

Q. 3.7

Given $\langle s \rangle \text{ I am Sam } \langle /s \rangle$
 $\langle s \rangle \text{ Sam I am } \langle /s \rangle$
 $\langle s \rangle \text{ I am Sam } \langle /s \rangle$
 $\langle s \rangle \text{ I do not like green eggs and Sam } \langle /s \rangle.$

$$N = 25 \quad (\text{considering } \langle s \rangle \text{ and } \langle /s \rangle)$$

$$v = 11 \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

using linear interpolation

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{Sam /am}) &= \lambda_1 P(\text{Sam /am}) + \lambda_2 P(\text{Sam}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{c(\text{am Sam})}{c(\text{am})} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{c(\text{Sam})}{N} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.33 + 0.08.$$

$$\boxed{P(\text{Sam /am}) = 0.41}.$$

* CKY Algorithm

Conversion to CNF.

Q. $A \rightarrow Bcb$

$k \rightarrow e$:

$$\Rightarrow A \rightarrow BC'$$

$$C' \rightarrow C'' \Delta$$

$$C'' \rightarrow c$$

$$k \rightarrow e$$

e.g. Book the flight through Houston

o Book	1	the	2	flight	3	through	4	Houston	5.
S, VP, Verb nominal noun	-	-	VR, S, X ₂	-	-	S, X ₂ , VP	-	-	
Det	0 ₁	NP	0 ₂	1 ₃	-	0 ₄	NP	1 ₅	
1	11	nomin	12	nominal	13	14	nomin	15	
2	21	noun	22	noun	23	-	24	25	
3	31	-	32	prep	33	34	PP	35	
4	41	-	42	-	-	44	NP, proper nouns	45	
							55		

for x_{02} we see x_{01} x_{12} .

$$\text{i.e } x_{02} \rightarrow x_{01} x_{12}$$

check for a production $x \rightarrow (\text{any one of } \{0,1\})$
(Det)

Now for x_{13}

$$x_{13} = x_{12} x_{23}$$

$$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det}, \text{nominal}$$

for x_{03} :

$$x_{03} \rightarrow x_{01} x_{13}$$

$$x_{02} x_{23} \quad \emptyset$$

for x_{14}

$$x_{14} \rightarrow x_{12} x_{24} \quad \emptyset$$

$$x_{13} x_{34}$$

for x_{04}

$$x_{04} \rightarrow x_{01} x_{14} \quad \emptyset$$

$$x_{02} x_{24} \quad \emptyset$$

$$x_{03} x_{34}$$

for x_{05}

$$x_{05} \rightarrow x_{01} x_{15} \quad x_{04} x_{45}$$

$$x_{02} x_{25}$$

$$x_{03} x_{35}$$

Q. "A pilot likes flying planes" for CNF CFG :-	
$S \rightarrow NP VP$	$NN \rightarrow \text{pilot}$
$VP \rightarrow VBG NNS$	$VBZ \rightarrow \text{likes}$
$VP \rightarrow VBZ NP$	$NBG \rightarrow \text{flying}$
$NP \rightarrow DT NN$	$JJ \rightarrow \text{flying}$
$NP \rightarrow JJ NNS$	$NNS \rightarrow \text{planes}$
$DT \rightarrow a$	

⇒ problem with CYK.

- CYK algo is not a parser, but a recognizer (We can make the parser tree with some modifications).
- Problem of ambiguity is still ~~unresolved~~, unresolved.

For solving the problem of ambiguity, we use :-

Probabilistic CFG.

Syntactic ambiguity is of 2 types:-

→ Attachment

arises with the attachment of multiple productions
eg the boy saw the girl with telescope

→ Coordination

eg old men and women.

