

# 11-411/11-611 Natural Language Processing

#### Constituency Grammar

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# **Learning Objectives**

- Define syntax and identify one respect in which it is useful to NLP.
- Distinguish the two major approaches to syntax
- Identify syntactic constituents using TESTS FOR CONSTITUENCY

- Indentify a few kinds of constituents in English.
- Define context free grammars (CFGs)
- $\cdot$  Derive sentences, given a CFG
- · Reproduce the CYK or CKY algorithm

What is Syntax and Why Is It
Useful?

# Syntax is Sentence and Phrase Structure

- Syntax concerns the patterns according to which words are combined to form phrases and sentences.
- It is distinct from morphology (how morphemes combine to form words) and semantics (what sentences mean) but is related to both.
- Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

# Syntax is the Door to Semantics

- To arrive at a semantic interpretation of a sentence, you have to know its syntax
- Parallel with programming languages
  - · Semantics different from syntax (form versus function)
  - · But semantics follows from syntax

#### Who Did What to Whom?

If you want to know who did what to whom with what thing having what properties, you must have access to syntax in some form.

# Different perspectives on syntax

# There are Two Major Approaches to Syntax in NLP

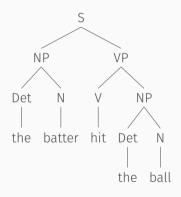
#### Two approaches:

- Syntax means taking sentences, dividing them into phrases and dividing those phrases into smaller phases until you arrive at individual words, yielding a tree of "constitutents"
- Syntax means taking sentences and characterizing the relationships between pairs of words in the sentence, yielding a tree or graph of "heads" and "dependents"

# Phrase Structure Grammar is also Called Constituency Grammar

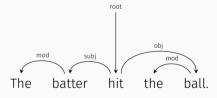
- The first approach is called PHRASE STRUCTURE GRAMMAR OF CONSTITUENCY GRAMMAR.
- · Basic unit constituent
- Used by the parsers in the interpreters/compilers of most programming languages

S sentence
NP noun phrase
VP verb phrase
Det determiner
N noun
V verb



# Dependency Grammar Is Based On Bilexical Dependencies

- The second approach is called DEPENDENCY GRAMMAR.
- · Basic element BILEXICAL DEPENDENCY
- Especially useful for many contemporary NLP tasks



The Notion of Constituency

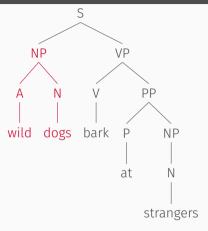
# Constituents Are "Clumps" of Words

- Constituents: sequences of one or more words that "go together" (form a unit of which the preceding and following words are not a part)
- · Constituents larger than a word are called "phrases"
- Phrases can contain other phrases

# Constituents are not arbitrary

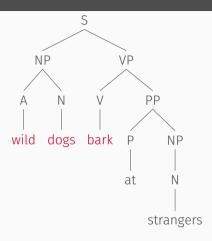
- · Criteria exist for diagnosing whether a sequence of words forms a constituent
- These are called "tests for constituency"
- These include coordination, substitution, and movement.
- · We will illustrate only substitution in this lecture.

#### Pro-form substitution trees





P preposition

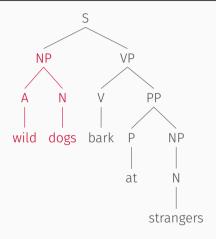


#### Pro-form substitution tests

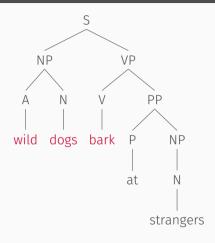
- **Dogs** bark at strangers
- Wild dogs bark at strangers
- The big dogs we saw by the house bark at strangers
- Dogs bark at strangers

- $\leftrightarrow$ 
  - They bark at strangers
- $\stackrel{\longleftrightarrow}{}$  They bark at strangers

# Grammatical and Ungrammatical

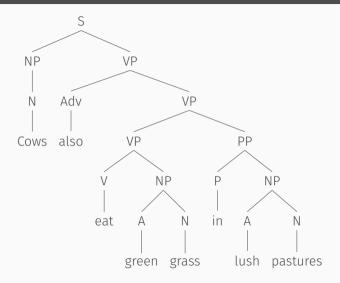


They bark at strangers. (grammatical)



\*They at strangers. (ungrammatical)

# Do-so substitution trees



#### Do-so substitution test

Horses eat green grass in lush pastures and

- Cows also eat green grass in lush  $\leftrightarrow$  Cows also do so. pastures.
- Cows also **eat green grass** in lush  $\leftrightarrow$  Cows also **do so** in green pastures. pastures.
- pastures.

- Cows also eat green grass in lush ↔ \*Cows also do so grass in lush pastures.

Types of constituents in English

# Types of Constituents in English

There are several types of constituents in English

- · Words: Noun, verb, preposition, adjective, etc
- · Phrases: S, NP, VP, PP, AP, etc.

Following are some of the most important phrasal constituents.

# **Examples of Noun Phrases**

Noun phrases typically, though not always, contain nouns (which form the center or "head" of the phrase). The subjects and objects of verbs and the objects of prepositions are noun phrases.

- The elephant arrived.
- It arrived.
- Elephants arrived.
- The big ugly elephant arrived.
- · The elephant I love to hate arrived.
- The elephant who ate my Cheetos arrived.

# Prepositional Phrases (PPs)

Every prepositional phrase contains a preposition (sometimes more than one) and a noun phrase:

- I arrived on **Tuesday**.
- Larrived in March.
- I arrived under the leaking roof.

#### Verb Phrases (VPs)

- · Alan awoke.
- · Alan scheduled frantically.
- · Alan scheduled a meeting.
- · Alan scheduled a meeting with a scientist from Punjab.
- · Alan thought that you thought that winter was here.

### Sentences or Clauses (Ss)

- John loves Mary.
- · John loves the woman **he thinks is Mary**.
- · Sometimes, John thinks he is Mary.
- It is patently false that **sometimes John thinks he is Mary**.

Context-Free Grammars (CFGs)	

#### Context-Free Grammars Define Sets of Trees

S → NP VP

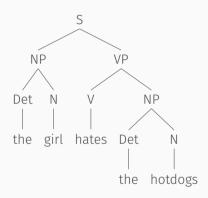
NP → Det Noun

VP → Verb NP

Det → the | a

Noun → boy | girl | hotdogs

Verb → likes | hates | eats



#### **Context-Free Grammars**

```
S → NP VP

NP → Det Noun

VP → Verb NP

Det → the | a

Noun → boy | girl | hotdogs

Verb → likes | hates | eats
```

- Non-Terminal Symbols: S, NP, VP, N, V, Det
- Terminal Symbols: the, a, boy, girl, hotdogs, likes, hates, eats
- Rules: One non-terminal symbol on the left of an arrow. Any number of terminal and non-terminal symbols on the right.

# Non-Terminal Symbols Form Parent Nodes

A non-terminal symbol is one like S that can (and must!) be rewritten as either

- · Other non-terminal symbols
- Terminal symbols

Non-terminals can be phrasal or pre-terminal (in which case they look like part of speech tags—Noun, Verb, etc.)

