自然言語処理 parser 試作に関する報告書

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1 始めに

本実験報告書は以下の章立てで構成されている:

第1章 始めに

第2章 実験の目的

第3章 自然言語処理の概要

第4章 実験の結果

第5章 考察

第6章 まとめ

また,巻末には,参考文献リストと付録および手書きの 図がある

特に,第5章の考察では,文の解釈を一意に特定できない問題と非文が生成される問題について述べている.

2 実験の目的

自然言語処理において、基本技術の一つになっている 構文解析技法について、その原理を学ぶ¹⁾. また、自然 言語処理における構文解析の困難さについても実際に体 験する.

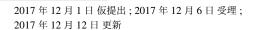
3 自然言語処理の概要

自然言語処理 (natural language processing: NLP) とは、人間が書いたり話したりしたりする文章をコンピュータに処理させることである $^{1)}$. これは、文章の中の単語の品詞を決定するための形態素解析、単語間のつながりを調べる構文解析、単語や文の意味を解析する意味解析および必要な応答文を生成する等の処理を含む $^{1)}$.

また、Chomsky によれば、言語は、形式言語を用いて 階層化できる(図 1). なお、正規文法は有限オートマトンで、文脈自由文法 (context-free grammar: CFG) はプッシュダウンオートマトンで、それぞれ認識できる.

3.1 有限オートマトン

有限オートマトンは入力記号列と現在の状態に応じて 次の状態へ遷移する. 入力記号列を入力し終えたときに



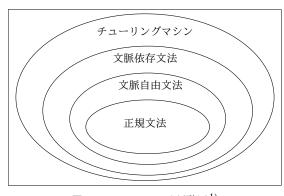


図1 Chomsky の言語階層 1)

受理状態にあれば,その入力記号列は受理可能である.

3.2 プッシュダウンオートマトン

有限オートマトンに補助記憶装置としてプッシュダウンスタックを取り付けたものがプッシュダウンオートマトンである.入力記号列を入力し終えたときに受理状態にあり、かつ、スタックが空であれば、その入力記号列は受理可能である.

3.3 あいまい性

文脈自由文法では、構文木が複数得られることがある. この場合、その文法はあいまいであると言う.

4 実験の結果

4.1 ネットワーク文法の実験

4.1.1 手による解析

表 1 の文法規則と表 2 の単語辞書を用いて "I saw a girl with a telescope ." を形態素解析した結果を図 2 に示す.

4.1.2 プログラムによる解析

文法規則と単語辞書に**表 1**, 表 2 および表 3 を用い, 作成したプログラムで "I saw a girl with a telescope." と "the child runs quickly to the large house." の 2 文を形態 素解析した結果を示す.

4.2 文脈自由文法の実験

4.2.1 手による解析

表 4 の文法規則と表 2 の単語辞書を用いて top-down 法および CYK 法により構文解析した結果を、それぞ

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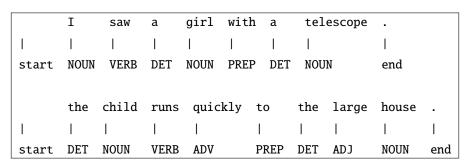


図3 プログラムによる形態素解析結果

表1 ネットワーク文法の文法規則 $^{1)}$

start	\rightarrow	DET (冠詞)
start	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
DET (冠詞)	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
DET (冠詞)	\rightarrow	ADJ (形容詞)
DET (冠詞)	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
ADJ (形容詞)	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
NOUN (名詞)	\rightarrow	PREP (前置詞)
PREP (前置詞)	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
PREP (前置詞)	\rightarrow	ADJ (形容詞)
PREP (前置詞)	\rightarrow	DET (冠詞)
NOUN (名詞)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)
VERB (動詞)	\rightarrow	ADV (副詞)
VERB (動詞)	\rightarrow	DET (冠詞)
ADV (副詞)	\rightarrow	PREP (前置詞)
NOUN (名詞)	\rightarrow	ADV (副詞)
ADV (副詞)	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
VERB (動詞)	\rightarrow	end
NOUN (名詞)	\rightarrow	end

表 2 "I saw a girl with a telescope." の単語辞書

I	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
saw	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)
a	\rightarrow	DET (冠詞)
girl	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
with	\rightarrow	PREP (前置詞)
telescope	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
•	\rightarrow	end

れ図4,図5に示す.

4.2.2 プログラムによる解析

表 5 の文法規則と表 3 の単語辞書を用い,作成したプログラムで"the child runs quickly to the large house"を CYK 法により構文解析した結果得られた構文木と S 式をそれぞれ図 6 と図 7 に示す.

表 3 "the child runs quickly to the large house." の単語辞書

the	\rightarrow	DET (冠詞)
child	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
runs	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)
quickly	\rightarrow	ADV (副詞)
to	\rightarrow	PREP (前置詞)
large	\rightarrow	ADJ (形容詞)
house	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)
	\rightarrow	end

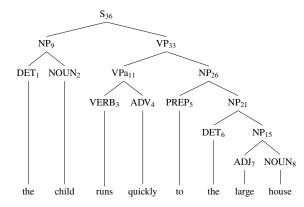


図 6 "the child runs quickly to the large house" の構文木

さらに,表 4 の文法規則と表 2 の単語辞書を用い,"I saw a girl with a telescope"を構文解析した結果得られた構文木と S 式をそれぞれ図 8a と図 7 に示す.

5 考察

5.1 "I saw a girl with a telescope." の 2 つの解釈

"I saw a girl with a telescope." には大きくわけて,以下の2つの意味(解釈)がある:

- 私は望遠鏡を持った少女に会った. (図 8a)
- 私は望遠鏡で少女を見た. (図 8b)

今回の実験の結果得られた解釈は前者だが,表 4 の文法 規則に $VP \rightarrow VP + PP$ を追加することにより,後者の解 釈となる構文木(図 8b)と S 式(図 9)が得られる. 島田:自然言語処理 parser 試作に関する報告書

表 4 "I saw a girl with a telescope"の文法規則

S (文)	\rightarrow	NP (名詞句)	+	VP (動詞句)
NP (名詞句)	\rightarrow	NOUN (名詞)		
NP (名詞句)	\rightarrow	DET (冠詞)	+	NOUN (名詞)
VP (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)		
VP (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)	+	NP (名詞句)
VP (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)	+	SS
SS	\rightarrow	NP (名詞句)	+	PP (前置詞句)
PP (前置詞句)	\rightarrow	PREP (前置詞)	+	NP (名詞句)

表 5 "the child runs quickly to the large house"の文法規則

S (文)	\rightarrow	NP (名詞句)	+	VP (動詞句)
NP (名詞句)	\rightarrow	DET (冠詞)	+	NOUN (名詞)
NP (名詞句)	\rightarrow	DET (冠詞)	+	NP (名詞句)
NP (名詞句)	\rightarrow	PREP (前置詞)	+	NP (名詞句)
NP (名詞句)	\rightarrow	ADJ (形容詞)	+	NOUN (名詞)
VP (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)	+	NP (名詞句)
VP (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VPa (動詞句)	+	NP (名詞句)
VP (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)	+	ADV (副詞)
VP (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)		
VPa (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)	+	ADV (副詞)
VPa (動詞句)	\rightarrow	VERB (動詞)	+	NP (名詞句)

```
(S36(NP9(DET1 "the")(NOUN2 "child"))(VP33(VPa11(VERB3 "runs")(ADV4 "quickly"))
(NP26(PREP5 "to")(NP21(DET6 "the")(NP15(ADJ7 "large")(NOUN8 "house"))))))
```

```
(S28(NP1(NOUN1 "I"))(VP27(VERB2 "saw")(SS25(NP10(DET3 "a")(NOUN4 "girl"))
(PP18(PREP5 "with")(NP13(DET6 "a")(NOUN7 "telescope"))))))
```

図7 プログラムによる構文解析結果(印刷の関係上,出力は改行している.)

