Introduction, organization
LKB formalism
Overview

• The BIG picture

• Goals (of grammar engineering, of this course)

• The LinGO Grammar Matrix

• Other approaches

• Course requirements/workflow

• Pick a language, (almost) any language

• Components

• Lab 1 preview

• LKB formalism
But first:

- https://www.ehs.washington.edu/fsoemerprep/evacinfo.shtm
What is grammar engineering?

- The implementation of natural language grammars in software.
- Grammars can be used for parsing and/or generation.
  - Relate surface strings to semantic representations
- Grammars can be practically focused or theoretically focused.
- Knowledge-engineering approach to parsing.
  - “Precision” grammars can give deeper representations
  - ... but tend to be less robust.
How is grammar engineering different from other approaches to syntax?

- Implementation requires fully explicit analyses

- Implementation allows automated verification of analyses
  - Parse test suites
  - Parse test corpora
  - Generate from stored semantic representations

- Implementations allows/requires incremental development
  - Interrelatedness of analyses becomes more apparent
Pen and paper syntax work-flow

1. Identify phenomena to analyze
2. Identify key examples
3. Develop analysis
4. Identify cases of interesting predictions
5. Test acceptability of new key examples
6. Refine analysis

The flow is cyclic, with each step leading back to the previous one.
Grammar engineering work flow
(Bender et al 2011)
How is grammar engineering different from other approaches to parsing?

- All parsers require linguistic knowledge — information about possible and probable pairings of strings and linguistic structure

- Grammar engineering: Rules behind possible strings are hand-coded (Flickinger 2000, Riezler et al 2002, ...); probabilities derived from grammar-based treebank

- Treebank-trained parsers: Knowledge extracted from treebank, which in turn is (mostly) hand-coded (Charniak 1997, Collins 1999, Petrov et al 2006, ...)

- Unsupervised parsers: Knowledge extracted from co-occurrence patterns of words (Clark 2001, Klein and Manning 2004)

- Hybrid-approaches: Skeleton grammar built by hand, complemented by information from treebank (O’Donovan et al 2004, Miyao et al 2004, ...)

Applications of grammar engineering

- Language documentation
- Linguistic hypothesis testing
- MT
- IR (“semantic search” --- PowerSet)
- Automated email response
- Augmentative and assistive communication
- Computer assisted language learning (CALL)
- ...
Challenges for grammar engineering

• efficient processing (Oepen et al 2002)

• ambiguity resolution (Toutanova et al 2005)

• domain portability

• lexical acquisition (Baldwin 2005)

• extragrammatical/ungrammatical input

• scaling to many languages
Hybrid approaches

• Naturally occurring language is noisy
  • typos
  • “mark up”
  • addresses and other non-linguistic strings
  • false starts
  • hesitations

• Allowing for noise within the grammar would reduce precision

• And then there’s ambiguity, unknown words, ...
Hybrid approaches

- Combine knowledge engineering and machine learning approaches:
  - Statistical parse selection
  - (Statistical) named-entity recognition and POS tagging in a pre-processing step (for unknown word handling)
  - Tiered systems with shallow parser as fallback for precision grammar

- Other direction:
  - Deep grammars providing richer linguistic resources or seed information to train machine learners
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Goals: Of Grammar Engineering

- Build useful, usable resources
- Test linguistic hypotheses
- Represent grammaticality/minimize ambiguity
- Build modular systems: maintenance, reuse
Goals: Of this course

• Mastery of tfs formalism

• Hands-on experience with grammar engineering

• A different perspective on natural language syntax

• Practice building (and debugging!) extensible system

• Contribute to on-going research in multilingual grammar engineering

• Contribute to language documentation efforts (optional)
Goals: Of this course

• Understand a range of grammatical facts about a language, plus how to get them from descriptive materials

• Learn more about using HPSG to model grammatical facts

• Deeper understanding of relationship between syntax and semantics

• Learn how to use the computational tools of grammar engineering to test and develop formalizations
Testing and developing formalizations

• Tools: LKB, [incr tsdb()]

• Steps:
  
  • Identify intended analysis (primarily semantic)
  
  • Hypothesize new rules/lexical entries or new constraints on existing rules/lexical entries that will produce intended analyses
  
  • Implement constraints (and debug until grammar compiles)
  
  • Test and examine results: Overconstrained? Underconstrained?
Relationship between syntax and semantics

• What does syntax do?
  • Constrain ambiguity
  • Provide scaffolding for building semantic representations
  • Handle grammaticality (agreement, word order, case, ...)

• What do semantic representations do?
  • Make explicit who did what to whom
  • Serve as input for tactical generation
  • Relate multiple surface forms to each other
  • Differentiate multiple analyses of same surface form
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The LinGO Grammar Matrix

- Addresses the scalability challenge by reducing the cost of creating grammars

- Starter-kit which allows for quick initial development while supporting long-term expansion

- Represents a set of hypotheses about cross-linguistic universals and cross-linguistic variation

- Includes typologically grounded “libraries” exploring the range of variation in certain phenomena
A sampling of hypotheses

• Words and phrases combine to make larger phrases.

• The semantics of a phrase is determined by the words in the phrase and how they are put together.

• Some rules for phrases add semantics (but some don’t).

• Most phrases have an identifiable head daughter.

