句法分析2

形式语法

- 形式语法是规定语言中允许出现的结构的形式化说明
- 形式语法可以追溯到1950s (Chomsky's PhD thesis)
- 几个主要的形式语法:
 - context-free grammar (CFG)
 - lexical functional grammar (LFG)
 - head-driven phrase-structure grammar (HPSG)
 - tree adjoining grammars (TAG)
 - combinatory categorical grammar (CCG)

上下文无关语法

- Context-free grammars (CFGs)
- Hopcroft and Ullman, 1979
- ●假设一个语言L是由语法G生成,则G可以表示为一个四元组: G = (T, N, S, R)
 - ●T: 终结符 (terminal symbols) 集合,通常包括句法树的叶子节点,如 like, lecture
 - ●N: 非终结符 (nonterminal symbols) 集合,句法树的中间节点,如 NP, S
 - ●S:开始符号,特殊的非终结符(S ∈ N),表示句子
 - ●R:重写规则(或产生式),具有形式 $X \to \gamma$,例如, $NP \to DET JJ$ NN
 - X ∈ N 并且 γ ∈ (N U T)*

CFGs的特性

●上下文无关特性: 句法规则X → γ的应用不依赖于X出现在什么上下文环境中

●若s∈ T* 是由CFGs定义的语言,则至少有一种重写规则可以生成s

●由CFGs生成的语言可能有不止一个短语结构 (结构歧义)

一个简单的CFGs的例子

- T = {sleeps, saw, man, woman, telescope, the, with, in}
- N = {S, NP, VP, PP, DT, Vi, Vt, NN, IN}
- \bullet S = S

• R =

 $\begin{array}{lll} S \rightarrow NP \ VP \\ VP \rightarrow Vi \\ VP \rightarrow Vt \ NP \\ VP \rightarrow VP \ PP \\ NP \rightarrow VP \ PP \\ NP \rightarrow DT \ NN \\ NP \rightarrow NP \ PP \\ PP \rightarrow IN \ NP \\ PP \rightarrow IN \ NP \\ \end{array}$

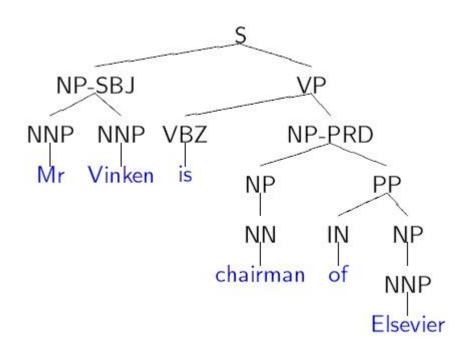
Chomsky 范式

- Chomsky Normal Form
- 一个受Chomsky范式约束的CFG句法 G = (T, N, S, R) , 具有以下形式:
 - T: 终结符集合
 - N: 非终结符集合
 - S: 开始符号, 特殊的非终结符(S ∈ N), 表示句子
 - R: 句法规则集合, 具有以下两种形式:
 - $N^i \rightarrow N^j N^k$ for $N^i \in \mathbb{N}$, and N^j , $N^k \in \mathbb{N}$
 - $N^i \rightarrow w^j$ for $N^i \in \mathbb{N}$, and $w^j \in \mathbb{T}$

应用句法规则生成句子

Input	Rule	Output
S	$S \rightarrow NP VP$	NP VP
NP VP	$NP \rightarrow PRO$	PRO VP
PRO VP	PRO → /	/ VP
/ VP	$VP \to VP \; NP$	/ VP NP
/ VP NP	$VP \rightarrow VB$	/ VB
/ VB NP	$VB \rightarrow \textit{like}$	I like NP
I like NP	$NP \to DET JJ NN$	I like DET JJ NN
I like DET JJ NN	DET o the	I like the JJ NN
I like the JJ NN	$JJ \rightarrow interesting$	I like the interesting NN
I like the interesting NN	$NN \rightarrow \textit{lecture}$	I like the interesting lecture

应用句法规则构建句法树



S→NP-SBJ VP NP-SBJ → NNP NNP $NNP \rightarrow Mr$ NNP → Vinken VP → VBZ NP-PRD $VBZ \rightarrow is$ NP-PRD → NP PP $NP \rightarrow NN$ NN → chairman $PP \rightarrow IN NP$ $IN \rightarrow of$ $NP \rightarrow NNP$ NNP → Elsevier