In natural language syntax, terminals are usually words They cannot be rewritten; they mean that you're done

# Context-Free Grammars are 4-Tuples

Context-free grammars are a tuple  $\langle N, \Sigma, R, S \rangle$ 

- · N, a finite set of non-terminal symbols
- $\Sigma$ , a finite set of terminal symbols
- S, a special start symbol  $S \in N$
- R, a finite relation in  $N \times (N \cup \Sigma)^*$ .

Members of R are typically represented as rewrite rules of the form  $X \to \alpha$  where

$$X \in N$$

$$\alpha \in (N \cup \Sigma)^*$$

In Chomsky Normal Form (about which, more later):

$$\alpha \in (\mathit{N}^2 \cup \Sigma)$$

#### CFGs Have no Context on the Left-Hand Side

The grammars are called "context-free" because there is no context in the LHS of rules—there is just one symbol.

 $NP \rightarrow Det N$ 

The rule lets NP expand into Det and N regardless of where it is in the tree. With a CFG, there is no way to say that NP expands to Det and N when it is in some contexts (e.g., inside a VP) but not others.

#### A Context-Free Grammar

```
S → NP VP

NP → Det Noun

VP → Verb NP

Det → the | a

Noun → boy | girl | hotdogs

Verb → likes | hates | eats
```

The same context free grammar can be used to parse sentences and to generate sentences.

**Derivations and Parse Trees** 

#### Some Definitions

Grammatical said of a sentence in the language
Ungrammatical said of a sentence not in the language
Derivation sequence of top-down production steps
Parse tree graphical representation of the derivation

A string is grammatical iff there exists a derivation for it.

# A Grammar Generates a Language

```
S \rightarrow NP \ VP

NP \rightarrow Det \ N

VP \rightarrow V \ NP

Det \rightarrow your, my, the, a

N \rightarrow computer, sentence

V \rightarrow parsed, misunderstood
```

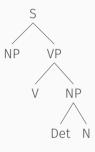
 $\mathsf{S} \, \to \, \mathsf{NP} \, \mathsf{VP}$ 



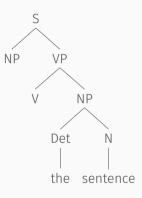
 $\mathsf{VP} \to \mathsf{V} \; \mathsf{NP}$ 



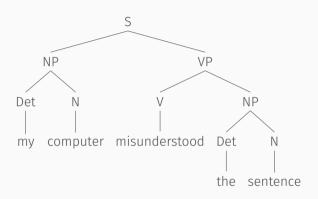
 $\mathsf{NP} \to \mathsf{Det} \; \mathsf{N}$ 



Det  $\rightarrow$  the N  $\rightarrow$  sentence



 $S \rightarrow NP VP$   $NP \rightarrow Det N$   $VP \rightarrow V NP$   $Det \rightarrow my$   $Det \rightarrow the$   $N \rightarrow computer$   $N \rightarrow sentence$  $V \rightarrow misunderstood$ 



## Recognition and Parsing

### What is a Recognizer?

Input

- A sentence
  - · A grammar

**Output** Is the sentence a member of the set of sentences defined by the grammar?

### An Example of Recognition

 $S \rightarrow NP VP$ 

 $NP \rightarrow Det N$ 

 $VP \rightarrow V NP$ 

Det  $\rightarrow$  your, my, the, a

 $N \rightarrow computer$ , sentence

V → parsed, misunderstood

**Yes** Your computer parsed my sentence.

**Yes** Your sentence parsed my computer.

**No** The the my parsed computer.

No Your computer misunderstood.

**No** Your computer misunderstood that sentence.

**No** Parsed parsed parsed.

### What is a Parser?

### Input

- Sentence
- Grammar

### Output

- A parse tree (a tree data structure representing the syntactic structure of the sentence)
- Nothing if the sentence is not recognized by the grammar

## Parsing is a Search Problem

In order to parse a sentence, a parser must find all the possible ways that that sentence could be derived in a grammar. It is searching through a large (potentially infinite space).

- · Naïve approaches to this problem are intractable
- · Recursive grammars allow for an unbounded number of derivations
- Fortunately, mathematicians and computer scientists have developed a wide range of algorithms for addressing the problems of context free recognition and parsing
- We will look at one of these—the **Cocke-Younger-Kasami Algorithm** (first published by Itiroo Sakai in 1961).

## Search: rules that make contiguous, non-overlapping, connected sub-trees

 $S \rightarrow NP VP$  $S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$ 

 $S \rightarrow VP$ 

 $NP \rightarrow Pronoun$ 

 $NP \rightarrow Proper-Noun$  $NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$ 

 $Nominal \rightarrow Noun$ 

 $Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$ 

 $Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$ 

 $V\!P o V\!erb$ 

 $VP \rightarrow Verb NP$ 

 $\overline{VP} \rightarrow \overline{Verb NP PP}$ 

 $\mathit{VP} \, o \, \mathit{Verb} \, \mathit{PP}$ 

 $V\!P \, o \, V\!P \, P\!P$ 

 $PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$ 

Book the flight through

 $\mathsf{S}\to\mathsf{VP}$ 

 $NP \rightarrow Det Nom$ 

 $\mathsf{NP} \to \mathsf{PropN}$ 

 $\mathsf{Nom} \to \mathsf{Nom}\;\mathsf{PP}$ 

 $\mathsf{Nom} \to \mathsf{N}$ 

 $\mathsf{PP} \to \mathsf{P} \; \mathsf{NP}$ 

 $\mathsf{VP} \to \mathsf{V} \; \mathsf{NP}$ 



## Search: rules that make contiguous, non-overlapping, connected sub-trees

 $S \rightarrow NP VP$  $S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$ 

 $S \rightarrow VP$ 

 $NP \rightarrow Pronoun$  $NP \rightarrow Proper-Noun$ 

 $NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$ 

 $Nominal \rightarrow Noun$ 

 $Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$ 

 $Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$ 

VP 
ightarrow Verb

 $VP \rightarrow Verb NP$ 

 $VP \rightarrow Verb NP PP$ 

 $VP \rightarrow Verb PP$ 

 $VP \rightarrow VP PP$ 

 $PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$ 

Book the flight through

 $S \rightarrow VP$ 

 $\mathsf{NP} \to \mathsf{Det}\; \mathsf{Nom}$ 

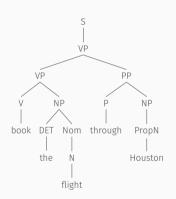
 $\mathsf{NP} \to \mathsf{PropN}$ 

 $\mathsf{Nom} \to \mathsf{N}$ 

 $PP \rightarrow P NP$ 

 $VP \rightarrow VPP$ 

 $\mathsf{VP} \to \mathsf{V} \; \mathsf{NP}$ 



## Search: rules that make contiguous, non-overlapping, connected sub-trees

 $S \rightarrow NP VP$  $S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$ 

 $S \rightarrow VP$ 

 $NP \rightarrow Pronoun$ 

 $NP \rightarrow Proper-Noun$  $NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$ 

M ' L . M

 $Nominal \rightarrow Noun$ 

 $Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$ 

 $Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$ 

VP 
ightarrow Verb

 $VP \rightarrow Verb NP$ 

 $VP \rightarrow Verb NP PP$ 

 $VP \rightarrow Verb PP$ 

 $V\!P \, o \, V\!P \, P\!P$ 

 $PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$ 

Book the flight through Houston

 $\mathsf{S}\to\mathsf{VP}$ 

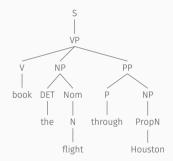
 $NP \rightarrow Det Nom$ 

 $\mathsf{NP} \to \mathsf{PropN}$ 

 $\mathsf{Nom} \to \mathsf{N}$ 

 $\mathsf{PP} \to \mathsf{P} \; \mathsf{NP}$ 

 $\mathsf{VP} \to \mathsf{V} \; \mathsf{NP} \; \mathsf{PP}$ 



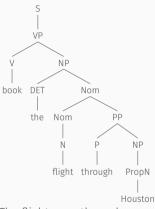
## **Trees Represent Ambiguity**



Call Houston to book the flight.



