

Language Technology

<http://cs.lth.se/edan20/>
Chapter 11: Syntactic Formalisms

Pierre Nugues

Pierre.Nugues@cs.lth.se
http://cs.lth.se/pierre_nugues/

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Syntax

Syntax has been the core of linguistics in the US and elsewhere for many years

Noam Chomsky, professor at the MIT, has had an overwhelming influence, sometimes misleading

Syntactic structures (1957) has been a cult book for the past generation of linguists

Syntax can be divided into two parts:

- Formalism – How to represent syntax
- Parsing – How to get the representation of a sentence



Syntactic Formalisms

The two most accepted formalisms use a tree representation:

- One is based on the idea of constituents
- Another is based on dependencies between words. Trees have originally been called stemmas

They are generally associated respectively to Chomsky and Tesnière. Later, constituent grammars evolved into unification grammars



Constituency

Constituency can be expressed by context-free grammars. They are defined by

- ① A set of designated start symbols, Σ , covering the sentences to parse. This set can be reduced to a single symbol, such as `sentence`, or divided into more symbols: `declarative_sentence`, `interrogative_sentence`.
- ② A set of nonterminal symbols enabling the representation of the syntactic categories. This set includes the sentence and phrase categories.
- ③ A set of terminal symbols representing the vocabulary: words of the lexicon, possibly morphemes.
- ④ A set of rules, F , where the left-hand-side symbol of the rule is rewritten in the sequence of symbols of the right-hand side.



DCG

These grammars can be mapped to DCG rules as for

The boy hit the ball

sentence --> np, vp.

np --> t, n.

vp -- verb, np.

t --> [the].

n --> [man] ; [ball] ; etc.

verb --> [hit] ; [took] ; etc.

Generation of sentences is one of the purposes of grammar according to Chomsky



Chomsky Normal Form

In some parsing algorithms, it is necessary to have rules in the Chomsky normal form (CNF) with two right-hand-side symbols

Non-CNF rules:

$lhs \rightarrow rhs1, rhs2, rhs3.$

can be converted into a CNF equivalent:

$lhs \rightarrow rhs1, lhs_aux.$

$lhs_aux \rightarrow rhs2, rhs3.$



Transformations

Rearrangement of sentences according to some syntactic relations:
active/passive, declarative/interrogative, etc.

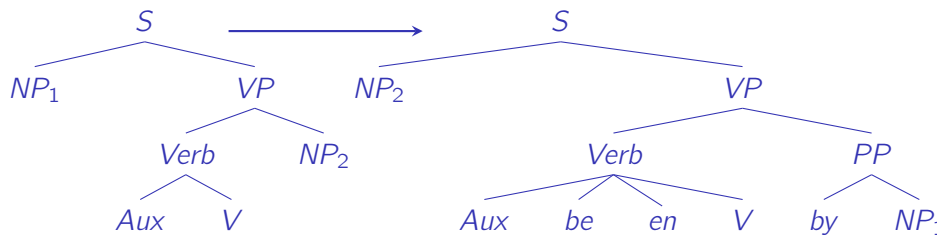
Transformations use rules – transformational rules or T rules –

The boy will hit the ball/the ball will be (en) hit by the boy

T1: np1, aux, v, np2 --->
np2, aux, [be], [en], v, [by], np1



Transformations



Syntactic Categories (Penn Treebank)

| | Categories | Description |
|-----|------------|---|
| 1. | ADJP | Adjective phrase |
| 2. | ADVP | Adverb phrase |
| 3. | NP | Noun phrase |
| 4. | PP | Prepositional phrase |
| 5. | S | Simple declarative clause |
| 6. | SBAR | Clause introduced by subordinating conjunction or 0 |
| 7. | SBARQ | Direct question introduced by <i>wh</i> -word or phrase |
| 8. | SINV | Declarative sentence with subject-aux inversion |
| 9. | SQ | Subconstituent of SBARQ excluding <i>wh</i> -word or phrase |
| 10. | VP | Verb phrase |
| 11. | WHADVP | <i>wh</i> -adverb phrase |
| 12. | WHNP | <i>wh</i> -noun phrase |
| 13. | WHPP | <i>wh</i> -prepositional phrase |
| 14. | X | Constituent of unknown or uncertain category |