Probabilistic CFG is a 5-tupple (T, N, S, R, P)

where TNSR have same meaning

$P(R) \Rightarrow$ probability of each rule such that

$$\sum_{\substack{x \in N \\ x \rightarrow x \in R}} P(x \rightarrow r) = 1$$

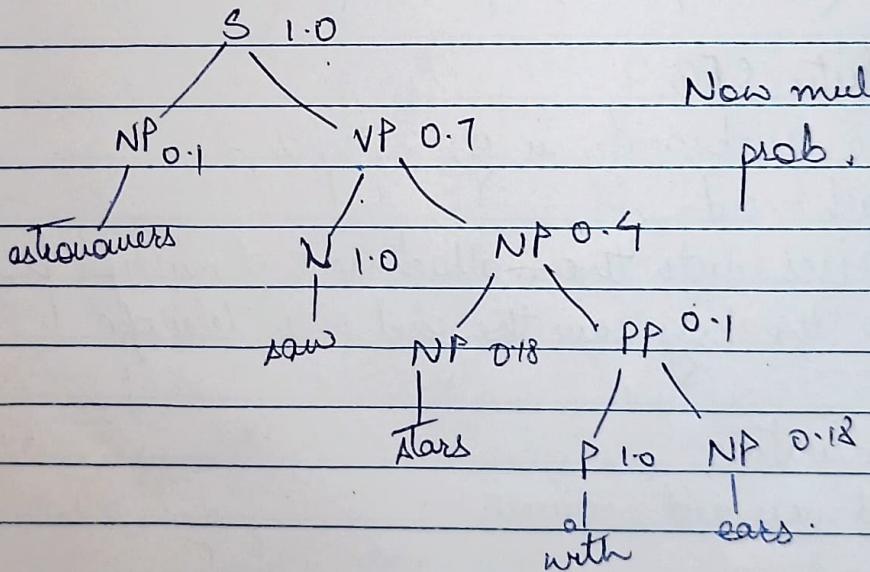
$P(t) \Rightarrow$ probability of tree. It is the product of probabilities of all the rules

Ch. 12 & 13

Some grammar rules of English → book.
Treebank

$S \rightarrow NP VP$	1.0
$VP \rightarrow V NP$	0.7
$VP \rightarrow VP PP$	0.3
$PP \rightarrow P NP$	1.0
$P \rightarrow \text{with}$	1.0
$V \rightarrow \text{saw}$	1.0
$NP \rightarrow NP PP$	0.4 0.4
$NP \rightarrow \text{astronomer}$	0.1
$NP \rightarrow \text{cars}$	0.18
$NP \rightarrow \text{saw}$	0.4
$NP \rightarrow \text{stars}$	0.18
$NP \rightarrow \text{telescope}$	0.1

→ Astronomer saw stars with cars.



⇒ If probability of the entire parse tree is very small, it is grammatically incorrect.

→ Shorter trees will have more probability as compared to longer trees.

Intermediate to Surfaces ~~lexical~~ orthographic rule:

If plural 's' follows a morpheme ending in 'x', 'z' or 's';
insert e.

Unit 3:

→ Read 12.3 from book.

Treebank.

Sufficiently robust grammars can be used to assign a parse tree to any sentence. This means that it is possible to build a corpus where every sentence in the collection is paired with a corresponding parse tree. Such a syntactically annotated corpus is called a treebank.

Ambiguity

Structural Ambiguity occurs when the grammar can assign more than one parse to a sentence

For eg: the sentence "I shot an elephant in my pyjamas"
the phrase 'in my pyjamas' can be a part of Noun Phrase (NP) headed by 'elephant' or a part of Verb phrase headed by 'shot'

Types

1) Attachment Ambiguity

A sentence has AA if a particular constituent can be attached to the parse tree at more than one place. See eg.

2) Coordination Ambiguity

In CA, phrases can be joined by a conjunction like 'and'.
eg the phrase 'old men and women' can be bracketed as
[old [men and women]] referring to old men and old women.
or as [old men] and [women]

See video for CMK and PCMK. I learn algo from Pg 264
(agar ture ho to book me highlight ho razar mala)

Probabilistic CFGs.

See mani's notes + Read a proper defn if you don't understand that. Only def inpt.

→ Problems in PCFGs as parsing models.

There are 2 main issues with PCFGs:-

1) Lack of sensitivity to lexical information (main).

2) Lack of sensitivity to structural preferences.

→ Lack of sensitivity to lexical information

Because under the PCFG model, probabilities of nodes are multiplied we can say that the choice of each word in a string is conditionally independent of entire tree, once we have conditioned on the POS directly above the word.

This can cause all sorts of problems. For e.g. prepositional phrase (PP) attachment ambiguity (I have not inpt.)

so for a particular sentence, the parser will choose.

