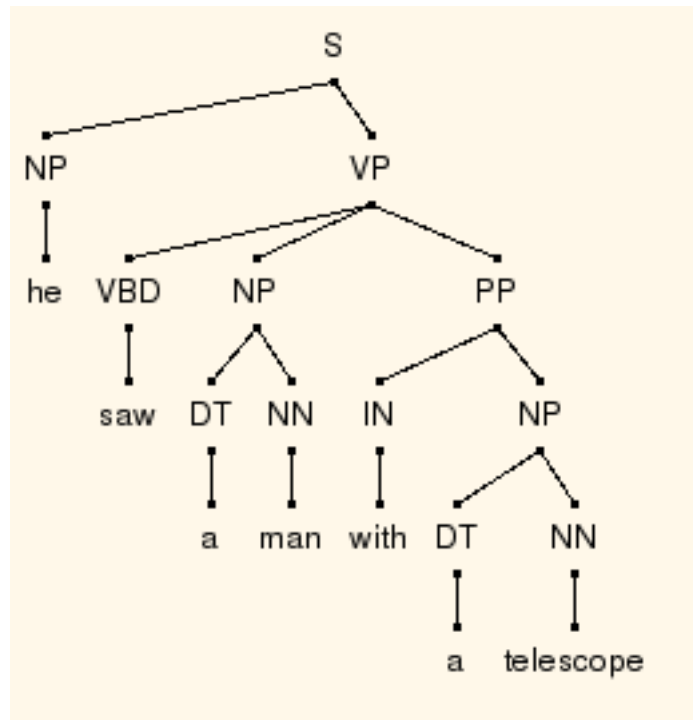


CFG and Nuts-and-Bolts Parsing

Computational Linguistics

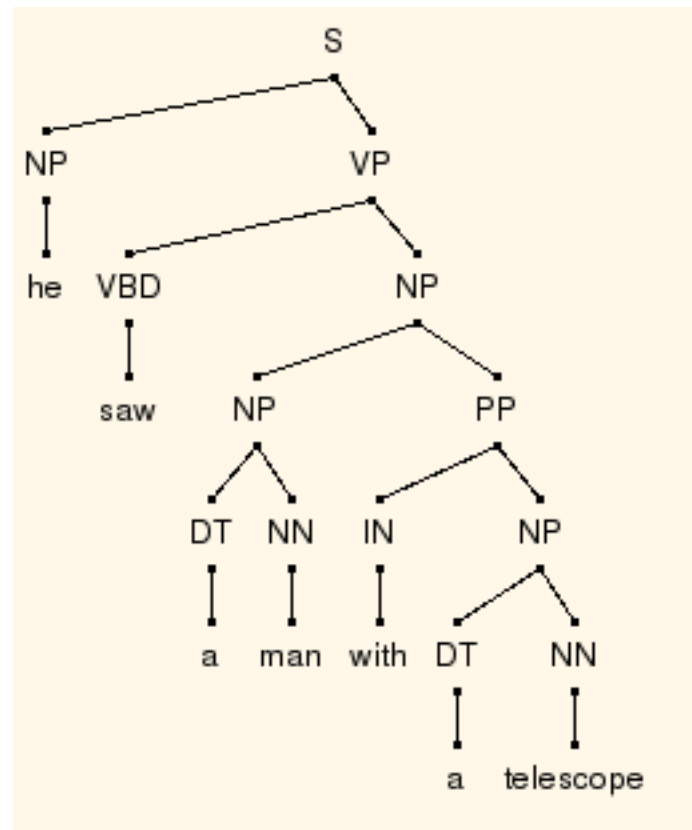
Spring 2023



He saw a man with a telescope.