应用句法规则构建句法树

• 可以表述为一个搜索过程

• 搜索空间: 语法规则

• 搜索过程: 检查各种语法规则所有可能的组合方式

● 搜索目的: 最终找到一种组合, 其中的语法规则能够生成一个用来表示句子结构的句法树

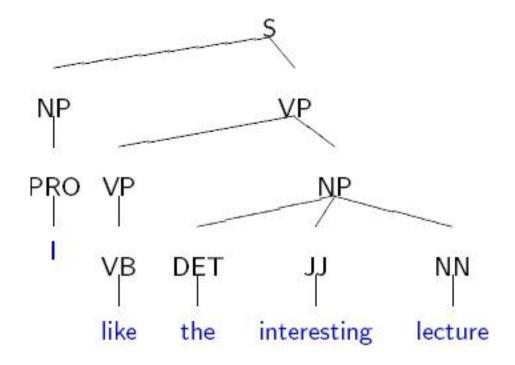
● 搜索方向: 自顶向下 vs 自底向上

Cocke-Kasami-Younger (CKY) Parsing

- 已有一组上下文无关语法:
 - S \rightarrow NP VP, NP \rightarrow PRO, PRO \rightarrow I, VP \rightarrow VP NP, VP \rightarrow VB, VB \rightarrow like, NP \rightarrow DET JJ NN, DET \rightarrow the, JJ \rightarrow interesting, NN \rightarrow lecture
- 输入: 句子
 - I like the interesting lecture
- CKY句法分析:
 - 自底向上的句法分析算法
 - 采用一个线图 (chart) 存储中间结果

Example

• 最后得到完整句法树:



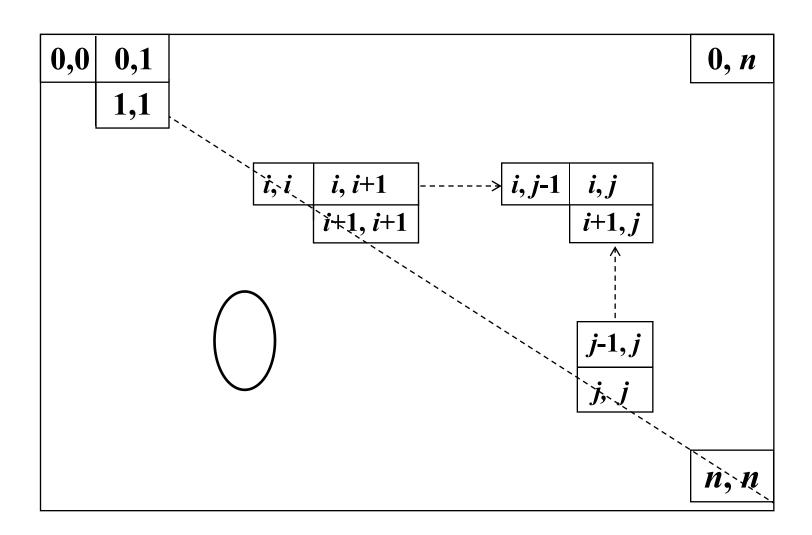
- ◆ Coke-Younger-Kasami (CYK) 算法
 - ➤ 对 Chomsky 文法进行范式化:

$$A \rightarrow w \quad \text{id} \quad A \rightarrow BC$$

$$A, B, C \in V_N, w \in V_T, G=(V_N, V_T, P, S)$$

- ▶ 自下而上的分析方法
- 》构造 $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ 识别矩阵,n为输入句子长度。假设输入句子 $x=w_1w_2...w_n$, w_i 为构成句子的单词,n=|x|。

- ◆ 识别矩阵的构成
 - ▶ 方阵对角线以下全部为0
 - > 主对角线以上的元素由文法G的非终结符构成
 - ▶ 主对角线上的元素由输入句子的终结符号(单词) 构成



- ◆识别矩阵构造步骤
- (1) 首先构造主对角线,令 $t_{0,0}=0$,然后,从 $t_{1,1}$ 到 $t_{n,n}$ 在主对角线的位置上依次放入输入句子x 的单词 w_i 。
- (2)构造主对角线以上紧靠主对角线的元素 $t_{i,i+1}$,其中,i=0,1,2,...,n-1。对于输入句子 $x=w_1w_2...w_n$,从 w_1 开始分析。

如果在文法G的产生式集中有一条规则:

$$A \rightarrow w_1$$

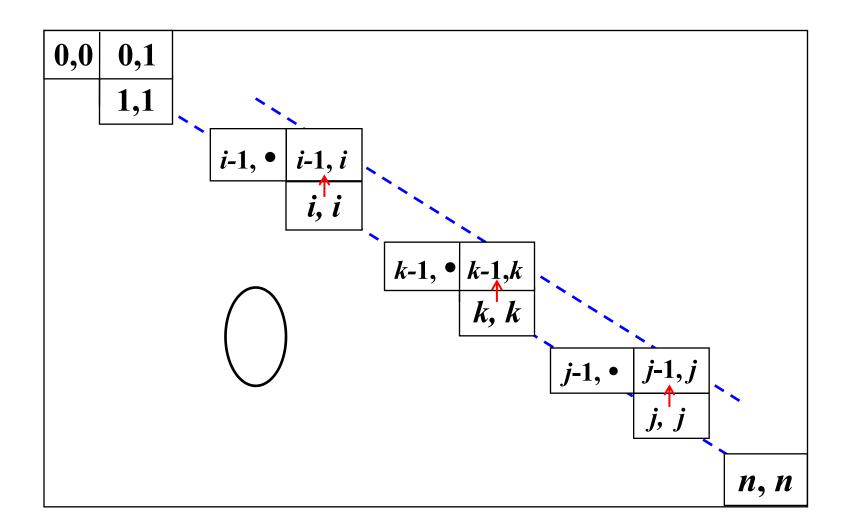
则 $t_{0,1}=A$ 。

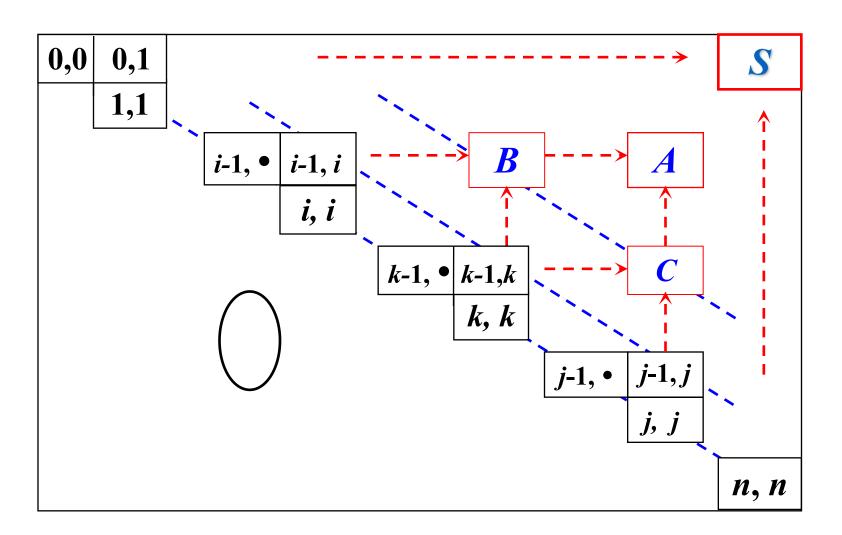
依此类推,如果有 $A \rightarrow w_{i+1}$,则 $t_{i,i+1} = A$ 。

即,对于主对角线上的每一个终结符 w_i,所有可能推导出它的非终结符写在它的右边主对角线上方的位置上。

(3) 按平行于主对角线的方向,一层一层地向上填写矩阵的各个元素 $t_{i,j}$,其中,i = 0,1,...,n-d,j = d+i,d=2,3,...,n。如果存在一个正整数 k, $i+1 \le k \le j-1$,在文法G的规则集中有产生式 $A \to BC$,并且, $B \in t_{i,k}$, $C \in t_{k,j}$,那么,将A写到矩阵 $t_{i,j}$ 位置上。

判断句子x由文法G所产生的充要条件是: $t_{0,n}=S$ 。





♦例子

给定文法 G(S):

- $(1) S \rightarrow P VP$
- (3) $VP \rightarrow VP N$
- $(5) V \rightarrow 喜欢$
- $(7) N \rightarrow$

- $(2) \text{ VP} \rightarrow \text{V} \text{ V}$
- (4) P→他
- $(6) V \rightarrow 读$

请用 CYK 算法分析句子:他喜欢读书

(1) 汉语分词和词性标注以后:

他/P 喜欢/V 读/V 书/N

n=4

(2) 构造识别矩阵:

(3) 执行分析过程。

0 P 他 V-VP 喜欢 V 读 N 书

 $(1) S \rightarrow P VP$

 $(2) VP \rightarrow V V$

 $(3) VP \rightarrow VP N$

(1) 汉语分词和词性标注以后:

他/P 喜欢/V 读/V 书/N

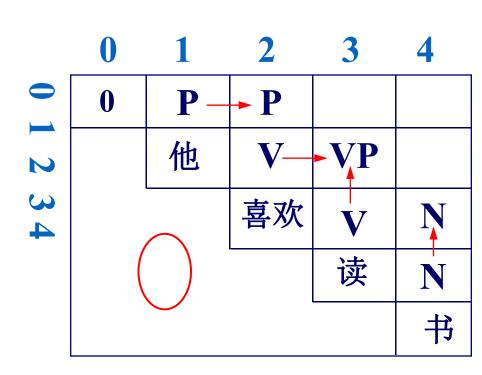
n=4

- (2) 构造识别矩阵:
- (3) 执行分析过程。

 $(1) S \rightarrow P VP$

 $(2) VP \rightarrow V V$

 $(3) \text{ VP} \rightarrow \text{VP N}$



(1) 汉语分词和词性标注以后:

他/P 喜欢/V 读/V 书/N

n=4

(2) 构造识别矩阵:

(3) 执行分析过程。

 $(1) S \rightarrow P VP$

 $(2) VP \rightarrow V V$

 $(3) VP \rightarrow VP N$

(1) 汉语分词和词性标注以后:

他/P 喜欢/V 读/V 书/N

n=4

(2) 构造识别矩阵:

(3) 执行分析过程。

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 $(1) S \rightarrow P VP$

 $(2) VP \rightarrow V V$

 $(3) \text{ VP} \rightarrow \text{VP N}$

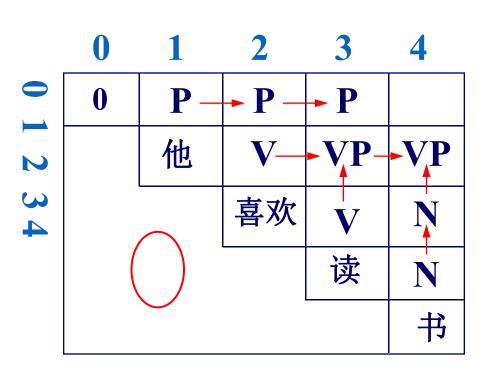
(1) 汉语分词和词性标注以后:

他/P 喜欢/V 读/V 书/N

n=4

- (2) 构造识别矩阵:
- (3) 执行分析过程。

- $(1) S \rightarrow P VP$
- $(2) VP \rightarrow V V$
- $(3) \text{ VP} \rightarrow \text{VP N}$



(1) 汉语分词和词性标注以后:

他/P 喜欢/V 读/V 书/N

n=4

(2) 构造识别矩阵:

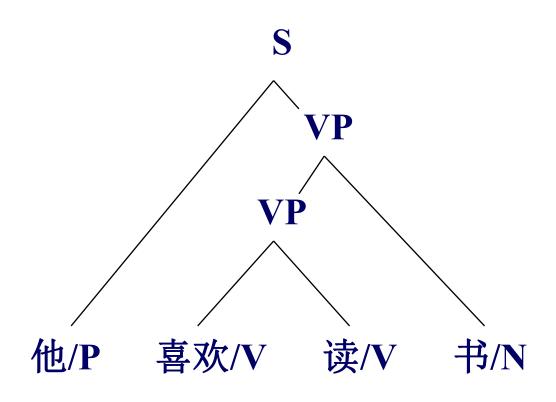
(3) 执行分析过程。

0 1 2 3 4 0 P P P S 他 V VP VP 喜欢 V N 读 N

 $(1) S \rightarrow P VP$

 $(2) VP \rightarrow V V$

 $(3) \text{ VP} \rightarrow \text{VP N}$



- ◆ CYK 算法的评价
 - ◆ 优点
 - > 简单易行,执行效率高
 - ◆ 弱点
 - > 必须对文法进行范式化处理
 - > 无法区分歧义

CKY算法

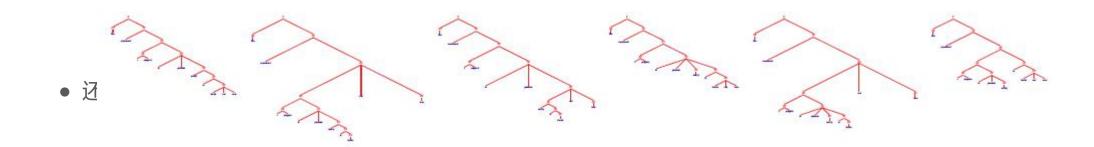
- for all words w_i: // terminal rules
 - for all rules A→w_i: add new chart entry A at span [i, i]
- for length = 1 to sentence length n // non-terminal rules
 - for start = 1 to n (length 1)end = start + length 1
 - for middle = start to end 1: // binary rules for all non-terminals X in [start, middle]: for all non-terminals Y in [middle + 1, end]: for all rules A→X Y: add new chart entry A at position [start, end]
 - for all non-terminals X in [start, end]: // unary rules for all rules A → X:
 add new chart entry A at position [start, end]

Why is parsing hard?

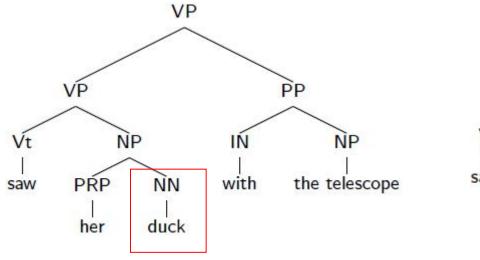
• 输入:

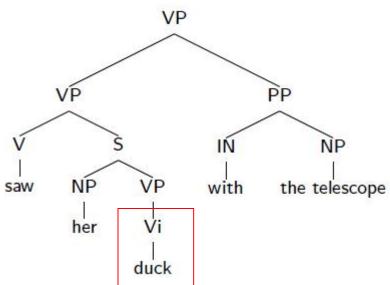
She announced a program to promote safety in trucks and vans

• 可能的输出:

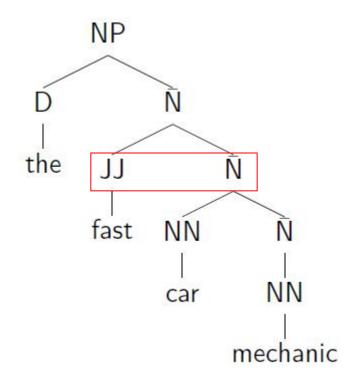


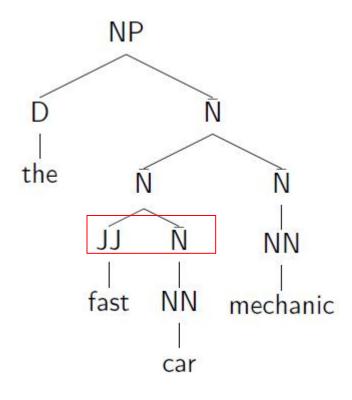
- 词性歧义:
 - NN → duck
 - Vi → duck



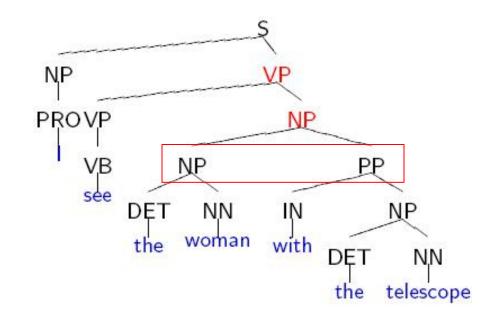


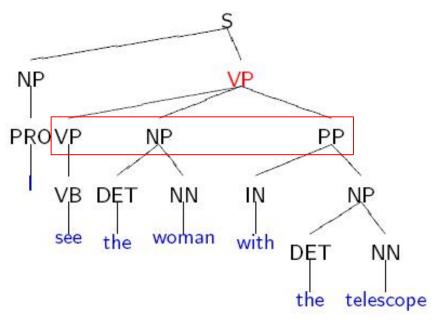
• 名词修饰语歧义:



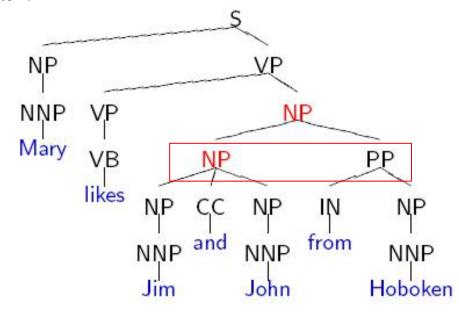


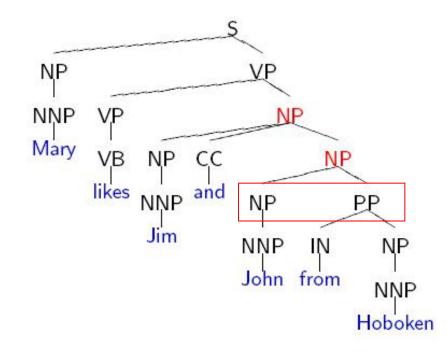
● 介词短语修饰语歧义: Who has the telescope?





● 边界歧义: Is Jim also from Hoboken?





概率上下文无关文法

Probabilistic context-free grammars (PCFGs)或— Stochastic context-free grammars (SCFGs)

- \bullet G = (T, N, S, R, P)
 - ●T: 终结符 (terminal symbols) 集合
 - ●N: 非终结符 (nonterminal symbols) 集合
 - ●S: 开始符号, 表示句子
 - •R: 重写规则 (或产生式), 具有形式 $X \to \gamma$, $X \in N$ 并且 $\gamma \in (N \cup T)^*$
 - ●P: 概率函数,为每个重写规则赋予一个概率值
 - P: R \rightarrow [0,1]

$$\forall X \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{X \to \gamma \in \mathbb{R}} P(X \to \gamma) = 1$$

一个简单的PCFG例子

VP → Vi 0.4

 $VP \rightarrow Vt NP 0.4$

 $VP \rightarrow VP PP 0.2$

 $NP \rightarrow DT NN 0.3$

 $NP \rightarrow NP PP 0.7$

 $PP \rightarrow P NP 1.0$

Vi → sleeps 1.0

 $Vt \rightarrow saw 1.0$

 $NN \rightarrow man 0.7$

 $NN \rightarrow woman 0.2$

NN → telescope 0.1

 $DT \rightarrow the 1.0$

IN \rightarrow with 0.5

IN \rightarrow in 0.5

- 设句法树t使用的规则有: α₁→β₁, ..., αn→βn, 规则αi→βi的概率为q(αi→βi)
- 则句法树t的概率为:

$$p(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} q(\alpha_i \to \beta_i)$$

PCFG的特性

- 为CFG规则下的每一棵句法导出树赋予一个概率
- 对于句子s和其可能的句法导出树集合Γ(s), PCFG为Γ(s)中的每棵树t赋予一个概率 p(t), 即得到 候选树按照概率的排序
- 句子s最可能的句法树为:

$$\underset{t \in \Gamma(s)}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} p(t)$$

PCFG的特性

● 为CFG规则下的每一棵句法导出树赋予一个概率

两个问题

- 如何得到PCFG?
 - 句法规则学习
- 如何从多个候选树中找出一个概率最大的树?
 - 基于PCFG的句法分析

从treebank中学习语法

- 给定句法树样本 (树库, treebank)
- 从训练语料中统计观测到的重写规则,将其作为CFGs语法
- 并从中估计每个重写规则 的概率:

$$\alpha \rightarrow \beta$$

• 假设训练数据由其背后的PCFGs生成,则如果印象域据规模的够大,极大似然估计法得到的PCFG应该收敛于真实的PCFGxx的概率分析 $Count(\alpha)$

Penn treebank

- Penn treebank: 标注了句法树的英文句子
 - 由the University of Pennsylvania构建
 - 标注了the Wall Street Journal的真实文本
 - 40,000个英文句子,约100万个词

Penn treebank

- ●包括多种语言:
 - German
 - French
 - Spanish
 - Arabic
 - Chinese: Chinese Penn Treebank (CTB)
- ●树库提供了非常多有用的信息:
 - ●可重用性
 - 可以基于此得到不同的词性标注器、句法分析器等
 - 语言学的重要资源
 - ●大量的统计信息: 频次、分布等
 - 提供了一种用于系统评价的标准数据集