• Heads determine which arguments they require and how they combine semantically with those arguments.

• Modifiers determine which kinds of heads they can modify, and how they combine semantically with those heads.

• No lexical or syntactic rule can remove semantic information.
Multilingual grammar engineering:
Other approaches

• The DELPH-IN consortium specializes in large HPSG grammars

• Other broad-coverage precision grammars have been built by/in/with
  
  • LFG (ParGram: Butt et al 1999)
  • F/XTAG (Doran et al 1994)
  • ALE/Controll (Götz & Meurers 1997)
  • SFG (Bateman 1997)
  • GF (Ranta 2007)
  • OpenCCG (Baldridge et al 2007)

• Proprietary formalisms and Microsoft and Boeing and IBM
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Course requirements/workflow

- Tuesdays lecture, Thursdays discussion
- Office/lab hours on (most) Thursdays and Fridays
- Weekly lab assignments, posted one week ahead, due on Friday
- Be sure to start the lab early in the week, so you can bring useful questions
- At least half of each lab grade will be on the documentation
- Labs 2-9 as partner projects, taking turns doing the write-up
- No exams; front-loaded course schedule
- “Uncheatable”
Course requirements/workflow

• Week 1: Getting to know the LKB (English exercise); pick your language

• Weeks 2-4: Test suite construction, iteratively customize starter grammar

• Weeks 5-9: Build out your grammar

• Week 10: MT extravaganza
Surviving the course

- Communication is key: Please ask questions!
  - Get started early, to have time for collaboration and question turn-around
- Use GoPost (link on course page)
  - Subscribe to the GoPost
- Read my feedback on labs quickly & ask for clarification if necessary
- Read (and contribute to!) FAQs, glossary (→ demo)
- EB’s office hours
- 10 minute rule
- Language CoLLAGE: http://www.delph-in.net/matrix/language-collage
Pick a language, any language

• And pick a partner. (Ideally each team should have at least one linguist.)

• Each team must pick a different language.

• Previous languages are on the wiki, generally only languages most recently done in 2004 or 2005 are available for re-treatment.

• No English, non-Indo European preferred.

• Consider using an ascii transliteration.

• Languages with complex morphophonology require abstraction (assume a morphophonological preprocessor).

• Pick a language with a good descriptive grammar available.
Why assume a morphophonological analyzer?

• Easy case: Swahili [swh]

Mi-ti mi-kubwa hi-i y-a mｗitu i-li-anguka jana.
c₄-trees c₄-big these-c₄ of.c₄-poss forest c₄-pst-fall yesterday.
‘These big trees of the forest fell yesterday.’ [swh]  (Reynolds & Eastman 1989:64)

• Impossible case: Slave [scs]

a. ya-de-d-Ø-ʔāh → yádeht’q
   ADV-INC-D-Ø-be.fooled
   “I was fooled.” (Rice 1989:444)

b. ʾi-d-Ø-ʔáh → yīt’ah
   1PL-Ø-go
   “We two are going.” (Rice 1989:476)
What is good IGT?

• Good enough: Examples on previous page

• Not helpful enough (ex from *Aspects of Hopi Grammar*):

(147) (a) qa pam hohonaqa
         ’It’s not him who is playing.’

(b) qa mi? wi?ti yi?a?ata
    ’It’s not that woman who is speaking.’

(LaVerne Masayesva 1978:176)
Field languages!

- Contacted field linguists interested in having grammars built for the languages they are working on: Paraguayan Guaraní, Pnar

- Advantages:
  - Contribute to documentation of under-described (and in many cases endangered) languages
  - Contribute to emerging intersection of compiling and language documentation
  - Work directly with field linguists who can help answer questions in a way that published materials can’t
Field languages!

• Disadvantages:

  • Languages are in process of documentation; some information might not be available

  • Higher level of responsibility to create a good grammar (don’t let the field linguist and the speakers of the language down!)

• Overall, field languages should be very interesting
Respectful communication

• There’s a history of conflict between documentary & theoretical linguistics, with theoretical linguists not fully appreciating the difficulty and importance of the work done by field linguists.

• When working with field linguists, please be respectful of both the effort they have already put in and the time they give for answering your questions.

• When working with data/describing your work, please be respectful of the intellectual property of field linguists and speaker communities. Ask the field linguist what to cite, what can be shared, etc.
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Components

• HPSG: Theoretical foundations

• LKB

• Grammar (Matrix-provided, plus extensions)

• Emacs: editor, interaction with LKB

• [incr tsdb()]
LKB

• tdl reader/compiler

• parser

• generator

• grammar exploration tools
  • parse chart
  • interactive unification
  • type and hierarchy exploration
Grammar

• A set of tdl files:
  • Grammar Matrix core
  • Additions from the customization system
  • Your additions

• Actually separated into:
  • Type definitions
  • Instances of grammar rules, lexical rules, lexical entries
  • Root symbols
  • Node label abbreviations

• Also includes: Lisp code for LKB interaction
[incr tsdb()]

• Pronounced “tee ess dee bee plus plus”

• Loading in test suites

• Running test suites (batch processing)

• Comparing multiple test suite runs:
  • Changes in which examples parse
  • Changes in number of analyses per item
  • Changes in representations per item

• Treebanking
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