Natural Language Processing

Tutorial 5: Grammar and Parsing

Dr. Sun Aixin

Q1. Consider the L1 grammar used in our lectures.

S→ NPVP	Nominal → Noun	NP→ Verb PP
S→ Aux NPVP	Nominal → Nominal Noun	VP → VP PP
S→ VP	Nominal → Nominal PP	PP→ Preposition NP
NP→ Pronoun	VP→ Verb	
NP→ Proper-Noun	VP→ Verb NP	
NP→ Det Nominal	VP → Verb NP PP	

- > Draw the parse table for the following sentence using the L1 grammar
 - Reserve a room at MBS
- ➤ Parse table → CKY Parsing

The CKY algorithm



- CKY algorithm requires grammars to be in Chomsky Normal Form (CNF).
 - CNF rules can only be in two forms: $A \rightarrow B C$ or $A \rightarrow w$.
 - That is, the right-hand side of each rule must expand either to two non-terminals or to a single terminal.
- >Any CFG can be converted into a corresponding equivalent CNF grammar
 - Rules that mix terminals with non-terminals on the right-hand side
 - e.g., $INF-VP \rightarrow to VP$. Create a dummy non-terminal TO
 - $INF-VP \rightarrow to VP$ becomes $INF-VP \rightarrow TO VP$ and $TO \rightarrow to$
 - Rules that have a single non-terminal on the right-hand side
 - e.g., $S \rightarrow VP$. Rewrite the right-hand side and expand VP with all its corresponding rules. $S \rightarrow VP$ becomes $S \rightarrow Verb NP$, $S \rightarrow Verb NP PP$, and ...
 - Rules that the length of the right-hand side is greater than 2
 - e.g., $S \rightarrow Verb \ NP \ PP$. Create a dummy non-terminal $X1. S \rightarrow Verb \ NP \ PP$ becomes $S \rightarrow X1 \ NP, X1 \rightarrow Verb \ NP$

An example CFG grammar in its CNF form

Review

\mathscr{L}_1 Grammar	\mathscr{L}_1 in CNF
$S \rightarrow NP VP$	$S \rightarrow NP VP$
$S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$	$S \to X1 VP$
	$XI \rightarrow Aux NP$
$S \rightarrow VP$	$S o book \mid include \mid prefer$
	$S \rightarrow Verb NP$
	$S \rightarrow X2 PP$
	$S \rightarrow Verb PP$
	$S \rightarrow VP PP$
$NP \rightarrow Pronoun$	$NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid me$
$NP \rightarrow Proper-Noun$	$NP \rightarrow TWA \mid Houston$
$NP \rightarrow Det\ Nominal$	$NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$
$Nominal \rightarrow Noun$	$Nominal \rightarrow book \mid flight \mid meal \mid money$
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$
$VP \rightarrow Verb$	VP ightarrow book include prefer
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$	$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP PP$	$VP \rightarrow X2 PP$
	$X2 \rightarrow Verb NP$
$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$	$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$
$VP \rightarrow VP PP$	$VP \rightarrow VP PP$
$PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$	$PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$

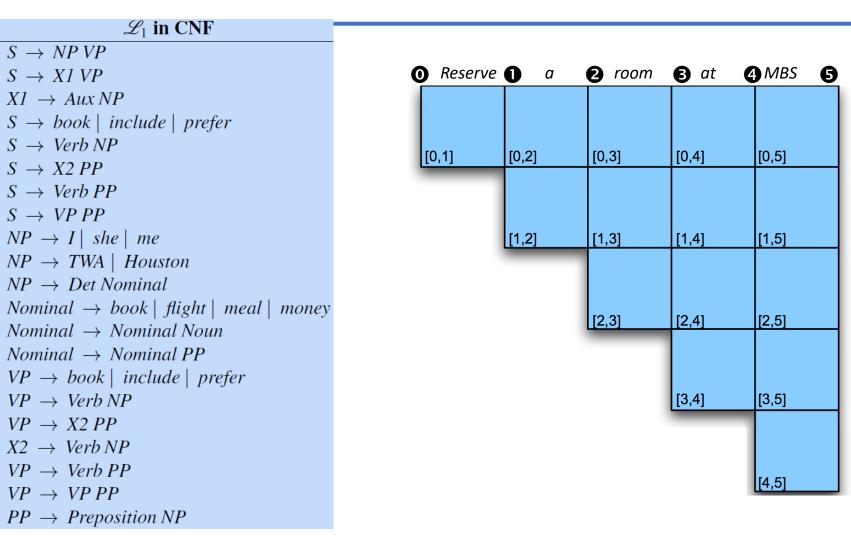
CNF rules can only be in two forms: $A \rightarrow B C$ or $A \rightarrow w$.

Each non-terminal node above the POS level in a parse tree will have exactly two daughters

That is: a non-terminal node can be derived from **exactly TWO constituents** (that can be derived earlier).

