1

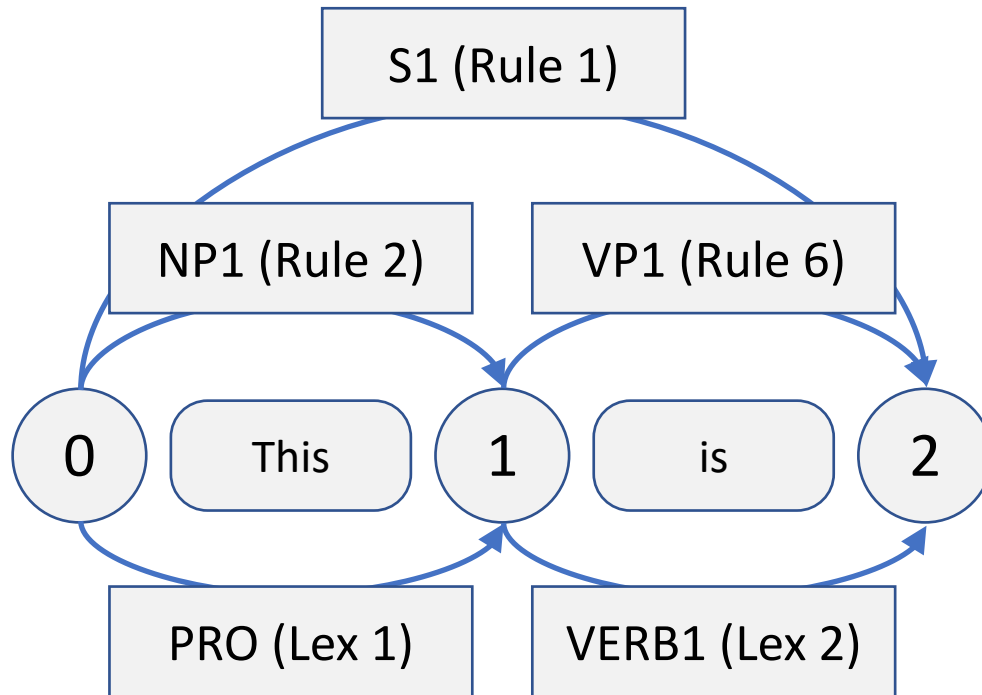
This is the house that jack built



Active Arcs
$S \rightarrow NP1 VP$
$NP \rightarrow NP1 REL S$
$VP \rightarrow VERB1 NP$