Call Houston to book the flight.



The flight goes through Houston.

# Constituency Parsing with CYK/CKY

## Chomsky Normal Form is a Form in which All CFGs Can Be Represented

The general rule schema for CFGs is:

$$NT \rightarrow (NT \cup T)^*$$

Where NT means "non-terminal" (parts of speech and phrases) and T means "terminal" (words). All grammars made of rules of this kind can be represented in Chomsky Normal Form with rules only of these kinds:

$$NT \rightarrow NT NT$$
  
 $NT \rightarrow T$ 

This usually involves creating many more rules and creating spurious constituents.

#### CFGs Can Be Converted to CNF

```
S \rightarrow NP VP
                                                                          S \rightarrow NP VP
S \rightarrow Aux NP VP
                                                                          S \rightarrow X1 VP
                                                                          X1 \rightarrow Aux NP
S \rightarrow VP
                                                                          S \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer
                                                                          S \rightarrow Verb NP
                                                                          S \rightarrow X2 PP
                                                                          S \rightarrow Verb PP
                                                                          S \rightarrow VPPP
NP → Pronoun
                                                                          NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid me
NP → Proper-Noun
                                                                          NP → TWA | Houston
NP → Det Nominal
                                                                          NP → Det Nominal
                                                                          Nominal \rightarrow book \mid flight \mid meal \mid money
Nominal → Noun
                                                                          Nominal → Nominal Noun
Nominal → Nominal Noun
                                                                          Nominal → Nominal PP
Nominal → Nominal PP
                                                                          VP \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer
VP \rightarrow Verb
VP → Verb NP
                                                                          VP \rightarrow Verb NP
                                                                          VP \rightarrow X2 PP
VP \rightarrow Verb NP PP
                                                                          X2 \rightarrow Verb NP
                                                                          VP \rightarrow Verb PP
VP \rightarrow Verb PP
                                                                          VP \rightarrow VP PP
VP \rightarrow VP PP
                                                                          PP \rightarrow Preposition NP
PP → Preposition NP
```

### The Cocke-Younger-Kasami Algorithm

```
function CKY-Parse(words, grammar) returns table  \begin{aligned} & \textbf{for } j \leftarrow \textbf{from 1 to Length}(words) \, \textbf{do} \\ & \textbf{for all } \{A \mid A \rightarrow words[j] \in grammar\} \\ & table[j-1,j] \leftarrow table[j-1,j] \cup A \\ & \textbf{for } i \leftarrow \textbf{from } j-2 \, \textbf{down to 0 do} \\ & \textbf{for } k \leftarrow i+1 \, \textbf{to } j-1 \, \textbf{do} \\ & \textbf{for all } \{A \mid A \rightarrow BC \in grammar \, \textbf{and} \, B \in table[i,k] \, \textbf{and} \, C \in table[k,j]\} \\ & table[i,j] \leftarrow table[i,j] \cup A \end{aligned}
```

The CYK or CKY Algorithm requires that grammars in by CNF.

## CYK/CKY in Python 3.10 (Part 1)

```
def cyk(words: list[str], grammar: list[tuple[str]]) -> \
      tuple[defaultdict, defaultdict]:
  # Initialize data structures
  table = defaultdict(lambda: defaultdict(set))
  back = defaultdict(lambda: defaultdict(set)))
  n = len(words)
  # Iterate over columns
  for j in range(1, n + 1):
      # Find preterminals corresponding to the jth word
      preterms = set()
      # Accumulate preterminals in preterms based on matching rules
      for rule in grammar:
          match rule:
              case (a, b) if b == words[j - 1]:
                  preterms.add(a)
      table[j-1][j] = preterms
```

### CYK/CKY in Python 3.10 (Part 2)

```
# Tterate over rows
for i in range(j - 2, -1, -1):
   # Iterate over spans
   for k in range(i + 1, i):
        # Determine whether there is a rule such that the symbols on the
        # right-hand side correspond to symbols at the "ends" of the
        # span
        for rule in grammar:
            match rule:
                case (a, b, c) if b in table[i][k] and c in table[k][j]:
                    # Add the left-hand side to the current position in
                    # the parse chart
                    table[i][i].add(a)
                    # Add a back-reference
                    back[i][j][a].add((k, b, c))
```

### CYK/CKY in Python 3.10 (Part 3)

```
# Return the parse table and back-references if the whole sequence was parsed
if table[0][n]:
    return table, back
# Otherwise, return None (redundant)
else:
    return None
```



### Grammar and Lexicon

```
S \rightarrow NP VP
                                                               S \rightarrow X1 VP
                                                               X1 \rightarrow Aux NP
                                                               S \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer
                      Lexicon
                                                               S \rightarrow Verb NP
Det \rightarrow that \mid this \mid the \mid a
                                                               S \rightarrow X2PP
Noun → book | flight | meal | money
Verb \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer
                                                               S \rightarrow Verb PP
Pronoun \rightarrow I \mid she \mid me
                                                               S \rightarrow VPPP
Proper-Noun → Houston | NWA
                                                               NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid me
Aux \rightarrow does
                                                               NP → TWA | Houston
Preposition \rightarrow from \mid to \mid on \mid near \mid through
                                                               NP → Det Nominal
                                                               Nominal \rightarrow book \mid flight \mid meal \mid money
                                                               Nominal → Nominal Noun
                                                               Nominal → Nominal PP
                                                               VP \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer
                                                               VP \rightarrow Verb NP
                                                               VP \rightarrow X2 PP
                                                               X2 \rightarrow Verb NP
                                                               VP \rightarrow Verb PP
                                                               VP \rightarrow VP PP
                                                               PP → Preposition NP
```

This lexicon and grammar are taken from SLP3 and will be used as the basis for the examples that follow.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Noun} & \Rightarrow & \text{N} \\ \text{Proper-} & \Rightarrow & \text{PN} \\ \text{Noun} \\ \text{PRO} & \Rightarrow & \text{Pronoun} \\ \text{Nominal} & \Rightarrow & \text{Nom} \\ \text{Preposition} & \Rightarrow & \text{P} \end{array}$ 