VP reading:

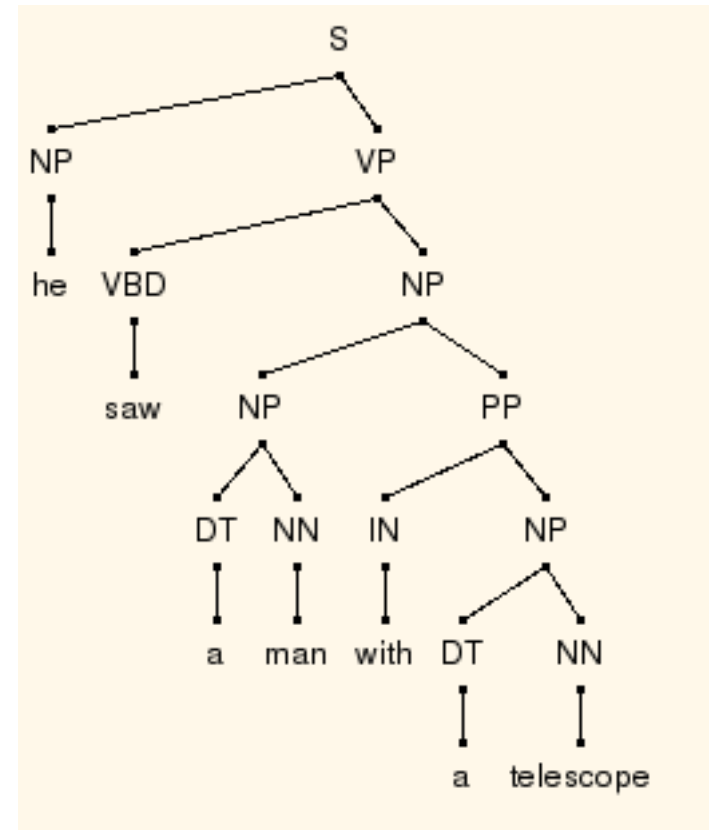
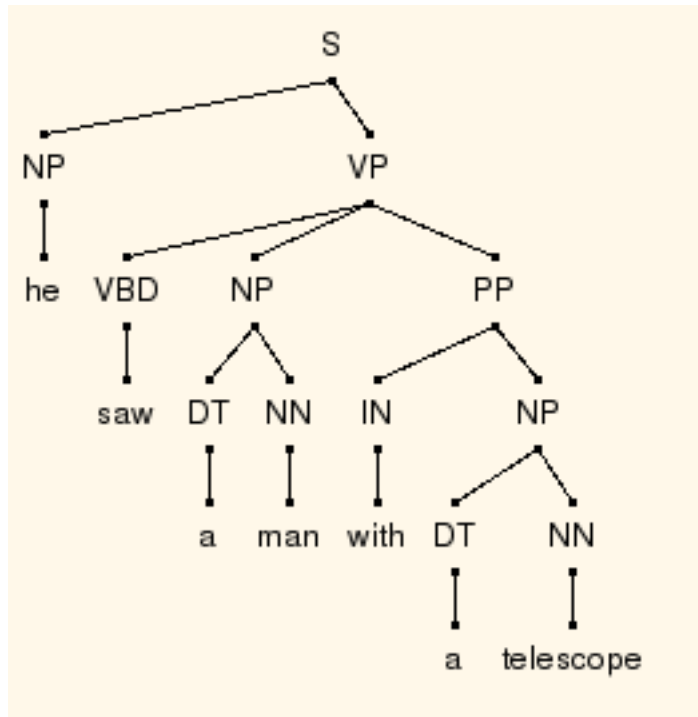
Using a telescope, he saw a man.



He saw a man with a telescope.

NP reading:

He saw a man who had a telescope.



[a man with a telescope] was seen.

[what man with a telescope] did he see?

[a man with a telescope] he saw.

He saw [a man with a telescope]
[a man with a telescope] was seen.
[what man with a telescope] did he see?
[a man with a telescope] he saw.

Movement diagnostics: when phrases “move”, they do so as units, and transform the semantics in as systematic way.