なお、複数のS式を得るためには、合致する文法規則を見つけるとそこで中止して次のセルに移動するような実装では不可能で、必ず全ての文法規則についてチェックを行い、合致する文法規則を全て記憶しておく必要がある。本プログラムはそれを考慮した実装になっているため、複数のS式が出力可能である。

しかしながら、複数の S 式が出力されるということは 文の解釈を一意に特定できないということであり、この 問題の解決は困難であると考えられる.

5.2 "Time flies like an arrow." の解釈

表 6 の文法規則と表 7 の単語辞書を用い "Time flies like an arrow"を構文解析した結果, 4 つの構文木 (図 10) と S 式 (図 11) が得られた. これらの解釈はそれぞれ以下である:

- 時は矢のように過ぎる. ⇒ 光陰矢のごとし.(図 10a)
- time fly (トキバエ?) たちは矢を好む. (図 10b)
- "矢のようなハエ" たちの速度を測定せよ. (図 10c)
- 矢(の速度を測定するとき)のように、ハエたちの 速度を測定せよ.(図 10d)

さらに, "Time" が雑誌の名前である可能性も考慮すると, さらに別の解釈も可能である.

実際には、「光陰矢のごとし」以外の候補はいわゆる非 文とみなせるが、候補の絞り込みには別の方法を用いる 必要性が示唆される.

5.3 ネットワーク文法と文脈自由文法の能力の比較

第3章で触れたように、形式文法は階層構造をなして おり、文脈自由文法はネットワーク文法を含む、今回作

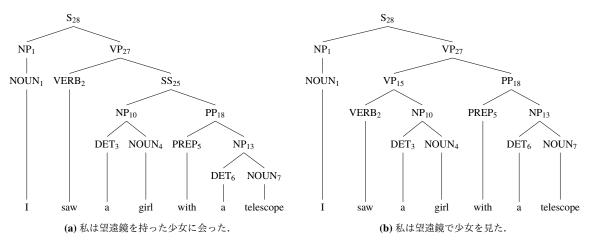


図8 "I saw a girl with a telescope"の構文木

```
(S28(NP1(NOUN1 "I"))(VP27(VP15(VERB2 "saw")(NP10(DET3 "a")(NOUN4 "girl")))
(PP18(PREP5 "with")(NP13(DET6 "a")(NOUN7 "telescope")))))
```

図9 私は望遠鏡で少女を見た(図8b)という解釈になるS式(印刷の関係上,出力は改行している.)

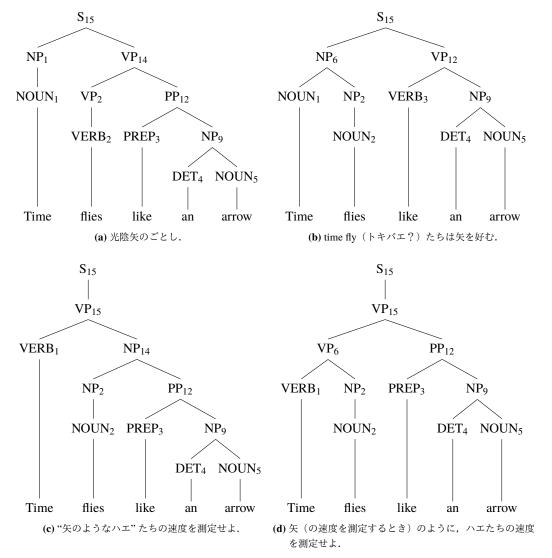


図 10 "Time flies like an arrow"の構文木

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図 11 "Time flies like an arrow"の S 式 (印刷の関係上, 出力は改行している.)

表 6 "Time flies like an arrow"の文法規則

S	\rightarrow	NP	+	VP
S	\rightarrow	VP		
NP	\rightarrow	NOUN		
NP	\rightarrow	DET	+	NOUN
NP	\rightarrow	NOUN	+	NP
NP	\rightarrow	NP	+	PP
VP	\rightarrow	VERB		
VP	\rightarrow	VERB	+	NP
VP	\rightarrow	VP	+	PP
PP	\rightarrow	PREP	+	NP

表 7 "Time flies like an arrow"の単語辞書

Time	\rightarrow	NOUN
Time	\rightarrow	VERB
flies	\rightarrow	NOUN
flies	\rightarrow	VERB
like	\rightarrow	PREP
like	\rightarrow	VERB
an	\rightarrow	DET
arrow	\rightarrow	NOUN

成する際も,形態素解析の部分にはネットワーク文法の プログラムを流用したことから,これが確認できる.

ネットワーク文法においても、遷移規則(文法規則)によって簡易的に構文解析ができたが、構文木(S式)まで得るためには文脈自由文法を用いる必要がある.

しかしながら、文脈自由文法も、今回の考察でも分かったように、文法規則を作成することそのものも困難であるし、複数の構文木が得られてあいまいさが残る問題もある.

5.4 実験の感想

C 言語での実装は比較的大変であったが、オートマトンと構文解析について理解が深まり、本実験の目的は達せられたのではないかと思う.

6 まとめ

構文解析そのものはプログラムにより実現できたが、 構文木が複数得られることから、文の解釈を一意に特 定することや非文の生成を防ぐことの困難さが示唆さ れた.

参考文献

1) 実験手順書.

成したプログラムにおいても、CYK 法による paser を作

付録 A ネットワーク文法のプログラム

ソースコード 1 Makefile

```
1 CC = gcc
2 CFLAGS = -Wall
4 all: main
  main: main.o dict_builder.o syntax_builder.o splitter.o post.o network.o output.o
           $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -o $@ $^
  %.o: %.c global.h
9
           $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c $<
10
11
12
  clean:
13
           $(RM) *.o
14
15 run: all
           cat data.txt | ./main dict.csv syntax.csv > result.txt
16
```

ソースコード 2 global.h

```
1 #ifndef GLOBAL_H
2 #define GLOBAL_H
  #include <stdio.h>
  #include <stdlib.h>
  #include <string.h>
8 #define bool int
9 #define true 1
10 #define false 0
11
12 typedef struct {
13
    char *word;
     char *type;
14
15 } WORD;
16
17 typedef struct {
   char *current;
18
     char *next;
19
20
  } SYNTAX;
22 extern WORD START;
   extern WORD DUMMY;
23
24 extern SYNTAX DUMMY_SYNTAX;
26 bool type_analyzer(WORD *words, const WORD *dict);
27 bool syntax_analyzer(const WORD *words, const SYNTAX *syntax);
28 WORD* sentence_splitter(char *sentence);
29 WORD* build_dict(const char *srcfile);
30 SYNTAX* build_syntax(const char *srcfile);
void print_words(const WORD *words, const size_t buf_size);
32
33 #endif
```

ソースコード 3 main.c

```
#include "global.h"

WORD START;
WORD DUMMY;
SYNTAX DUMMY_SYNTAX;
```

```
8
   int main(int argc, char **argv) {
9
     const size_t DEFAULT_LINE_LENGTH = 1024;
10
     size_t max_line_length;
11
     if (argc > 3) {
12
13
       max_line_length = strtoul(argv[3], NULL, 10);
14
15
       max_line_length = DEFAULT_LINE_LENGTH;
16
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_up_to_%ld_characters_are_allowed_for_each_sentence\n",
17
        max_line_length - 1);
18
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_each_sentence_must_be_separated_by_newline_character_\'\\
19
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_each_word_must_be_separated_by_whitespace_characters\n");
20
     // init global variables
22
     DUMMY.word = "";
23
    DUMMY.type = "?";
24
     DUMMY_SYNTAX.current = "";
25
     DUMMY_SYNTAX.next = "";
26
     START.word = "";
27
     START.type = "start";
28
29
     WORD *dict = build_dict(argv[1]);
30
     SYNTAX *syntax = build_syntax(argv[2]);
31
32
     WORD *words = NULL;
33
     char *sentence = malloc(sizeof(char) * max_line_length);
34
35
36
     while (fgets(sentence, max_line_length, stdin) != NULL) {
       fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_Parsing_started.\n");
37
       words = sentence_splitter(sentence);
38
30
       bool typeOK = type_analyzer(words, dict);
40
       print_words(words, max_line_length);
41
42
       if (typeOK == true) {
43
         if (syntax_analyzer(words, syntax) == true) {
44
           fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_\x1b[42mSentence_OK\x1b[49m\x1b[32m_(sentence_is_
45
              acceptable.)\x1b[39m\n");
         } else {
46
           47
              48
         fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_Parsing_finished.\n");
49
         fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[WARN]:_can't_start_syntax_checking_because_of_
            unknown_words.\x1b[39m\n");
         fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[WARN]:_Parsing_aborted.\x1b[39m\n");
52
       }
53
54
       free(words);
55
56
57
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_exiting...");
58
59
     fflush(stderr);
60
61
     // no need?
62
63
     free(sentence);
64
     free(syntax[0].current);
65
     free(syntax);
     free(dict[0].word);
66
67
     free(dict);
```

```
68 */
69
70 fprintf(stderr, "_Goodbye.\n");
71
72 return 0;
73 }
```

