

## 61A Lecture 37

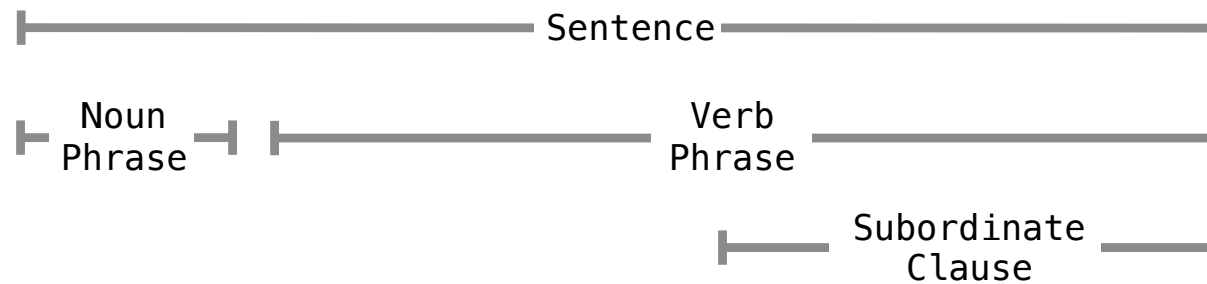
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## Announcements

Ambiguity

## Syntactic Ambiguity in English

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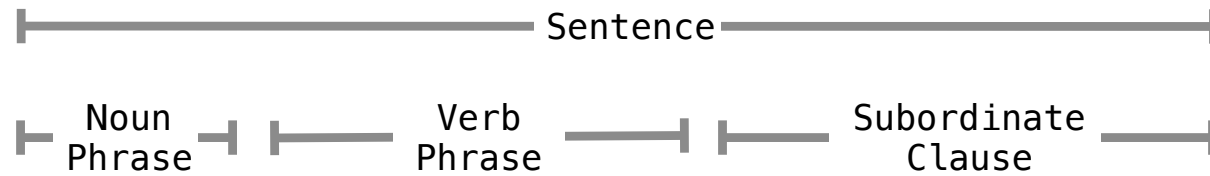


Programs must be written for people to read<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Preface of **Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs**  
by Harold Abelson and Gerald Sussman with Julie Sussman

## Syntactic Ambiguity in English

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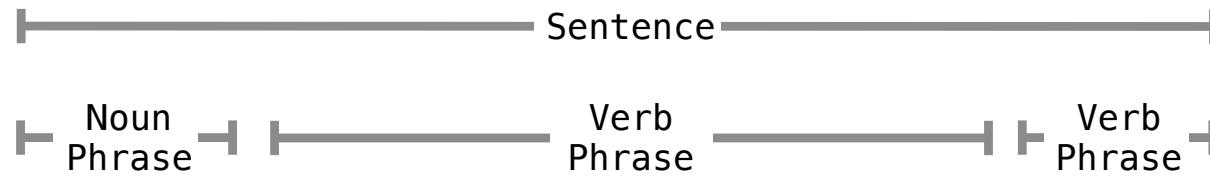


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## Syntactic Ambiguity in English

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Programs must be written for people to read<sup>1</sup>

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## Syntactic Ambiguity in English

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**pro•gram** (noun)

a series of coded software instructions

**pro•gram** (verb)

provide a computer with coded instructions

Programs must be written for people to read

**must** (verb)

be obliged to

**must** (noun)

dampness or mold

# Syntax Trees



## Representing Syntactic Structure



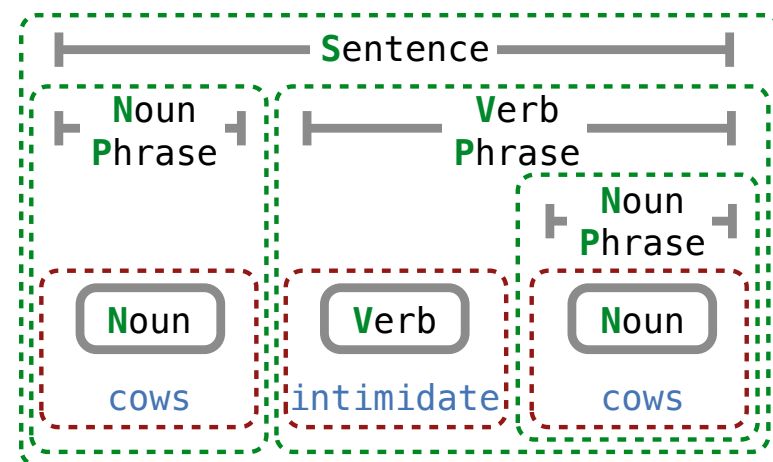
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A **Tree** represents a phrase:

- **tag** — What kind of phrase (e.g., **S**, **NP**, **VP**)
- **branches** — Sequence of **Tree** or **Leaf** components

A **Leaf** represents a single word:

- **tag** — What kind of word (e.g., **N**, **V**)
- **word** — The word



```
cows = Leaf('N', 'cows')
intimidate = Leaf('V', 'intimidate')
S, NP, VP = 'S', 'NP', 'VP'
Tree(S, [Tree(NP, [cows]),
          Tree(VP, [intimidate,
                   Tree(NP, [cows])])])
```

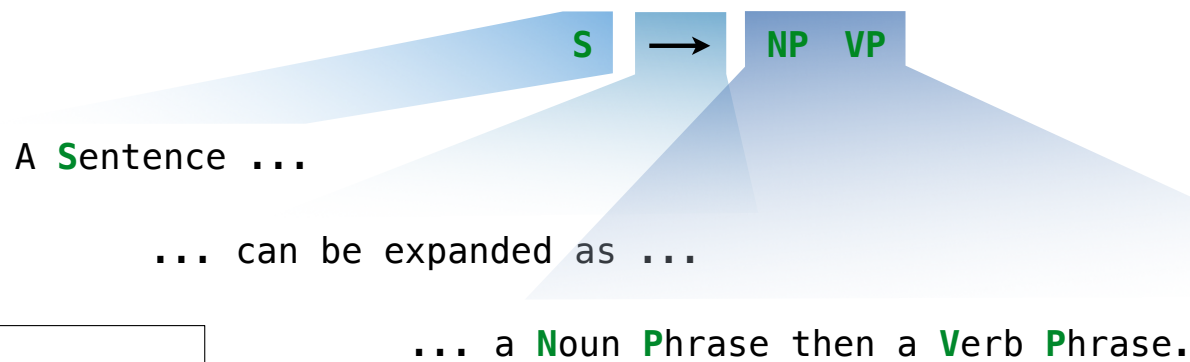
(Demo)

See 37/tree.py & print\_tree.py

# Grammars

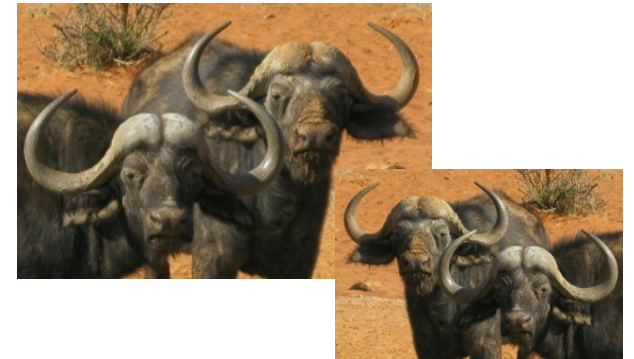
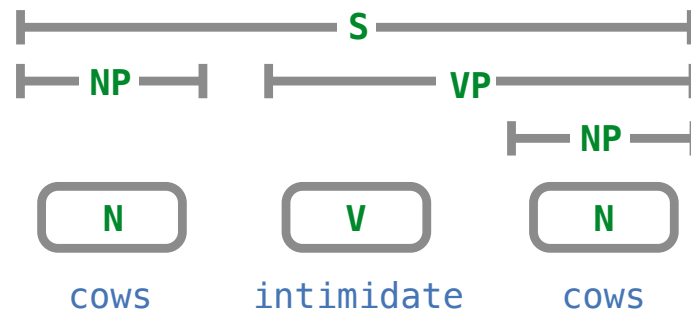
## Context-Free Grammar Rules

A grammar rule describes how a tag can be expanded as a sequence of tags or words