A Hand-Parsed Sentence using the Penn Treebank Annotation

Battle-tested industrial managers here always buck up nervous newcomers with the tale of the first of their countrymen to visit Mexico, a boatload of samurai warriors blown ashore 375 years ago.

```
( (S
  (NP Battle-tested industrial managers
    here)
  always
  (VP buck
    up
    (NP nervous newcomers)
    (PP with
      (NP the tale
        (PP of
```



A Hand-Parsed Sentence using the Penn Treebank Annotation

```

(NP (NP the
      (ADJP first
        (PP of
          (NP their countrymen)))
      (S (NP *)
        to
        (VP visit
          (NP Mexico))))
      ,
      (NP (NP a boatload
            (PP of
              (NP (NP samurai warriors)
                (VP-1 blown
                  ashore
                    (ADVP (NP 375 years)
                      ago))))))

```



Unification-based Grammars

Grammatical features such as case modify the word morphology

| Cases | Noun groups |
|------------|-------------------|
| Nominative | der kleine Ober |
| Genitive | des kleinen Obers |
| Dative | dem kleinen Ober |
| Accusative | den kleinen Ober |

The rule

`np --> det, adj, n.`

outputs ungrammatical phrases as:

`?-np(L, []).`

`[der, kleinen, Ober]; %wrong`

`[der, kleinen, Obers]; %wrong`

`[dem, kleine, Obers] %wrong`

...



Representing Features

A possible solution is to use arguments: `np(case:C)` where the C value is a member of list `[nom, gen, dat, acc]`

```
np(gend:G, num:N, case:C, pers:P, det:D)
np(gend:G, num:N, case:C, pers:P, det:D) -->
  det(gend:G, num:N, case:C, pers:P, det:D),
  adj(gend:G, num:N, case:C, pers:P, det:D),
  n(gend:G, num:N, case:C, pers:P).
```



A Small Fragment of German

```
det(gend:masc, num:sg, case:nom, pers:3, det:def) --> [der].  
det(gend:masc, num:sg, case:gen, pers:3, det:def) --> [des].  
det(gend:masc, num:sg, case:dat, pers:3, det:def) --> [dem].  
det(gend:masc, num:sg, case:acc, pers:3, det:def) --> [den].  
adj(gend:masc, num:sg, case:nom, pers:3, det:def) --> [kleine].  
adj(gend:masc, num:sg, case:gen, pers:3, det:def) -->  
    [kleinen].  
adj(gend:masc, num:sg, case:dat, pers:3, det:def) -->  
    [kleinen].  
adj(gend:masc, num:sg, case:acc, pers:3, det:def) -->  
    [kleinen].  
n(gend:masc, num:sg, case:nom, pers:3) --> ['Ober'].  
n(gend:masc, num:sg, case:gen, pers:3) --> ['Obers'].  
n(gend:masc, num:sg, case:dat, pers:3) --> ['Ober'].  
n(gend:masc, num:sg, case:acc, pers:3) --> ['Ober'].
```



A Unification-based Formalism

Unification-based grammars use a notation close to that of DCGs

$$\begin{array}{c} NP \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} gend : G \\ num : N \\ case : C \\ pers : P \\ det : D \end{array} \right] \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} DET \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} gend : G \\ num : N \\ case : C \\ pers : P \\ det : D \end{array} \right] \end{array} \begin{array}{c} ADJ \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} gend : G \\ num : N \\ case : C \\ pers : P \\ det : D \end{array} \right] \end{array} \begin{array}{c} N \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} gend : G \\ num : N \\ case : C \\ pers : P \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$



Some Rules

$$S \rightarrow \begin{matrix} NP \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} num : N \\ case : nom \\ pers : P \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} VP \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} num : N \\ pers : P \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} VP \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} num : N \\ pers : P \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} V \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} trans : i \\ num : N \\ pers : P \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} VP \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} num : N \\ pers : P \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} V \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} trans : t \\ num : N \\ pers : P \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} NP \\ [case : acc] \end{matrix}$$



