# LING/C SC 581:

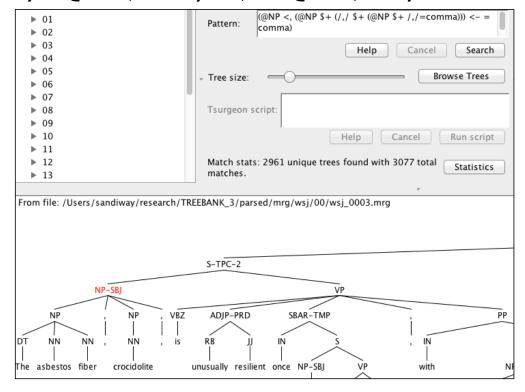
Advanced Computational Linguistics

Lecture 17

# Today's Topic

- tregex contd.
- Homework 8
  - due next Monday night, review next Tuesday

• Pattern:



#### Key:

<, has first child

means:

same node

- \$+ immediate left sister of
- <- has last child

#### Help

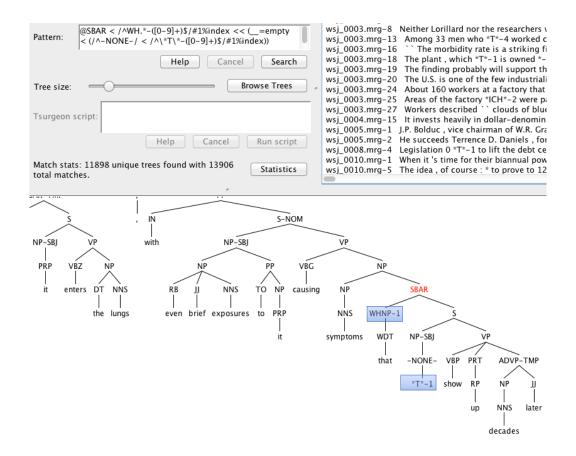
Variable Groups

Recall regex grouping using parentheses: e.g. (a+)(b+) defines groups 1 and 2

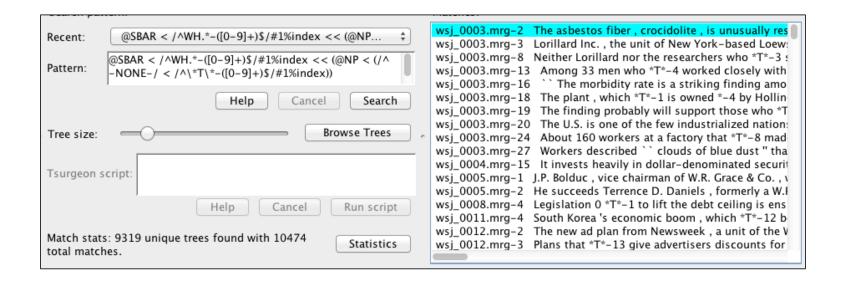
If you write a node description using a regular expression, you can assign its matching groups to variable names. If more than one node has a group assigned to the same variable name, then matching will only occur when all such groups capture the same string. This is useful for enforcing coindexation constraints. The syntax is

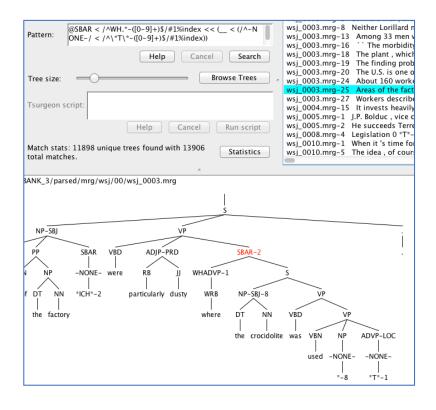
```
/ <regex-stuff> /#<group-number>%<variable-name>
For example, the pattern (designed for Penn Treebank trees)
    @SBAR < /^WH.*-([0-9]+)$/#1%index << (__=empty < (/^-NONE-/ < /^\*T\*-([0-9]+)$/#1%index))</pre>
```

will match only such that the WH- node under the SBAR is coindexed with the trace node that gets the name empty.



- Different results from:
  - @SBAR < /^WH.\*-([0-9]+)\$/#1%index << (@NP < (/^-NONE-/ < /^\\*T\\*-([0-9]+)\$/#1%index))



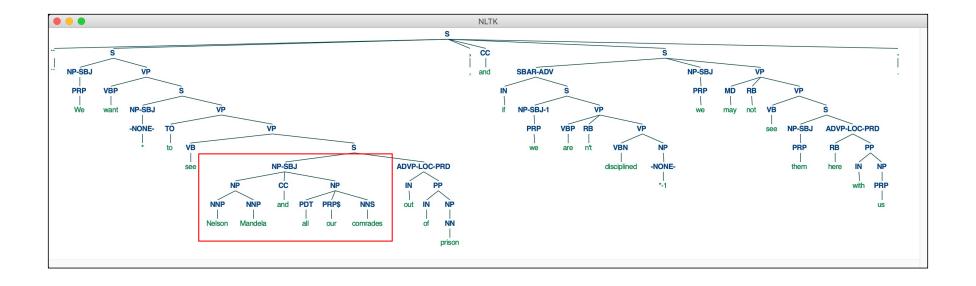


# Reason for difference Example:

WHADVP also possible (not just WHNP)

From an earlier lecture, recall we can use the ptb package in Python ...

```
from nltk.corpus import ptb
>>> ptb.parsed_sents(categories=['news'])[-1].draw()
```



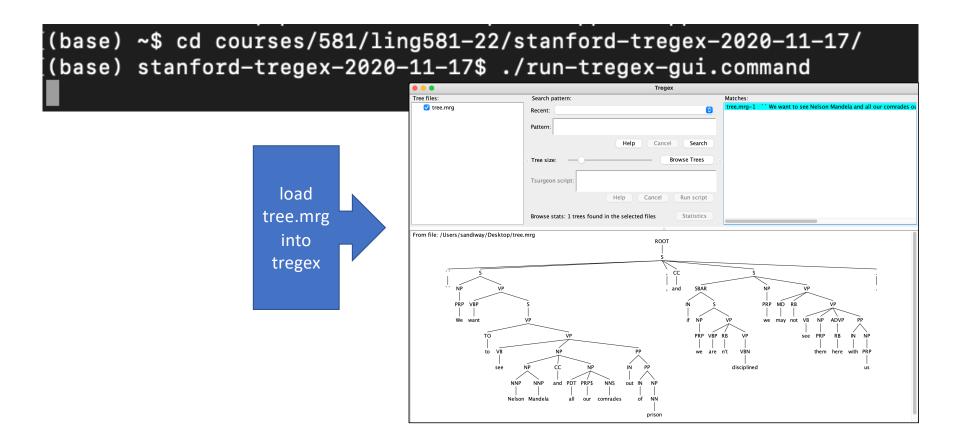
Stanza has a CoreNLP client:

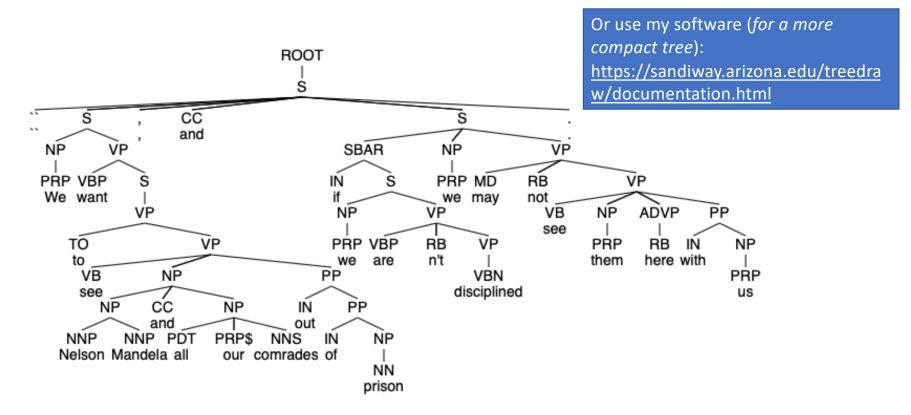
```
>>> s = [w for w in ptb.sents(categories=['news'])[-1] if not w.startswith('*')]
>>> s2 = ' '.join(s)
>>> s2
"`` We want to see Nelson Mandela and all our comrades out of prison , and if we are n't disciplined we may not see them here with us ."
>>> with CoreNLPClient (annotators='tokenize,ssplit,pos,parse', output_format='text') as client:
... ann = client.annotate(s2)
```