ソースコード 4 dict_builder.c

```
#include "global.h"
3
   WORD* build_dict(const char *srcfile) {
     const int FGETS_MARGIN = 2; // do NOT decrease to < 2 (do not change)</pre>
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_building_dictionary_database...");
     fflush(stderr);
     FILE *fp;
10
     if ((fp = fopen(srcfile, "r")) == NULL) {
11
       fprintf(stderr, "\n[ERROR:]_Failed_to_open_dictionary_file.\n");
12
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
13
14
15
16
     // get file size
17
     fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_END);
     int size = ftell(fp) + FGETS_MARGIN;
18
     fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_SET);
19
20
     // checking csv and copying to memory
21
     char *bin = malloc(sizeof(char) * size);
22
     int count = 0;
23
     char *ptr;
25
     int remain;
26
     int entry = 0;
     char c;
27
     for (ptr = bin, remain = size; fgets(ptr, remain, fp) != NULL; /**/) {
28
       if (sscanf(ptr, "\_%*[^{,}], %*s%c%n", &c, &count) == 1) { // csv format checking }
29
30
         entry++;
31
         // count = strlen(ptr);
         ptr[count - 1] = '\0'; // %c (CR or LF (or space?)) -> '\0'
         ptr += count;
33
34
         remain -= count;
       } else {
35
         ; // do nothing
36
       }
37
38
39
     WORD *dict = malloc(sizeof(WORD) * (entry + 1));
40
41
     int n[4] = \{0\};
42
     int i = 0;
     for (ptr = bin; sscanf(ptr, "_%n%*[^,]%n,%n%*s%n", &n[0], &n[1], &n[2], &n[3]) !=
43
         EOF; ptr += n[3] + 1) {
       // fprintf(stderr, "%d, %d, %d, %d\n", n[0], n[1], n[2], n[3]);
44
45
       dict[i].word = ptr + n[0];
46
       dict[i].type = ptr + n[2];
47
48
       ptr[n[1]] = '\0';
       ptr[n[3]] = '\0';
49
50
     dict[i] = DUMMY;
51
52
     fclose(fp);
53
     fprintf(stderr, "_done.\n");
54
55
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_Dictionary_database_has_%d_entries.\n", i);
56
```

```
57
     // write out to dict.bin (for debug)
58
     if ((fp = fopen("dict.bin", "wb")) == NULL) {
59
       fprintf(stderr, "\n[ERROR:] Failed to write dictionary file.\n");
60
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
61
62
     fwrite(dict, sizeof(WORD), entry + 1, fp);
63
     fwrite(bin, sizeof(char), size, fp);
64
65
     fclose(fp);
66
67
68
     return dict;
69
   }
```

ソースコード 5 syntax_builder.c

```
#include "global.h"
2
  SYNTAX* build_syntax(const char *srcfile) {
4
     const int FGETS_MARGIN = 2; // do NOT decrease to < 2 (do not change)</pre>
5
6
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_building_syntax_database...");
7
8
     fflush(stderr);
     FILE *fp;
10
     if ((fp = fopen(srcfile, "r")) == NULL) {
11
       fprintf(stderr, "\n[ERROR]:_Failed_to_open_syntax_file.\n");
12
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
13
     }
14
15
     // get file size
16
     fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_END);
17
     int size = ftell(fp) + FGETS_MARGIN;
18
19
     fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_SET);
20
     // checking csv and copying to memory
21
     char *bin = malloc(sizeof(char) * size);
22
     int count = 0;
23
     char *ptr;
24
     int remain;
25
     int entry = 0;
27
     char c;
     for (ptr = bin, remain = size; fgets(ptr, remain, fp) != NULL; /**/) {
28
       if (sscanf(ptr, "_%*[^,],%*s%c%n", &c, &count) == 1) { // csv format checking
29
         entry++;
30
         // count = strlen(ptr);
31
         ptr[count - 1] = '\0'; // %c (CR or LF (or space?)) -> '\0'
32
         ptr += count;
34
         remain -= count;
35
       } else {
36
         ; // do nothing
       }
37
     }
38
39
     SYNTAX *syntax = malloc(sizeof(SYNTAX) * (entry + 1));
40
     int n[4] = \{0\};
41
42
     int i = 0;
     for (ptr = bin; sscanf(ptr, "_%n%*[^,]%n,%n%*s%n", &n[0], &n[1], &n[2], &n[3]) !=
43
         EOF; ptr += n[3] + 1) {
       // fprintf(stderr, "%d, %d, %d, %d\n", n[0], n[1], n[2], n[3]);
44
       syntax[i].current = ptr + n[0];
45
       syntax[i].next
                         = ptr + n[2];
46
47
       i++;
48
       ptr[n[1]] = '\0';
       ptr[n[3]] = '\0';
```

```
50
51
     syntax[i] = DUMMY_SYNTAX;
52
     fclose(fp);
53
     fprintf(stderr, "_done.\n");
54
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_Syntax_database_has_%d_entries.\n", i);
55
56
57
     // write out to syntax.bin (for debug)
58
     if ((fp = fopen("syntax.bin", "wb")) == NULL) {
59
       fprintf(stderr, "\n[ERROR:] Failed to write syntax file.\n");
60
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
61
62
     fwrite(syntax, sizeof(SYNTAX), entry + 1, fp);
63
     fwrite(bin, sizeof(char), size, fp);
64
65
     fclose(fp);
66
67
     return syntax;
68
   }
69
```

ソースコード 6 splitter.c

```
#include "global.h"
1
2
3
4
   WORD* sentence_splitter(char *sentence) {
5
     char *ptr;
     int n[2] = \{0\};
     // check wordage
     int wordage = 0;
10
     for (ptr = sentence; sscanf(ptr, "\_%*s%n", &n[1]) != EOF; ptr += n[1]) {
11
       wordage++;
12
13
     // memory allocation
     WORD *words = malloc(sizeof(WORD) * (wordage + 2));
16
     // wordage + 2?: last word will be DUMMY; first word will be START.
17
     // word separation
18
     int i = 1; // words[0] (i = 0) is START
19
     n[1] = 0;
20
21
     for (ptr = sentence; sscanf(ptr, "\_%n%*s%n", &n[0], &n[1]) != EOF; ptr += n[1] +
22
       words[i].word = ptr + n[0];
23
       if (ptr[n[1]] == '\0') \{ // if reach the end of sentence
24
25
         break:
       } else {
26
         ptr[n[1]] = '\0';
27
       }
28
30
31
     // head and tail editing
32
     words[0] = START;
     words[i] = DUMMY;
33
34
35
     return words;
36
   }
```

ソースコード7 post.c

```
1 #include "global.h"
2
```

3

```
bool type_analyzer(WORD *words, const WORD *dict) {
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_Part-of-Speech_tagging_(POST)_has_been_executed.\n");
6
     int i, j;
     bool typeFound = false;
8
     bool noUnknown = true;
     for (i = 1; words[i].word != DUMMY.word; i++) { // words[0] is START
10
       fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]:\u00ed%s\u00ed=>\u00ed\u00ed", words[i].word); fflush(stderr);
11
12
       for (j = 0; dict[j].word != DUMMY.word; j++) {
13
         if (strcmp(words[i].word, dict[j].word) == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", dict[j].type); // [DEBUG]:
14
            words[i].type = dict[j].type;
15
            typeFound = true;
16
17
            break;
18
       }
19
20
21
       if (typeFound == true) {
         typeFound = false;
22
       } else {
23
         fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[41m?\x1b[49m\n"); // [DEBUG]:
24
         fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[ERROR]:_Unknown_word_\"%s\"_detected.\x1b[39m\n",
25
              words[i].word);
26
         noUnknown = false;
         words[i].type = DUMMY.type;
27
28
       }
     }
20
30
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]: _POST_finished.\n");
31
     return noUnknown;
32
33
```