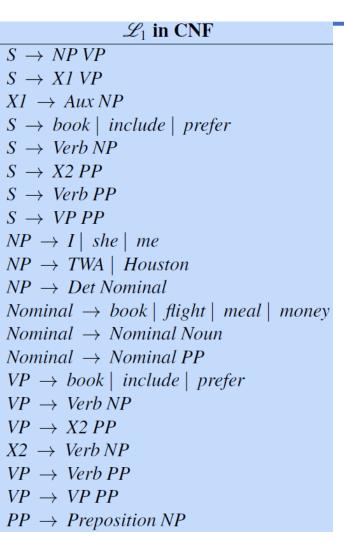
An example CFG grammar in its CNF form

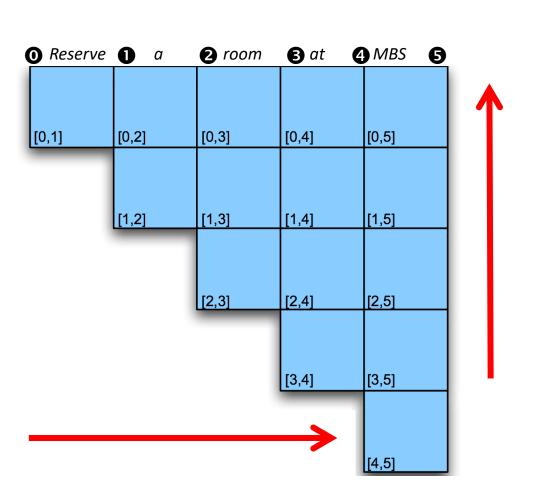
\mathscr{L}_1 Grammar	\mathscr{L}_1 in CNF	
$S \rightarrow NP VP$	$S \rightarrow NP VP$	
$S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$	$S \rightarrow XI VP$	
	$XI \rightarrow Aux NP$	
$S \rightarrow VP$	$S \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer \mid reserve$	
	$S \rightarrow Verb NP$	
	$S \rightarrow X2 PP$	
	$S \rightarrow Verb PP$	December of the AADC
	$S \rightarrow VP PP$	Reserve a room at MBS
$NP \rightarrow Pronoun$	$NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid me$	
$NP \rightarrow Proper-Noun$	$NP \rightarrow TWA \mid Houston \mid MBS$	
$NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$	$NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$	
$Nominal \rightarrow Noun$	Nominal \rightarrow book flight meal money	reserve room
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$	•
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$	
$VP \rightarrow Verb$	$VP \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer \mid reserve$	reserve /rr ze v/
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$	$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$	See definitions in: All Ecclesiastical Finance Military Sport Amerindian Ecology Textiles
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP PP$	$VP \rightarrow X2 PP$	verb 1. retain for future use.
	$X2 \rightarrow Verb NP$	"roll out half the dough and reserve the other half" Similar: put to one side
$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$	$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$	2. arrange for (a room, seat, ticket, etc.) to be kept for the use of a particular person. "a place was reserved for her in the front row" Similar: book make a reservation for order arrange in advance arrange for >
$VP \rightarrow VP PP$	$VP \rightarrow VP PP$	noun 1. a supply of a commodity not needed for immediate use but available if required. "Australia has major coal, gas, and uranium reserves"
$PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$	$PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$	Similar stock store supply stockpile reservoir pool fund bank v 2. a body of troops withheld from action to reinforce or protect others, or additional to the regular forces and available in an emergency. "the men were stationed as a central reserve ready to be transported wherever necessary"