# Question 1

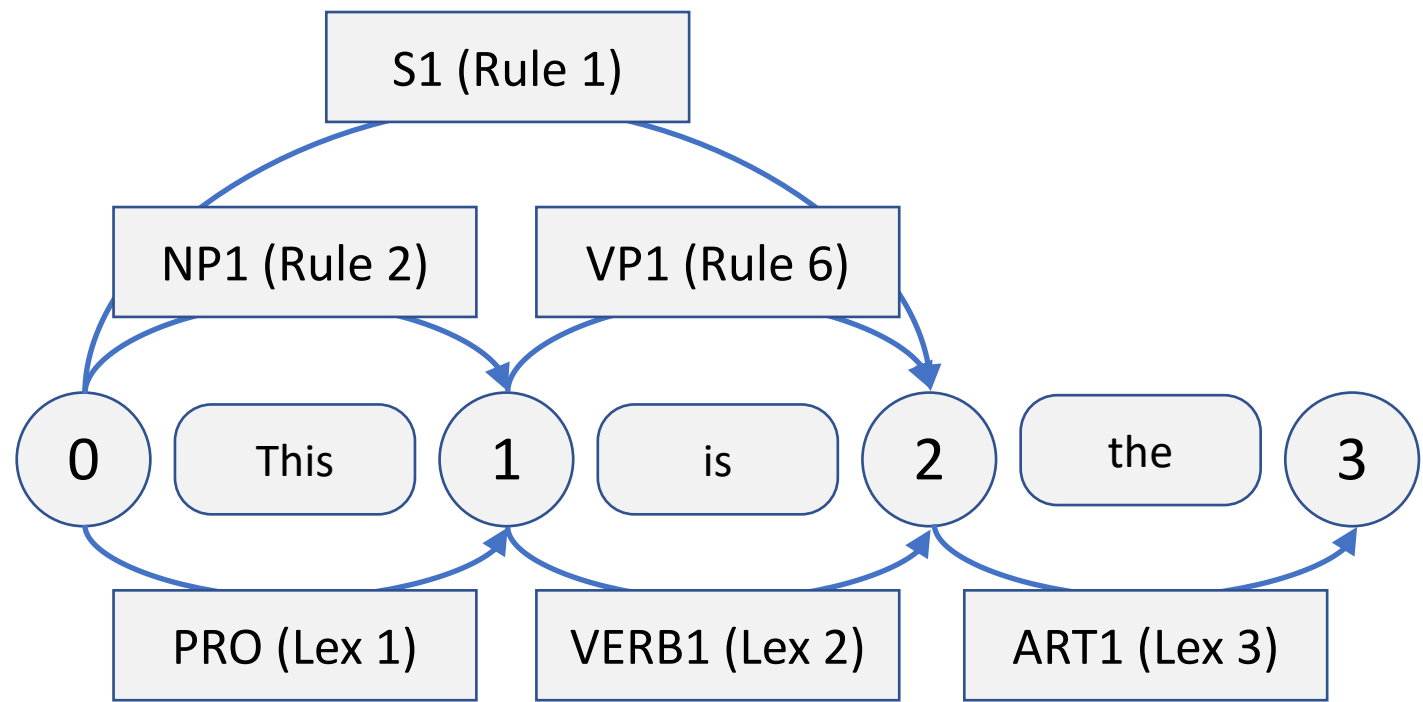
This is the house that jack built



Active Arcs
$S \rightarrow NP1 VP$
$NP \rightarrow NP1 REL S$
$VP \rightarrow VERB1 NP$