ソースコード 8 network.c

```
#include "global.h"
2
3
   bool syntax_analyzer(const WORD *words, const SYNTAX *syntax) {
4
5
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_Syntax_checking_started.\n");
6
     int i, j;
8
     bool transOK = false;
9
     for (i = 0; words[i+1].type != DUMMY.type; i++) {
       fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]:_%s_(%s)_->_%s_(%s)_=>_", words[i].type, words[i].word,
10
            words[i+1].type, words[i+1].word); fflush(stderr);
       for (j = 0; syntax[j].current != DUMMY_SYNTAX.current; j++) {
11
         if (strcmp(words[i].type, syntax[j].current) == 0) {
12
           if (strcmp(words[i+1].type, syntax[j].next) == 0) {
13
             fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[42m0K\x1b[49m\n"); // [DEBUG]:
15
             transOK = true;
16
             break;
17
           }
         }
18
       }
19
20
       if (transOK == true) {
21
         transOK = false;
22
23
       } else {
         fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[41mNG\x1b[49m\n"); // [DEBUG]:
24
         fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[WARN]:_Syntax_error_detected.\x1b[39m\n");
25
         return false;
26
       }
27
     }
28
29
30
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_Syntax_checking_finished.\n");
     return true;
```

32

ソースコード 9 output.c

```
#include "global.h"
1
3
   void print_words(const WORD *words, const size_t buf_size) {
     const int WORD_SEPARATION = 2;
     const int LINES = 3;
     int i;
8
     // memory allocation
10
     char *line[LINES];
11
     line[0] = malloc(sizeof(char) * buf_size * LINES); // get heap area
12
13
14
     for (i = 1; i < LINES; i++) {
       line[i] = line[0] + i * buf_size;
15
16
17
     // initializing couters and lines
18
     int count[LINES];
19
20
     for (i = 0; i < LINES; i++) {</pre>
       line[i][0] = '\0';
21
22
       count[i] = 0;
     }
23
24
     // padding
25
     int max = 0;
26
27
     int j, k;
     int remain = buf_size;
28
     for (i = 0; words[i].word != DUMMY.word; i++) {
       count[0] += snprintf(line[0] + count[0], remain, "%s", words[i].word);
30
       count[1] += snprintf(line[1] + count[1], remain, "|");
31
       count[2] += snprintf(line[2] + count[2], remain, "%s", words[i].type);
32
33
       // getting the longest elements
34
35
       for (j = 0; j < LINES; j++) {
         if (count[j] > buf_size - 1) { // minus 1?: last element must be terminated
36
             with '\0'
            // Because snprintf doesn't return the actual number of written characters,
37
            // count[] may exceeds buf_size.
38
            count[j] = buf_size - 1;
39
40
         if (max < count[j]) {</pre>
41
42
            max = count[i];
43
         }
44
45
       // padding with spaces
46
       for (j = 0; j < LINES; j++) {
47
         while (count[j] < max) {</pre>
48
49
            line[j][count[j]++] = '';
50
         }
51
       // now, count[] == max
52
53
       remain = buf_size - max;
54
55
       if (remain > WORD_SEPARATION) {
56
         for (j = 0; j < LINES; j++) {
57
            for (k = 0; k < WORD_SEPARATION; k++) {
58
              line[j][count[j]++] = '';
59
60
         }
```

```
62
         remain -= WORD_SEPARATION;
       } else {
63
         break;
64
       }
65
     }
66
67
     // terminating and printing each line
68
     for (i = 0; i < LINES; i++) {
       if (buf_size - count[i] > WORD_SEPARATION) {
70
         line[i][count[i] - WORD_SEPARATION] = '\0'; // remove last padding
71
       } else {
72
         line[i][count[i]] = '\0';
73
74
       printf("%s\n", line[i]);
75
76
77
     free(line[0]);
78
     return;
79
80
```

A.1 一文の長さの制限変更について

初期状態では 1 文の長さは 1023 文字に制限されているが、再コンパイルの必要なく、第 3 引数に n を渡すことで n-1 文字までの制限に変更することができる.

これは文脈自由文法のプログラムにおいても同様である.

```
☐ user@CYNTHIA: ~/jikken3/c1

user@CYNTHIA:~$ cd ~/jikken3/c1/
user@CYNTHIA:~/jikken3/c1$ cat data.txt | ./network dict.csv syntax.csv 1024
[INFO]: up to 1023 characters are allowed for each sentence
[INFO]: each sentence must be separated by newline character '\n'
[INFO]: each word must be separated by whitespace characters
[INFO]: building dictionary database... done.
[INFO]: Dictionary database has 15 entries.
[INFO]: building syntax database... done.
[INFO]: Syntax database has 17 entries.
[INFO]: Parsing started.
[INFO]: Part-of-Speech tagging (POST) has been executed.
[DEBUG]: the => DET
[DEBUG]: child => NOUN
[DEBUG]: runs => VERB
[DEBUG]: quickly => ADV
[DEBUG]: to => PREP
[DEBUG]: the => DET
[DEBUG]: large => ADJ
[DEBUG]: house => NOUN
[DEBUG]: . => end
[INFO]: POST finished.
       the child runs quickly to
                                        the large house
start DET NOUN
                                  PREP DET ADJ
                                                    NOUN
                   VERB ADV
                                                           end
[INFO]: Syntax cheking started.
[DEBUG]: start ( ) -> DET (the) => OK
[DEBUG]: DET (the) -> NOUN (child) => OK
[DEBUG]: NOUN (child) -> VERB (runs) => OK
[DEBUG]: VERB (runs) -> ADV (quickly) => OK
[DEBUG]: ADV (quickly) -> PREP (to) => OK
[DEBUG]: PREP (to) -> DET (the) => OK
[DEBUG]: DET (the) -> ADJ (large) => OK
[DEBUG]: ADJ (large) -> NOUN (house) => OK
[DEBUG]: NOUN (house) -> end (.) => OK
[INFO]: Syntax cheking finished.
[INFO]: Sentence OK (sentence is acceptable.)
[INFO]: Parsing finished.
[INFO]: Parsing started.
[INFO]: Part-of-Speech tagging (POST) has been executed.
[DEBUG]: I => NOUN
[DEBUG]: saw => VERB
[DEBUG]: a => DET
[DEBUG]: girl => NOUN
[DEBUG]: with => PREP
[DEBUG]: a => DET
[DEBUG]: telescope => NOUN
[DEBUG]: . => end
[INFO]: POST finished.
                       girl with a
      Ι
            saw a
                                         telescope
start NOUN VERB DET NOUN PREP DET NOUN
                                                    end
[INFO]: Syntax cheking started.
[DEBUG]: start ( ) -> NOUN (I) => OK
[DEBUG]: NOUN (I) -> VERB (saw) => OK
[DEBUG]: VERB (saw) -> DET (a) => OK
[DEBUG]: DET (a) -> NOUN (girl) => OK
[DEBUG]: NOUN (girl) -> PREP (with) => OK
[DEBUG]: PREP (with) -> DET (a) => OK
[DEBUG]: DET (a) -> NOUN (telescope) => OK
[DEBUG]: NOUN (telescope) -> end (.) => OK
[INFO]: Syntax cheking finished.
[INFO]: Sentence OK (sentence is acceptable.)
[INFO]: Parsing finished.
[INFO]: exiting... Goodbye.
user@CYNTHIA:~/jikken3/c1$
```

