# LING/C SC 581:

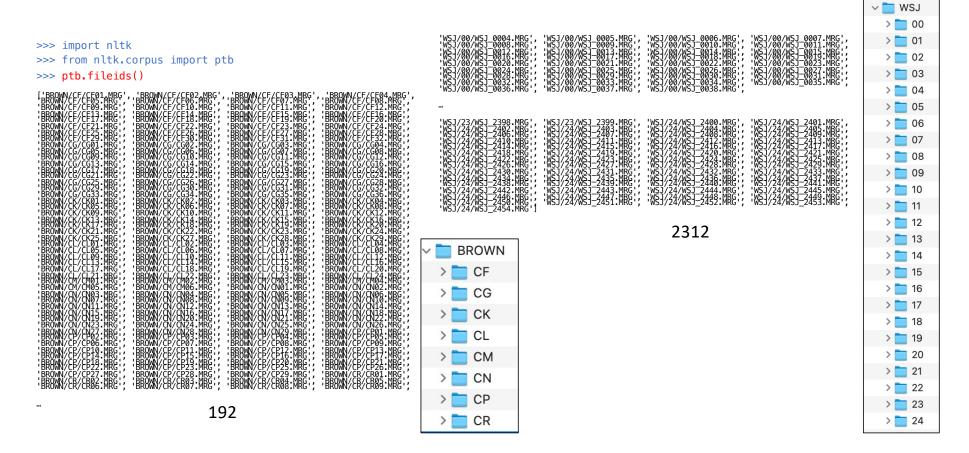
Advanced Computational Linguistics

Lecture 12

## Today's Topics

# Did everyone manage to install the structural probes program?

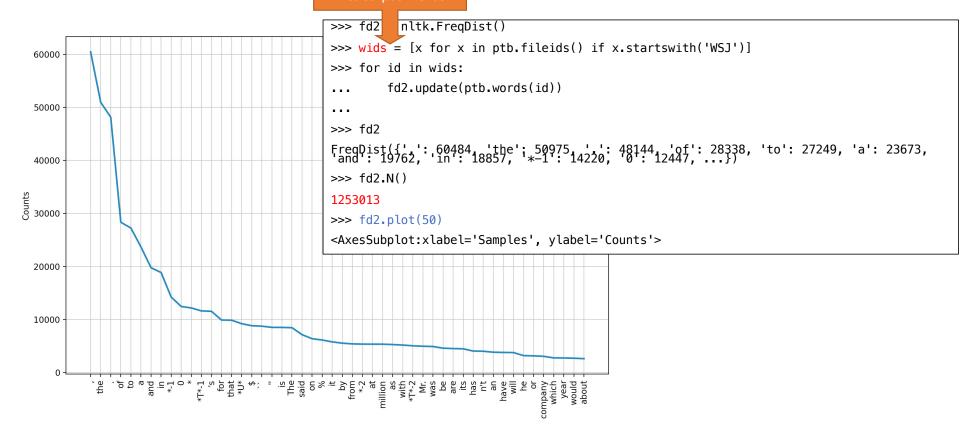
- Using the structural probes program
- Case study: variety of passives
- Homework 6
  - due next Monday midnight