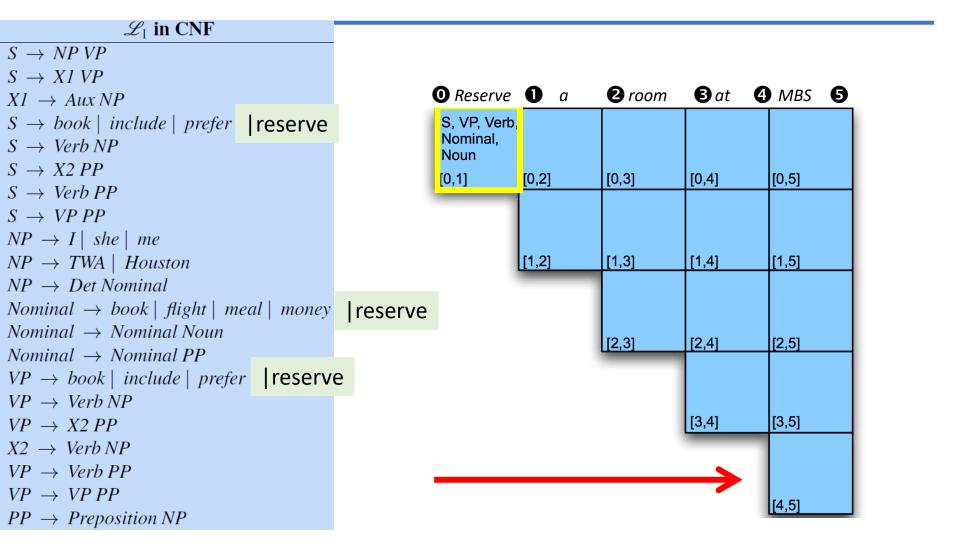


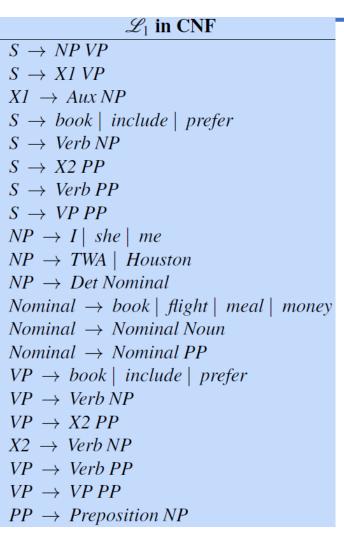
"reserve" can be a noun or verb, similar to "book"