### Grammar

**S** → **NP** **VP**  
**NP** → **N**  
**N** → cows  
**VP** → **V** **NP**  
**V** → intimidate



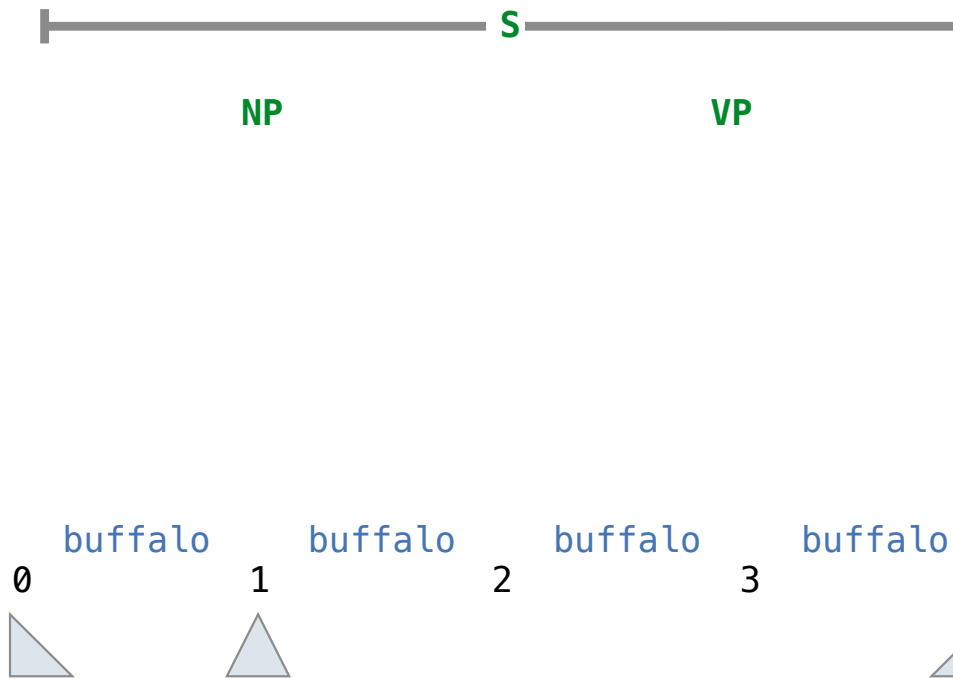
(Demo)

# Parsing

## Exhaustive Parsing

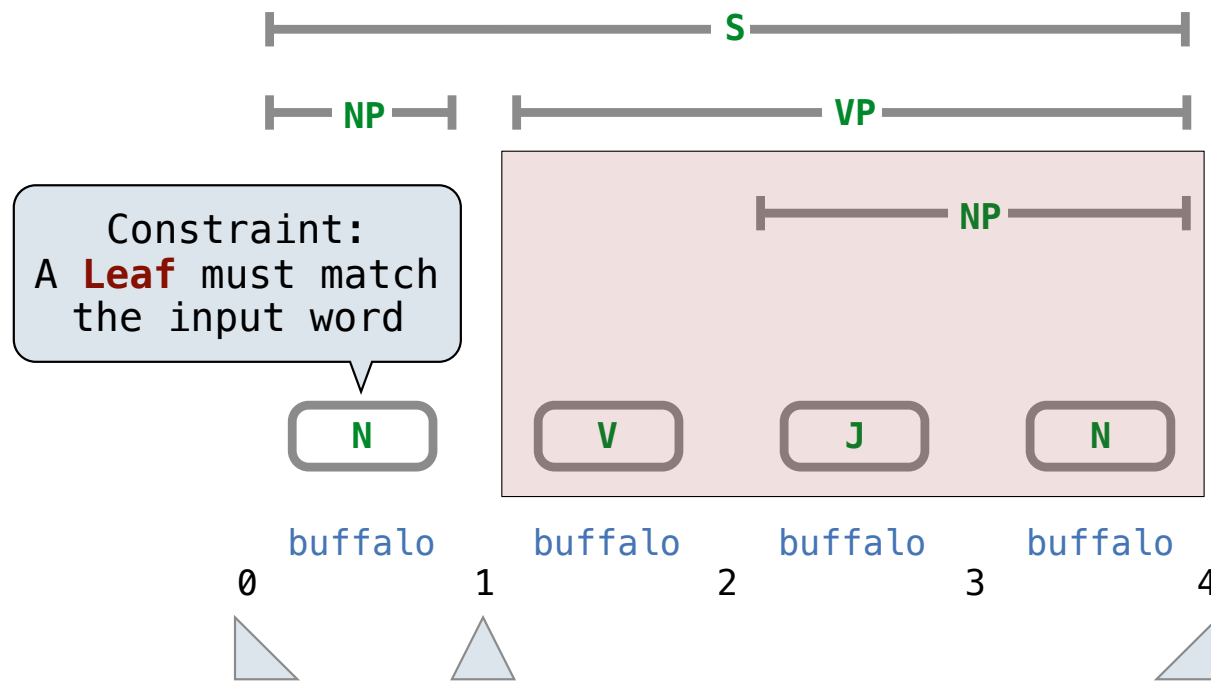
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Expand all tags recursively, but constrain words to match input