Feature Structures are Graphs

Structures can be embedded

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} f_1 : v_1 \\ f_2 : \left[\begin{array}{l} f_3 : v_3 \\ f_4 : \left[\begin{array}{l} f_5 : v_5 \\ f_6 : v_6 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

Pronoun

→ *er*

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{agreement} : \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{gender} : \text{masc} \\ \text{number} : \text{sg} \\ \text{pers} : 3 \end{array} \right] \\ \text{case} : \text{nom} \end{array} \right]$$

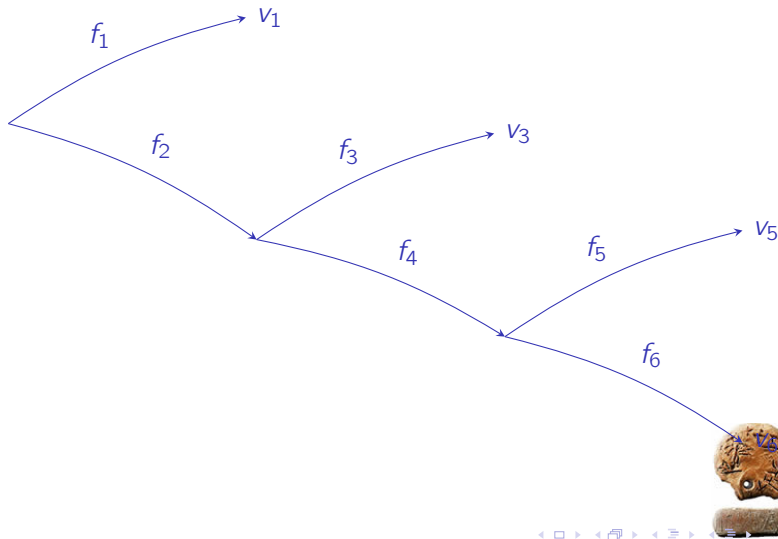
Pronoun

→ *ihn*

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{agreement} : \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{gender} : \text{masc} \\ \text{number} : \text{sg} \\ \text{pers} : 3 \end{array} \right] \\ \text{case} : \text{acc} \end{array} \right]$$



Feature Structures are Graphs



Unification-based Formalism

The feature notation is based on the name, not on the position

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{gen} : \textit{fem} \\ \textit{num} : \textit{pl} \\ \textit{case} : \textit{acc} \end{array} \right] \text{ and } \left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{num} : \textit{pl} \\ \textit{case} : \textit{acc} \\ \textit{gen} : \textit{fem} \end{array} \right]$$

are equivalent

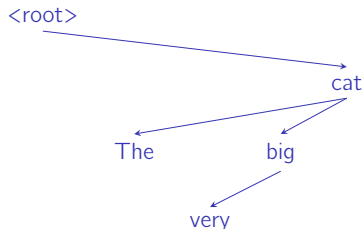
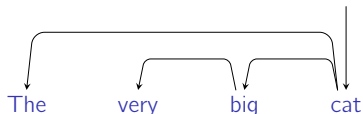
Unification is a generalization of Prolog unification

See the course book for the implementation



Dependency Grammars

Dependency grammars (DG) describe the structure in term of links



Each word has a head or “régissant” except the root of the sentence.

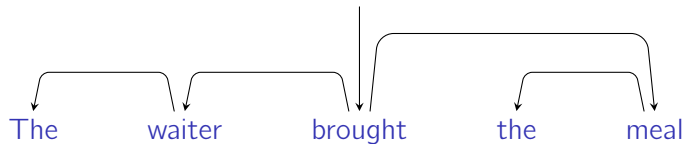
A head has one or more modifiers or dependents:

Cat is the head of *big* and *the*; *big* is the head of *very*.

DG can be more versatile with a flexible word order language like German, Russian, or Latin.