$VP \rightarrow VP PP$ over $NP \rightarrow NP PP$

$$q(VP \rightarrow VP PP) > q(NP \rightarrow NP PP)$$

and vice-a-versa

Now this decision is entirely independent of any lexical information (the words) in the i/p sequence while the lexical items involved can give strong evidence about whether to attach noun or a verb.

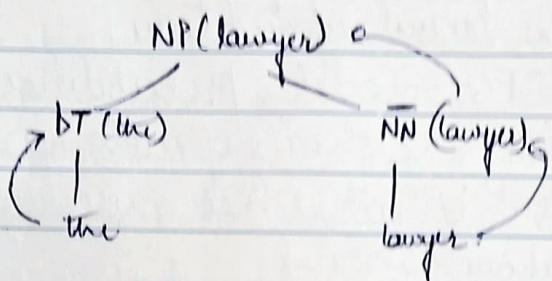
→ Lack of sensitivity to structural preferences.

highlighted but can't understand the difference b/w close attachment & far attachment

Lexicalization of treebank.

The key idea here is to identify for each context free rule of form
 $X \rightarrow Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_n$,
an index $h \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ that specifies the head of the rule. The head of the context free rule intuitively corresponds to the center or the most important child of the rule.
So for $S \rightarrow NP VP$ the head would be VP .

Once the head of each context free rule has been identified, lexical information can be propagated bottom up through parse tree in the treebank.
See the example:-



Part of speech such as BT or NN receive the lexical item below them as head words. Non terminals higher in the tree receive the lexical items from their head child.

Lexicalised PCFGs.

In Lexicalised PCFGs, :-

- each rule will have an associated parameter, for example the above rule would have

$$q(S(\text{examined}) \rightarrow NP(\text{lawyer}) VP(\text{examined}))$$

- each rule has a non-terminal with head word on left side of rule
- each rule has 2 children & one of the 2 children must have the same lexical item as left hand side.

Notation

$$S(\text{examined}) \xrightarrow{2} NP(\text{lawyer}) VP(\text{examined})$$
$$PP(\text{in}) \xrightarrow{1} PP(\text{in}) PP(\text{in})$$

formally a Lexicalized PCFG (in CNF) is a 6 tuple
 $G_L = (N, \Sigma, R, S, q, \gamma)$ where:-

- N is a finite set of non terminals in the grammar
 - Σ is a finite set of lexical items in grammar
 - R is set of rules of the form:-
- $X(N) \rightarrow Y_1(h) Y_2(m) \quad \{ X, Y_1, Y_2 \in N, h, m \in \Sigma$
 - $X(h) \rightarrow Y_1(m) Y_2(m) \quad \}$
 - $X(h) \rightarrow h \text{ where } X \in N, h \in \Sigma.$

- S is the start symbol
- For each rule $r \in R$ there is an associated parameter

$q(r)$

s.t. $q(r) \geq 0$ & for any $X \in N, h \in \Sigma$,

$$\sum_{r \in R : LHS(r) = X(h)} q(r) = 1$$

(transition (of sorts)
probability)

where $LHS(r)$ is LHS of any rule r

- For each $X \in N, h \in \Sigma$, there is a parameter $\gamma(X, h)$. We have

$$\gamma(X, h) \geq 0 \text{ & } \sum_{X \in N, h \in \Sigma} \gamma(X, h) = 1 \text{ (for root)}$$

Feature Structures

Imagine we have a grammar for the sentence :-

"the gangster dies" as

$$S \rightarrow NP VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Det N$$

$$VP \rightarrow IV$$

$$Det \rightarrow the$$

$$N \rightarrow gangster$$

$$IV \rightarrow dies$$

Now if we want to include the sentence "the gausters die" then we will have to add new productions to the grammar.

As we try to include more forms of verbs, more pronouns, more verbs, the grammar would explode.

So what we can do is instead of ~~literals~~ considering the non-term-

- mals as atomic category symbols, we consider them as a set of properties

Certain rules can then be imposed to constraint on these properties

These constraints can force a certain property to have a certain value,

→ properties to have the same value no matter what that value is.