図 12 ネットワーク文法のプログラムの動作風景

付録 B 文脈自由文法のプログラム

ソースコード 10 Makefile

```
1 \quad CC = gcc
2 	ext{ CFLAGS} = -Wall
4 all: main
6 main: main.o dict_builder.o syntax_builder.o splitter.o post.o cyk.o output.o
           $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -o $@ $^
  %.o: %.c global.h
10
           $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c $<
11
12 clean:
           $(RM) *.o
13
14
15 run: all
           cat child.txt | ./main dict.csv syntax_child.csv > result.txt
16
17
           cat telescope.txt | ./main dict.csv syntax_telescope.csv >> result.txt
18
           cat flies.txt | ./main dict.csv syntax_flies.csv >> result.txt
```

ソースコード 11 global.h

```
1 #ifndef GLOBAL_H
2 #define GLOBAL_H
4 #include <stdio.h>
5 #include <stdlib.h>
6 #include <string.h>
8 #define bool int
9 #define true 1
10 #define false 0
11
12 #define DEFAULT CAPACITY OF ARRAY 64
13
  typedef struct {
14
15
     char *word;
     char **type;
16
     bool type_is_new_array;
17
18 } WORD;
19
  typedef struct { // ex.) NP -> DET + NOUN
20
     char *lhs; // left-hand side (NP)
21
     char *rhs1; // right-hand side (DET)
     char *rhs2; // right-hand side (NOUN)
24 } SYNTAX;
25
  typedef struct type {
26
     int index;
27
     char *type;
28
29
     struct cell *cell;
30
     struct type *prev_left_type;
     struct type *prev_right_type;
32 } TYPE;
33
  typedef struct cell {
34
     int index;
35
     char *word;
36
     TYPE *type;
37
    bool type_is_new_array;
38
  } CELL;
40
```

```
41  extern WORD DUMMY;
42  extern SYNTAX DUMMY_SYNTAX;
43  extern CELL DUMMY_CELL;
44  extern int WORDAGE; // the number or words
45  extern int CELL_LENGTH; // the number or cells
46
47  bool type_analyzer(WORD *words, const WORD *dict);
48  CELL* syntax_analyzer(const WORD *words, const SYNTAX *syntax);
49  WORD* sentence_splitter(char *sentence);
50  WORD* build_dict(const char *srcfile);
51  SYNTAX* build_syntax(const char *srcfile);
52  void print_words(const WORD *words, const size_t buf_size, const int *type_num);
53  void print_sexps(const TYPE *type, int *type_num, int indent);
54
55  #endif
```

ソースコード 12 main.c

```
#include "global.h"
2
3 // global variables
4 WORD DUMMY:
   SYNTAX DUMMY_SYNTAX;
   CELL DUMMY_CELL;
   int main(int argc, char **argv) {
     size_t max_line_length;
10
     if (argc > 3) {
11
       max_line_length = strtoul(argv[3], NULL, 10);
12
     } else {
13
14
      max_line_length = 1024;
15
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_up_to_%ld_characters_are_allowed_for_each_sentence\n",
         max_line_length - 1);
17
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_each_sentence_must_be_separated_by_newline_character_\'\\
18
         n \setminus ' \setminus n'');
19
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_each_word_must_be_separated_by_whitespace_characters\n");
20
     // init global variables
22
     int i;
     DUMMY.word = "";
23
     DUMMY.type = (char **)"?";
25
     DUMMY.type_is_new_array = false;
     DUMMY_SYNTAX.lhs = "";
26
     DUMMY_SYNTAX.rhs1 = "";
27
     DUMMY_SYNTAX.rhs2 = "";
     TYPE dummy_type;
30
31
     DUMMY\_CELL.index = -1;
     DUMMY_CELL.word = DUMMY.word;
32
     DUMMY_CELL.type = &dummy_type;
33
     DUMMY_CELL.type_is_new_array = false;
34
35
     dummy_type.index = -1;
     dummy_type.type = DUMMY.type[0];
36
     dummy_type.cell = &DUMMY_CELL;
37
38
     dummy_type.prev_left_type = &dummy_type;
39
     dummy_type.prev_right_type = &dummy_type;
40
     WORD *dict = build_dict(argv[1]);
41
     SYNTAX *syntax = build_syntax(argv[2]);
42
43
44
     WORD *words = NULL;
45
     char *sentence = malloc(sizeof(char) * max_line_length);
```

```
while (fgets(sentence, max_line_length, stdin) != NULL) {
 47
                 fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_Parsing_started.\n");
 48
                 words = sentence_splitter(sentence);
 49
 50
                 bool typeOK = type_analyzer(words, dict);
 51
                 // print_words(words, max_line_length, NULL);
 52
 53
                 CELL *cells = NULL;
 54
 55
                 int *type_num = malloc(sizeof(int) * WORDAGE);
                 bool sentenceOK = false;
 56
                 if (typeOK == true) {
 57
                     cells = syntax_analyzer(words, syntax);
 58
                     if (cells != NULL) {
 59
                          for (i = 0; cells[CELL_LENGTH - 1].type[i].type != DUMMY_CELL.type[0].type;
 60
                                 i++) {
                              if (strcmp(cells[CELL_LENGTH - 1].type[i].type, "S") == 0) {
 61
                                  sentenceOK = true;
                                  print_sexps(&(cells[CELL_LENGTH - 1].type[i]), type_num, 0);
 63
                                  // printf("\n");
 64
                                  // print_words(words, max_line_length, type_num);
 65
                                  // printf("\n");
 66
                             }
 67
68
                         if (sentenceOK == true) {
 69
                              fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_\x1b[42mSentence_0K\x1b[49m\x1b[32m_(sentence_is_
 70
                                      acceptable.)x1b[39m\n");
                         } else {
 71
                              fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[WARN]: \x1b[39m\x1b[41mSentence \NG\x1b[49m\x1b]]) + (31m[WARN]) + (31m[
 72
                                      [31m_(sentence_is_not_acceptable.)\x1b[39m\n");
 73
                         fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_Parsing_finished.\n");
 74
 75
                          fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[WARN]:_Parsing_aborted.\x1b[39m\n");
 77
 78
                 } else {
                     fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[WARN]:_can't_start_syntax_checking_because_of_
 79
                             unknown_words.\x1b[39m\n");
                     fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[WARN]:_Parsing_aborted.\x1b[39m\n");
 80
 81
 82
                 for (i = 0; cells[i].word != DUMMY_CELL.word; i++) {
 83
 84
                     if (cells[i].type_is_new_array == true) {
 85
                          free(cells[i].type);
 86
                     }
                 }
 87
                 free(cells);
 88
                 free(type_num);
 89
                 for (i = 0; words[i].word != DUMMY.word; i++) {
 90
                     if (words[i].type_is_new_array == true) {
 91
 92
                          free(words[i].type);
                     }
 93
                 3
 94
 95
                 free(words);
 96
 97
             fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_exiting...");
 98
             fflush(stderr);
 99
100
101
            // no need?
102
             free(sentence);
103
104
             free(syntax[0].lhs);
105
             free(syntax);
             free(dict[0].word);
106
107
             free(dict[0].type);
108
             free(dict);
```

```
109  */
110
111  fprintf(stderr, "_Goodbye.\n");
112
113  return 0;
114 }
```