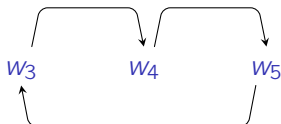
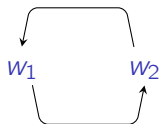


A Sentence Tree – Stemma

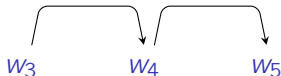


Properties of Dependency Graphs

Acyclic



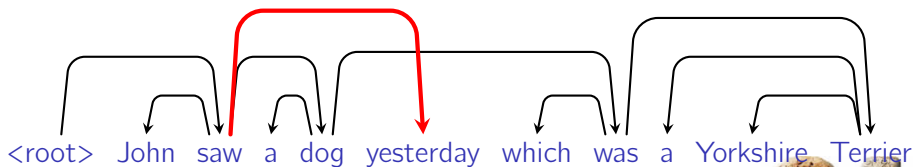
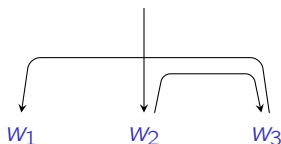
**Connected
Projective**



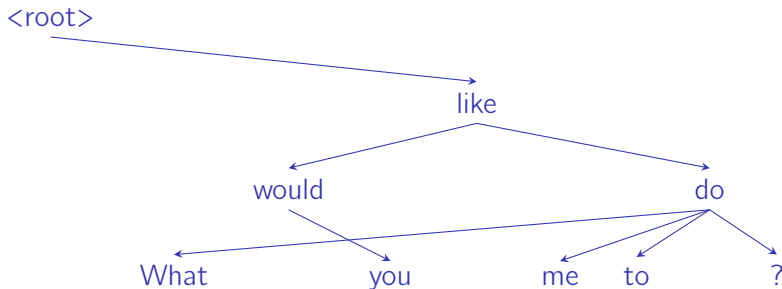
Each pair of words (Dep, Head), directly connected, is only separated by direct or indirect dependents of Dep or Head



Nonprojective Graphs (McDonald and Pereira)



Nonprojective Graphs (Järvinen and Tapanainen)



Valence

Tesnière makes a distinction between essential and circumstantial complements

Essential – or core – complements are for instance subject and objects.

Circumstantial – or noncore – complements are the adjuncts

Valence corresponds to the verb saturation of its essential complements



Valence Examples

| Val. | Examples | Frames |
|------|--|--|
| 0 | <i>it's raining</i> | <i>raining</i> [] |
| 1 | <i>he's sleeping</i> | <i>sleeping</i> [subject : <i>he</i>] |
| 2 | <i>she read this book</i> | <i>read</i> [subject : <i>she</i> object : <i>book</i>] |
| 3 | <i>Elke gave a book to Wolfgang</i> | <i>gave</i> [subject : <i>Elke</i> object : <i>book</i> iobject : <i>Wolfgang</i>] |
| 4 | <i>I moved the car from here to the street</i> | <i>moved</i> [subject : <i>I</i> object : <i>car</i> source : <i>here</i> destination : <i>street</i>] |



Subcategorization Frames

Valence is a model of verb construction. It can be extended to more specific patterns as in the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (OALD).

| Verb | Complement structure | Example |
|---------------|----------------------|--|
| <i>slept</i> | None (Intransitive) | <i>I slept</i> |
| <i>bring</i> | NP | <i>The waiter brought the meal</i> |
| <i>bring</i> | NP + to + NP | <i>The waiter brought the meal to the patron</i> |
| <i>depend</i> | on + NP | <i>It depends on the waiter</i> |
| <i>wait</i> | for + NP + to + VP | <i>I am waiting for the waiter to bring the meal</i> |
| <i>keep</i> | VP(ing) | <i>He kept working</i> |
| <i>know</i> | that + S | <i>The waiter knows that the patron loves fish</i> |