## Exhaustive Parsing

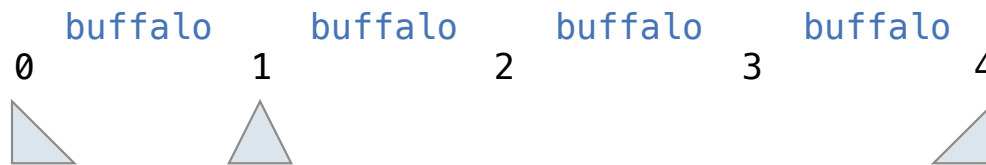
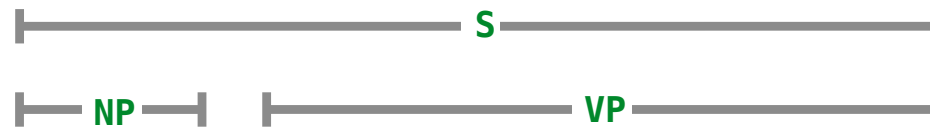
Expand all tags recursively, but constrain words to match input



## Exhaustive Parsing

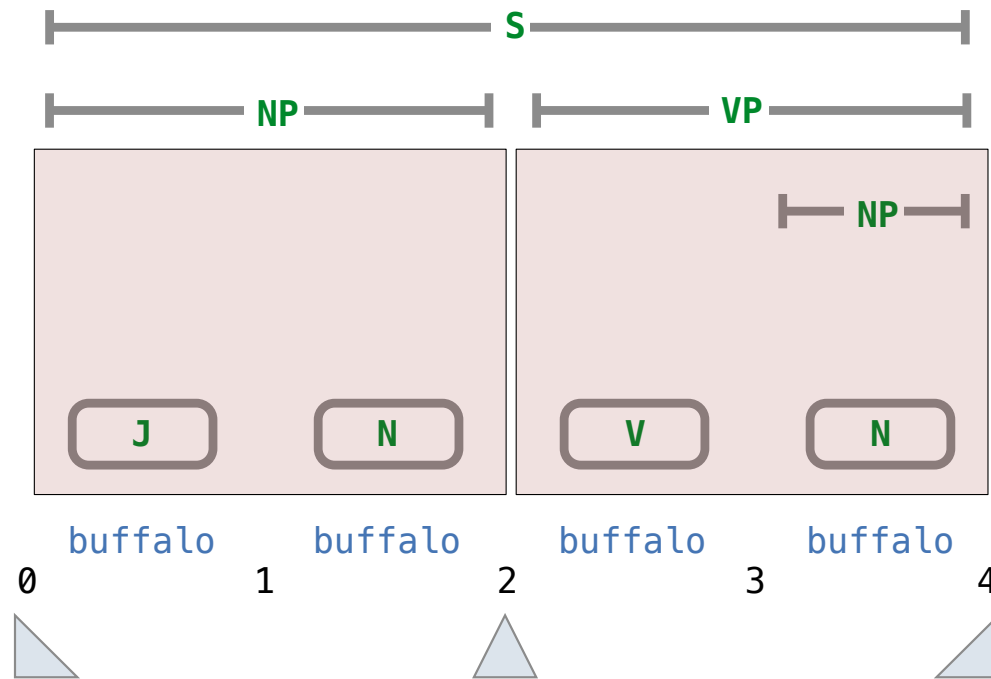
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Expand all tags recursively, but constrain words to match input



## Exhaustive Parsing

Expand all tags recursively, but constrain words to match input



(Demo)

See [37/parse.py](#) & [parse\\_complete.py](#)

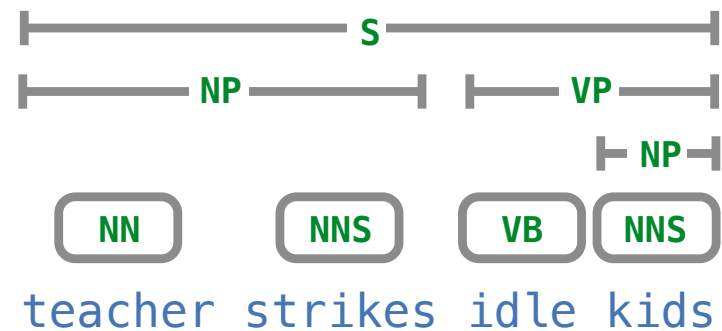


Learning

(Demo)