Parsing with a PCFG

● 给定PCFG句法及句子 s, 定义Γ(s)为s的候选句法树构成的集合

• 句法分析的目标:

$$\underset{t \in \Gamma(s)}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} \, p(t)$$

PCFGs

 $(\gamma) = 1$

- 一个概率上下文无关文法可以表示为一个五元组 G = (T, N, S, R, P):
 - ●T: 终结符 (terminal symbols) 集合
 - ●N: 非终结符 (nonterminal symbols) 集合
 - ●S: 开始符号, 表示句子
 - ●R: 重写规则(或产生式), 具有形式 X → γ, X ∈ N 并且γ ∈ (N U T)*
 - ●P: 概率函数,为每个重写规则赋予一个概率值
 - P: R \rightarrow [0,1]

$$\forall X \in N, \sum_{X \to \gamma \in R} P(X \to \gamma) = 1$$

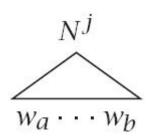
A simple PCFG

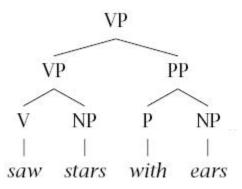
- S→NP VP 1.0
- PP \rightarrow P NP 1.0
- $VP \rightarrow V NP 0.7$
- $VP \rightarrow VP PP 0.3$
- $V \rightarrow saw 1.0$
- \bullet P \rightarrow with 1.0

- $NP \rightarrow NP PP 0.4$
- NP → astronomers
 0.1
- NP \rightarrow saw 0.04
- NP \rightarrow ears 0.18
- NP \rightarrow stars 0.18
- NP → telescopes 0.1

PCFG notation

- G: PCFG语法
- L: G生成的或G能接受的语言
- t: 句法树
- {N¹,..., Nn}: 非终结符集合 (N¹开始符号)
- {w¹,..., w[∨]}: 终结符集合
- {w₁,...,w_m}: 要处理的句子
- Njpq: 管辖位置p到q的词串的非终结符Nj
- α(p, q, N^j): 外向概率
- β(p, q, N^j): 内向概率





PCFG的假设

• 1. 位置不变性:

$$\forall k, P(N_{k(k+c)}^j \to \zeta)$$

• 2. 上下文无关:

$$P(N_{kl}^{j} \to \zeta \mid words \ outside \ w_{k}...w_{l}) = P(N_{kl}^{j} \to \zeta)$$

● 3. 祖先节点无关:

$$P(N_{kl}^{j} \to \zeta \mid ancestornodes \ of \ N_{kl}^{j}) = P(N_{kl}^{j} \to \zeta)$$

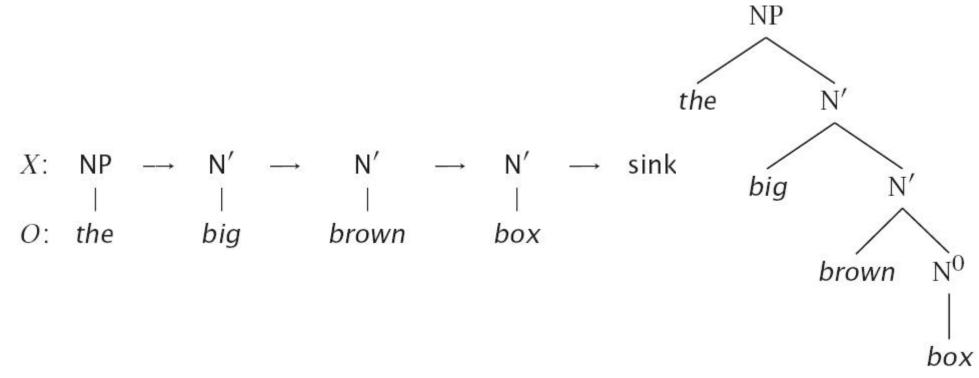
PCFG 参数

- CNF PCFG的句法规则:
 - $N^i \rightarrow N^j N^k$
 - $N^i \rightarrow W^j$
- CNF PCFG的参数:
 - $P(N^i \rightarrow N^j N^k)$: A n^3 matrix of parameters
 - $P(N^i \rightarrow w^j)$: An nV matrix of parameters
- 满足: *j=1, ..., n,*