ソースコード 13 dict_builder.c

```
#include "global.h"
3
   WORD* build_dict(const char *srcfile) {
     const int FGETS_MARGIN = 2; // do NOT decrease to < 2 (do not change)</pre>
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_building_dictionary_database...");
     fflush(stderr);
     FILE *fp;
10
     if ((fp = fopen(srcfile, "r")) == NULL) {
11
       fprintf(stderr, "\n[ERROR:]_Failed_to_open_dictionary_file.\n");
12
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
13
     }
14
15
16
     // get file size
17
     fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_END);
     int size = ftell(fp) + FGETS_MARGIN;
18
     fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_SET);
19
20
     // checking csv and copying to memory
21
     char *bin = malloc(sizeof(char) * size);
22
     int count = 0;
23
     char *ptr;
24
25
     int remain;
26
     int entry = 0;
     char c;
27
     for (ptr = bin, remain = size; fgets(ptr, remain, fp) != NULL; /**/) {
28
       if (sscanf(ptr, "\_%*[^{,}], %*s%c%n", &c, &count) == 1) { // csv format checking }
29
         entry++;
30
31
         // count = strlen(ptr);
         ptr[count - 1] = '\0'; // %c (CR or LF (or space?)) -> '\0'
         ptr += count;
33
34
         remain -= count;
       } else {
35
         ; // do nothing
36
       }
37
38
39
     WORD *dict = malloc(sizeof(WORD) * (entry + 1));
40
     char **type = malloc(sizeof(char *) * entry);
41
     int n[4] = \{0\};
42
     int i = 0;
43
     for (ptr = bin; sscanf(ptr, "_%n%*[^,]%n,%n%*s%n", &n[0], &n[1], &n[2], &n[3]) !=
44
         EOF; ptr += n[3] + 1) {
45
       // fprintf(stderr, "%d, %d, %d\n", n[0], n[1], n[2], n[3]);
46
       dict[i].type = &type[i];
47
       dict[i].word = ptr + n[0];
48
       dict[i].type[0] = ptr + n[2];
49
       i++;
       ptr[n[1]] = '\0';
50
       ptr[n[3]] = '\0';
51
52
     dict[i] = DUMMY;
53
     dict[0].type_is_new_array = true;
54
55
     fclose(fp);
```

```
57
     fprintf(stderr, "_done.\n");
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_Dictionary_database_has_%d_entries.\n", i);
58
59
60
     // write out to dict.bin (for debug)
61
     if ((fp = fopen("dict.bin", "wb")) == NULL) {
62
       fprintf(stderr, "\n[ERROR:] Failed to write dictionary file.\n");
63
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
64
65
     fwrite(dict, sizeof(WORD), entry + 1, fp);
66
     fwrite(bin, sizeof(char), size, fp);
67
     fclose(fp);
68
69
70
     return dict;
71
72
```

ソースコード 14 syntax_builder.c

```
#include "global.h"
2
3
   SYNTAX* build_syntax(const char *srcfile) {
     const int FGETS_MARGIN = 2; // do NOT decrease to < 2 (do not change)</pre>
5
     fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_building_phrase_structure_rules_database...");
8
     fflush(stderr);
9
     FILE *fp;
10
     if ((fp = fopen(srcfile, "r")) == NULL) {
11
       fprintf(stderr, "\n[ERROR]:_Failed_to_open_syntax_file.\n");
12
       exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
13
14
15
16
     // get file size
     fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_END);
17
     int size = ftell(fp) + FGETS_MARGIN;
18
     fseek(fp, 0, SEEK_SET);
19
20
     // checking csv and copying to memory
21
     char *bin = malloc(sizeof(char) * size);
     int count = 0;
23
     char *ptr;
24
     int remain;
25
     int entry = 0;
26
     char c;
27
     for (ptr = bin, remain = size; fgets(ptr, remain, fp) != NULL; /**/) {
28
       // csv format checking
29
       if (sscanf(ptr, "_%*[^,],%*s%c%n", &c, &count)
                                                                == 1 || // a, b,
            sscanf(ptr, "_%*[^{,}],%*[^{,}],%*s%c%n", &c, &count) == 1) { // a,b,c}
31
32
         entry++;
         // count = strlen(ptr);
33
         ptr[count - 1] = '\0'; // %c (CR or LF (or space?)) -> '\0'
34
         ptr += count;
35
36
         remain -= count;
37
       } else {
         ; // do nothing
38
39
       }
     }
40
41
     SYNTAX *syntax = malloc(sizeof(SYNTAX) * (entry + 1));
42
     int n[6] = \{0\};
43
     int i = 0;
44
45
     ptr = bin;
46
     for (;;) { // infinite loop
47
       if (sscanf(ptr, "_%n%*[^,]%n,%n%*[^,]%n,%n%*s%n", &n[0], &n[1], &n[2], &n[3], &n
```

```
[4], &n[5]) != EOF) {
          // fprintf(stderr, "%d, %d, %d, %d\n", n[0], n[1], n[2], n[3], n[4], n[5]);
48
49
          syntax[i].lhs = ptr + n[0];
          syntax[i].rhs1 = ptr + n[2];
50
          syntax[i].rhs2 = ptr + n[4];
51
52
          i++;
          ptr[n[1]] = ' \setminus 0';
53
          ptr[n[3]] = '\0';
          ptr[n[5]] = '\0';
55
56
          ptr += n[5] + 1;
        } else
57
        if (sscanf(ptr, "\"n%*[^,]\"n,\"n\"*s\"n", &n[0], &n[1], &n[2], &n[3]) != EOF) {
58
          // fprintf(stderr, "%d, %d, %d, %d\n", n[0], n[1], n[2], n[3]);
59
          syntax[i].lhs = ptr + n[0];
60
          syntax[i].rhs1 = ptr + n[2];
61
          syntax[i].rhs2 = DUMMY_SYNTAX.rhs2;
          i++;
63
          ptr[n[1]] = '\0';
64
          ptr[n[3]] = '\0';
65
          if (ptr[n[3] - 1] == ',') {
66
            // remove comma (rhs1 may include comma at its tail)
67
            ptr[n[3] - 1] = ' \setminus 0';
68
69
         ptr += n[3] + 1;
70
        } else {
71
72
          break;
73
        }
     }
74
     syntax[i] = DUMMY_SYNTAX;
75
76
77
     fclose(fp);
     fprintf(stderr, "_done.\n");
fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_Syntax_database_has_%d_phrase_structure_rules.\n", i);
78
79
80
81
     // write out to syntax.bin (for debug)
82
     if ((fp = fopen("syntax.bin", "wb")) == NULL) {
83
        fprintf(stderr, "\n[ERROR:] Failed to write syntax file.\n");
84
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
85
86
     fwrite(syntax, sizeof(SYNTAX), entry + 1, fp);
87
88
     fwrite(bin, sizeof(char), size, fp);
89
      fclose(fp);
90
91
92
     return syntax;
93
```

ソースコード 15 splitter.c

```
#include "global.h"
2
   int WORDAGE;
3
4
5
   WORD* sentence_splitter(char *sentence) {
6
     char *ptr;
8
     int n[2] = \{0\};
9
     // check wordage
10
     WORDAGE = 0;
11
     for (ptr = sentence; sscanf(ptr, "\_%*s%n", &n[1]) != EOF; ptr += n[1]) {
12
       WORDAGE++;
13
14
15
     // memory allocation
```

```
17
     WORD *words = malloc(sizeof(WORD) * (WORDAGE + 1));
     // WORDAGE + 1?: last word will be DUMMY.
18
19
     // word separation
20
     int i = 0;
21
22
     n[1] = 0;
     for (ptr = sentence; sscanf(ptr, "_%n%*s%n", &n[0], &n[1]) != EOF; ptr += n[1] +
23
24
       words[i].word = ptr + n[0];
25
       i++;
       if (ptr[n[1]] == '\0') \{ // if reach the end of sentence
26
27
         break:
       } else {
28
29
         ptr[n[1]] = '\0';
30
31
32
     // head and tail editing
33
     words[i] = DUMMY;
34
35
     return words;
36
   }
37
```

ソースコード **16** post.c

```
#include "global.h"
2
3
   bool type_analyzer(WORD *words, const WORD *dict) {
     fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:_Part-of-Speech_tagging_(POST)_has_been_executed.\n");
5
6
     int i, j, k;
     bool typeFound = false;
9
     bool noUnknown = true;
10
     int array_size = DEFAULT_CAPACITY_OF_ARRAY;
11
     char **type = malloc(sizeof(char *) * array_size);
12
     int type_index = 0;
13
14
     for (i = 0; words[i].word != DUMMY.word; i++) {
15
       outer: // outer loop
       words[i].type = &type[type_index];
16
17
       if (type_index == 0) {
18
         words[i].type_is_new_array = true;
       }
19
       k = 0;
20
       // fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]: %s => ", words[i].word); fflush(stderr);
21
       for (j = 0; dict[j].word != DUMMY.word; j++) {
22
         if (strcmp(words[i].word, dict[j].word) == 0) {
23
           typeFound = true;
           if (type_index >= (array_size - 1)) { // -1?: last element is preserved for
25
               dummy element.
             array_size *= 2; // new array will be expanded.
26
             fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]:_words[i].type_is_full._increasing_array_size_to_
27
                 %d_elements.\n", array_size);
28
             if (k == type_index) {
29
               free(type);
30
             type = malloc(sizeof(char *) * array_size);
31
32
             type_index = 0;
             goto outer; // continue from outer loop
33
34
           words[i].type[k] = dict[j].type[0];
35
           // fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", words[i].type[k]); // [DEBUG]:
36
37
           k++;
38
           type_index++;
         }
```

```
40
                                                words[i].type[k] = DUMMY.type[0];
41
42
                                                k++;
                                                type_index++;
43
44
                                                if (typeFound == true) {
45
                                                           typeFound = false;
46
47
                                                } else {
                                                             fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]:_%s_=>_", words[i].word);
48
                                                             fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[41m?\x1b[49m\n"); // [DEBUG]: fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[ERROR]: \unknown \unkn
49
50
                                                                                      words[i].word);
                                                             noUnknown = false;
51
52
                                                }
53
54
                                    fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]: POST finished.\n");
55
                                  return noUnknown;
56
                   }
57
```