# Question 1

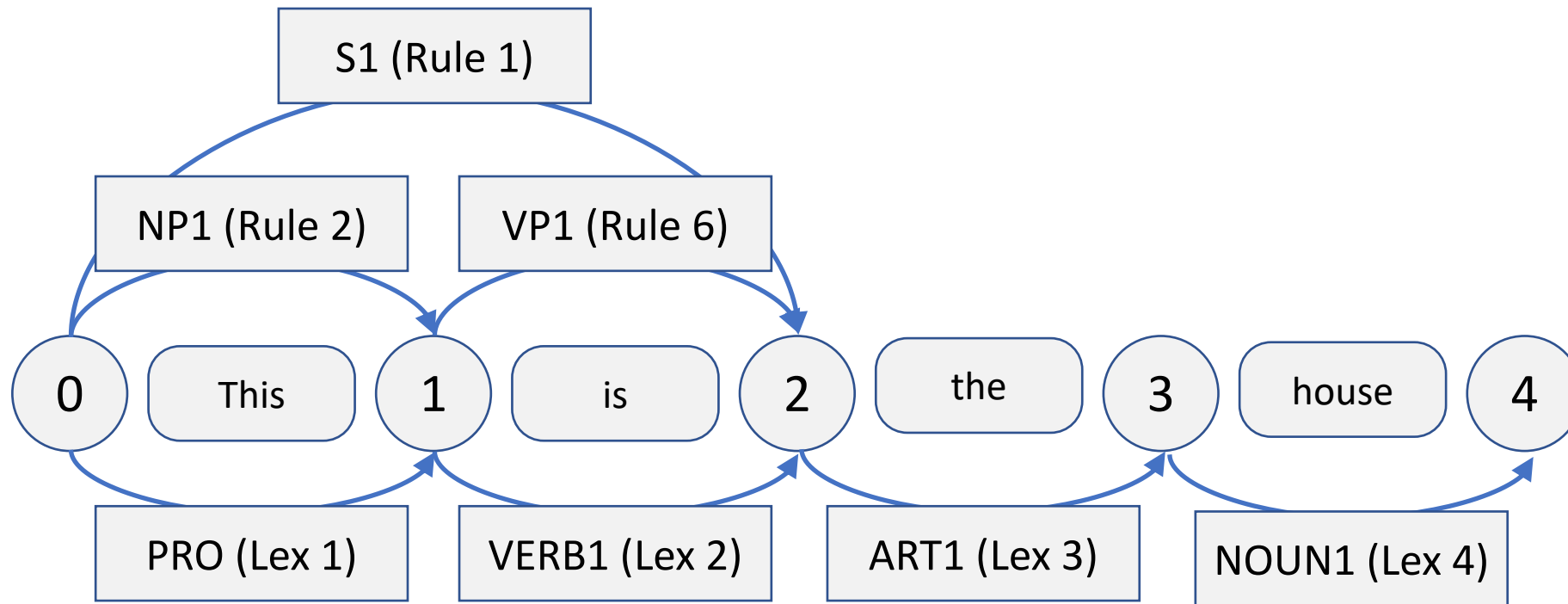
This is the house that jack built



Active Arcs
$S \rightarrow NP1 VP$
$NP \rightarrow NP1 REL S$
$VP \rightarrow VERB1 NP$
$NP \rightarrow ART1 NOUN$