$$\sum_{r,s} P(N^j \to N^r N^s) + \sum_k P(N^j \to w^k) = 1$$

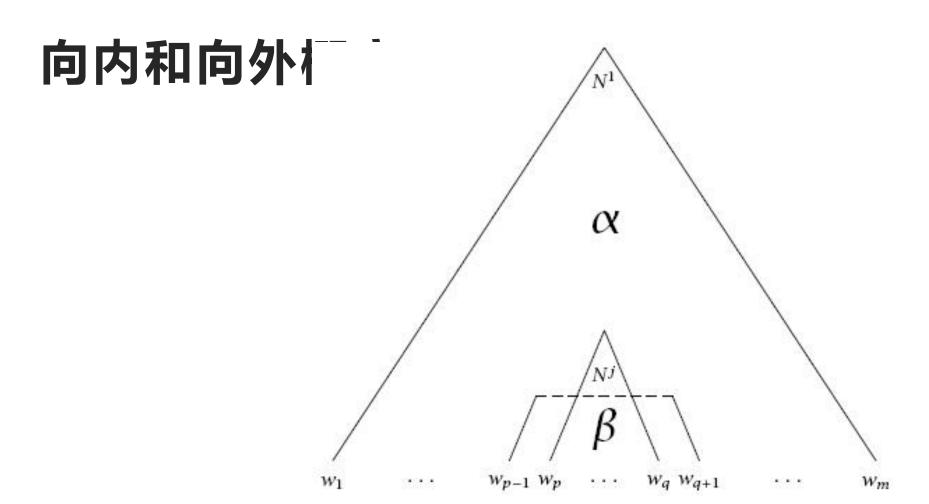
HMMs与PCFGs的比较

- HMM: Probabilistic Regular Grammar
 - $N^i \rightarrow W^j N^k$
 - $N^i \rightarrow W^j$
 - Start state, N¹



向内和向外概率

- HMM中定义了前向、后向概率:
 - Forwards = α_i (t)= $P(w_{1(t-1)}, X_t=i)$
 - Backwards = $\beta_i(t) = P(w_{tT}|X_t=i)$
- 同理, 定义PCFG中的向外、向内概率:
 - Outside = $\alpha(p, q, N^{j}) = P(w_{1(p-1)}, N^{j}_{pq}, w_{(q+1)m}|G)$
 - Inside = $\beta(p, q, N^j) = P(w_{pq}|N^j_{pq}, G)$



$$\alpha_{j}(p, q) = P(w_{1(p-1)}, N_{pq}^{j}, w_{(q+1)m}|G)$$

 $\beta_{j}(p, q) = P(w_{pq}|N_{pq}, G)$

PCFGs的三个问题

- 正如HMM的三个问题一样, PCFGs的三个基本问题如下:
 - → 计算句子的概率: P(w_{1m}|G)
 - 为句子找到最优句法树: $argmax_t P(t|w_{1m};G)$
 - 参数学习:求解使得P(w₁m|G)最大的句法G

Problem2: Parsing

- 采用类似于Viterbi算法一样的思路,为句子找到最 优句法树
- HMM: 定义变量 $\delta_i(t)$ 记录在t时刻到达状态j的 最优路径对应的概率(所有可能路径的概率的最大值)
- PCFG: 定义变量π(i, j, X)记录由非终结符X推导出子串w_i,...w_i的最大概率 树X_{ii}对应的概率(所有可能的导出结构的概率的最大值)

Problem2: Parsing

• 定义动态规划表:

$$\pi(i, j, X)$$
 =由非终结符X推导出子串 $w_i, ... w_j$ 的最大概率 = 子树 X_{pq} 最大的向内概率

• 目标是计算:

$$\max_{t \in \Gamma(s)} p(t) = \pi(1, n, S)$$

$$\pi(2,5, NP) \quad \pi(1,6,S)$$
S
W1 w2 w3 w4 w5 w6

A Dynamic Programming Algorithm

Base case definition: for all i=1, ..., n, for X∈N

$$\pi(i,i,X) = q(X \to \omega_i)$$

- Note define P(X→w_i) = 0 if P(X→w_i) is not in the grammar
- Recursive definition: for all i=1...n-1, j=(i+1)...n, for $X \in \mathbb{N}$ $\pi(i, j, X) = \max_{\substack{X \to YZ \in R, \\ s \in \{i...(j-1)\}}} (q(X \to YZ) \times \pi(i, s, Y) \times \pi(s+1, j, Z))$

An Examp(*I*, *E*, *X*) = $\max_{\substack{X \to YZ \in R, \\ s \in \{i...(i-1)\}}} (q(X \to YZ) \times \pi(i, s, Y) \times \pi(s+1, j, Z))$

To compute:
$$\pi(3,8,VP)$$
 VP

The dog saw the man with the telescope

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Suppose: $q(VP \rightarrow V NP)=0.7$, $q(VP \rightarrow VP PP)=0.3$

q(VP
$$\rightarrow$$
 V NP) X π (3,3,V) X π (4,8,NP)
q(VP \rightarrow V NP) X π (3,4,V) X π (5,8,NP)
...
q(VP \rightarrow V NP) X π (3,7,V) X π (8,8,NP)
q(VP \rightarrow VP PP) X π (3,3,VP) X π (4,8,PP)
...
q(VP \rightarrow VP PP) X π (3,7,VP) X π (8,8,PP)

Exercise consider the example sentence: the dog saw the man with the telescope

- \bullet Assume that we have π values such that
 - $\pi(3,3,V) \times \pi(4,8,NP) = 0.01$, $\pi(3,5,VP) \times \pi(6,8,PP) = 0.1$, $\pi(3,6,VP) \times \pi(7,8,NP) = 0.1$, $\pi(3,7,VP) \times \pi(8,8,N) = 0.01$
- For all other values of $s \in \{3...7\}$ and $X \in N, Y \in N$, assume that $\pi(3,s,Y) \times \pi(s+1,8,X)=0$
- Also assume that the PCFG has the following parameters
 - $q(VP \rightarrow V NP) = 0.2$
 - $q(VP \rightarrow VP PP) = 0.5$
 - $q(VP \rightarrow VP NP) = 0.2$
 - $q(VP \rightarrow VP N) = 0.1$
- What is the value for $\pi(3,8,VP)$?