ソースコード 17 cyk.c

```
#include "global.h"
3
   // global variables
   int CELL_LENGTH;
   int getIndex(const int x, const int y) {
   // this method for upper triangular matrix
     int index = 0;
     int column = 0;
10
     int i, j;
11
12
     for (i = 0, j = 0; i < WORDAGE && j < WORDAGE; /* */) {
13
       if (i == x \&\& j == y) {
14
         return index;
15
16
       if (j == WORDAGE - 1) {
17
18
         i = 0;
         j = ++column;
19
20
       } else {
21
         i++;
22
         j++;
       }
23
24
       index++;
25
26
27
     return -1;
28
  }
29
30
   bool setNewArrayIfNeeded(TYPE **type, int *type_index, int *array_size, const int *k
31
       ) {
32
     if (*type_index >= (*array_size - 1)) { // -1?: last element is preserved for
         dummy element.
       *array_size *= 2; // new array will be expanded.
33
       fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]:_cells[index].type_is_full._increasing_array_size_to_%d
34
           _elements.\n", *array_size);
       if (*k == *type_index) {
35
         free(*type);
36
37
       *type = malloc(sizeof(TYPE) * *array_size);
38
39
40
41
       for (i = 0; i < *array_size; i++) { // init type[] with DUMMY_CELL.type[0]</pre>
```

```
42
          memcpy(&(*type)[i], &DUMMY_CELL.type[0], sizeof(TYPE));
43
44
        *type_index = 0;
45
        return true;
46
     } else {
47
48
        return false;
49
50
   }
51
52
   CELL* syntax_analyzer(const WORD *words, const SYNTAX *syntax) {
53
      fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:_CYK_parser_started.\n");
54
55
56
     // memory allocation
      CELL_LENGTH = (WORDAGE * (WORDAGE + 1)) / 2; // upper triangular matrix (n*(n
     if (CELL_LENGTH == 0) {
58
        fprintf(stderr, "\x1b[31m[WARN]:_CYK_parser_stopped_(word_not_found).\x1b[39m\n"
59
           );
        return NULL;
60
61
     CELL *cells = malloc(sizeof(CELL) * CELL_LENGTH);
62
63
     int index;
64
65
      // init cells
66
     for (index = 0; index < CELL_LENGTH; index++) {</pre>
67
        cells[index] = DUMMY_CELL; // for unused-member initializing
68
        cells[index].index = index;
69
70
71
72
     int i, j; // for loop
73
      int k; // cells[index].type[k]
     int p, q, a; // comparison cells[a] (x, y) = (p, q)
74
     int u, v, b; // comparison cells[b] (x, y) = (u, v)
75
     int 1, m, n; // for loop
76
     int column = 0;
77
      index = 0;
78
      int array_size = DEFAULT_CAPACITY_OF_ARRAY;
     TYPE *type = malloc(sizeof(TYPE) * array_size);
80
81
      for (i = 0; i < array_size; i++) { // init type[] with DUMMY_CELL.type[0]</pre>
82
        memcpy(&type[i], &DUMMY_CELL.type[0], sizeof(TYPE));
83
     int type_index = 0;
84
      for (i = 0, j = column; i < WORDAGE && j < WORDAGE; /* */) {
85
        outer: // outer loop
86
87
        cells[index].type = &type[type_index];
        if (type_index == 0) {
88
89
          cells[index].type_is_new_array = true;
        3
90
        k = 0;
91
92
        // (cells[index].word <= words[index].word)</pre>
93
        if (index < WORDAGE) {</pre>
94
          cells[index].word = words[index].word;
95
          for (i = 0; words[index].type[i] != DUMMY.type[0]; i++) {
97
            if (setNewArrayIfNeeded(&type, &type_index, &array_size, &k) == true) {
              goto outer; // continue from outer loop
98
            3
99
100
            cells[index].type[k].index = k;
101
102
            cells[index].type[k].type = words[index].type[i];
            cells[index].type[k].cell = &cells[index];
103
            fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]: \"\s%d_\"\s\"\n", cells[index].type[k].type, cells[
104
                index].index + 1, cells[index].word);
```

```
105
106
            type_index++;
          }
107
        }
108
109
        // ex.) S \rightarrow NP + VP; VP \rightarrow VP + NP
110
111
        p = i;
        v = j;
        for (q = i, u = i + 1; q < j && u <= j; q++, u++) {
113
114
          a = getIndex(p, q);
115
          b = getIndex(u, v);
          // fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]: %d: (%d, %d) = %d, (%d, %d) = %d\n", index+1, p
116
              +1, q+1, a+1, u+1, v+1, b+1);
117
          for (1 = 0; cells[a].type[1].type != DUMMY_CELL.type[0].type; 1++) {
118
             for (m = 0; cells[b].type[m].type != DUMMY_CELL.type[0].type; m++) {
               for (n = 0; syntax[n].lhs != DUMMY_SYNTAX.lhs; n++) {
120
                 if (strcmp(cells[a].type[l].type, syntax[n].rhs1) == 0 && strcmp(cells[b
121
                     ].type[m].type, syntax[n].rhs2) == 0) {
                   if (setNewArrayIfNeeded(&type, &type_index, &array_size, &k) == true)
122
                     goto outer; // continue from outer loop
123
124
125
                   cells[index].type[k].index = k;
126
                   cells[index].type[k].type = syntax[n].lhs;
127
128
                   cells[index].type[k].cell = &cells[index];
                   cells[index].type[k].prev_left_type = &cells[a].type[l];
129
                   cells[index].type[k].prev_right_type = &cells[b].type[m];
130
                   fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]: \_\%s\%d\_-> \_\%s\%d\_+ \_\%s\%d \setminus n",
131
                     cells[index].type[k].type, cells[index].type[k].cell->index + 1,
132
133
                     cells[index].type[k].prev_left_type->type, cells[index].type[k].
                         prev_left_type->cell->index + 1,
134
                     cells[index].type[k].prev_right_type->type, cells[index].type[k].
                         prev_right_type->cell->index + 1
                   );
135
                   k++:
136
                   type_index++;
137
                 }
138
              }
139
            }
140
          }
141
142
        }
143
        // self-referencing (ex.) VP -> VERB; S -> VP
144
        for (1 = 0; cells[index].type[1].type != DUMMY_CELL.type[0].type; 1++) {
145
          for (n = 0; (syntax[n].lhs != DUMMY_SYNTAX.lhs); n++) {
146
147
            if (strcmp(cells[index].type[l].type, syntax[n].rhs1) == 0 && syntax[n].rhs2
                  == DUMMY_SYNTAX.rhs2) {
               if (setNewArrayIfNeeded(&type, &type_index, &array_size, &k) == true) {
148
149
                 goto outer; // continue from outer loop
               3
150
151
               cells[index].type[k].index = k;
152
               cells[index].type[k].type = syntax[n].lhs;
153
               cells[index].type[k].cell = &cells[index];
154
               cells[index].type[k].prev_left_type = &cells[index].type[l];
155
               fprintf(stderr, "[DEBUG]: _%s%d_ -> _%s%d n",
156
                 cells[index].type[k].type, cells[index].type[k].cell->index + 1,
157
                 cells[index].type[k].prev_left_type->type, cells[index].type[k].
158
                     prev_left_type->cell->index + 1
               );
159
160
               k++:
               type_index++;
161
162
          }
163
```

```
164
        }
165
        if (j == WORDAGE - 1) {
166
          i = 0;
167
           j = ++column;
168
        } else {
169
170
           i++;
           j++;
172
173
        if (k == 0) { // when k == 0, the cell is empty.
174
           if (type_index == 0) { // type_index == 0 means the head of type[].
175
             type_index++;
176
           } else {
177
             cells[index].type--; // cells[index].type points last dummy element of
178
                 previous cell (cells[index - 1])
179
           }
                                          to save memory resource
180
        } else {
           type_index++; // make last element dummy
181
182
183
        setNewArrayIfNeeded(&type, &type_index, &array_size, &k);
184
185
        index++;
186
187
      fprintf(stderr, "[INF0]:\( \)CYK\( \)parser\( \)stopped.\( \)n");
188
189
      return cells;
   }
190
```