# Question 1

This is the house that jack built



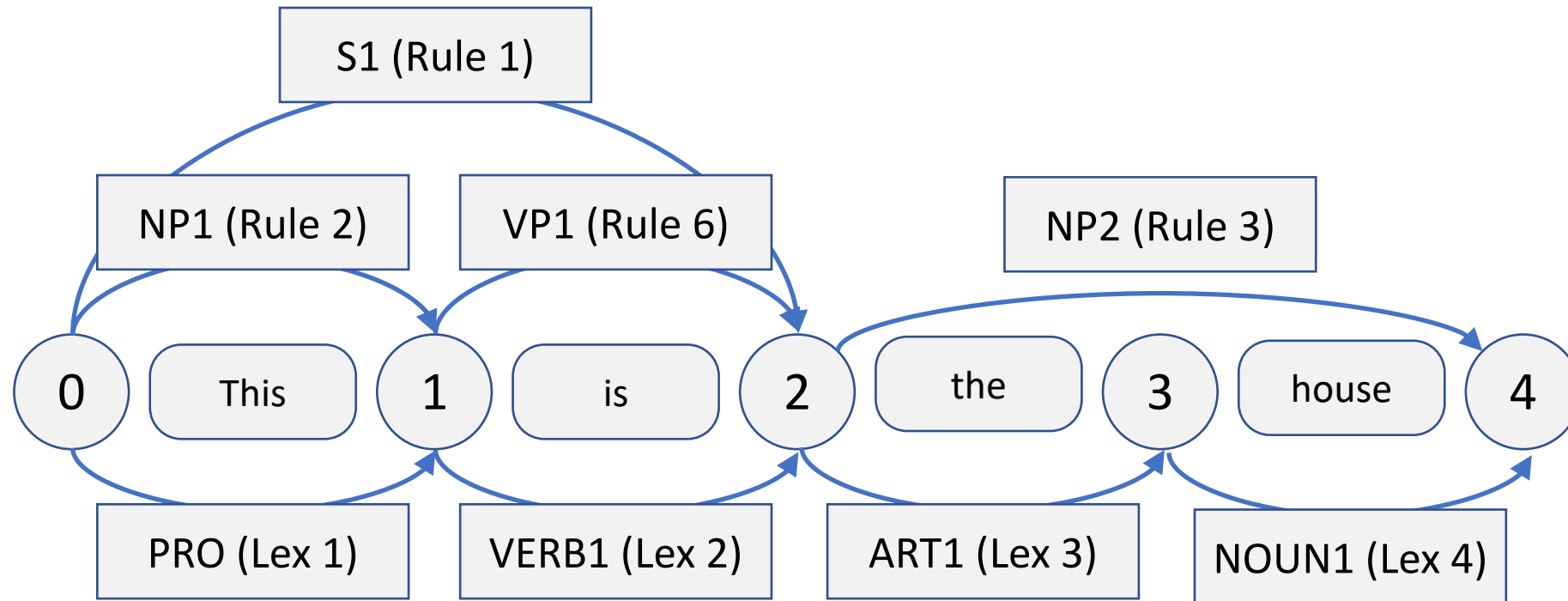
# Question 1

This is the house that jack built

Active Arcs
$S \rightarrow NP1 VP$
$NP \rightarrow NP1 REL S$
$VP \rightarrow VERB1 NP$
$NP \rightarrow ART1 NOUN$

# Question 1

This is the house that jack built





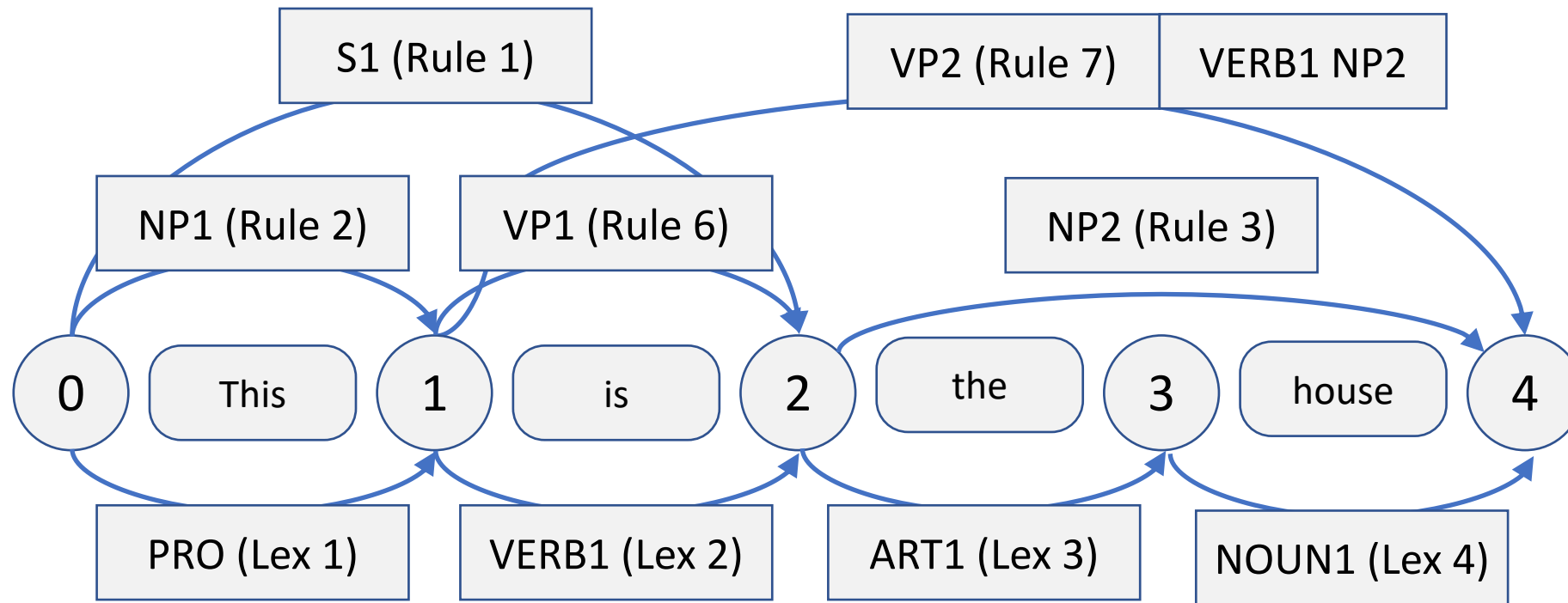
# Question 1

This is the house that jack built

Active Arcs
$S \rightarrow NP1 VP$
$NP \rightarrow NP1 REL S$
$VP \rightarrow VERB1 NP$
$NP \rightarrow ART1 NOUN$