Exercise $\pi(3,8,VP) = 0.05$

The

The Full Dynamic Programming Algorithm

- Input: a sentence s=x1....xn, a PCFG G=(N, ∑, S, R, q)
- Initializatior $\pi(i,i,X) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} q(X \to x_i) & \text{if } X \to x_i \in R \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right.$
- Algorithm:
- For $l=1\dots(n-1)$ For $i=1\dots(n-l)$ Set j=i+lFor all $X\in N$, calculate $\pi(i,j,X)=\max_{\substack{X\to YZ\in R,\\s\in\{i\dots(j-1)\}}}(q(X\to YZ)\times\pi(i,s,Y)\times\pi(s+1,j,Z))$ and $bp(i,j,X)=\arg\max_{\substack{X\to YZ\in R,\\s\in\{i\dots(j-1)\}}}(q(X\to YZ)\times\pi(i,s,Y)\times\pi(s+1,j,Z))$

Problems with the Inside-Outside algorithm

• Slow

- Each iteration is $O(m^3n^3)$, where $m=sum_{i=1, w}$, and n is the number of nonterminals in the grammar.
- Local maxima are much more of a problem
 - Charniak reports that on each trial a different local maximum was found

Weakness of PCFG

- Independence assumption too strong
- Non-terminal rule applications do not use lexical information
- Not sufficiently sensitive to structural differences beyond parent/child node relationships

Some features of PCFGs

- Reasons to use a PCFG, and some idea of their limitations:
 - Partial solution for grammar ambiguity: a PCFG gives some idea of the plausibility of a sentence
 - But not a very good idea, as not lexicalized
 - Better for grammar induction (Gold 1967)
 - Robustness (Admit everything with low probability)

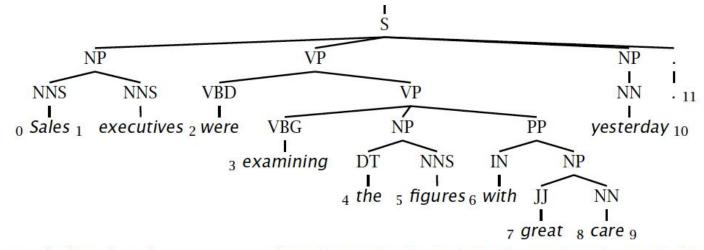
Some features of PCFGs

- Gives a probabilistic language model for English.
- In practice, a PCFG is a worse language model for English than a trigram model.
- Can hope to combine the strengths of a PCFG and a trigram model.
- PCFG encodes certain biases, e.g., that smaller trees are normally more probable.

Summary

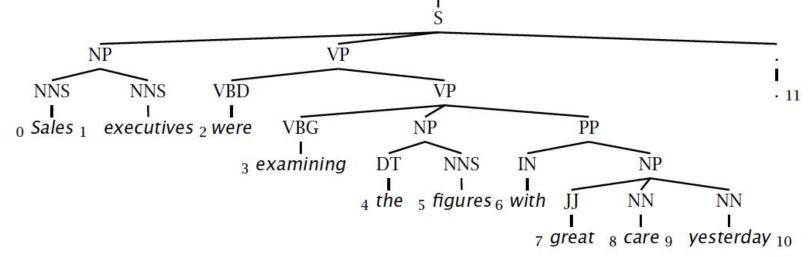
- PCFGs augments CFGs by including a probability for each rule in the grammar
- The probability for a parse tree is the product of probabilities for the rules in the tree
- To build a PCFG-parsed parser:
 - 1. Learn a PCFG from a treebank
 - 2. Given a test data sentence, use the CKY algorithm to compute the highest probability tree for the sentence under the PCFG

Gold standard brackets: **S-(0:11)**, **NP-(0:2)**, VP-(2:9), VP-(3:9), **NP-(4:6)**, PP-(6-9), NP-(7,9), NP-(9:10)



Candidate brackets:

S-(0:11), **NP-(0:2)**, VP-(2:10), VP-(3:10), **NP-(4:6)**, PP-(6-10), NP-(7,10)



句法分析的评价

```
标准结果:
S-(0:11), NP-(0:2), VP-(2:9), VP-(3:9), NP-(4:6), PP-(6-9), NP-(7,9), NP-(9:10)
系统输出结果:
S-(0:11), NP-(0:2), VP-(2:10), VP-(3:10), NP-(4:6), PP-(6-10), NP-(7,10)
```

```
Labeled Precision 3/7 = 42.9\%
Labeled Recall 3/8 = 37.5\%
F1 40.0\%
Tagging Accuracy 11/11 = 100.0\%
```

More Topics for Parser

- PCFG vs language model: lexicalized PCFG, head-driven PCFG
- Agenda-based/history-based PCFG
- Dependency parser
- Unified approach for POS tagging and parsing