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

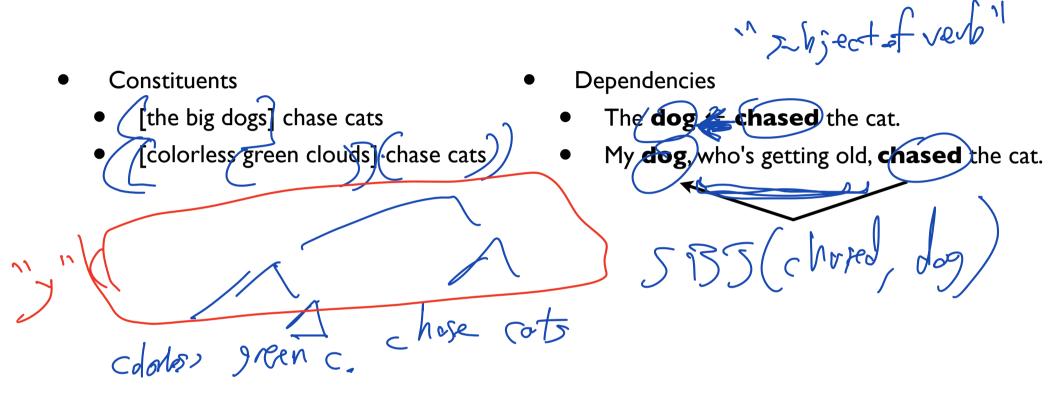
#### CS 485, Spring 2024 Applications of Natural Language Processing https://people.cs.umass.edu/~brenocon/cs485\_s24/

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- Do we have to make notes for every single text? Or just have one note encompassing everything? I am a little confused on that part.
- Just makes notes on any of the texts where it makes sense to do so, in the "annotator notes" column referred to in 1.2 of the HW2 document. There are no requirements for the number of notes.
- The more informative your notes, the better a job you can do in Phase 2 when you (and separately, your groupmates) analyze the differences between annotators.

# Syntax: how do words structurally combine to form sentences and meaning?



- Idea of a grammar (G): global template for how sentences / utterances / phrases w are formed, via latent syntactic structure y
  - Linguistics: what do G and P(w,y | G) look like?
  - Generation: score with, or sample from, P(w, y | G)
  - Parsing: predict P(y | w, G)

# Syntax for NLP

- If we could predict syntactic structure from raw text (parsing), that could help with...
  - Language understanding: meaning formed from structure
  - Grammar checking
  - Preprocessing: Extract phrases and semantic relationships between words for features, viewing, etc.
- Provides a connection between the theory of generative linguistics and computational modeling of language
- Practically, accurate full sentence parsing is challenging....
  - ... but the same challenges exist for all NLP tasks/models/ systems

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"O or more times"

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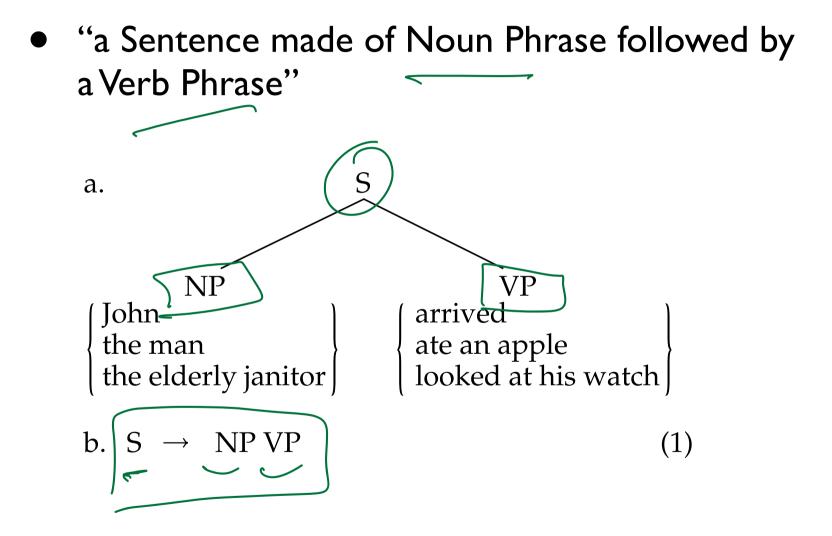
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#### Hierarchical view of syntax



[From Phillips (2003)]

#### Context-free grammars (CFG) > ADJP

- A CFG is a 4-tuple:

NP

a set of non-terminals a set of terminals (distinct from N)  $\sim$ a set of productions, each of the form  $A \rightarrow \beta$ ,

Example: see handout!

