



Semester : _____

Subject : _____

Academic Year: 20 - 20

Context Free Grammar (CFG)

→ In a language, when there are well formed sentences, the rules behind making these sentences well-formed ~~are~~ is called CFG (Context Free Grammar). / Or the rule list is called CFG.

→ If a rule is picked, & it is read from left to right then on the

Based on terminals {

- L.H.S. → Syntactic category
- R.H.S. → has alternative component parts defined.

→ It has 3 major things :-

- Constituency
- Grammatical relations
- Subcategorizations & relations.

i] Constituencies.

If one word / ~~one~~ unit, behaves multiple words behaves like one / unit or one phrase, then it is called to be constituent.



Qas → noun phrase.

Russian Hill → noun phrase.

(ii) Grammatical relations

→ It is used to find out subject & object in a ~~relation~~ sentence.

eg she ate a mammoth breakfast
Subject Object

iii) Subcategorizations & relations

→ words or phrases are referred with them.

I want Miami

f Infinitive phrase / Verb phrase is needed,

I want to fly to Miami
VP

If NP phrase is needed

I want a flight to Miami
NP

I find (to fly to) Miami
Infinitive ph. reqd.



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→ Here one word depends on another,
Words should fit in the sentence otherwise
they won't be grammatically correct.

→ CFG is a backbone of syntax.

Numerical

Construct a parse tree for the following
sentence using CFG rules:

"The man read this book".

Rules :- $S \rightarrow NP VP$

$S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$

$S \rightarrow VP$ $NP \rightarrow Det NOM$

$NOM \rightarrow Noun$ $VP \rightarrow Verb NP$

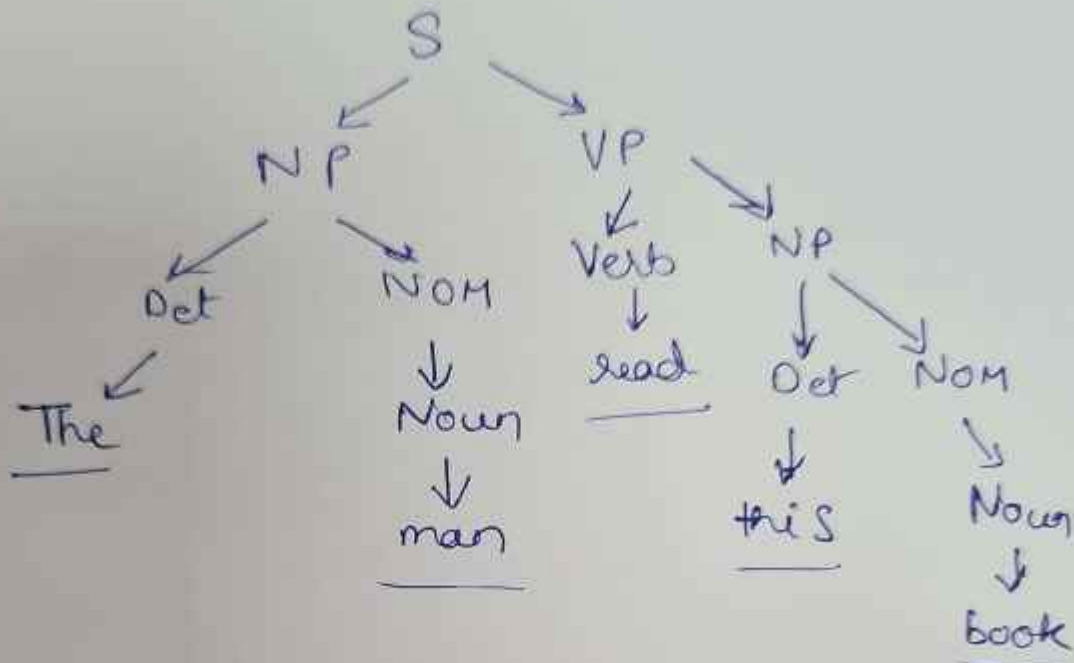
$NOM \rightarrow Noun$ NOM

$Det \rightarrow that \mid this \mid a \mid the$

$Noun \rightarrow book \mid flight \mid meal \mid man$

$Verb \rightarrow book \mid include \mid read.$

$Aux \rightarrow does.$



Note:- It may happen that rules can be wrongly utilized & we need to backtrack, so then backtracking can also be done.