Using this we can write the grammar as:-

$$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \quad \text{number of } NP = \text{number of } VP$$

$$NP \rightarrow Det \ N$$

$$VP \rightarrow IV$$

$$Det \rightarrow the$$

$$N \rightarrow \text{gangster} \quad \text{number of } N = \text{singular}$$

$$N \rightarrow \text{gangters} \quad \text{number of } N = \text{plural}$$

$$IV \rightarrow dies \quad \text{number of } IV = \text{singular}$$

$$IV \rightarrow die \quad " " " = \text{plural}$$

Such sets of properties are commonly represented as feature structures

Feature structures are often written as attribute value pair matrices.

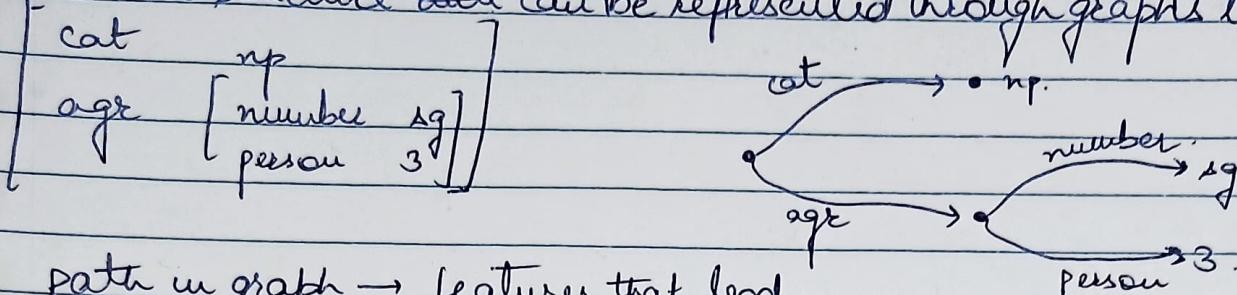
For eg the attribute value matrix expressing that something is singular and 3rd person is:

NUMBER	1
PERSON	3

→ This is also valid:

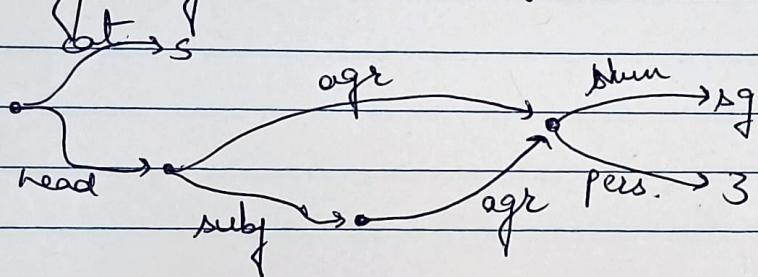
cat	np
agr	[number 1 person 3]

This makes it possible to group features of common type together
 → Feature structure ~~will~~ can be represented through graphs like:-



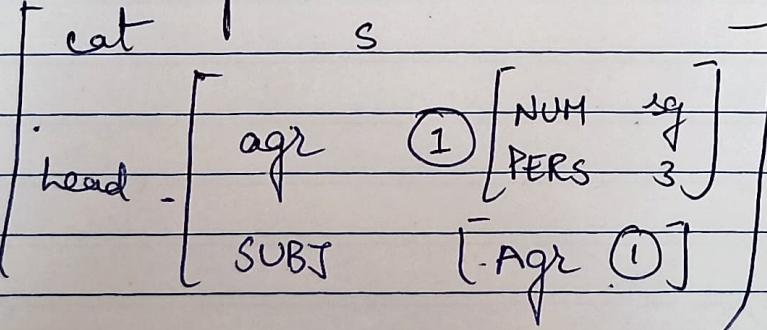
path in graph → features that lead through the feature structure to some value.

→ The graph we saw was tree-like i.e. each node had only 1 incoming edge. This need not be the case:-



This property of feature structures that several features can share 1 value is called reentrancy

This can be represented in matrix via indexing



Defeasible Logic ProgrammingUnit 4
Semantics Analysis

Properties of knowledge base.

- Verifiable (easy to map)
- no ambiguity
- no vagueness
- should be in canonical form (multiple representation of same meaning are mapped to a single place).