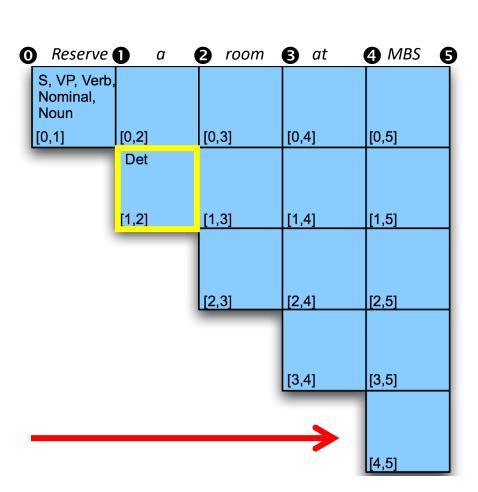


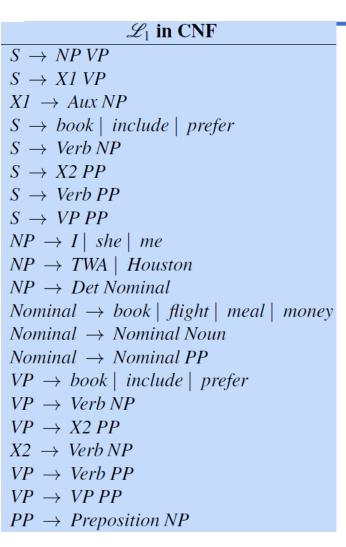


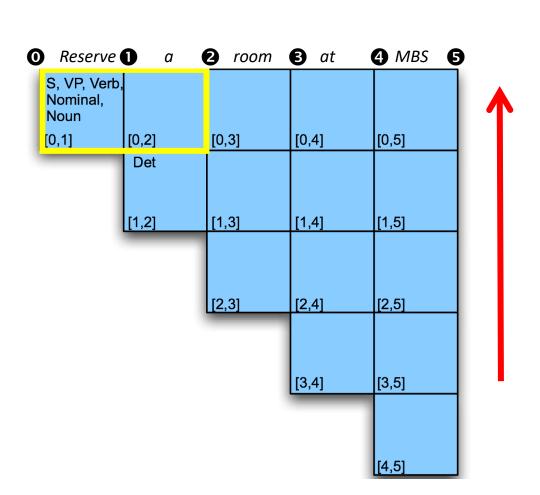


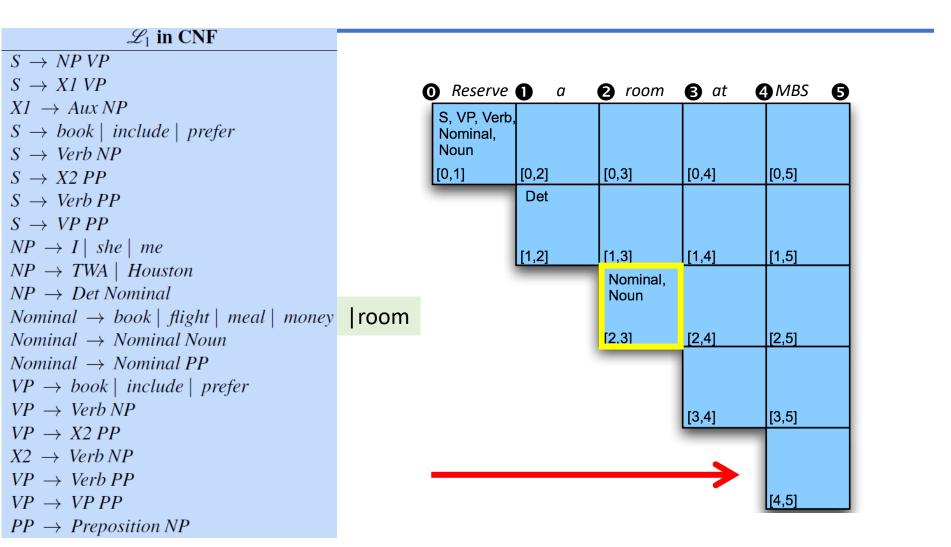


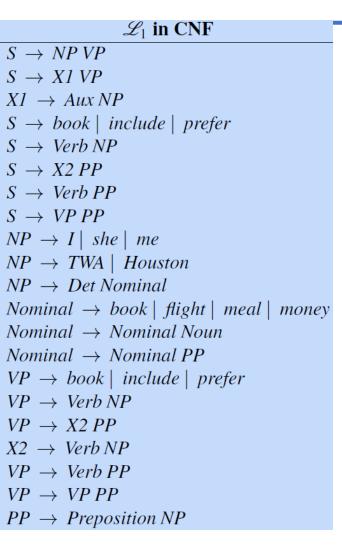


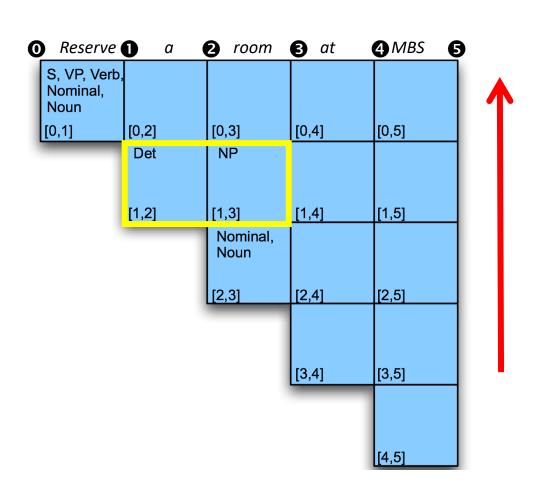


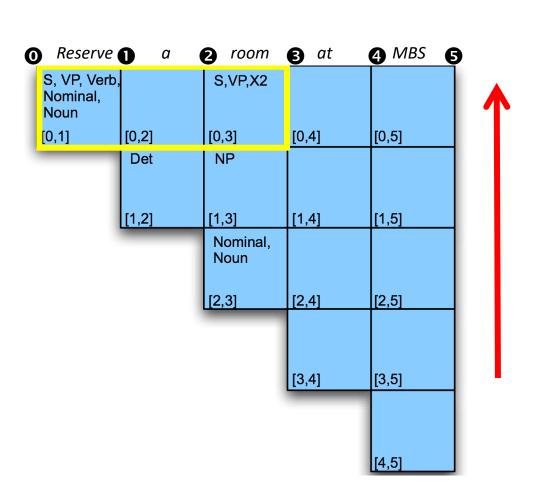


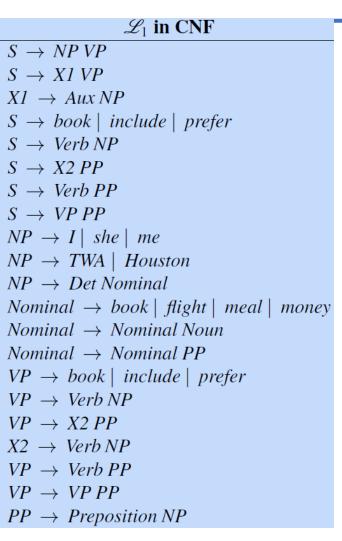


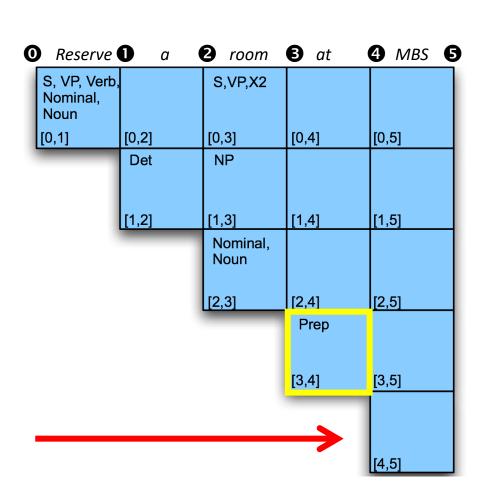




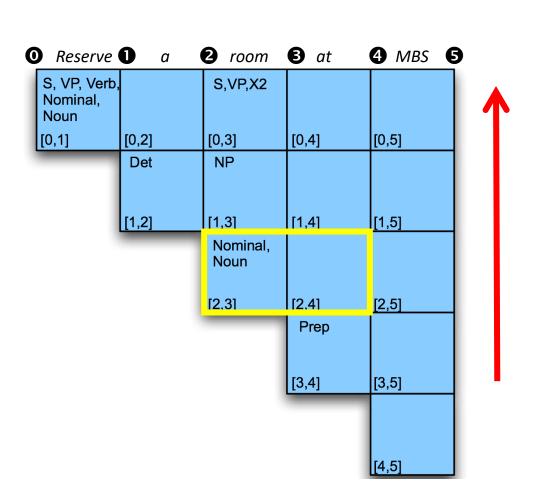


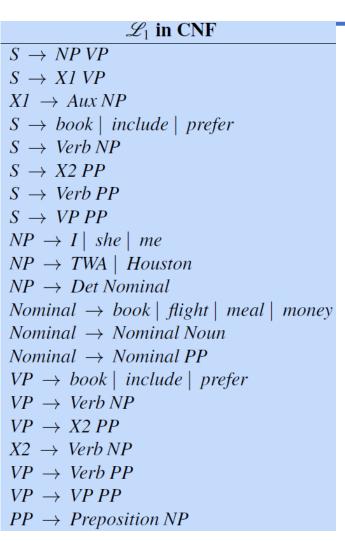


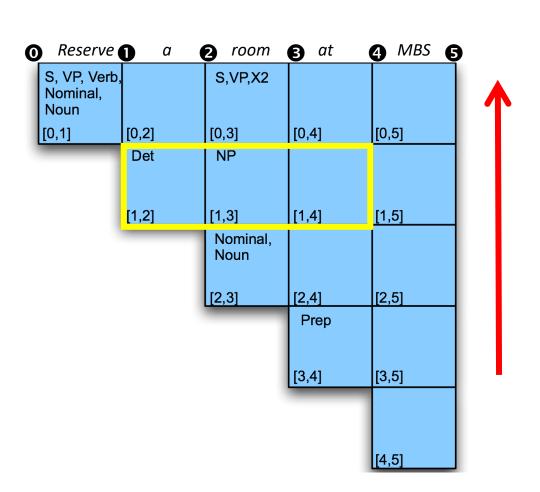




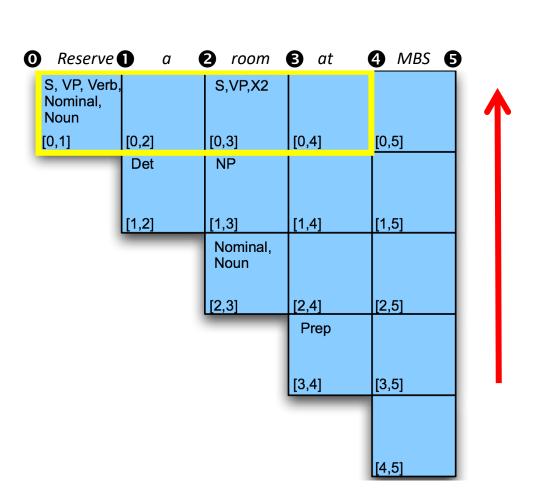
\mathscr{L}_1 in CNF
$S \to NP VP$
$S \rightarrow X1 VP$
$XI \rightarrow Aux NP$
$S \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer$
$S \rightarrow Verb NP$
$S \rightarrow X2 PP$
$S \rightarrow Verb PP$
$S \rightarrow VPPP$
$NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid me$
$NP \rightarrow TWA \mid Houston$
$NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$
$Nominal \rightarrow book \mid flight \mid meal \mid money$
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$