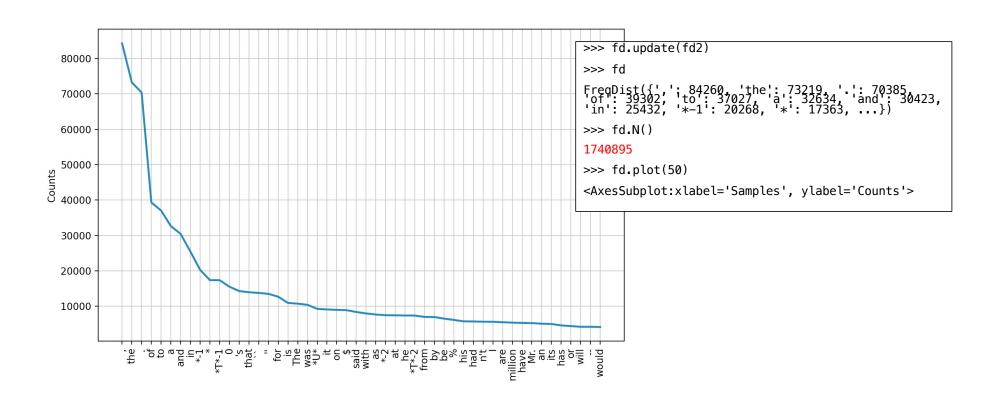


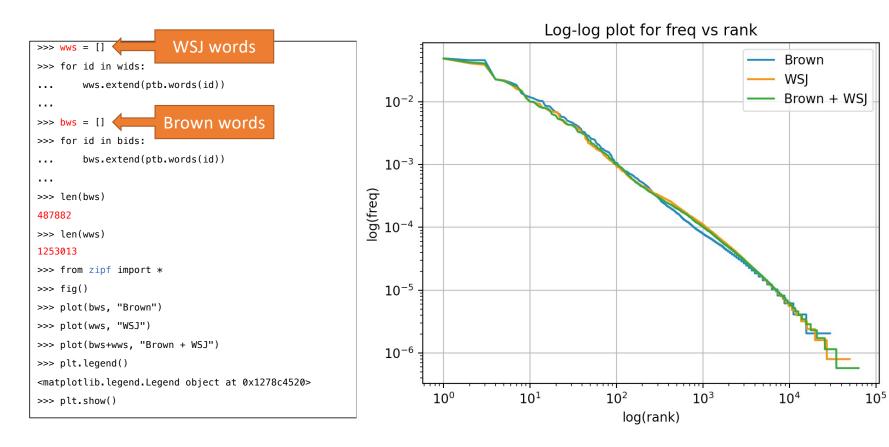
#### Brown corpus file ids

```
>>> bids = [x for x in ptb.fileids() if x.startswith('BROWN')]
                                            >>> len(bids)
                                            192
                                            >>> fd = nltk.FreqDist()
                                            >>> for id in bids:
                                                      fd.update(ptb.words(id))
                                            . . .
20000
                                            >>> fd
                                            FreqDist({',': 23776, 'the': 22244, '.': 22241, 'of': 10964, 'and': 10661, 'to': 9778, 'a': 8961, 'in': 6575, '*-1': 6048, '*T*-1': 5734, ...})
15000
                                            >>> fd.N()
                                            487882
                                            >>> fd.plot(50)
10000
                                            <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Samples', ylabel='Counts'>
 5000
```

#### WSJ corpus file ids







#### On course website: zipf.py

```
1# Sandiway Fong (c) University of Arizona 2019
2# simple function to plot Zipf's Law
3# assumes matplotlib¶
4from collections import Counter
5 from math import log, log10
6import matplotlib.pyplot as plt¶
8def plot(tokens, text):¶
      size = len(tokens)¶
      c = Counter()¶
10
      for token in tokens: ¶
11
          c[token] += 1
12
13
      mc = c.most_common()¶
      ranks = [x \text{ for } x \text{ in range}(1, \text{len(mc)+1})]
14
      freq = [item[1]/size for item in mc]¶
15
      plt.plot(ranks,freq, label=text)
16
```

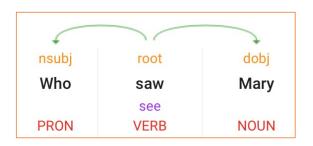
```
17¶
18def fig(): ¶
      plt.figure(1)
19
      plt.xscale('log')¶
20
      plt.xlabel('log(rank)')¶
21
22
      plt.yscale('log')¶
      plt.ylabel('log(freq)')¶
23
24
      plt.grid(True)¶
25
      plt.title('Log-log plot for freq vs rank')
```

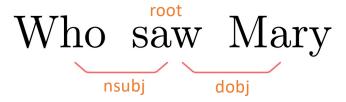
## structural probes

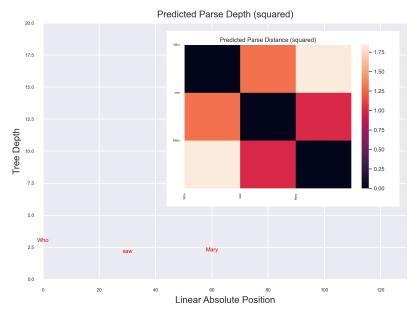
### Run a pretrained structural probe on BERT-large quickly on the command line.