→ non logical vocabulary: is an open ended set containing various set of objects & its properties.

→ Logical vocabulary is a closed set that consists of operators, quantifiers etc.

For eg.: For a restaurant's application

dishes, cuisine → non logical vocab.
add dish, remove dish → ..

eg.

Domain → a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j.

Matthew (a), Fausto (b), Katie (c), Carolina (d)

customer

Franca (e), Med (f), Rio (g)

Restaurant

Italian (h), Mexican (i), Indian (j)

cuisine.

Properties

Noisy

{e, f, g}

Relation

Mathew likes the Med
Kattie likes Med & Rias

likes = { (a, f), (c, f), (c, g)
write them separately

Functions

Location of (Frasca)

these types of functions which map to apostrophe
" Frasca's location "

serves (Frasca, Indian)

so now:

I only have 5 dollar and I don't have a lot of time
in FOL is

have (speaker, 5 dollars) ~ → have (speaker, lot of time)
 ↓
 2nd argument is applied on 1st. always

⇒ Modus Ponens.

⇒ Form of inference.

If given: α
 and $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$.
 then β is also true

read ↗ reduction

Word similarity

2 methods:

→ wordnet

→ Distribution Model

In distribution model, we say that 2 words are similar if their distribution is same.

Distribution semantics means representation of a word w multiple dimensions (different contexts)

eg

Target wse: vocabulary to be represented.

Context words/term vocabulary: the different contexts that form the multiple dimensions.

eg

Target vocabulary: automobile, car, soccer, football

context words: wheel, transport, passenger, tournament, goal

cooccurrence / burst
matrix

	wheel	transport	passenger	tournament	goal
automobile	1		0	0	0
car	1	2	1	0	0
soccer	0	0	0	1	1
football	0	0	1	1	2

in any order (may even not be together)

"2" means that car & transport cooccur in context window twice in corpus.

Q. Convert in FOL.

1) All birds fly.

$$\forall x \text{ Bird}(x) \rightarrow \text{fly}(x)$$

2) All men respect their parents.

$$\forall x \text{ Man}(x) \rightarrow \text{respect}(x, \text{parent})$$

3) Some boys play cricket

$$\exists x \text{ Boy}(x) \rightarrow \text{plays}(x, \text{cricket})$$

(X)

not all

both

4) ~~all~~ students like ~~books~~, maths & science.

$\forall x : \text{Student}(x)$

$\exists x : \text{student}(x) \rightarrow (\text{likes}(x, \text{math}) \wedge \text{xOR likes}(x, \text{science}))$

5) Modus Ponens:

if Marcus was a man.

Marcus was a pompius

All pompians were Romans.

Cesar was a ruler

All pompians were either loyal to Cesar or hated him.

Everyone is loyal to someone

People only try to assassinate rulers. They are not loyal too.

Marcus tried to assassinate Cesar

∴ Infer ∴ Marcus was loyal to Cesar.

a) Man(Marcus)

Pompius(Marcus)

$\forall x : \text{Pompius}(x) \rightarrow \text{Roman}(x)$
Ruler(Cesar)

$\forall x \text{ Pompius}(x) \rightarrow (\text{loyal}(x, \text{Cesar}) \vee \text{Hate}(x, \text{Cesar}))$

$\forall x \exists y \text{ loyal}(x, y)$

$\forall x \forall y \text{ assassinate}(x, y) \rightarrow \neg \text{loyal}(x, y)$ what is x, y ?
Assassinate(Marcus, Cesar)

$\forall x \forall y \text{ Person}(x) \wedge \text{Person}(y)$

$\text{assassinate}(x, y) \rightarrow \neg \text{loyal}(x, y)$

bad ruler Person(x) \rightarrow

Man(x) \rightarrow Person(x)

Thematic Roles: Ch 19 19.1 (Pg 382 of whole pdf)
374 of book

~~Lexicalised~~ Lexicalised PCFGs. Till 4th point pdf on class.

→ Weakness of PCFGs as parsing method

→ Lack of sensitivity to lexical information

→ " " " " " Structural preferences.

Feature structures and unification of feature structure 13.1, 2, 3 & 4 class

'unification of features structure'

Before you combine 2 feature structure, you have to first check if they are compatible

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