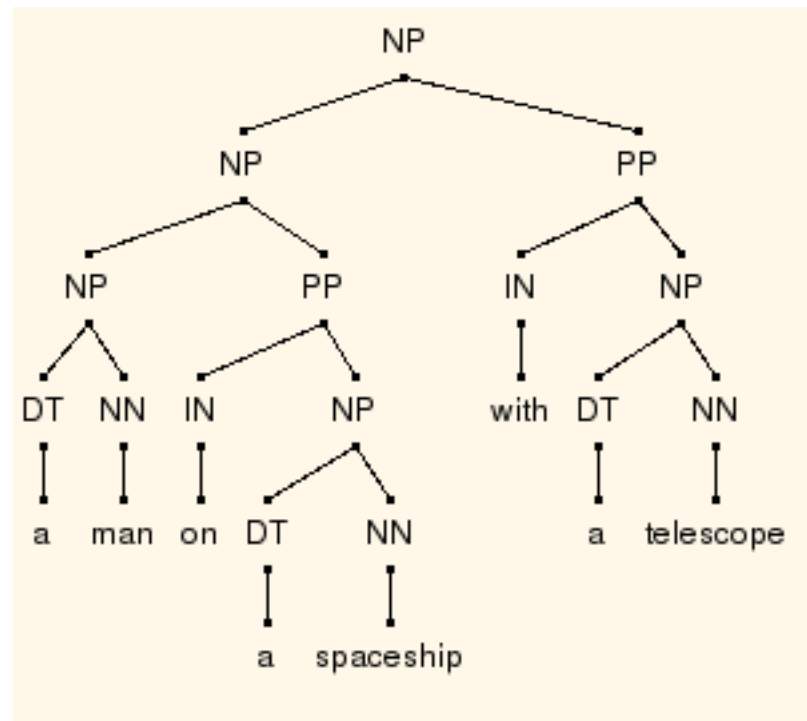
This is reason to think that in the “NP reading”, the PP forms a unit with *man*.

a man was seen with a telescope
what man did he see with a telescope?
a man he saw with a telescope
(... but not a woman)

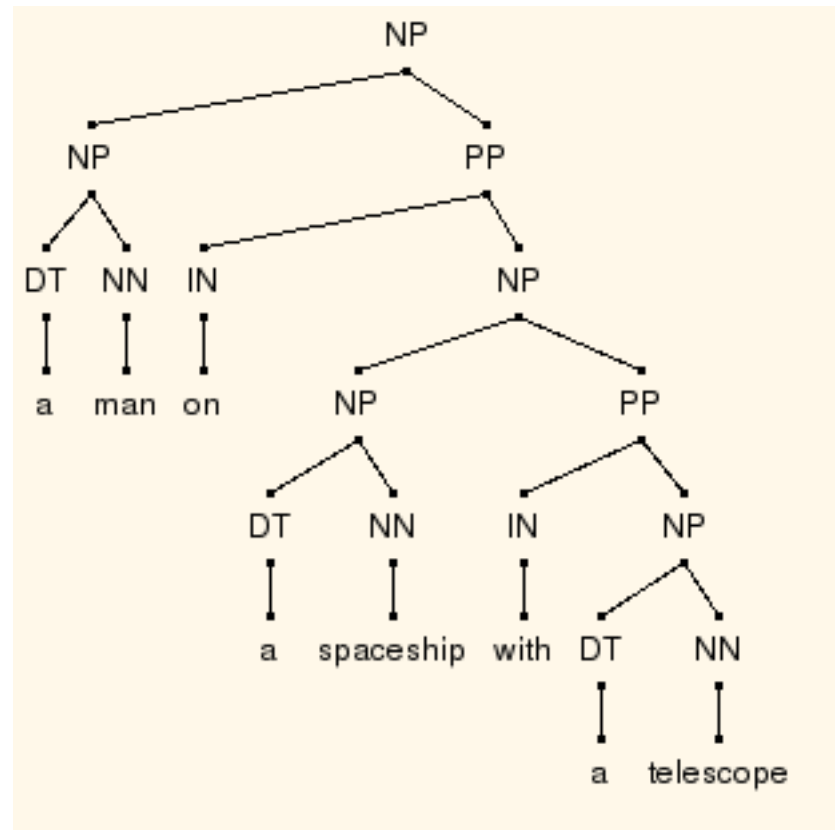
All are intuitively ambiguous.

