

Top-down Chart Parsing: the Earley algorithm

Data Structures and Algorithms for Computational Linguistics III (ISCL-BA-07)

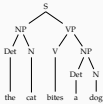
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Top-down parsing as search



S → NP VP
NP → Det N
VP → V NP
VP → V
Det → a
Det → the
N → cat
N → dog
V → bites

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Parsing so far

- We can formulate parsing as
 - Top-down: begin with the start symbol, try to *produce* the input string to be parsed
 - Bottom-up: begin with the input, and try to *reduce* it to the start symbol
- Another aspect of a parser is its *directionality*. Two choices are:
 - Directional: parses processes the input left to right (right to left is also possible, but rarely used)
 - Non-directional: order is not important, typically require all input to be in memory before processing

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Earley algorithm

- Earley algorithm is a top down (and left-to-right) parsing algorithm (**earley1970**)
- It allows arbitrary CFGs
- Keeps record of constituents that are predicted using the grammar (top-down) in-progress with partial evidence completed based on input seen so far at every position in the input string
- Time complexity is $O(n^3)$

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Earley chart entries (states or items)

Earley chart entries are CF rules with a 'dot' on the RHS representing the state of the rule

- $A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta[i, i]$ predicted without any evidence (yet)
- $A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta[i, j]$ partially matched
- $A \rightarrow \alpha \beta \bullet [i, j]$ completed, the non-terminal A is found in the given span

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Earley algorithm: an informal sketch

1. Start at position 0, predict S
2. Predict all possible states (rules that apply)
3. Read a word
4. Update the table, advance the dot if possible
5. Go to step 2
6. If we have a completed S production at the end of the input, the input is recognized

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Earley algorithm: three operations

Predictor adds all rules that are possible at the given state

Completer adds states from the earlier chart entries that match the completed state to the chart entry being processed, and advances their dot

Scanner adds a completed state to the next chart entry if the current category is a POS tag, and the word matches

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Earley parsing example (chart[0])

0	she	1	saw	2	a	3	duck	4
state	rule	position	operation					
0	$\gamma \rightarrow \bullet S$	[0,0]	initialization					
1	$S \rightarrow \bullet NP VP$	[0,0]	predictor					
2	$S \rightarrow \bullet Aux NP VP$	[0,0]	predictor					
3	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Det N$	[0,0]	predictor					
4	$NP \rightarrow \bullet NP PP$	[0,0]	predictor					
5	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Prn$	[0,0]	predictor					

Note: the chart[0] is independent of the input.

S → NP VP
S → Aux NP VP
NP → Det N
NP → Prn
NP → NP PP
VP → V NP
VP → V PP
PP → Prp NP
N → duck
N → park
V → duck
V → saw
Prn → she | her
Prp → in | with
Det → a | the
Aux → does | has

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Earley parsing example (chart[1])

0	she	1	saw	2	a	3	duck	4
state	rule	position	operation					
6	$Prn \rightarrow she \bullet$	[0,1]	scanner					
7	$NP \rightarrow Prn \bullet$	[0,1]	completer					
8	$S \rightarrow NP \bullet VP$	[0,1]	completer					
9	$NP \rightarrow NP \bullet PP$	[0,1]	completer					
10	$VP \rightarrow \bullet V NP$	[1,1]	predictor					
11	$VP \rightarrow \bullet V$	[1,1]	predictor					
12	$VP \rightarrow \bullet VP PP$	[1,1]	predictor					
13	$PP \rightarrow \bullet Prp NP$	[1,1]	predictor					

S → NP VP
S → Aux NP VP
NP → Det N
NP → Prn
NP → NP PP
VP → V NP
VP → V
VP → VP PP
PP → Prp NP
N → duck
N → park
V → duck
V → saw
Prn → she | her
Prp → in | with
Det → a | the
Aux → does | has

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Earley parsing example (chart[2])

0	she	1	saw	2	a	3	duck	4
state	rule	position	operation					
14	$V \rightarrow saw \bullet$	[1,2]	scanner					
15	$VP \rightarrow V \bullet NP$	[1,2]	completer					
16	$VP \rightarrow V \bullet$	[1,2]	completer					
17	$S \rightarrow NP VP \bullet$	[0,2]	completer					
18	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Det N$	[2,2]	predictor					
19	$NP \rightarrow \bullet NP PP$	[2,2]	predictor					
20	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Prn$	[2,2]	predictor					

S → NP VP
S → Aux NP VP
NP → Det N
NP → Prn
NP → NP PP
VP → V NP
VP → V
VP → VP PP
PP → Prp NP
N → duck
N → park
V → duck
V → saw
Prn → she | her
Prp → in | with
Det → a | the
Aux → does | has

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Earley parsing example (chart[3])

0	she	1	saw	2	a	3	duck	4
state	rule	position	operation					
21	$Det \rightarrow a \bullet$	[2,3]	scanner					
22	$NP \rightarrow Det \bullet N$	[2,3]	completer					

S → NP VP
S → Aux NP VP
NP → Det N
NP → Prn
NP → NP PP
VP → V NP
VP → V
VP → VP PP
PP → Prp NP
N → duck
N → park
V → duck
V → saw
Prn → she | her
Prp → in | with
Det → a | the
Aux → does | has

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Earley parsing example (chart[4])

0	she	1	saw	2	a	3	duck	4
state	rule	position	operation					
23	$N \rightarrow duck \bullet$	[3,4]	scanner					
24	$V \rightarrow duck \bullet$	[3,4]	scanner					
25	$NP \rightarrow Det N \bullet$	[2,4]	completer					
26	$VP \rightarrow V NP \bullet$	[1,4]	completer					
27	$S \rightarrow NP VP \bullet$	[0,4]	completer					

S → NP VP
S → Aux NP VP
NP → Det N
NP → Prn
NP → NP PP
VP → V NP
VP → V
VP → VP PP
PP → Prp NP
N → duck
N → park
V → duck
V → saw
Prn → she | her
Prp → in | with
Det → a | the
Aux → does | has

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Earley parsing: summary

- Complexity (asymptotic) is the same as CKY
 - time complexity : $O(n^3)$
 - space complexity: $O(n^2)$
- Our example shows recognition, we need to maintain back links for parsing
- Again, Earley chart stores a parse forest compactly, but extracting all trees may require exponential time

Summary

- The early parser is a top-down parser with bottom-up filtering (or, you can also view it the other way around)
- The parser improves over a backtracking parser by
 - dynamic programming: not re-computing the subtrees
 - filtering: not generating hypotheses (predictor) that cannot match at a given input position
- It can process any CFG (no need for CNF)
- There is a nice relation between CKY and Earley: you can view Earley as binarizing the grammar (converting to CNF) ‘on the fly’

Next:

- Dependency parsing
- Reading suggestion: [jurafsky2009](#)

An exercise

Construct the CKY and Earley charts for the sentence below

The duck she saw is in the park

Recommended grammar:

S	→	NP VP	PP	→	Prp NP
NP	→	Det N	N	→	park
NP	→	Prn	N	→	duck
NP	→	NP PP	V	→	is
NP	→	NP S	V	→	saw
VP	→	V NP	Prn	→	she
VP	→	V	Prp	→	in
VP	→	VP PP	Det	→	the

Acknowledgments, references, additional reading material