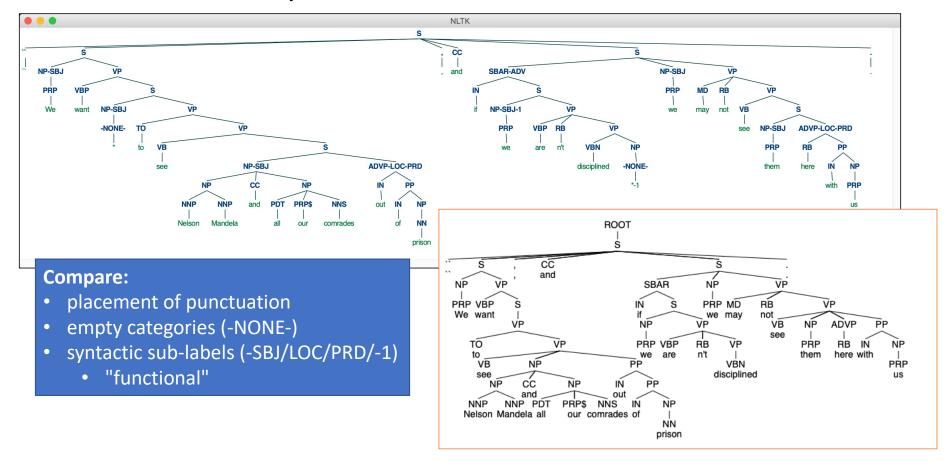
(,,)

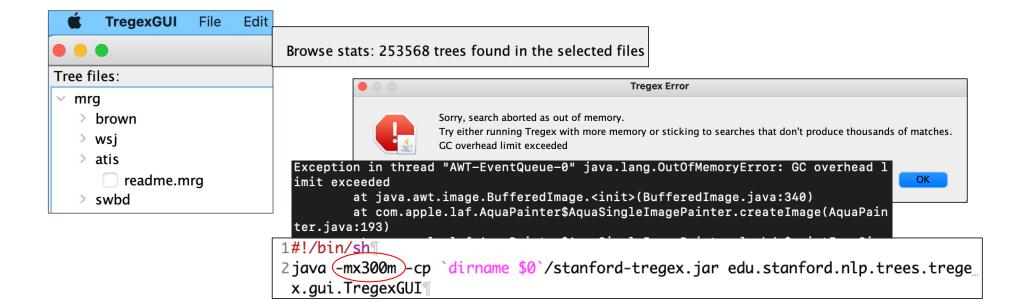
```
Constituency parse:
(R00T
 (S (`` ``)
    (S
      (NP (PRP We))
      (VP (VBP want)
        (S
          (VP (TO to)
            (VP (VB see)
              (NP
                (NP (NNP Nelson) (NNP Mandela))
                (CC and)
                (NP (PDT all) (PRP$ our) (NNS comrades)))
              (PP (IN out)
                (PP (IN of)
                  (NP (NN prison)))))))))
```

```
(CC and)
(S
  (SBAR (IN if)
    (S
      (NP (PRP we))
      (VP (VBP are) (RB n't)
                                            can put this
        (VP (VBN disciplined)))))
                                           parse in a text
  (NP (PRP we))
                                              file, e.g.
  (VP (MD may) (RB not)
    (VP (VB see)
                                              tree.mrg
      (NP (PRP them))
      (ADVP (RB here))
     (PP (IN with)
        (NP (PRP us))))))
(. .)))
```





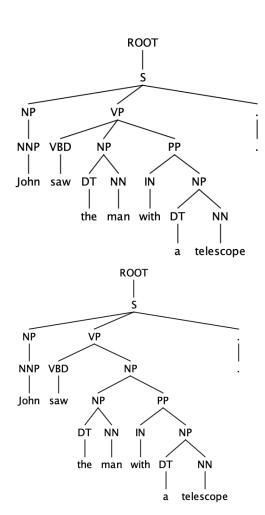




#### Homework 8: Question 1

Recall PP attachment ambiguity to NP vs. VP (Homework 7)?

- Check the TREEBANK\_3 corpus
- Are there more cases of PP attachment to NPs or VPs?
- CAUTION: be aware of syntactic sub-labels
- Show your search and statistics



#### Homework 8: Question 2

- Find matches for PPs headed by preposition with immediately dominated by NPs or VPs.
- Which is more frequent?
- **CAUTION**: be aware of syntactic sub-labels
- Show your search and statistics
- Are the statistics compatible with the rank of the parses returned by the standalone Stanford parser?
- Look at both Q2 and Q3 from Homework 7.

#### Homework 8: Question 3

- Let's investigate prepositional stranding in English in TREEBANK\_3.
- Some examples:
  - Which city did you come **from**?
  - How long do you think you will be gone for?
  - That chair was sat **in** by John
  - Here is the place I told you about
- Devise a general tregex expression to search for trees of the form =>
- Show your search and statistics
- Note: PP object won't always be an NP
- **Hint**: \_\_\_ (represents any node, see Help button)