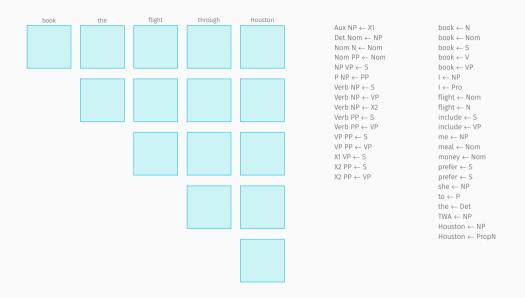
## Alphabetized Grammar

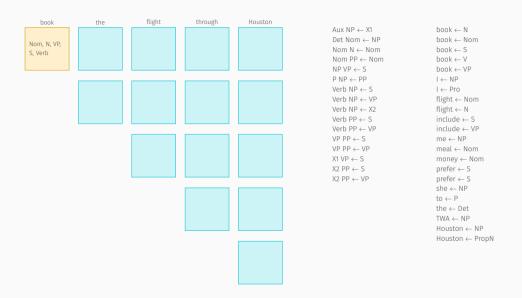
Aux NP ← X1	book ← Nom
Det Nom ← NP	$book \leftarrow S$
Nom N ← Nom	$book \leftarrow VP$
Nom PP ← Nom	$I \leftarrow NP$
$NP VP \leftarrow S$	$flight \leftarrow Nom$
P NP ← PP	$include \leftarrow S$
Verb NP ← S	$include \leftarrow VP$
Verb NP ← VP	$me \leftarrow NP$
Verb PP ← S	$meal \leftarrow Nom$
Verb PP ← VP	money ← Nom
VP PP ← S	prefer ← S
VP PP ← VP	$prefer \leftarrow S$
X1 VP ← S	she ← NP
$X2 PP \leftarrow S$	$TWA \leftarrow NP$
$X2 PP \leftarrow VP$	Houston ← NP

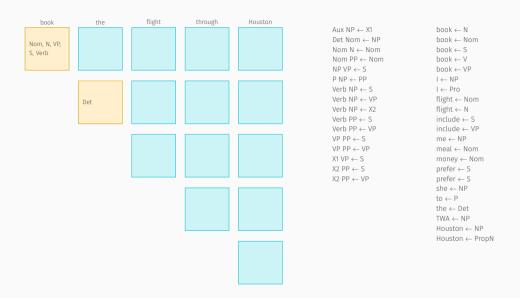
### Overview<sup>1</sup>

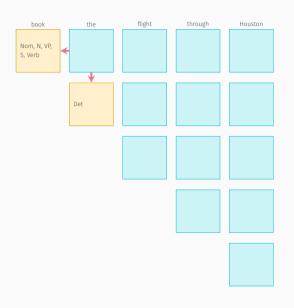
The parse chart will be shown as the northeast half of a square, with a word in each column.

- The cursor will move left to right (one column at a time, low indices to high indices)
- The cursor will move from bottom to top (one row at a time, high indices to low indices)
- As each new column is reached, the bottom square will turn gold and be populated with one or more preterminals (parts of speech).
- Red arrows pointing from the cursor to the west and south indicate which cells are being probed for a match to one of the rules
- These act like a rope stretched over the cursor—as the rope pointing west gets shorter, that pointing downward gets longer
- · As matches are found, they will be added to the cell the cursor is on

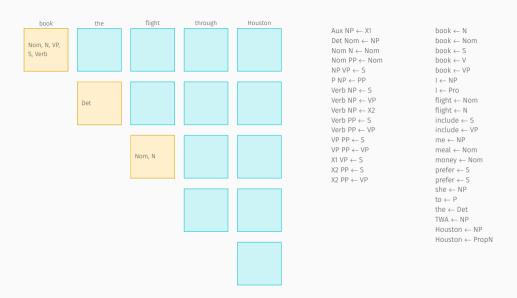


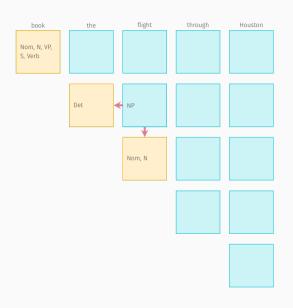




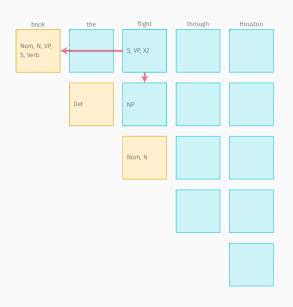


Aux NP ← X1  $book \leftarrow N$ Det Nom ← NP book ← Nom  $Nom\ N \leftarrow Nom$  $book \leftarrow S$ Nom PP ← Nom  $book \leftarrow V$  $NP VP \leftarrow S$  $book \leftarrow VP$  $P NP \leftarrow PP$  $I \leftarrow NP$ Verb NP ← S I ← Pro Verb NP ← VP  $flight \leftarrow Nom$ Verb NP ← X2  $flight \leftarrow N$ Verb PP ← S include ← S  $Verb \ PP \leftarrow VP$  $include \leftarrow VP$ VP PP ← S  $me \leftarrow NP$ VP PP ← VP  $meal \leftarrow Nom$  $X1 VP \leftarrow S$ money ← Nom X2 PP ← S prefer ← S X2 PP ← VP prefer ← S she ← NP to ← P the ← Det  $TWA \leftarrow NP$ Houston ← NP  $Houston \leftarrow PropN$ 

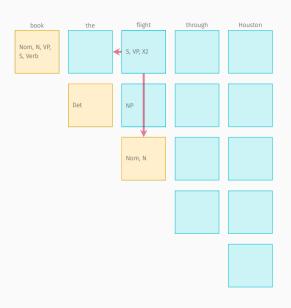




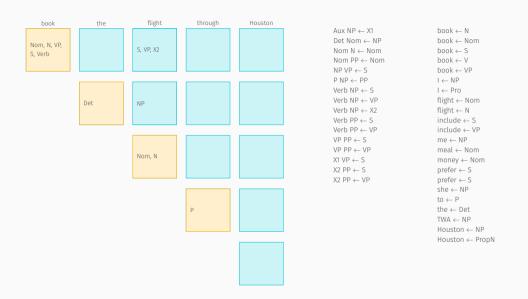
Aux NP ← X1  $book \leftarrow N$ Det Nom ← NP book ← Nom  $Nom\ N \leftarrow Nom$  $book \leftarrow S$ Nom PP ← Nom  $book \leftarrow V$  $NP VP \leftarrow S$  $book \leftarrow VP$  $P NP \leftarrow PP$  $I \leftarrow NP$ Verb NP ← S I ← Pro Verb NP ← VP flight ← Nom Verb NP ← X2  $flight \leftarrow N$ Verb PP ← S include ← S Verb PP ← VP  $include \leftarrow VP$ VP PP ← S  $me \leftarrow NP$ VP PP ← VP  $meal \leftarrow Nom$  $X1 VP \leftarrow S$ money ← Nom X2 PP ← S prefer ← S X2 PP ← VP prefer ← S she ← NP to ← P the ← Det  $TWA \leftarrow NP$ Houston ← NP  $Houston \leftarrow PropN$ 