a designated start symbol

where  $A \in N$  and  $\beta \in (\Sigma \cup N)^*$ 

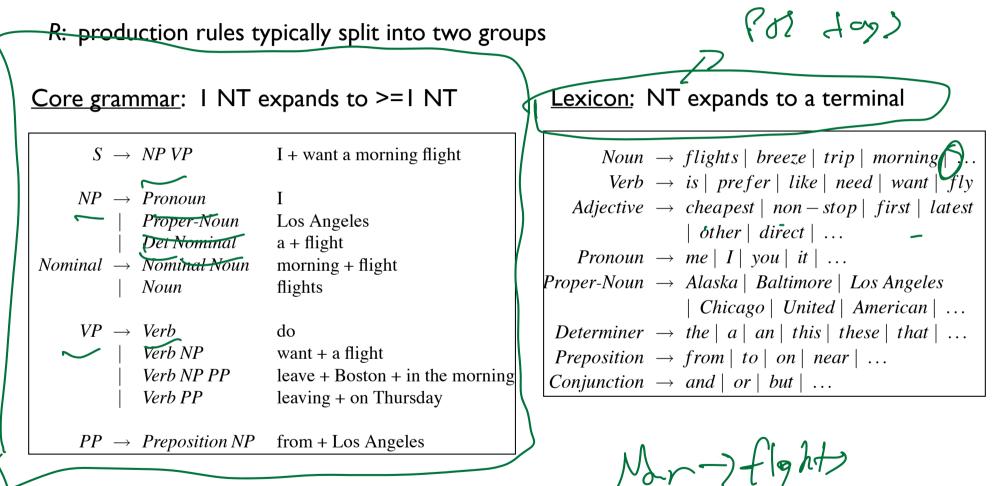
Derivation: a sequence of rewrite steps from S to a string (sequence of terminals, i.e. words)

Yield: the final string (sentence)

The parse tree or constituency tree corresponds to the rewrite steps that were used to derive the string

- A CFG is a "boolean language model"
  - A grammar (4-tuple) defines to a set of strings it could generate

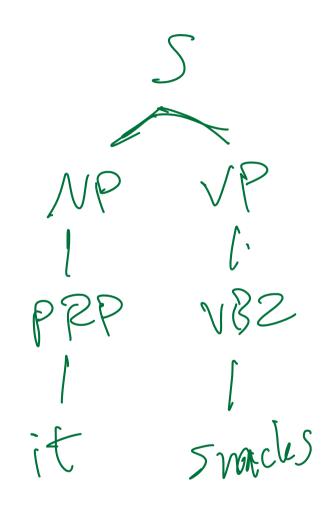
#### Context-free grammars (CFG)



Man -> fights Non -> breeze

• Example: derivation from worksheet's grammar

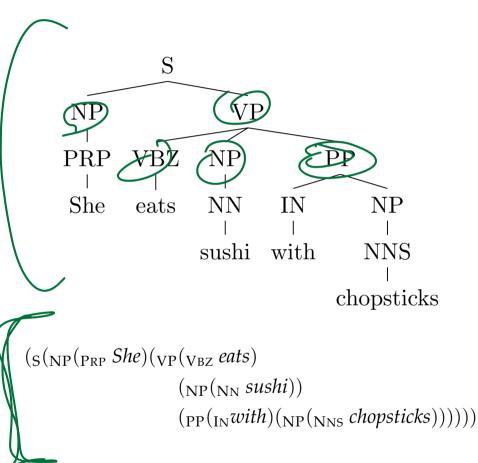
\$,275 8.31-7PEP VP DRD 1/5-F 9.41 SNACLS Ft.



• Why not?