This could be because PPs can rightward.

the man was seen with a telescope
the man with a telescope was seen



a man on a spaceship with a telescope
a man on a spaceship who has a telescope



a man on a spaceship with a telescope
a man on a spaceship that has a telescope

Simplified tree language with nouns and PP

Plural nouns

covers NPL

doors NPL

books NPL

tables NPL

titles NPL

carpets NPL

floors NPL

windows NPL

Prepositions

by P

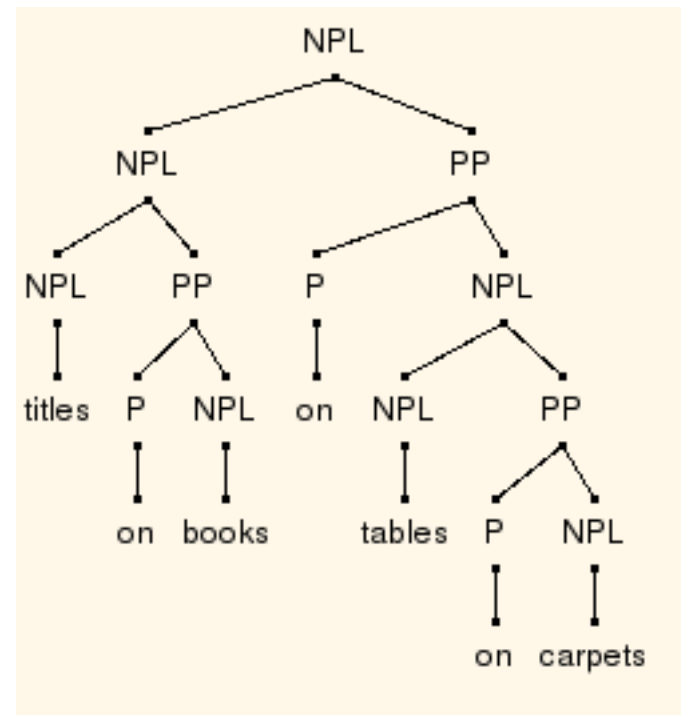
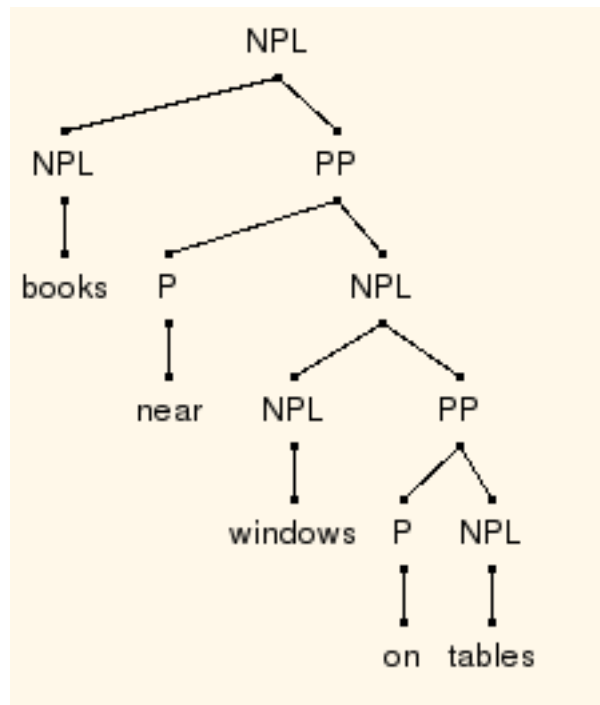
near P

on P

with P

under P

Tree shapes



Productivity

Speakers can use many phrases in this family,
of seemingly unbounded size.