Subcategorization Frames in German

| Verb | Complement structure | Example |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---|
| <i>schlafen</i> | None (Intransitive) | <i>Ich habe geschlafen</i> |
| <i>bringen</i> | NP(Accusative) | <i>Der Ober hat eine Speise gebracht</i> |
| <i>bringen</i> | NP(Dative) NP(Accusative) | + <i>Der Ober hat dem Kunde eine Speise gebracht</i> |
| <i>abhängen</i> | von + NP(Dative) | <i>Es hängt vom Ober ab</i> |
| <i>warten</i> | auf + S | <i>Er wartete auf dem Ober, die Speise zu bringen</i> |
| <i>fortsetzen</i> | NP | <i>Er hat die Arbeit fortgesetzt</i> |
| <i>wissen</i> | NP(Final verb) | <i>Der Ober weiß, das der Kunde Fisch liebt</i> |

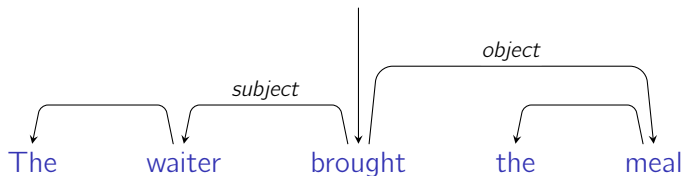


Dependencies and Grammatical Functions

The dependency structure generally reflects the traditional syntactic representation

The links can be annotated with grammatical function labels.

In a simple sentence, it corresponds to the subject and the object

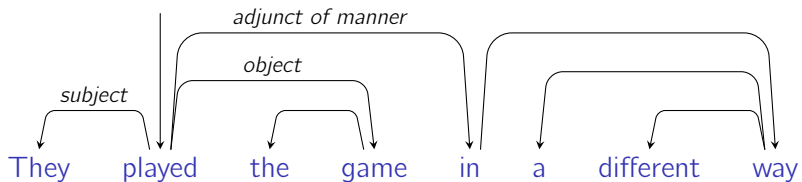


Probably a more natural description to tie syntax to semantics

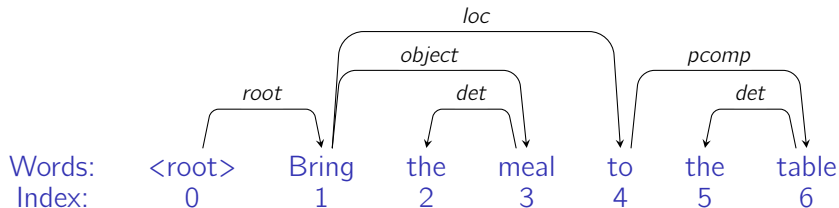


Dependencies and Functions (II)

Adjuncts form another class of functions that modify the verb
They include prepositional phrases whose head is set arbitrarily to the front preposition
Adjuncts include adverbs that modify a verb



Dependency Parse Tree



| Word pos. | Word | Direction | Head | Head position | Function |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Bring</i> | * | | Root | Main verb |
| 2 | <i>the</i> | > | <i>meal</i> | 3 | Determiner |
| 3 | <i>meal</i> | < | <i>Bring</i> | 1 | Object |
| 4 | <i>to</i> | < | <i>Bring</i> | 1 | Location |
| 5 | <i>the</i> | > | <i>table</i> | 6 | Determiner |
| 6 | <i>table</i> | < | <i>to</i> | 4 | Prepositional complement |

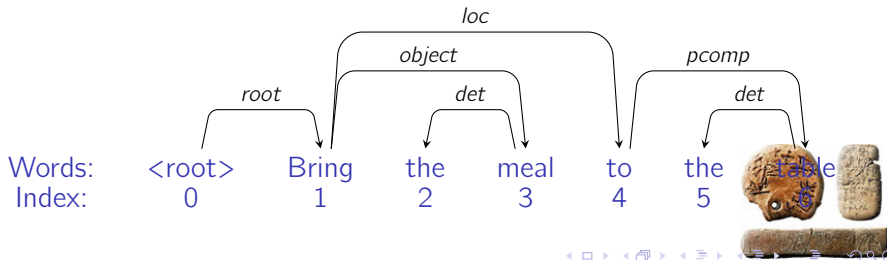


Representing Dependencies

$$D = \{ \langle \text{Head}(1), \text{Rel}(1) \rangle, \langle \text{Head}(2), \text{Rel}(2) \rangle, \dots, \langle \text{Head}(n), \text{Rel}(n) \rangle \},$$

