



## 练习

假设有以下文法：

$G(S) = \{ S \rightarrow NP VP,$

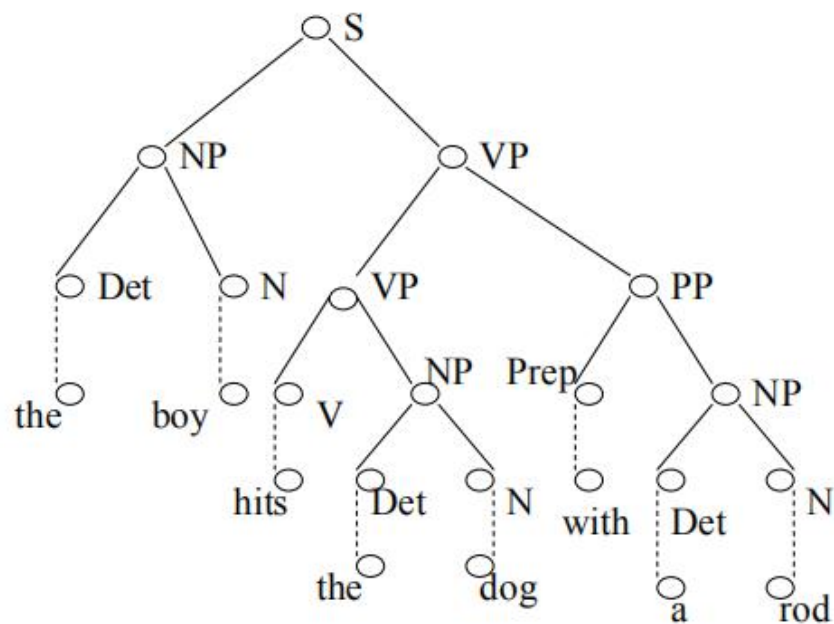
$VP \rightarrow VBD NP \mid VBD NP PP,$

$PP \rightarrow IN NP,$

$NP \rightarrow Dt NN\}$

即在句法树中，词性所有可能的父子关系

例如，右图是一个句法树实例：





1. 使用nltk工具对以下获得以下句子的词性标注:

the lawyer questioned the witness about the revolver

2. 使用自底向上, 或者自顶向下构建方法, 得到所有可能的句法树, 比如:

**对于句子:** the boy saw the dog with a rod

一个可能的结果为:

```
(S
  (NP (DT the) (NN boy))
  (VP
    (VBD saw)
    (NP (DT the) (NN dog) (PP (IN with) (NP (DT a) (NN rod))))))
```



## 测试答案

使用以下代码，测试你的答案是否正确

```
grammar = nltk.CFG.fromstring("""
S -> NP VP
VP -> VBD NP | VBD NP PP
PP -> IN NP
NP -> DT NN | DT NN PP
DT -> "the" | "a"
NN -> "boy" | "dog" | "rod"
VBD -> "saw"
IN -> "with"
""")
words = nltk.word_tokenize('the boy saw the dog with a rod')
tags = nltk.pos_tag(words)
rd_parser = nltk.RecursiveDescentParser(grammar)
for tree in rd_parser.parse(words):
    print(tree)
```



Thank you!