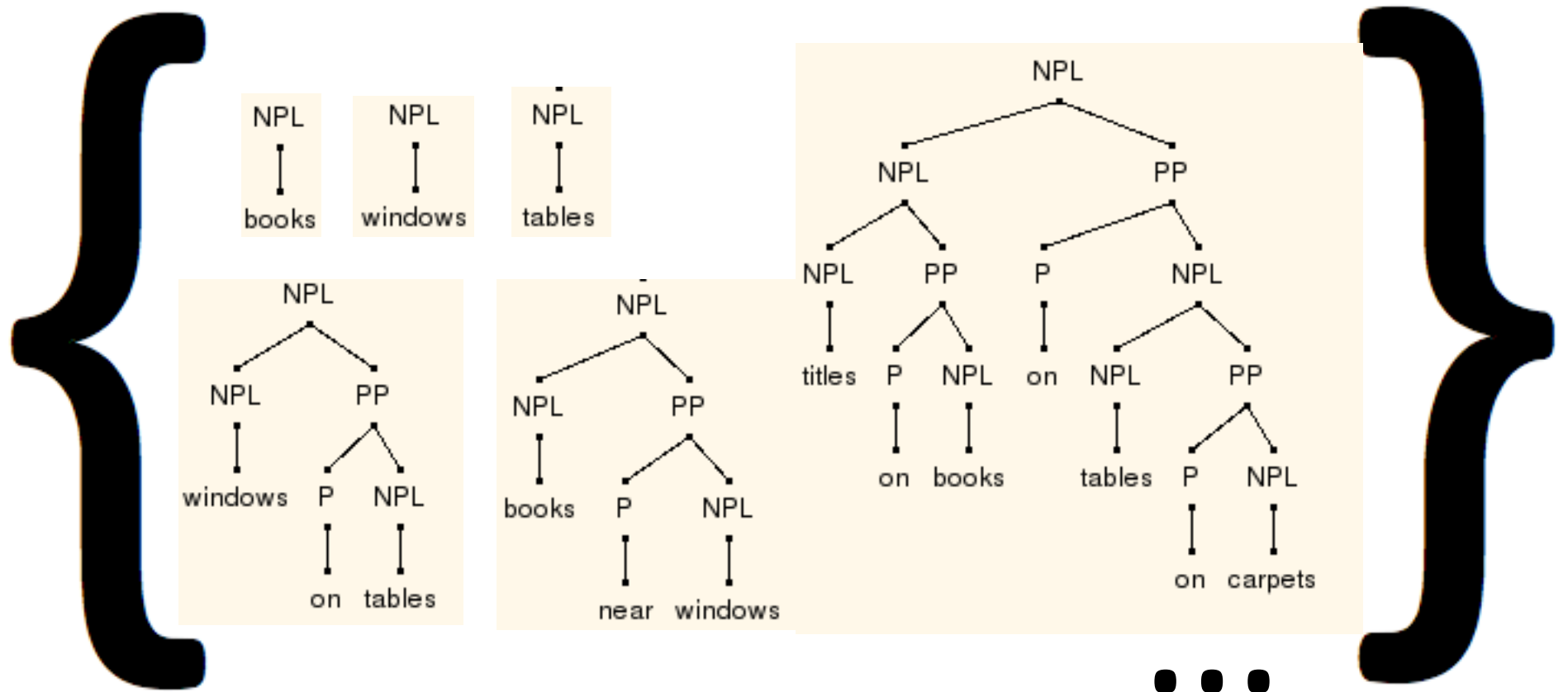
titles of books on tables near windows in
gardens by rivers in kingdoms

Ambiguity

Individual phrases have multiple readings, which (by hypothesis) correlate with tree shape.