$VP \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer$
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$
$VP \rightarrow X2 PP$
$X2 \rightarrow Verb NP$
$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$
$VP \rightarrow VP PP$
$PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$

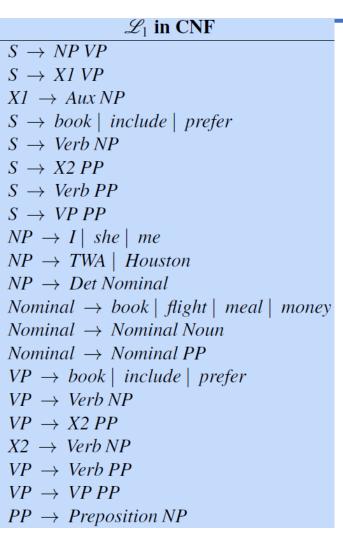


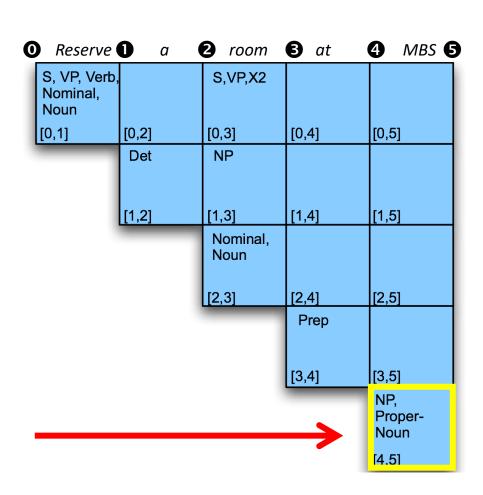




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$S \rightarrow Verb PP$
$S \rightarrow VPPP$
$NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid me$
$NP \rightarrow TWA \mid Houston$
$NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$
Nominal \rightarrow book flight meal money
Nominal → Nominal Noun
Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP
$VP \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer$
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$
$VP \rightarrow X2 PP$
$X2 \rightarrow Verb NP$
$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$
$VP \rightarrow VP PP$
PP o Preposition NP
$rr \rightarrow rreposition Nr$