# Question 1

This is the house that jack built



# Question 1

This is the house that jack built

## Active Arcs

$S \rightarrow NP1 VP$

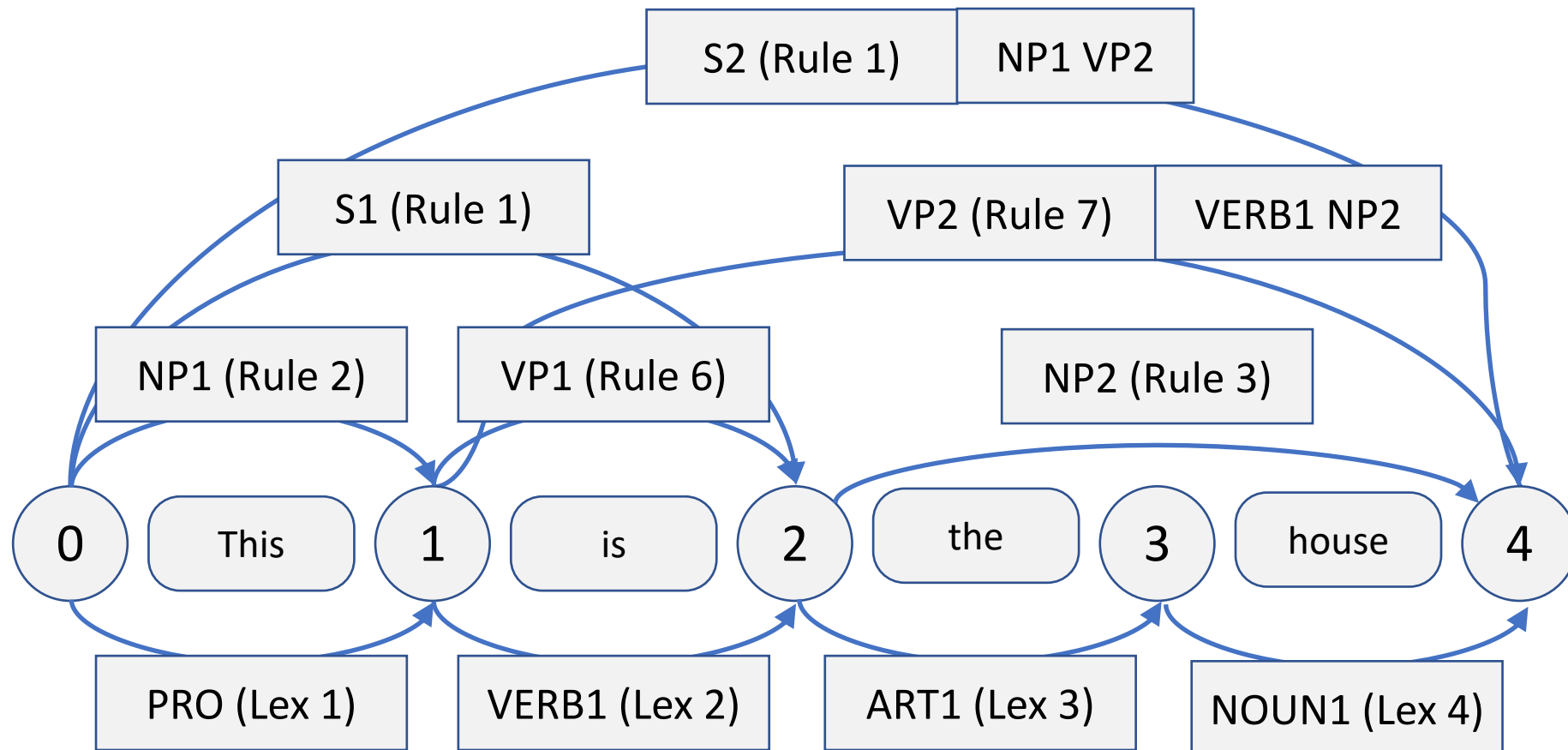
$NP \rightarrow NP1 REL S$

$VP \rightarrow VERB1 NP$

$NP \rightarrow ART1 NOUN$

# Question 1

This is the house that jack built



# Question 1

This is the house that jack built

## Active Arcs

$S \rightarrow NP1 VP$

$NP \rightarrow NP1 REL S$

$VP \rightarrow VERB1 NP$

$NP \rightarrow ART1 NOUN$

$S \rightarrow NP2 VP$

$NP \rightarrow NP2 REL S$

# Question 2i

Phrases

Today is hot and humid

NOUN VERB ADJ and ADJ

$ADJP \rightarrow ADJP \text{ and } ADJP$

John and Mary went to the beach

NOUN and NOUN VERB PROP ADJ NOUN

$NP \rightarrow NP \text{ and } NP$

# Question 2i

Phrases

John went to the park and Mary went to the beach

NOUN VERB PROP ADJ NOUN and NOUN VERB PROP  
ADJ NOUN

$S \rightarrow S \text{ and } S$

$NP \rightarrow NP \text{ and } NP$

$PP \rightarrow PP \text{ and } PP$

$VP \rightarrow VP \text{ and } VP$

# Question 2i

Phrases

John went to the park and to the beach

NOUN VERB PROP ADJ NOUN and PROP ADJ NOUN

*PP → PP and PP*

*ADJP → ADJP and ADJP*

*NP → NP and NP*



# Question 2i

Phrases

John talks quickly and in a loud voice

NOUN VERB ADV and PROP a ADJ NOUN

*ADVP → ADVP and PP*

# Question 2i

Grammar Rules

$S \rightarrow S \text{ and } S$

$NP \rightarrow NP \text{ and } NP$

$VP \rightarrow VP \text{ and } VP$