ソースコード 18 output.c

```
#include "global.h"
1
2
3
4
   void _print_sexps(const TYPE *type, int *word_num, int *type_num, int indent, int
       depth) {
     if (type->type == DUMMY_CELL.type[0].type) {
5
       return;
6
7
8
9
     if (indent > 0) {
10
       int i, j;
       printf("\n");
11
       for (i = 0; i < depth; i++) {
12
         for (j = 0; j < indent; j++) {
13
           printf("");
14
15
         }
       }
16
17
18
     printf("(%s%d", type->type, (type->cell)->index + 1);
19
     if ((type->cell)->word != DUMMY_CELL.word) {
20
       if (type->prev_left_type == &DUMMY_CELL.type[0]) {
21
         printf("_\"%s\"", (type->cell)->word);
22
23
         if (type_num != NULL) {
            //fprintf(stderr, "%d, ", type->index);
24
25
            type_num[(*word_num)++] = type->index;
26
         }
       }
27
     }
28
29
     _print_sexps(type->prev_left_type, word_num, type_num, indent, depth + 1);
30
     _print_sexps(type->prev_right_type, word_num, type_num, indent, depth + 1);
31
32
     printf(")");
33
34
     return;
```

```
35
  }
36
37
  void print_sexps(const TYPE *type, int *type_num, int indent) {
38
     int word_num = 0;
39
     _print_sexps(type, &word_num, type_num, indent, 0);
40
     printf("\n");
41
     return;
42
43
44
45
   // legacy
46
   void print_words(const WORD *words, const size_t buf_size, const int *type_num) {
47
48
     const int WORD_SEPARATION = 2;
     const int LINES = 3;
49
50
51
     int i;
52.
     // memory allocation
53
     char *line[LINES];
54
     line[0] = malloc(sizeof(char) * buf_size * LINES); // get heap area
55
56
57
     for (i = 1; i < LINES; i++) {
       line[i] = line[0] + i * buf_size;
58
59
60
     // initializing couters and lines
61
     int count[LINES];
62
     for (i = 0; i < LINES; i++) {
63
       line[i][0] = '\0';
64
65
       count[i] = 0;
66
67
68
     // padding
     int max = 0;
69
     int j, k;
70
     int remain = buf_size;
71
     for (i = 0; words[i].word != DUMMY.word; i++) {
72
       count[0] += snprintf(line[0] + count[0], remain, "%s", words[i].word);
73
       count[1] += snprintf(line[1] + count[1], remain, "|");
74
75
       if (type_num == NULL) {
         count[2] += snprintf(line[2] + count[2], remain, "%s", words[i].type[0]);
76
77
       } else {
         count[2] += snprintf(line[2] + count[2], remain, "%s", words[i].type[type_num[
78
             i]]);
79
80
       // getting the longest elements
81
       for (j = 0; j < LINES; j++) {
82
         if (count[j] > buf_size - 1) { // minus 1?: last element must be terminated
83
             with '\0'
            // Because snprintf doesn't return the actual number of written characters,
84
            // count[] may exceeds buf_size.
85
            count[j] = buf_size - 1;
86
87
         }
         if (max < count[j]) {</pre>
88
            max = count[j];
89
90
         }
       }
91
92
       // padding with spaces
93
94
       for (j = 0; j < LINES; j++) {
         while (count[j] < max) {</pre>
95
            line[j][count[j]++] = '';
96
97
       }
98
```

```
99
        // now, count[] == max
100
        remain = buf_size - max;
101
102
        if (remain > WORD_SEPARATION) {
103
          for (j = 0; j < LINES; j++) {
104
105
            for (k = 0; k < WORD_SEPARATION; k++) {
106
              line[j][count[j]++] = '';
107
          }
108
          remain -= WORD_SEPARATION;
109
        } else {
110
          break;
111
112
        }
113
114
      // terminating and printing each line
115
      // fprintf(stderr, "[INFO]:\n");
116
      for (i = 0; i < LINES; i++) {
117
        if (buf_size - count[i] > WORD_SEPARATION) {
118
          line[i][count[i] - WORD_SEPARATION] = '\0'; // remove last padding
119
        } else {
120
121
          line[i][count[i]] = '\0';
122
        fprintf(stdout, "%s\n", line[i]);
123
124
125
      free(line[0]);
126
      return;
127
128
  }
```

```
: ~/jikken3/c1/cyk
                                                                               ×
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[DEBUG]: VP14 -> VP2 + PP12
[DEBUG]: S14 -> VP14
[DEBUG]: NP15 -> NOUN1 + NP14
[DEBUG]: VP15 -> VERB1 + NP14
[DEBUG]: S15 -> NP1 + VP14
[DEBUG]: NP15 -> NP6 + PP12
[DEBUG]: S15 -> NP6 + VP12
[DEBUG]: VP15 -> VP6 + PP12
[DEBUG]: S15 -> VP15
[DEBUG]: S15 -> VP15
[INFO]: CYK parser stopped.
(S15(NP1(NOUN1 "time"))(VP14(VP2(VERB2 "flies"))(PP12(PREP3 "like")(NP9(DET4 "an
")(NOUN5 "arrow")))))
time flies like an
                       arrow
NOUN VERB
            PREP DET
                       NOUN
(S15(NP6(NOUN1 "time")(NP2(NOUN2 "flies")))(VP12(VERB3 "like")(NP9(DET4 "an")(NO
UN5 "arrow"))))
time flies like an
                       arrow
NOUN NOUN
            VERB DET NOUN
(S15(VP15(VERB1 "time")(NP14(NP2(NOUN2 "flies"))(PP12(PREP3 "like")(NP9(DET4 "an
")(NOUN5 "arrow"))))))
time flies like an
                        arrow
VERB NOUN
             PREP DET NOUN
(S15(VP15(VP6(VERB1 "time")(NP2(NOUN2 "flies")))(PP12(PREP3 "like")(NP9(DET4 "an
")(NOUN5 "arrow")))))
time flies like an
                       arrow
VERB NOUN
            PREP DET
                       NOUN
[INFO]: Sentence OK (sentence is acceptable.)
[INFO]: Parsing finished.
[INFO]: exiting... Goodbye.
           :~/jikken3/c1/cyk$
```

図13 文脈自由文法のプログラムの動作風景

B.1 インデント機能の使用

S式出力用の関数 print_sexps はインデント機能を有している. main 関数内で

print_sexps(&(cells[CELL_LENGTH - 1].type[i]), type_num, 0);

と呼び出している部分の最後の引数を例えば

print_sexps(&(cells[CELL_LENGTH - 1].type[i]), type_num, 4);

とすれば4文字でのインデントが有効になり、簡易的に木構造を確認できる(図14).

```
(S36

(NP9

(DET1 "the")

(NOUN2 "child"))

(VP33

(VPa11

(VERB3 "runs")

(ADV4 "quickly"))

(NP26

(PREP5 "to")

(NP21

(DET6 "the")

(NP15

(ADJ7 "large")

(NOUN8 "house"))))))
```

図 14 インデント機能を有効にした場合の出力