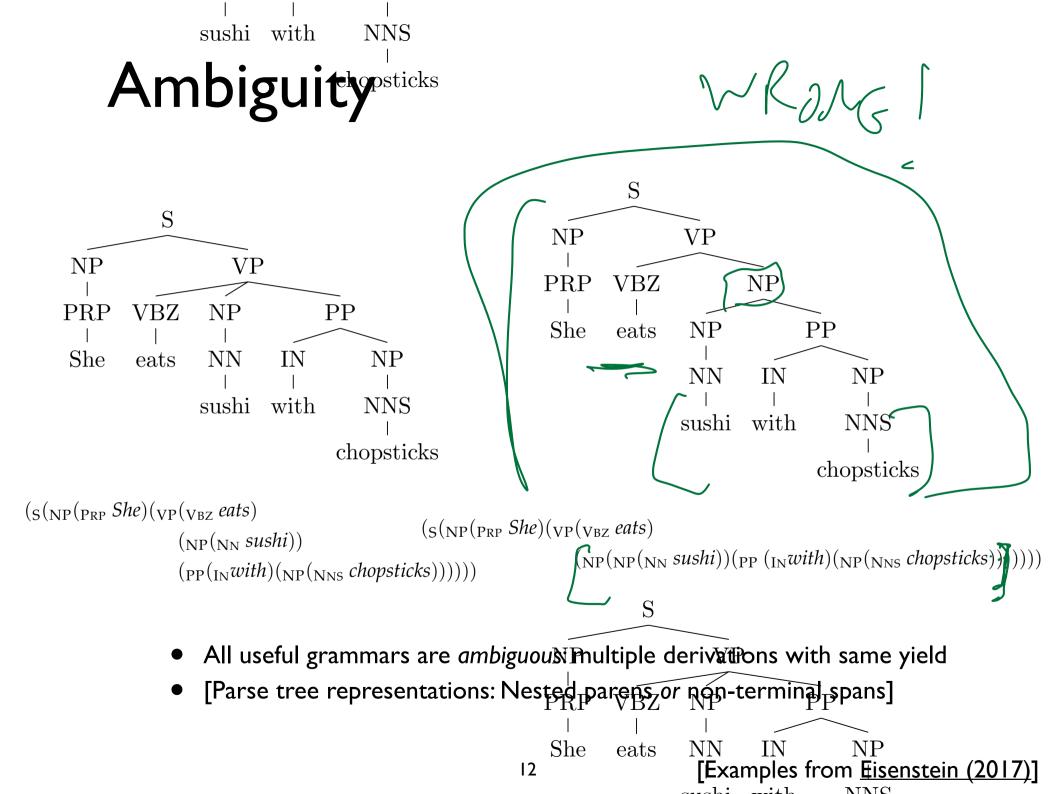
#### S -> ADVP S

# Ambiguity sticks



- All useful grammars are ambiguous: multiple derivations with same yield
- [Parse tree representations: Nested parens *or* non-terminal spans]

#### [Examples from Eisenstein (2017)]



#### Constituents

- Constituent tree/parse is one representation of sentence's syntax. What should be considered a constituent, or constituents of the same category?
  - Movement tests
  - Substitution tests
  - Coordination tests
- Simple grammar of English
  - Must balance overgeneration versus undergeneration
  - Noun phrases
  - NP modification: adjectives, PPs
  - Verb phrases
  - Coordination
  - etc...
- Better coverage: machine-learned grammars, if you have a treebank (labeled dataset)

- CFGs nicely explain nesting and agreement (if you stuff grammatical features into the non-terminals)
  - The **processor** <u>has</u> 10 million times fewer transistors on it than todays typical microprocessors, <u>**runs**</u> much more slowly, and <u>**operates**</u> at five times the voltage...

•  $S \rightarrow NN VP$   $VP \rightarrow VP3S | VPN3S | \dots$  $VP3S \rightarrow VP3S, VP3S, and VP3S | VBZ | VBZ NP | \dots$ 

[Examples from <u>Eisenstein (2017)</u>]

#### • Real sentences have massively ambiguous syntax!

**Attachment ambiguity** *we eat sushi with chopsticks, I shot an elephant in my pajamas.* **Modifier scope** *southern food store* 

**Particle versus preposition** *The puppy tore up the staircase.* 

**Complement structure** *The tourists objected to the guide that they couldn't hear.* 

**Coordination scope** *"I see," said the blind man, as he picked up the hammer and saw.* 

Multiple gap constructions The chicken is ready to eat

```
( (S
(NP-SBJ (NNP General) (NNP Electric) (NNP Co.) )
(VP (VBD said)
  (SBAR (-NONE- 0)
   (S
      (NP-SBJ (PRP it) )
      (VP (VBD signed)
        (NP
          (NP (DT a) (NN contract) )
          (PP (-NONE- *ICH*-3)))
        (PP (IN with)
         (NP
           (NP (DT the) (NNS developers) )
            (PP (IN of)
             (NP (DT the) (NNP Ocean) (NNP State) (NNP Power) (NN project) )))
        (PP-3 (IN for)
         (NP
            (NP (DT the) (JJ second) (NN phase) )
           (PP (IN of)
              (NP
               (NP (DT an) (JJ independent)
                  (ADJP
                    (QP ($ $) (CD 400) (CD million) )
                   (-NONE- *U*) )
                  (NN power) (NN plant) )
                (, ,)
                (SBAR
                  (WHNP-2 (WDT which))
                  (S
                    (NP-SBJ-1 (-NONE- *T*-2) )
                    (VP (VBZ is)
                     (VP (VBG being)
                        (VP (VBN built)
                         (NP (-NONE- *-1))
                         (PP-LOC (IN in)
                           (NP
                              (NP (NNP Burrillville) )
                             (, ,)
```

Penn Treebank