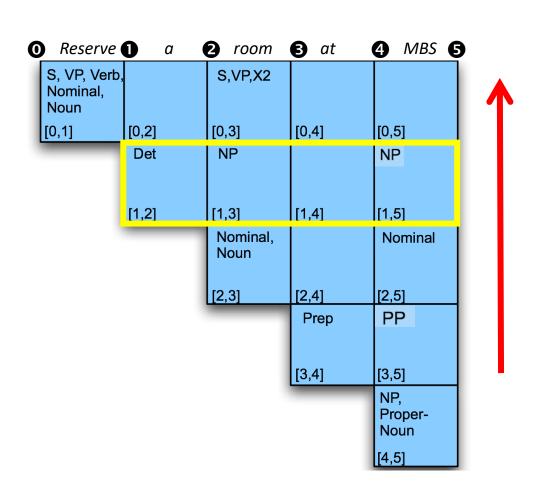
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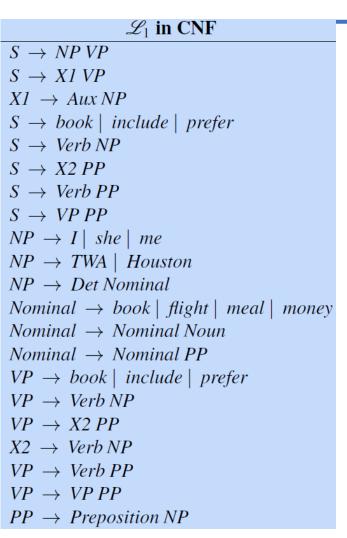
S, VP, Ver Nominal, Noun	b,	S,VP,X2		
[0,1]	[0,2]	[0,3]	[0,4]	[0,5]
	Det	NP		
	[1,2]	[1,3]	[1,4]	[1,5]
		Nominal, Noun		
		[2,3]	[2,4]	[2,5]
			Prep	PP
			[3,4]	[3,5]
				NP, Proper- Noun
				[4,5]

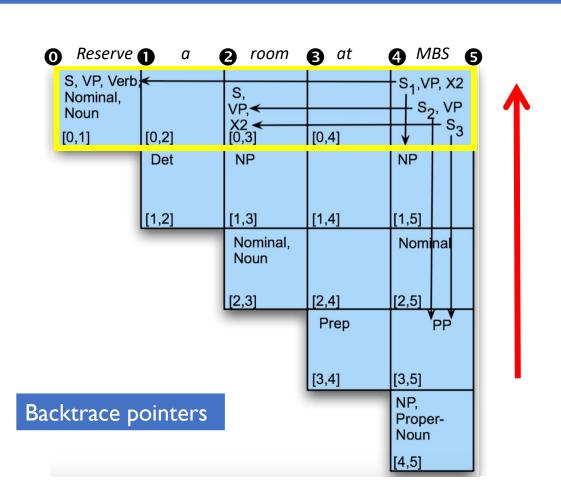
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$X2 \rightarrow Verb NP$
$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$
$VP \rightarrow VP PP$
$PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$

S, VP, Verb, Nominal, Noun		S,VP,X2		
0,1]	[0,2]	[0,3]	[0,4]	[0,5]
	Det	NP		
	[1,2]	[1,3]	[1,4]	[1,5]
		Nominal, Noun		Nominal
		[2,3]	[2,4]	[2,5]
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$VP \rightarrow X2 PP$
$X2 \rightarrow Verb NP$
$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$
$VP \rightarrow VP PP$
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Q2 You are provided with the phrase structures for the following sentences:

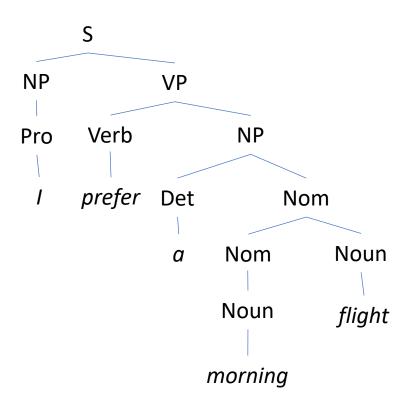
- > Sentences:
 - I would like to fly on American airlines.
 - Please repeat that.
 - I need to fly between Philadelphia and Atlanta.
 - What is the fare from Atlanta to Denver?

Revise the L1 grammar Q1 such that the revised grammar can be used to parse the above four sentences.