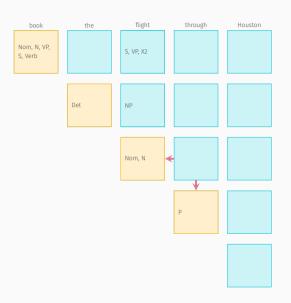


 $book \leftarrow N$ Aux NP ← X1 Det Nom ← NP book ← Nom  $Nom\ N \leftarrow Nom$  $book \leftarrow S$ Nom PP ← Nom  $book \leftarrow V$  $NP VP \leftarrow S$  $book \leftarrow VP$  $P NP \leftarrow PP$  $I \leftarrow NP$ Verb NP ← S I ← Pro Verb NP ← VP flight ← Nom Verb NP ← X2  $flight \leftarrow N$ Verb PP ← S include ← S Verb PP ← VP  $include \leftarrow VP$ VP PP ← S  $me \leftarrow NP$ VP PP ← VP  $meal \leftarrow Nom$  $X1 VP \leftarrow S$ money ← Nom X2 PP ← S prefer ← S X2 PP ← VP prefer ← S she ← NP to ← P the ← Det  $TWA \leftarrow NP$ Houston ← NP  $Houston \leftarrow PropN$ 

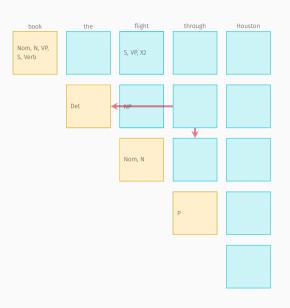


 $book \leftarrow N$ Aux NP ← X1 Det Nom ← NP book ← Nom  $Nom\ N \leftarrow Nom$  $book \leftarrow S$ Nom PP ← Nom  $book \leftarrow V$  $NP VP \leftarrow S$  $book \leftarrow VP$  $P NP \leftarrow PP$  $I \leftarrow NP$ Verb NP ← S I ← Pro  $Verb \ NP \leftarrow VP$ flight ← Nom Verb NP ← X2  $flight \leftarrow N$ Verb PP ← S include ← S Verb PP ← VP  $include \leftarrow VP$ VP PP ← S  $me \leftarrow NP$ VP PP ← VP meal ← Nom  $X1 VP \leftarrow S$ money ← Nom X2 PP ← S prefer ← S X2 PP ← VP prefer ← S she ← NP to ← P the ← Det  $TWA \leftarrow NP$ Houston ← NP  $Houston \leftarrow PropN$ 

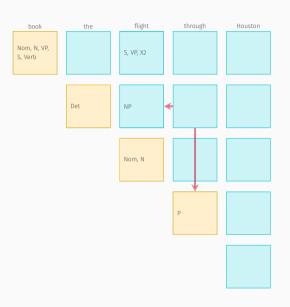




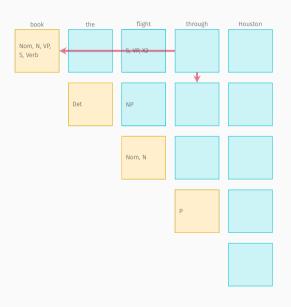
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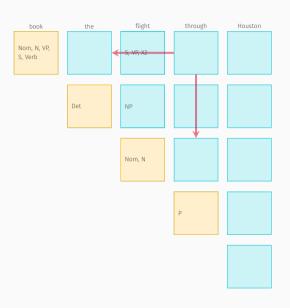
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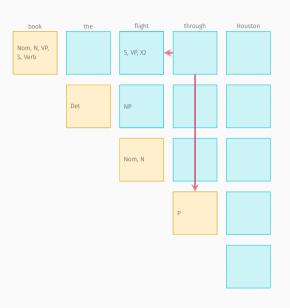


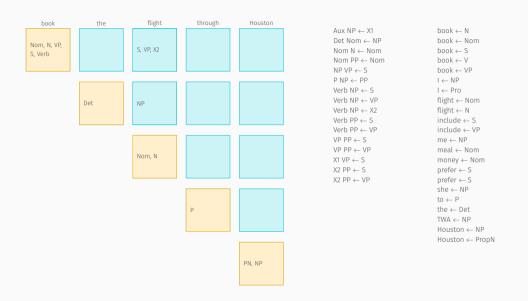
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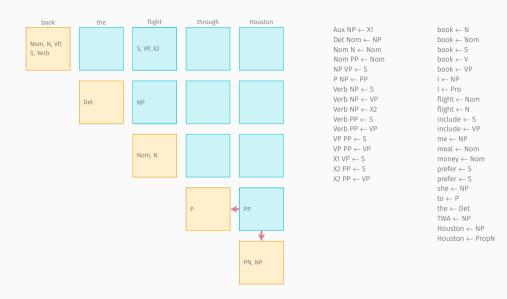


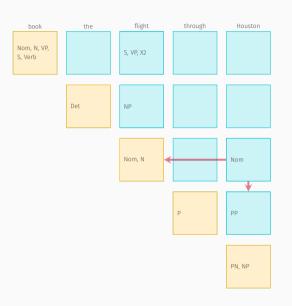
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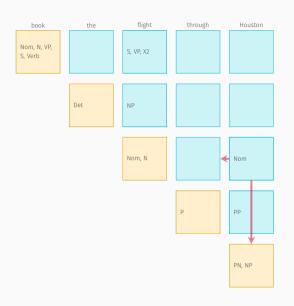


