

# Example of how to draw a parse tree

Grammar:

$S \rightarrow NP VP$

$VP \rightarrow V NP \mid V NP PP \mid V PP$

$NP \rightarrow Prop \mid Det N \mid Det N PP$

$PP \rightarrow P NP$

$V \rightarrow \text{"saw"} \mid \text{"ate"} \mid \text{"walked"}$

$Prop \rightarrow \text{"John"} \mid \text{"Mary"} \mid \text{"Bob"}$

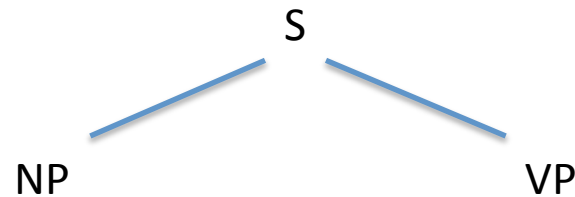
$Det \rightarrow \text{"a"} \mid \text{"an"} \mid \text{"the"} \mid \text{"my"}$

$N \rightarrow \text{"man"} \mid \text{"dog"} \mid \text{"cat"} \mid \dots$

$P \rightarrow \text{"in"} \mid \text{"on"} \mid \text{"by"} \mid \text{"with"}$

Sentence: Bob walked my dog

In the grammar, the only rule for a sentence  $S$ , is  $S \rightarrow NP VP$ , so I start drawing the parse tree with that rule.



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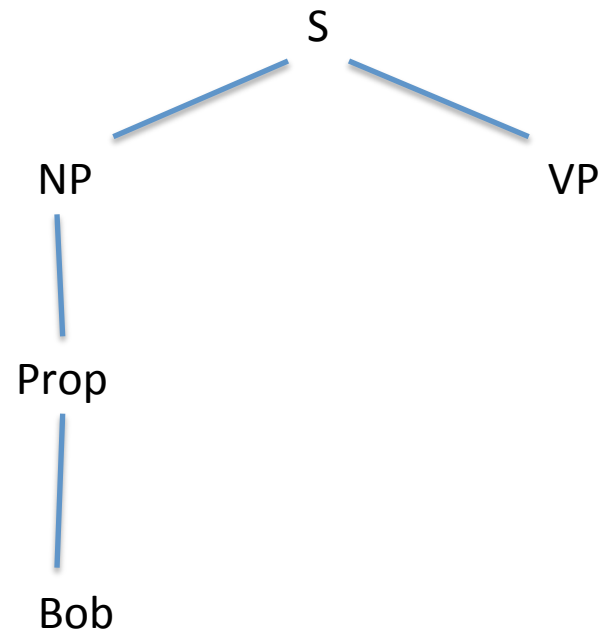
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Next I find the main verb of the sentence, and it is the verb "walked". In this grammar, all verb phrases VP start with a verb, so I know that the VP will start with "walked" and derive the following words, and the NP must derive all the words before "walked". I see that Bob can be derived by using the rules  $NP \rightarrow Prop$  (Proper noun) and  $Prop \rightarrow \text{"Bob"}$ .



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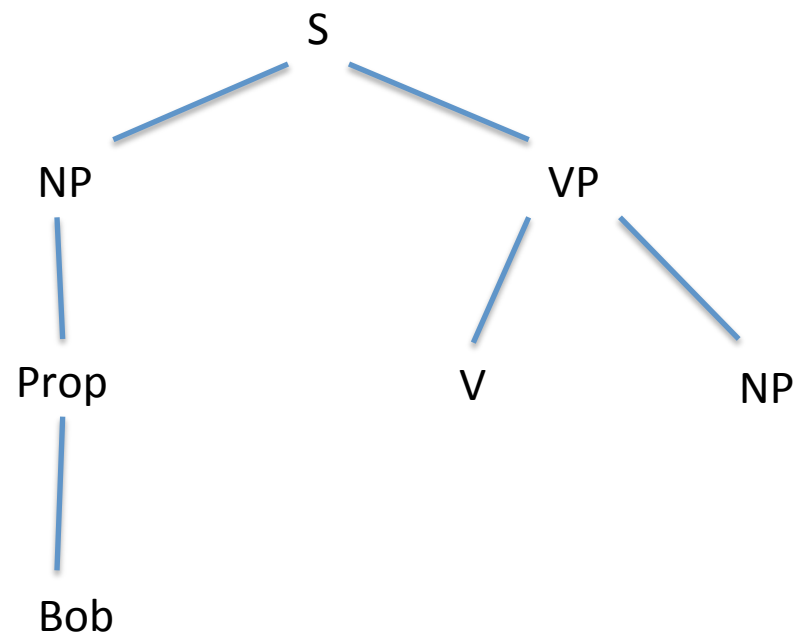
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Next I need to choose a verb phrase rule to derive "walked my dog". In this case, I choose  $VP \rightarrow V NP$  because I have a verb  $V$ , "walked", followed by a noun phrase  $NP$ , "my dog". I reject the  $VP$  rules  $VP \rightarrow V NP PP$  because my noun phrase is not followed by a prepositional phrase and  $VP \rightarrow V PP$  because the verb "walked" is not followed directly by a prepositional phrase.



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Now I choose a NP rule to derive the words "my dog" and I choose the rule  $NP \rightarrow Det N$  because I have a determiner Det of "my" and a noun N of "dog". Finally, I draw in the rules for the words  $V \rightarrow \text{"walked"}$ ,  $Det \rightarrow \text{"my"}$  and  $N \rightarrow \text{"dog"}$ .