S→ NPVP	Nominal → Noun	NP→ Verb PP
S→ Aux NPVP	Nominal → Nominal Noun	VP → VP PP
S→VP	Nominal → Nominal PP	PP→ Preposition NP
NP→ Pronoun	VP→ Verb	
NP→ Proper-Noun	VP→ Verb NP	
NP→ Det Nominal	VP → Verb NP PP	

Derivation

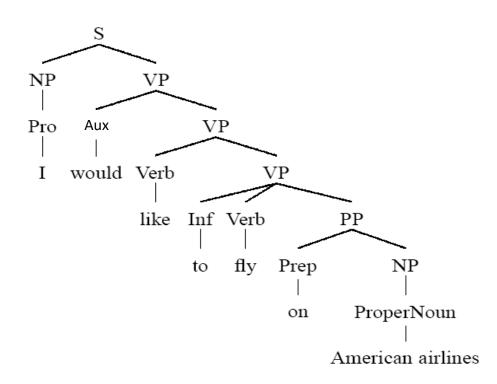
A derivation (parse tree) consists of the bag of grammar rules that are in the tree

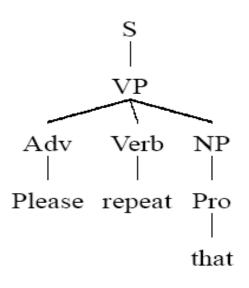


- 1. $S \rightarrow NP VP$
- 2. NP \rightarrow Pro Pro \rightarrow I
- 3. $VP \rightarrow Verb NP$ Verb $\rightarrow prefer$
- 4. NP \rightarrow Det Nom Det \rightarrow a
- 5. Nom → Nom Noun Noun → morning
- 6. Nom → Noun Noun → flight

The first two sentences

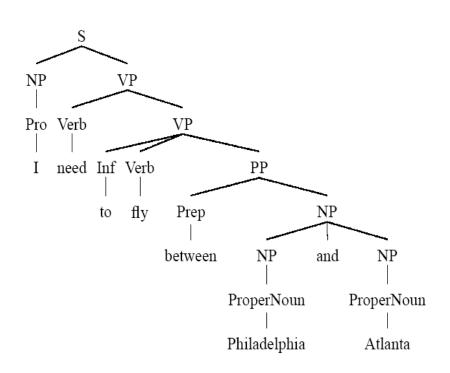
- I would like to fly on American airlines.
- Please repeat that.

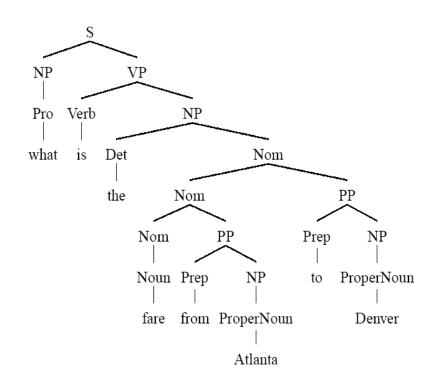




The next two sentences

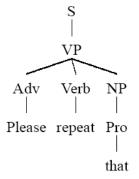
- I need to fly between Philadelphia and Atlanta.
- What is the fare from Atlanta to Denver?





Q2 Solution: Include the rules that are not listed in L1

- $S \rightarrow NPVP$
- S → Aux NPVP
- $S \rightarrow VP$
- NP \rightarrow Pronoun
- NP → ProperNoun
- NP → Det Nominal
- NP → NP Conj NP
- Nominal → Noun
- Nominal → Nominal Noun
- Nominal → Nominal PP
- $VP \rightarrow Verb$
- VP → Verb NP
- VP → Verb NP PP
- VP → Verb PP



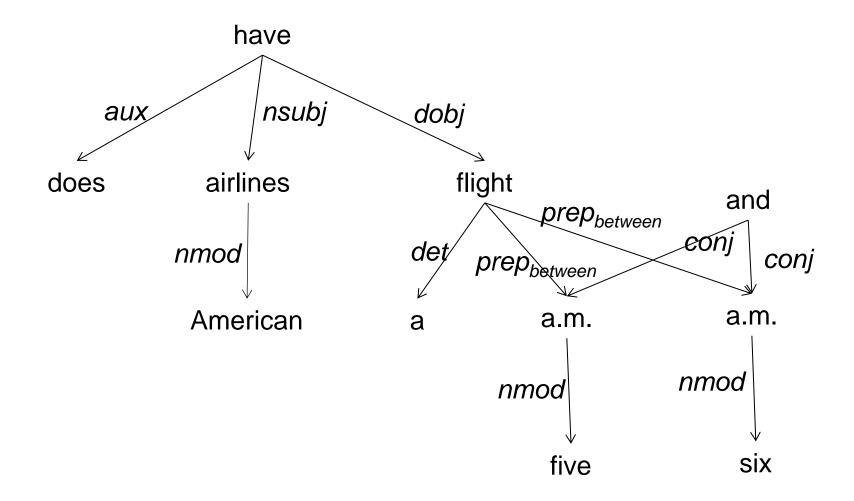
- $VP \rightarrow VP PP$
- $VP \rightarrow AuxVP$
- VP → Verb VP
- $VP \rightarrow Inf Verb PP$
- VP → Adv Verb NP
- PP → Preposition NP
- •
- Det \rightarrow the
- Noun \rightarrow fare
- Verb → like | fly | repeat | need | is
- Pronoun \rightarrow I | that | what
- ProperNoun → American airlines |
 Philadelphia | Atlanta | Denver
- Aux → would
- Preposition → from | to | on | between
- Conj \rightarrow and
- $lnf \rightarrow to$
- Adv \rightarrow please

