

Languages

Languages: syntax, semantics, pragmatics

- **Pragmatics:** `new_var = map(lambda x: x - 2, [4, 5, 6])`
- **Semantics:**
 - This is a valid sentence in English.
 - The worst part and clumsy looking for whoever heard light.
 - Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimble in the wabe.
 - Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor ...
- **Grammar (syntax):**
 - I can has cheezburger?
 - I nevr mkae tipos and erors in my sentences.
 - I'm chuffed to bits seeing you! Do ya wanna watch some telly together, bro?
 - I'll txt w/my ETA 2U.

Definitions

syntax guards word order

[formal] **grammar** - describes how to form strings from a language's *alphabet* that are valid according to the language's *syntax*. = set of **rules**, way to express syntax

formal language - set of all strings *allowed* by a grammar. = **satisfy** rules

Grammar is a $\langle \Sigma - \text{terminals}, \mathbf{N} - \text{nonterminals}, \mathbf{P} - \text{productions}, \mathbf{S} - \text{start symbol} \rangle$

Sample language

Σ : {0 ... 9}

N: {NZ, Z}

P:

- $NZ \Rightarrow NZ + NZ$
- $NZ \Rightarrow NZ + Z$
- $NZ \Rightarrow 1...9$
- $Z \Rightarrow 0$
- $S \Rightarrow NZ$
- $S \Rightarrow Z$

S = {Natural numbers}

FSA - finite state machine / automaton

Σ — input alphabet (commands you can receive) $(\Sigma, S, s_0, \delta, F)$

S — states

s_0 — initial state

δ — transition function $\delta : S \times \Sigma \rightarrow S$ (compare to *productions*)

$F \subset S$ — set of final states

Chomsky Normal Form (CNF)

and Chomsky hierarchy

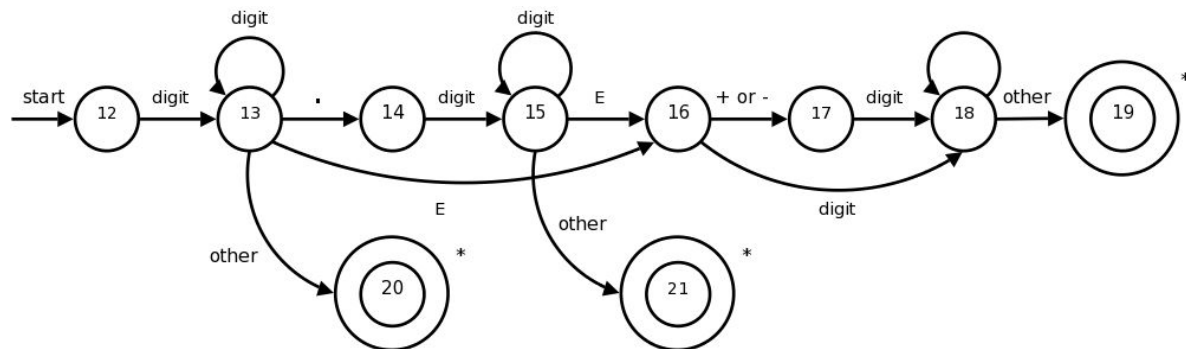
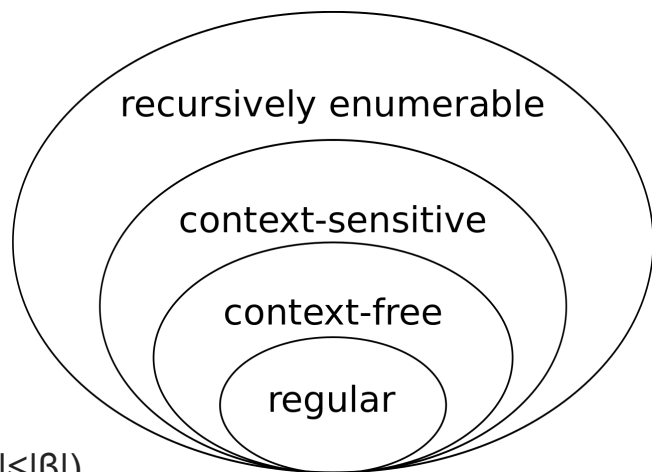
0. **Recursively enumerable** (any types of productions)

1. **Context-sensitive** $\alpha A \beta \rightarrow \alpha \gamma \beta$

Also noncontracting grammar ($\alpha \rightarrow \beta$, где $\alpha, \beta \in \{\Sigma \cup N\}^+$ и $|\alpha| \leq |\beta|$)

2. **Context-free** $A \rightarrow \alpha$

3. **Regular** $A \rightarrow a$ or $A \rightarrow aB \mid A \rightarrow Ba$ (exceptionally)



Extended Backus-Naur Form (EBNF)

$A = B, C.$ # concat

$A = B|C|D.$ # one of

$A = [B].$ # 0/1

$A = \{B\}.$ # 0+

$A = B\{B\}.$ # 1+

$A = (B|C)(D|E).$ # grouping (to avoid service NT)

Context-free grammar

S -> NP VP

PP -> P NP

NP -> Det N | Det N PP | 'I'

VP -> V NP | VP PP

Det -> 'an' | 'my'

N -> 'elephant' | 'pajamas'

V -> 'shot'

P -> 'in'

Syntax tree