It's easy to get predictions on a sentence (or file of sentences) using our demo script and the pre-trained structural probes we release. We use <code>pytorch-pretrained-bert</code> to get BERT subword embeddings for each sentence; it should be installed during setup of the repository.

Make sure you've run download\_example.sh; this will download two probe parameter files to example/data/. Also make sure you've installed all dependencies. One is a distance probe on the 16th hidden layer of BERT large, and the other is a depth probe on the same layer. The configuration file example/demo-bert.yaml has the right paths already plugged in; just pipe text into the demo file, as follows:







## Testing a range of sentences

#### • Examples:

- assuming you are in the (1<sup>st</sup> level) structural-probes directory on the Terminal:
  - there are further subdirectories structural-probes, example, scripts, doc-assets
  - run\_demo.py is inside structural-probes/structural-probes
  - demo-bert.yamlis inside structural-probes/example
- 1. echo "the bombing of the cities is a crime\nthe bombing of the cities are
   a crime" | python3 structural-probes/run\_demo.py example/demo-bert.yaml
- 2. sed -n '207,221p' l\&u1.txt | python3 structural-probes/run\_demo.py
   example/demo-bert.yaml

### Linux and Mac: sed selection

#### • Example:

```
sed -n '47,54p' l\&u1.txt
I wanted John to leave
I wanted it to rain
I wanted the bus to arrive on time
I want to be clever
I want for John to be here
John was wanted to leave
John is wanted to be here
John wanted to be arrested
```

```
I wanted John to leave¶

I wanted it to rain ¶

Wanted the bus to arrive on time¶

Want to be clever ¶

Want for John to be here ¶

Want for John to leave ¶

Want for John to be here ¶

Want for John to leave ¶

Want for John was wanted to leave ¶

Want for John wanted to be here ¶

Wanted to be arrested John wanted to be arrested ¶

Wanted Tobal Wanted Tobal Wanted Wanted Tobal Wanted Wante
```

# Windows 10: **sed** selection functionality

- Powershell cmdlets:
  - Get-Content *filename* | Select -Skip *n*
  - Select -First n
  - Select -Last n

### **Passives**

#### • Examples:

- 1. John was arrested
- 2. Who was arrested
- 3. John was believed to have been arrested (exceptional passivization)
- 4. It is believed that John was arrested
- 5. That John was arrested is believed by everyone
- 6. John had insults shouted at him (indirect passive, Emonds 2007)

#### Question 1

- Raising verb seems:
  - John is happy
  - John seems happy
  - It seems John is happy
  - It seems that John is happy
  - John *seems* to be happy

- Run these examples on Google Natural Language (Google NL) and the structural probes (SP) program.
- Assume the SP unlabeled relations are labeled with the most likely dependency labels
- What is different between the SP and Google NL analyzes?

#### Question 2

- suppose the lower clause is:
  - John saw Mary
- and the raising predicate is seemed:
  - John seemed to see Mary
  - It seems (that) John saw Mary

 Does the SP program do better on these examples?

#### Question 3

- Consider object *wh*-question formation:
  - Who did John see
  - Who did John think (that) Mary saw
  - Who did John (that) say Bill (that) thought Mary saw

Which does better, the SP program or Google NL?

#### Question 4

- Consider subject *wh*-question formation:
  - Who saw Mary
  - Who did John think saw Mary
  - Who did John say (that) Bill thought saw Mary

Which does better, the SP program or Google NL?