

Constituency parsing

"Constituency"

on the table

e.g. the *prepositional phrase* is a "constituent" of the *sentence*

... extrapolate to define the *noun phrase* and *verb phrase*

Noun phrase

Anything that can serve in place of a simple noun:

NP is in the hole.

- Water
- A monkey
- A curious monkey
- The man with the yellow hat

Verb phrase

Anything that can serve as an action:

The woman *VP*.

- runs
- runs quickly
- runs to the water
- builds a boat out of palm fronds

Context-free grammar

- a set of rules for composing constituents
- a lexicon of words and symbols

Examples

- George ate.
- George ate pizza.
- George ate a horse.
- George ate in the jungle.
- George of the jungle ate pizza and a horse.
- George ate pizza and went to the jungle.

Full grammar

- $S \rightarrow NP VP$
- $NP \rightarrow Det Nom$
| $NP \text{ "and" } NP$
- $Nom \rightarrow Noun$
| $Nom Noun$
| $Nom PP$
- $VP \rightarrow Verb$
| $Verb NP$
| $VP PP$
| $VP \text{ "and" } VP$
- $PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$

- Noun → "George"
| "pizza"
| "horse"
| "jungle"
- Verb → "ate"
| "went"
- Det → "a"
| "the"
- Preposition → "at"
| "in"
| "of"
| "to"

Chomsky Normal form

rules of the form:

- $A \rightarrow B C$
- $A \rightarrow w$

as opposed to e.g. $A \rightarrow B C D$ or $A \rightarrow B w C$

... but we can map these losslessly to CNF.

Ambiguity

“Bob killed the man with the fedora.”
NNP VBD DT NN IN DT NN

What does “with the fedora” refer to? “the man” or “killed”?

CKY parsing

"Cocke-Kasami-Younger" algorithm

[Jurafsky and Martin ch 13.2.2](#)

Real examples

<https://semver.org/#backusnaur-form-grammar-for-valid-semver-versions>

<https://docs.python.org/3/reference/grammar.html>