Q3. Use the following sentences as examples to observe the dependency structures

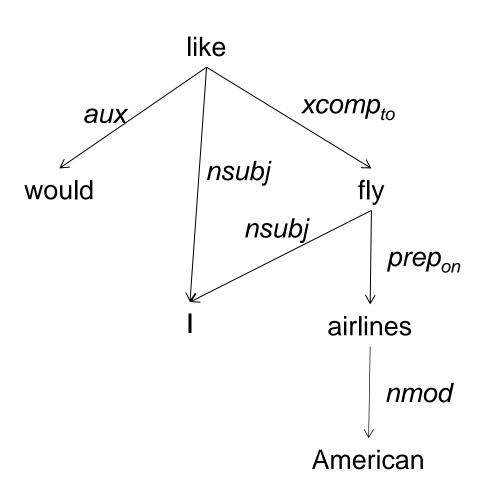
https://demos.explosion.ai/displacy

- a) Does American airlines have a flight between five a.m. and six a.m.?
- b) I would like to fly on American airlines.
- c) Please repeat that.
- d) I need to fly between Philadelphia and Atlanta.
- e) What is the fare from Atlanta to Denver?

Q3 a). Does American airlines have a flight between five a.m. and six a.m.?



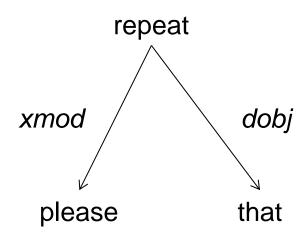
Q3 b). I would like to fly on American airlines.



➤ Verb relations

- nsubj
- dobj
- aux (auxiliary verb main verb)
- xmod (verb adverb)
- xcomp_{to} (verb to-infinitive)

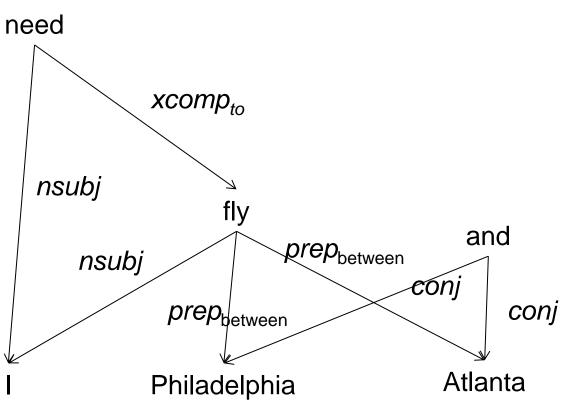
Q3 c). Please repeat that.



➤ Verb relations

- nsubj
- dobj
- aux (auxiliary verb main verb)
- xmod (verb adverb)
- xcomp_{to} (verb to-infinitive)

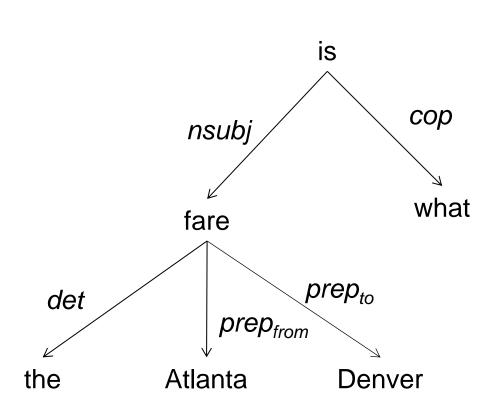
Q3 d). I need to fly between Philadelphia and Atlanta.



➤ Verb relations

- nsubj
- dobj
- aux (auxiliary verb main verb)
- xmod (verb adverb)
- xcomp_{to} (verb to-infinitive)

Q3 e). What is the fare from Atlanta to Denver?



> Verb relations

- nsubj
- dobj
- aux (auxiliary verb main verb)
- xmod (verb adverb)
- xcomp_{to} (verb to-infinitive)

Q4 Draw two dependency structures for the following sentence: They hid the letter on the wall.

There was a letter on the wall, but they hid it, and now I've searched the entire wall and can't find it anymore.

There was a letter on the table, and they hid it on the wall, like behind a painting

Structure I



Structure 2



Q5.Open question

Try and explore the Rule-based Matcher

https://demos.explosion.ai/matcher

Define a pattern and explain why it could be useful for a real-life use case for some text data (e.g., news articles, financial reports, medical reports, product reviews)