$PP \rightarrow PP \text{ and } PP$

$ADJP \rightarrow ADJP \text{ and } ADJP$

$ADVP \rightarrow ADVP \text{ and } PP$

# Question 2ii – Noun/Pronoun Features

Person-view		
First	Second	Third

Number	
Singular	Plural

Gender		
Masculine	Neuter	Feminine

## Question 2ii – Noun/Pronoun Features

Case		
Nominative	Denotes the subject of a verb.	
	He went bowling	NOUN VERB VERB
Accusative	Denotes the noun as an object of an action.	
	Good things happened to her	ADJ NOUNS VERB PREP NOUN

# Question 2ii

Pronoun	Person	Number	Gender	Case
He	Third	Singular	Masculine	Nominative
She	Third	Singular	Feminine	Nominative
It	Third	Singular	Neuter	Neuter
Him	Third	Singular	Masculine	Accusative
Her	Third	Singular	Feminine	Accusative

## Question 2ii

Incorrect sentences

**Him** and **she** went to the park.

John and Jack **drinks** coffee.

John went to the park **and** drink coffee.

John went to **he**.

## Question 2ii

Incorrect sentences

Him and she went to the park.

$NP(plu, case) \rightarrow NP(case) \text{ and } NP(case)$

John and Jack drinks coffee.

John went to the park and drink coffee.

John went to he.

## Question 2ii

### Incorrect sentences

Him and she went to the park.

*$NP(plu, case) \rightarrow NP(case) \text{ and } NP(case)$*

John and Jack drinks coffee.

*$NP(plu, case) \rightarrow NP(case) \text{ and } NP(case)$*

John went to the park and drink coffee.

John went to he.



## Question 2ii

### Incorrect sentences

Him and she went to the park.