## Scoring a Tree Using Relative Frequencies

Not all syntactic structures are equally common

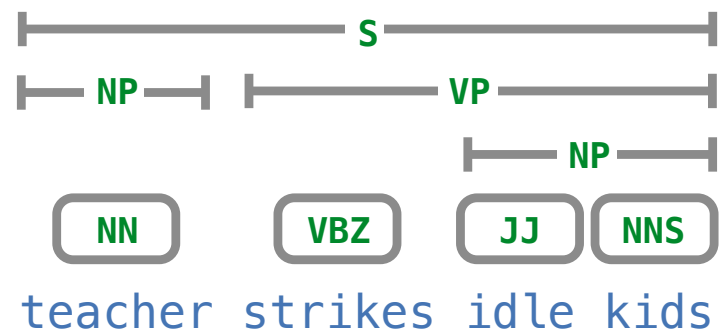


Rule frequency per 100,000 tags

S	→	NP	VP	25372	NN	→	teacher	5
NP	→	NN	NNS	1335	NNS	→	strikes	25
VP	→	VB	NP	6679	VB	→	idle	26
NP	→	NNS		4282	NNS	→	kids	32

## Scoring a Tree Using Relative Frequencies

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Rule frequency per 100,000 tags

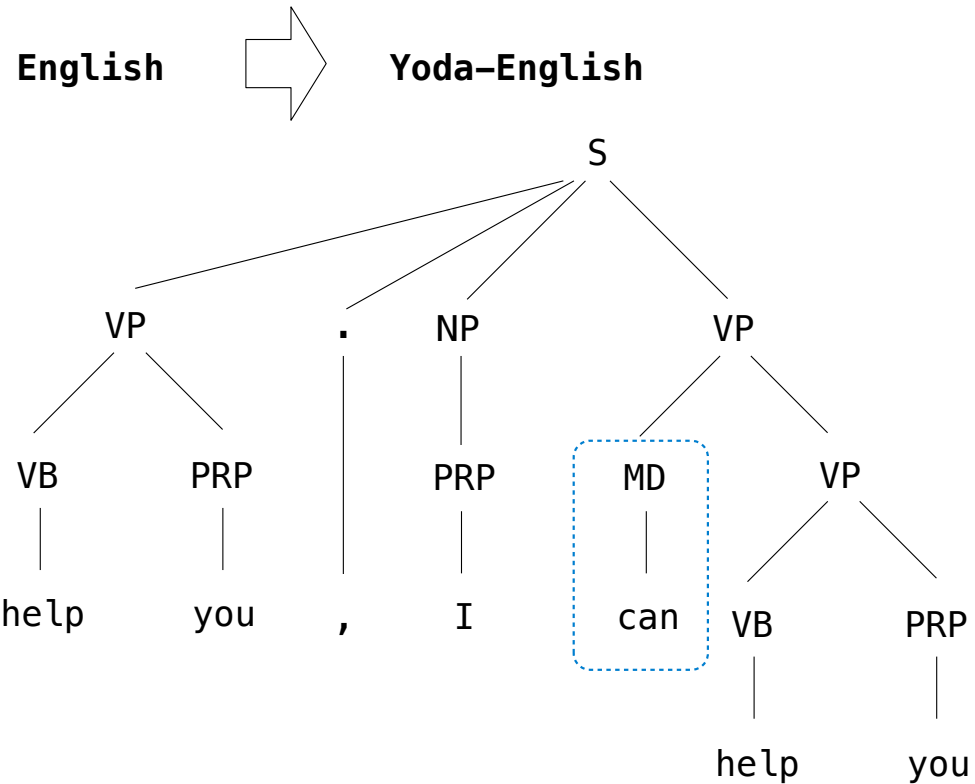
S	→	NP	VP	25372	NN	→	teacher	5	
NP	→	NN		<del>1335</del>	4358	VBZ	→	strikes	<del>25</del> 19
VP	→	VBZ	NP	<del>6679</del>	3160	JJ	→	idle	<del>26</del> 18
NP	→	JJ	NNS	<del>4282</del>	2526	NNS	→	kids	32

(Demo)

See [37/max\\_parse.py](#)

Translation

## Syntactic Reordering



(Demo)

Help you, I can!  
Yes! Mm!



When 900 years old you reach,  
look as good, you will not. Hm.

See [37/yoda.py](#)