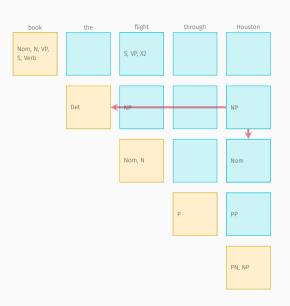


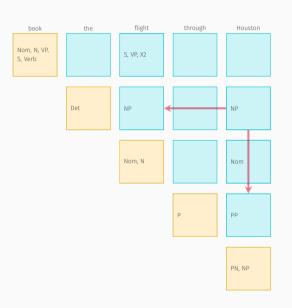


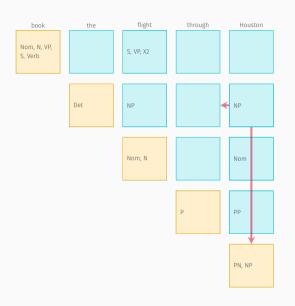


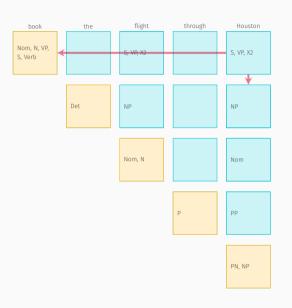


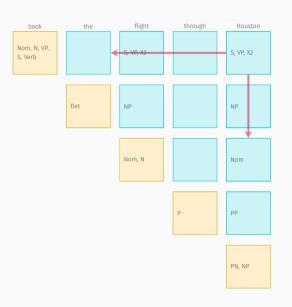


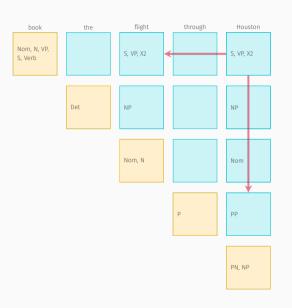


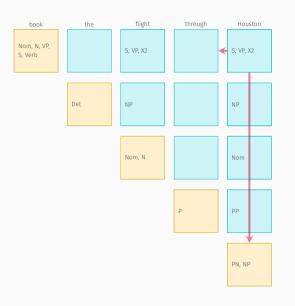




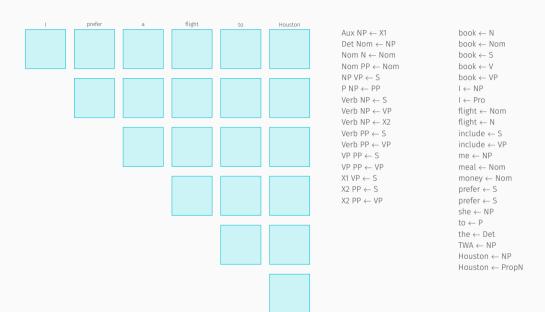


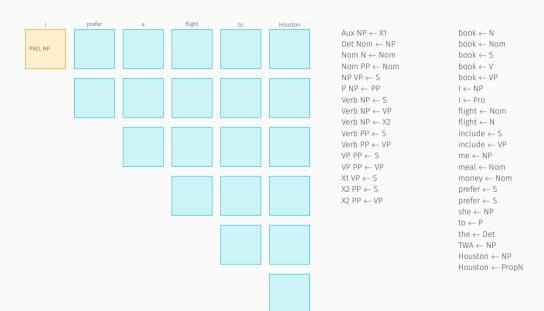


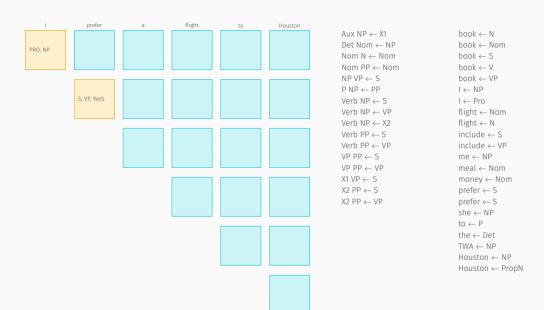


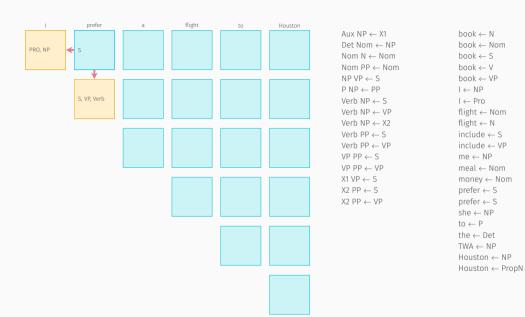


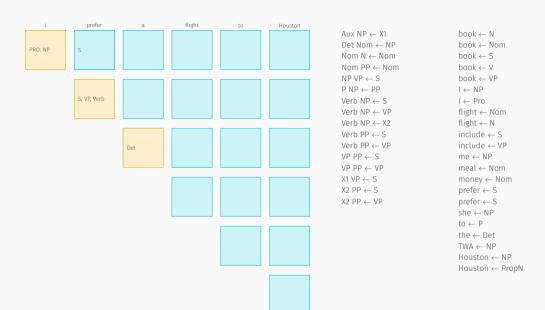
Now It's Your Turn

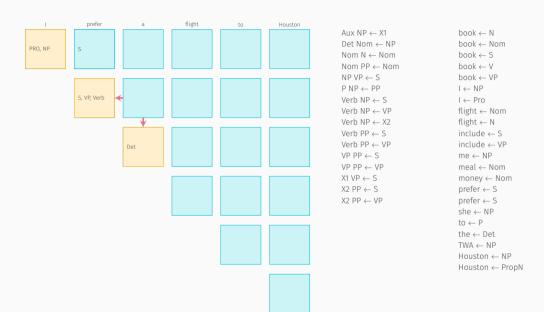


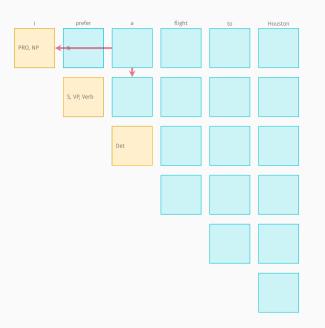


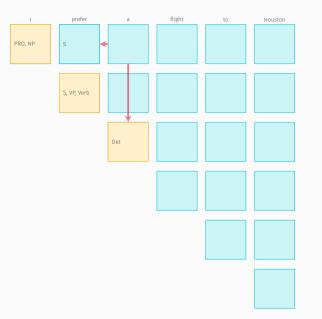


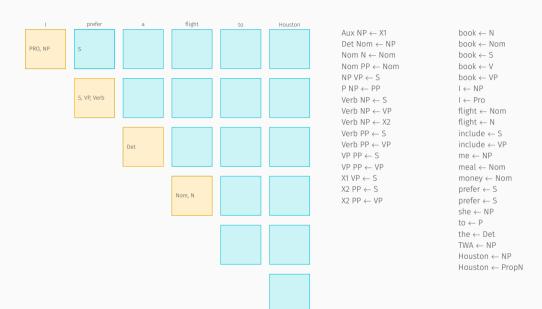


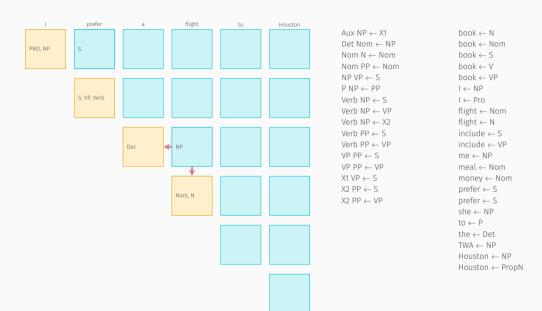


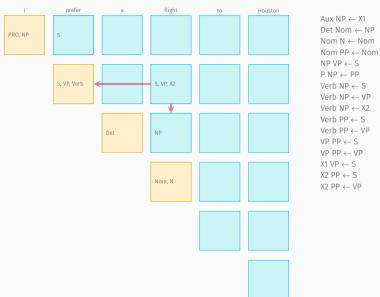


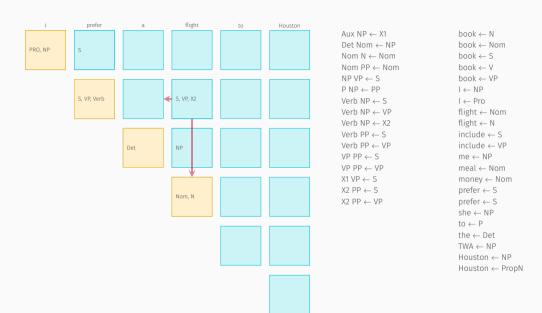


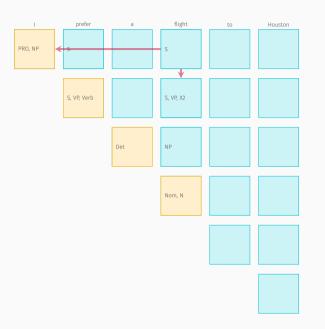


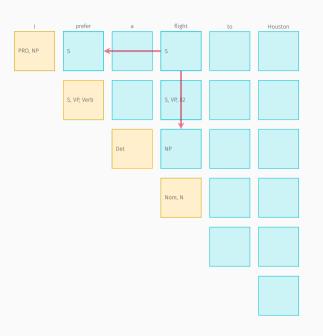


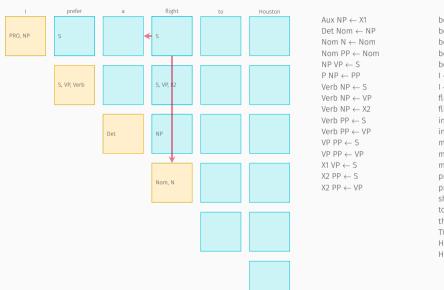


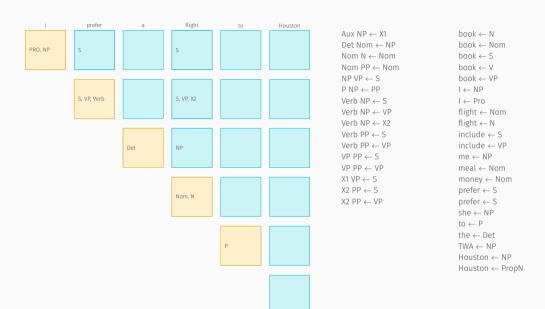


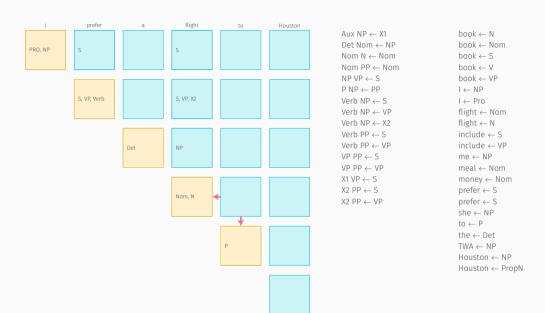


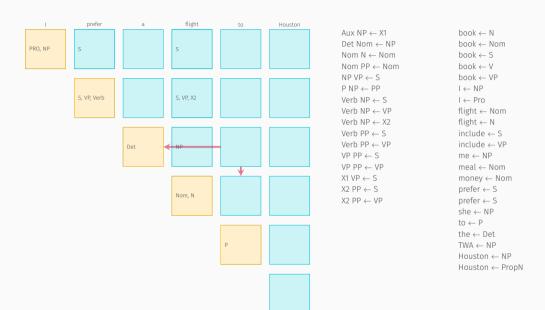


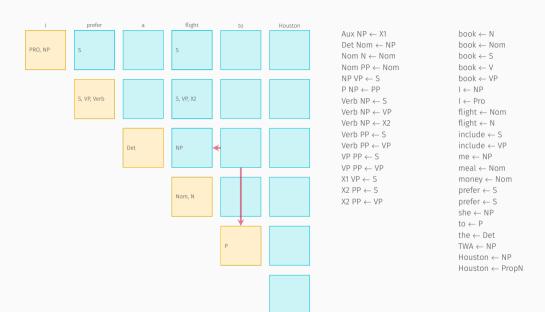


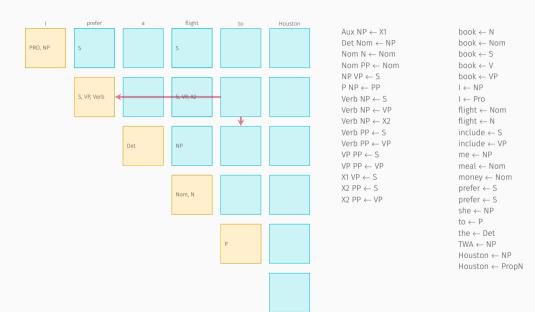


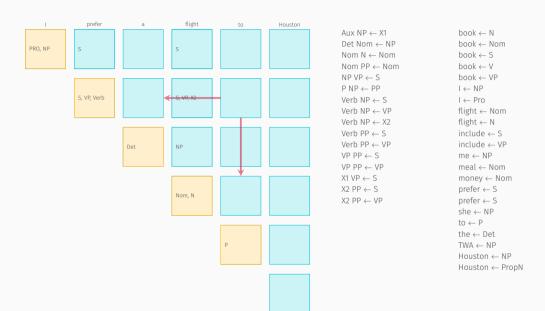


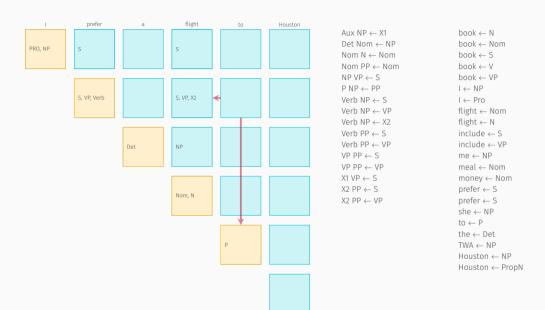


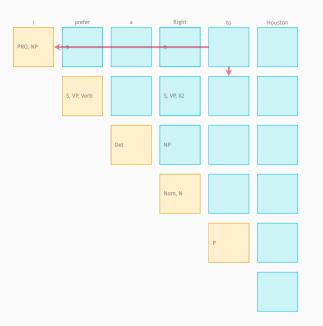


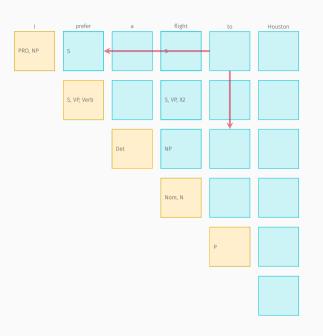


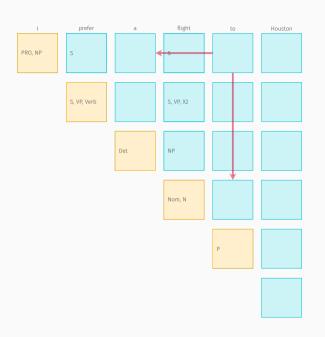


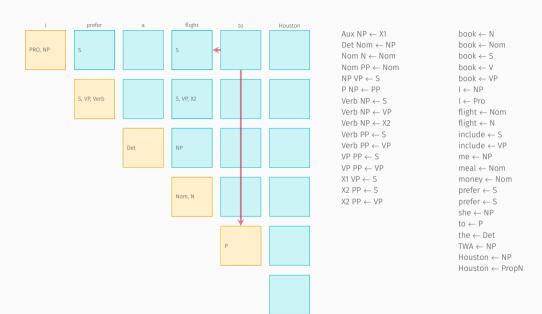


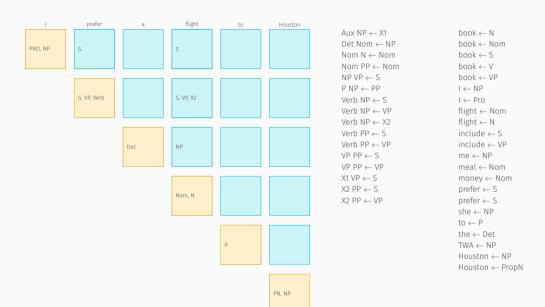


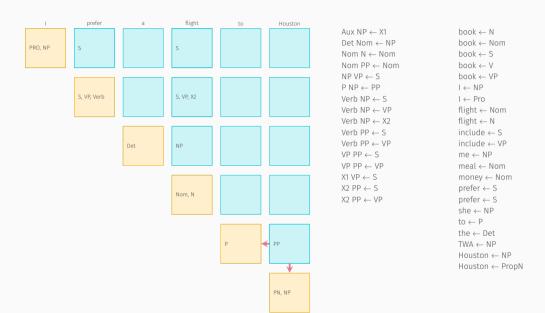


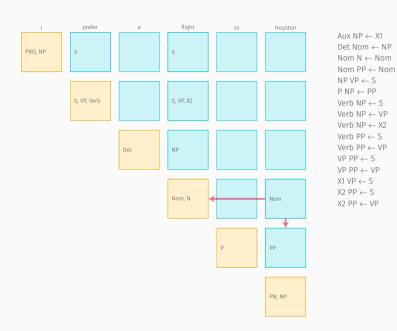


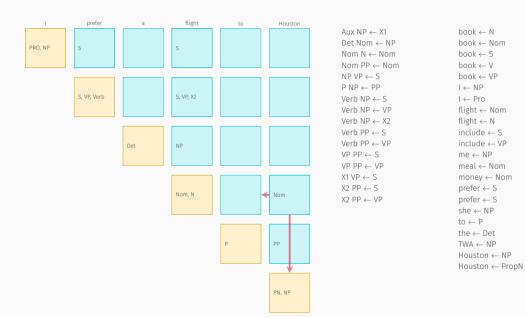


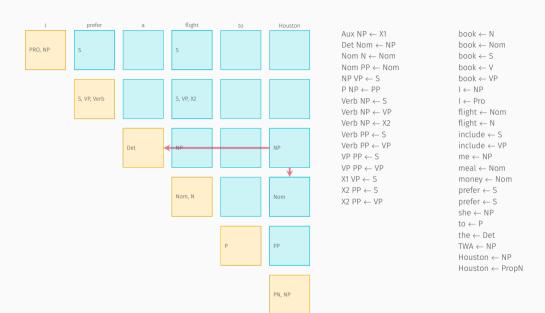


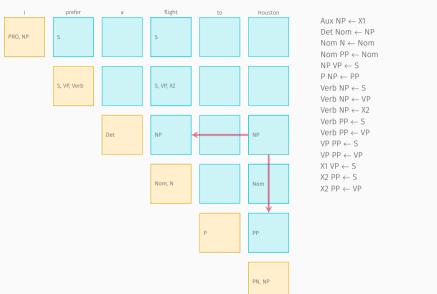


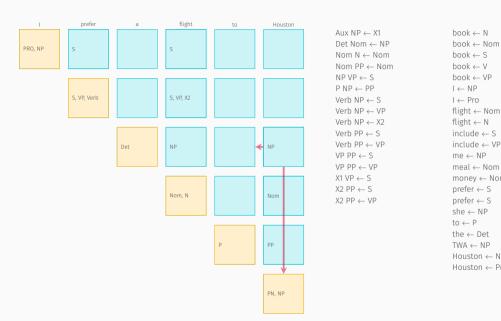


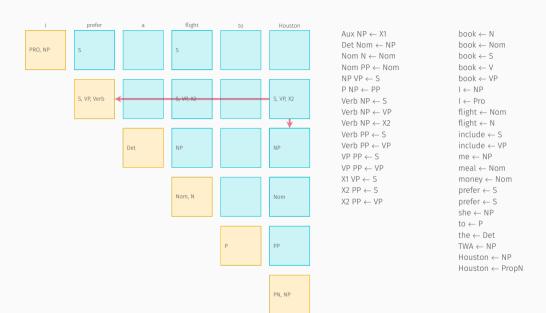


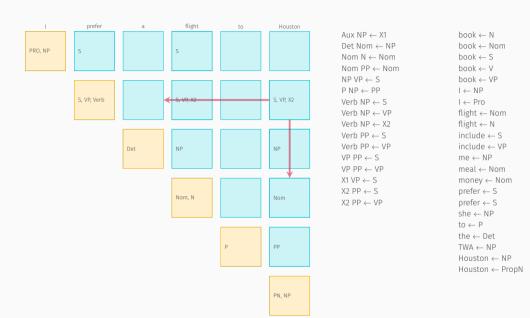


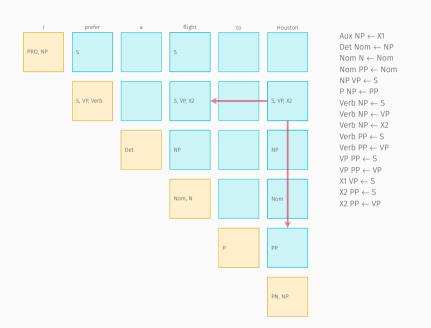


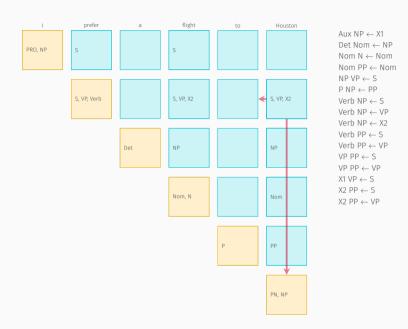


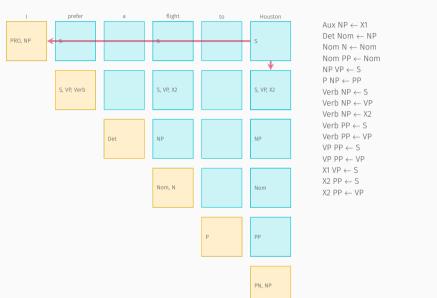


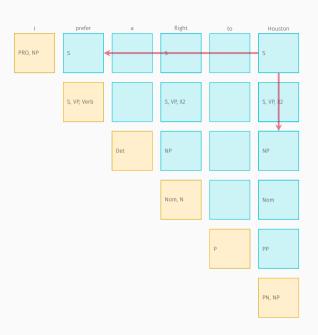


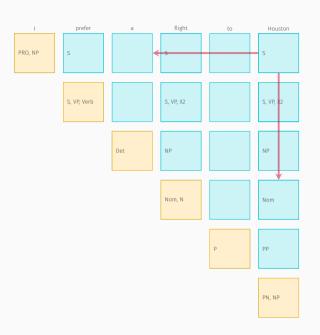


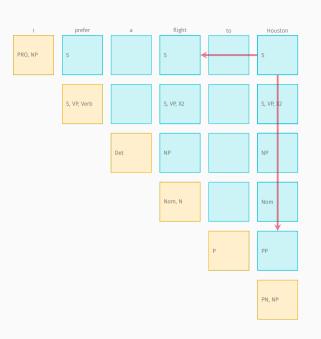


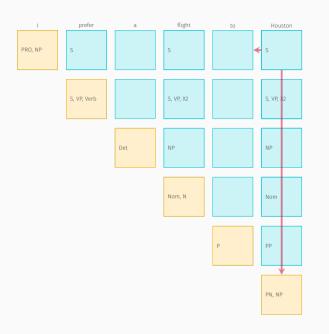












## Questions?