Large tree language

P =



Grammar for tree language

Context free grammar

Feature constraint grammar -- soon

Minimalist movement grammar

- later in term

-

Context free grammar for P

Set of “rules” or “productions” or “local trees” constructed from these vocabularies:

Terminals

$\Sigma = \{\text{covers, doors, books, tables, titles, carpets, floors, windows, by, near, on, with, under}\}$

Non-terminals

$N = \{NPL, P, PP\}$

Context free grammar for P

NPL → NPL PP

PP → P NPL

NPL → covers

NPL → doors

NPL → books

NPL → tables

NPL → titles

NPL → carpets

NPL → floors

NPL → windows

P → by

P → near

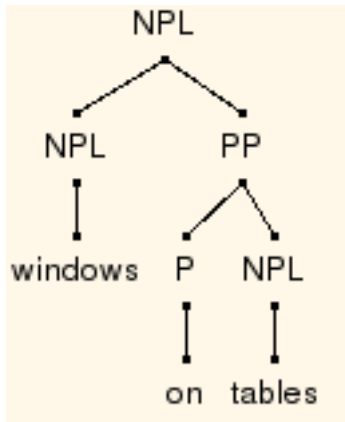
P → on

P → with

P → under

Tree licensing

t=



is licensed as an NPL
because *the local tree at each non-terminal vertex is a production of the grammar*, and the root label $t(\epsilon)=\text{NPL}$.

ϵ NPL \rightarrow NPL PP

0 NPL \rightarrow windows

1 PP \rightarrow P NPL

10 P \rightarrow on

11 NPL \rightarrow tables

NPL → NPL PP

PP → P NPL

NPL → covers

NPL → doors

NPL → books

NPL → tables

NPL → titles

NPL → carpets

NPL → floors

NPL → windows

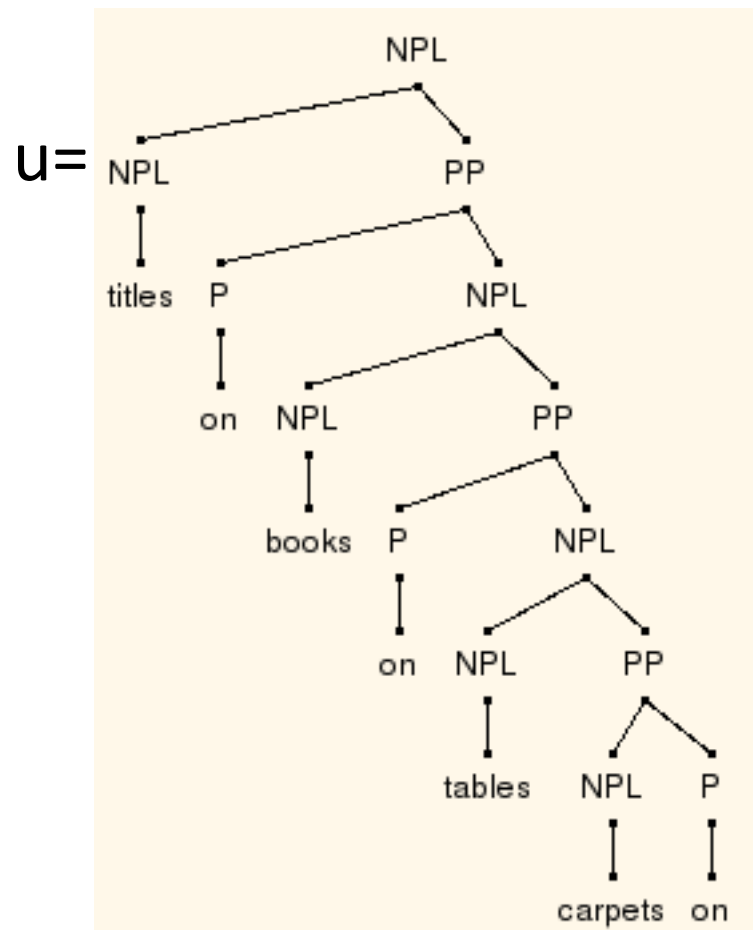
P → by

P → near

P → on

P → with

P → under



is *not* licensed because 11111 is a non-terminal vertex in u , and the local tree in u at 11111, namely $PP \rightarrow NPL P$, is not a production of the grammar.

Parsing

Parsing: given a terminal string and a grammar, find all the trees that have the given terminal string and are licensed by the grammar, with the start symbol of the grammar at the root.

The grammar includes a start symbol.

Continue in Notebook