*NP(plu, case) → NP(case) and NP(case)*

John and Jack drinks coffee.

*NP(plu, case) → NP(case) and NP(case)*

John went to the park and drink coffee.

*VP(case) → VP(case) and VP(case)*

John went to he.

## Question 2ii

### Incorrect sentences

Him and she went to the park.

$NP(plu, case) \rightarrow NP(case) \text{ and } NP(case)$

John and Jack drinks coffee.

$NP(plu, case) \rightarrow NP(case) \text{ and } NP(case)$

John went to the park and drink coffee.

$VP(case) \rightarrow VP(case) \text{ and } VP(case)$

John went to he.

$PP(acc) \rightarrow PREP \text{ and } PP(acc)$

## Question 2ii

New Grammar Rules

$S \rightarrow S \text{ and } S$

$NP(plu, case) \rightarrow NP(case) \text{ and } NP(case)$

$VP(case) \rightarrow VP(case) \text{ and } VP(case)$

$PP(case) \rightarrow PP(case) \text{ and } PP(case)$

$PP(case) \rightarrow PREP \text{ and } PP(case)$

$ADJP \rightarrow ADJP \text{ and } ADJP$

$ADVP \rightarrow ADVP \text{ and } PP$

# Question 2iii – Logical Form

- Slight modification that introduces parameters
  - Takes the form  $X^F$  where  $X$  is a parameter and  $F$  is a formula
  - “ $X$  such that  $F$ ”

$$A(X^{(F \wedge G)}) \rightarrow B(X^F) \wedge B(X^G)$$

- Can substitute the parameters for text strings

## Question 2iii – Logical Form

$S(P \wedge Q) \rightarrow S(P) \text{ and } S(Q)$

John went to the park and Mary went to the beach

$P \rightarrow$  John went to the park

$Q \rightarrow$  Mary went to the beach

# Question 2iii – Logical Form

$NP(X \wedge Y \wedge F) \rightarrow NP(X \wedge F) \text{ and } NP(Y \wedge F)$

John and Mary went to the beach

$X \rightarrow \text{John}$

$Y \rightarrow \text{Mary}$

$F \rightarrow \text{went to the beach}$

## Question 2iii – Logical Form

$VP(X \wedge F \wedge Y \wedge G) \rightarrow VP(X \wedge F) \text{ and } VP(Y \wedge G)$

John went to the park and Mary went to the beach

$X \rightarrow \text{went}$

$Y \rightarrow \text{went}$

$F \rightarrow \text{went to the park}$

$G \rightarrow \text{went to the beach}$

## Question 2iii – Logical Form

$PP(X \wedge (F \wedge G)) \rightarrow PP(X \wedge F) \text{ and } PP(X \wedge G)$

John went to the park and to the beach

$X \rightarrow$  to

$F \rightarrow$  the park

$G \rightarrow$  the beach



## Question 2iii – Logical Form

$ADJP(X^{\wedge}(F \wedge G)) \rightarrow ADJP(X^{\wedge}F) \text{ and } ADJP(X^{\wedge}G)$

John went to the park and to the beach

$X \rightarrow$  the

$F \rightarrow$  park

$G \rightarrow$  beach

# Question 2iii – Logical Form

$ADVP(X \wedge F \wedge Y \wedge G \rightarrow ADVP(X \wedge F) \text{ and } ADVP(Y \wedge G)$

John talks quickly and in a loud voice

$X \rightarrow$  quickly

$F \rightarrow$  John talks

$Y \rightarrow$  loud

$G \rightarrow$  voice

# Question 2iv

And

$$A \wedge B$$

Conjunction that requires both components to be true or apparent.

But

$$A \wedge \neg B$$

Conjunction that requires the first component to be true whilst the second must be false.

# Notes

- Assignment 2 packages are as follows:
  - Preprocessing toolkit:
    - <https://www.nltk.org/>
  - Modelling toolkit
    - <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>