The representation of *Bring the meal to the table*:

$$D = \{ \langle 0, \text{root} \rangle, \langle 3, \text{det} \rangle, \langle 1, \text{object} \rangle, \langle 1, \text{loc} \rangle, \langle 6, \text{det} \rangle, \langle 4, \text{pcomp} \rangle \},$$



Annotation: CoNLL-X

The CoNLL shared tasks organize evaluations of machine-learning systems for natural language processing.

They define formats to share data between participants.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|----|----|---|---|------|---|---|
| 1 | Dessutom | — | AB | AB | — | 2 | +A | — | — |
| 2 | höjs | — | VV | VV | — | 0 | ROOT | — | — |
| 3 | åldergränsen | — | NN | NN | — | 2 | SS | — | — |
| 4 | till | — | PR | PR | — | 2 | OA | — | — |
| 5 | 18 | — | RO | RO | — | 6 | DT | — | — |
| 6 | år | — | NN | NN | — | 4 | PA | — | — |
| 7 | . | — | IP | IP | — | 2 | IP | — | — |



Annotation: CoNLL-U (simplified)

| ID | FORM | LEMMA | UPOS | HEAD | DEPREL |
|----|--------------|------------|-------|------|------------|
| 1 | Dessutom | dessutom | ADV | 2 | advmod |
| 2 | höjs | höja | VERB | 0 | root |
| 3 | åldergränsen | åldergräns | NOUN | 2 | nsubj:pass |
| 4 | till | till | ADP | 6 | case |
| 5 | 18 | 18 | NUM | 6 | nummod |
| 6 | år | år | NOUN | 2 | obl |
| 7 | . | . | PUNCT | 2 | punct |



Annotation: CoNLL-U

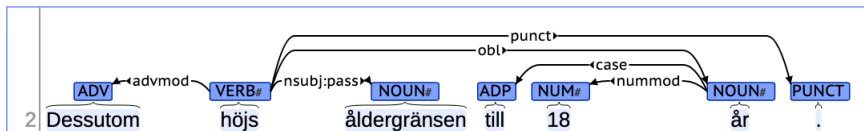
CoNLL-U: An attempt to unify CoNLLs across human languages

| # | Name | Description |
|---|--------|--|
| 1 | ID | Word index, integer starting at 1 for each new sentence; may be a range for tokens with multiple words. |
| 2 | FORM | Word form or punctuation symbol. |
| 3 | LEMMA | Lemma or stem of word form. |
| 4 | UPOS | Universal part-of-speech tag. |
| 5 | XPOS | Language-specific part-of-speech tag; underscore if not available. |
| 6 | FEATS | List of morphological features from the universal feature inventory or from a defined language-specific extension; underscore if not available). |
| 7 | HEAD | Head of the current token, which is either a value of ID or zero (0). |
| 8 | DEPREL | Universal dependency relation to the HEAD (root iff HEAD = 0) or a defined language-specific subtype of one. |
| 9 | DEPS | Enhanced dependency graph in the form of a list of head deprel pairs. |



Visualizing Dependencies

Using *conllu.js* (<http://spyysalo.github.io/conllu.js/>):



Function Annotation Tagset (Järvinen and Tapanainen 1997)

| Name | Description | Example |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Main functions | | |
| main | Main element | <i>He doesn't know whether to send a gift</i> |
| qtag | Question tag | <i>Let's play another game, shall we?</i> |
| Intranuclear links | | |
| v-ch | Verb chain | <i>It may have been being examined</i> |
| pcomp | Prepositional complement | <i>They played the game in a different way</i> |
| phr | Verb particle | <i>He asked me who would look after the baby</i> |



Function Annotation Tagset (Järvinen and Tapanainen 1997)

Verb complementation

| | | |
|--------|---------------------|---|
| subj | Subject | |
| obj | Object | <i>I gave him <u>my</u> address</i> |
| comp | Subject complement. | <i>It has become marginal</i> |
| dat | Indirect object | <i>Pauline gave it <u>to</u> Tom</i> |
| oc | Object complement | <i>His friends call him Ted</i> |
| copred | Copredicative | <i>We took a swim naked</i> |
| voc | Vocative | <i>Play it again, Sam</i> |

Determinative functions

| | | |
|-----|------------|---|
| qn | Quantifier | <i>I want more money</i> |
| det | Determiner | <i>Other members will join...</i> |
| neg | Negator | <i>It is not coffee that I like, <u>but</u> tea</i> |



Function Annotation Tagset (Järvinen and Tapanainen 1997)

Modifiers

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|---|
| attr | Attributive nominal | <u>Knowing</u> <i>no French</i> , I couldn't express my thanks |
| mod | Other postmodifiers | The baby, <u>Frances Bean</u> , was. . . The people <u>on the bus</u> were singing |
| ad | Attributive adverbial | She is more popular |

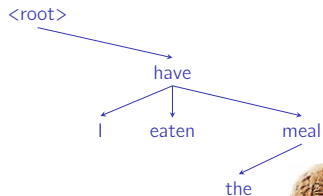
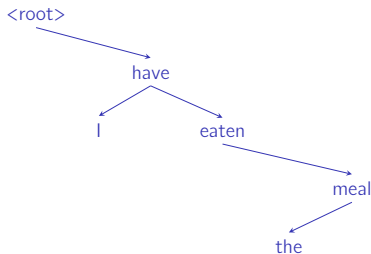
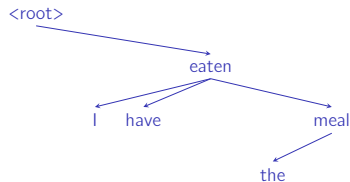
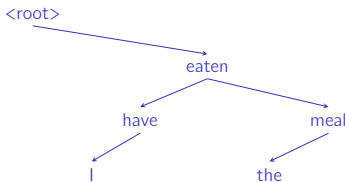
Junctives

| | | |
|----|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| cc | Coordination | <u>Two or more cars.</u> . . |
|----|--------------|-------------------------------------|



Differences in Annotation Conventions

Dependency graph of *I have eaten the meal* with different conventions to relate an auxiliary to its main verb



Dependency vs. Constituency

Constituency (most textbooks) is a declining formalism

It cannot properly handle many languages: Swedish, Russian, Czech, Arabic, etc.

Dependency parsing can handle all these languages as well as English, German, French, etc.

Dependency parsing has improved considerably over the last 10 years: see CoNLL 2006 and 2007, then CoNLL 2017 and 2018.

CoNLL 2008 and 2009 extended it to semantic parsing

However, constituency and dependency are (weakly) compatible provided that we restrict us to projective dependency graphs



From Constituency to Dependency

It is possible to convert constituent trees into dependency graphs
We need to identify a headword in all the PS rules, here with a star:

s --> np, vp*.

vp --> verb*, np.

np --> det, noun*.

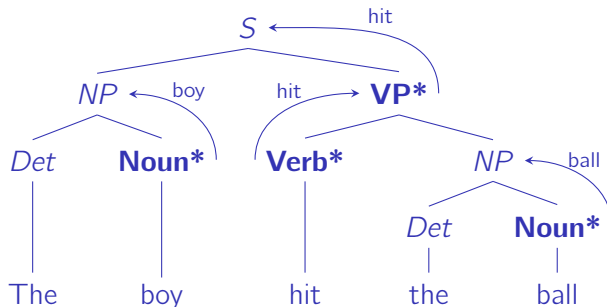
Parsers by Magerman and Collins used this to convert the Penn Treebank constituent annotation for their dependency parsers

When projective, dependency structures are loosely compatible with constituent grammars.



From Constituency to Dependency (II)

A constituent tree with head-marked rules:



The resulting dependency graph:

