

Parsing: PCFGs

Ling 571
Deep Processing Techniques for NLP
January 21, 2015

Roadmap

- Motivation: Ambiguity
- Approach:
 - Probabilistic Context-free Grammars (PCFGs)
 - Definition
 - Disambiguation
 - Parsing
 - Evaluation
 - Enhancements

Probabilistic Parsing

- Provides strategy for solving disambiguation problem
 - Compute the probability of all analyses
 - Select the most probable

Probabilistic Parsing

- Provides strategy for solving disambiguation problem
 - Compute the probability of all analyses
 - Select the most probable
- Employed in language modeling for speech recognition
 - N-gram grammars predict words, constrain search
 - Also, constrain generation, translation

PCFGs

- Probabilistic Context-free Grammars
 - Augmentation of CFGs

N a set of **non-terminal symbols** (or **variables**)

Σ a set of **terminal symbols** (disjoint from N)

R a set of **rules** or productions, each of the form $A \rightarrow \beta [p]$,

where A is a non-terminal,

β is a string of symbols from the infinite set of strings $(\Sigma \cup N)^*$,

and p is a number between 0 and 1 expressing $P(\beta|A)$

S a designated **start symbol**

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- A PCFG is consistent if sum of probabilities of all sentences in language is 1.
 - Recursive rules often yield inconsistent grammars

Example PCFG

Grammar		Lexicon
$S \rightarrow NP VP$	[.80]	$Det \rightarrow that [.10] \mid a [.30] \mid the [.60]$
$S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$	[.15]	$Noun \rightarrow book [.10] \mid flight [.30]$
$S \rightarrow VP$	[.05]	$\mid meal [.15] \mid money [.05]$
$NP \rightarrow Pronoun$	[.35]	$\mid flights [.40] \mid dinner [.10]$
$NP \rightarrow Proper-Noun$	[.30]	$Verb \rightarrow book [.30] \mid include [.30]$
$NP \rightarrow Det Nominal$	[.20]	$\mid prefer; [.40]$
$NP \rightarrow Nominal$	[.15]	$Pronoun \rightarrow I [.40] \mid she [.05]$
$Nominal \rightarrow Noun$	[.75]	$\mid me [.15] \mid you [.40]$
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal Noun$	[.20]	$Proper-Noun \rightarrow Houston [.60]$
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal PP$	[.05]	$\mid NWA [.40]$
$VP \rightarrow Verb$	[.35]	$Aux \rightarrow does [.60] \mid can [.40]$
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$	[.20]	$Preposition \rightarrow from [.30] \mid to [.30]$
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP PP$	[.10]	$\mid on [.20] \mid near [.15]$
$VP \rightarrow Verb PP$	[.15]	$\mid through [.05]$
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP NP$	[.05]	
$VP \rightarrow VP PP$	[.15]	
$PP \rightarrow Preposition NP$	[1.0]	

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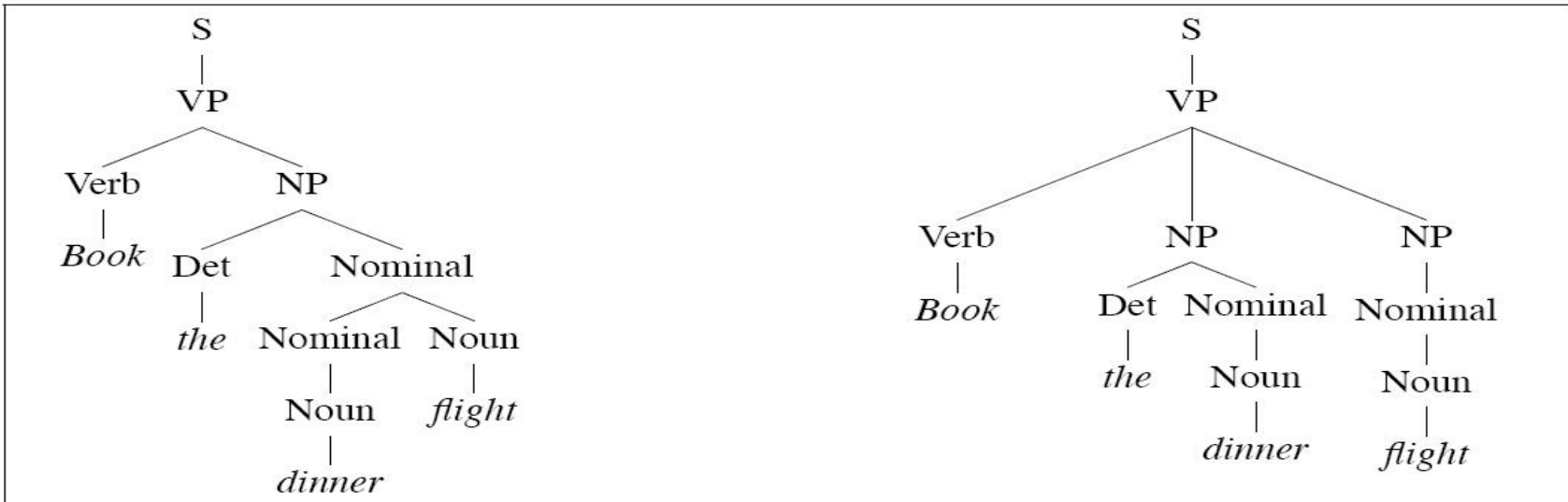
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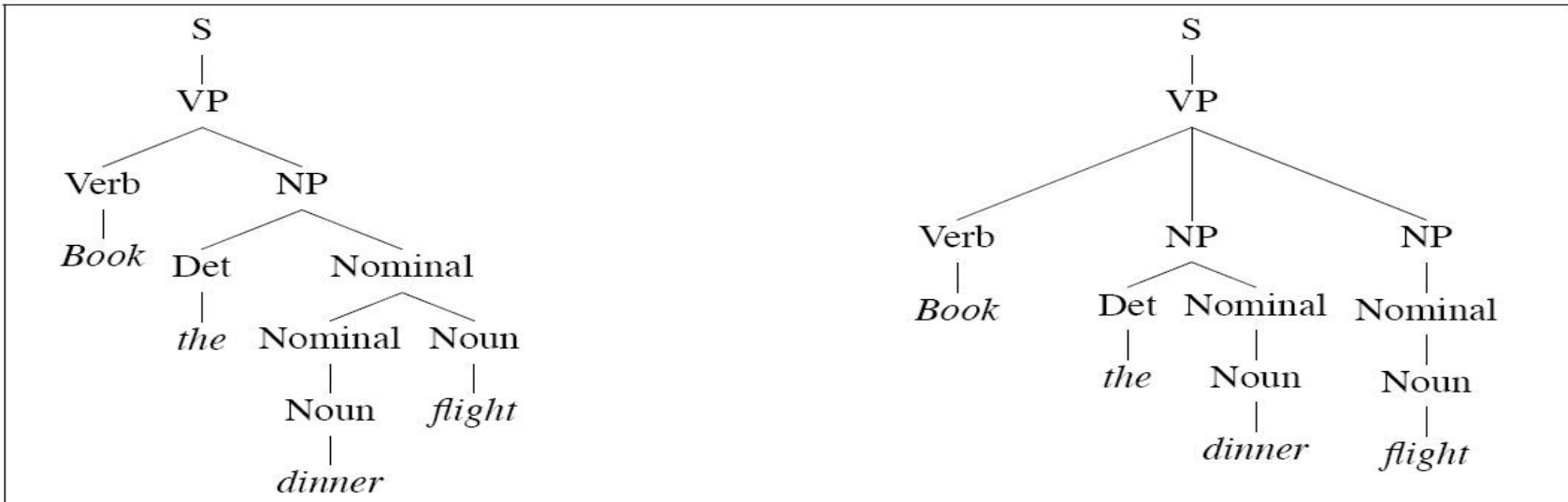
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$$P(T, S) = P(T)P(S | T) = P(T)$$



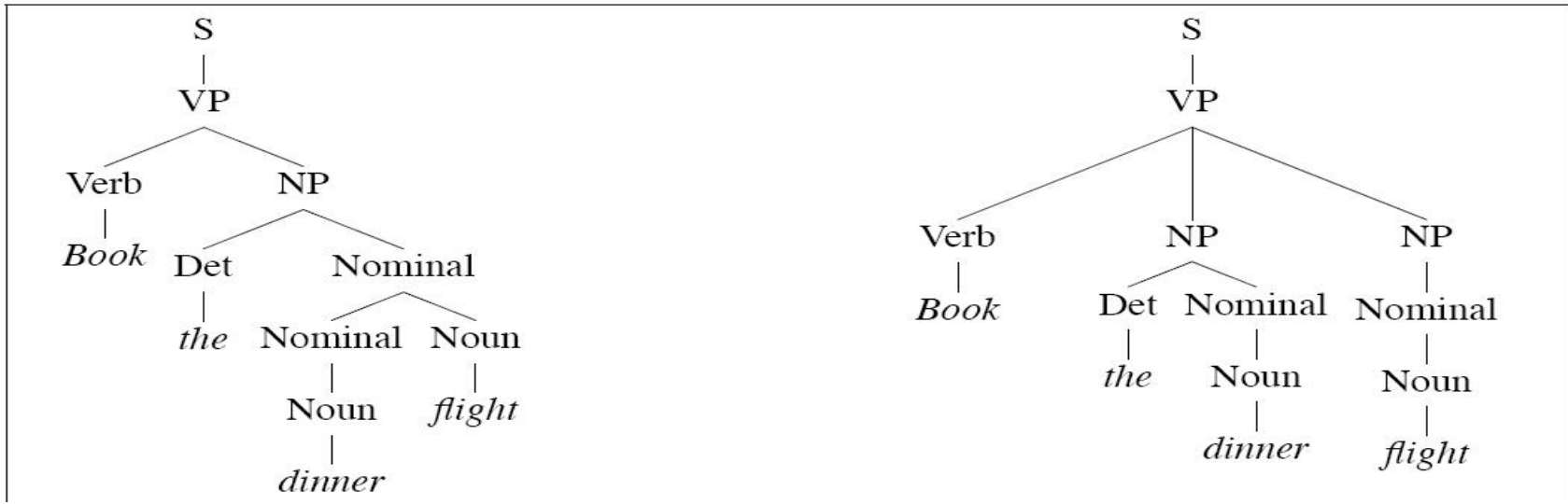
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$P(T,S)=0.05$



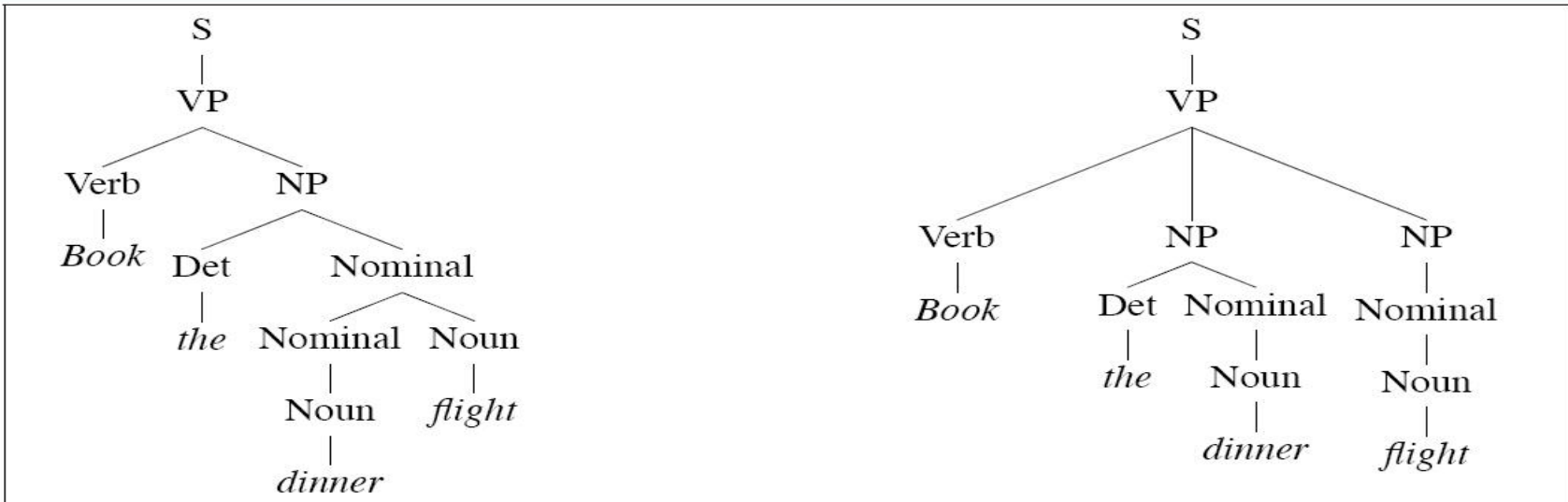
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$$P(T,S)=0.05*0.2$$



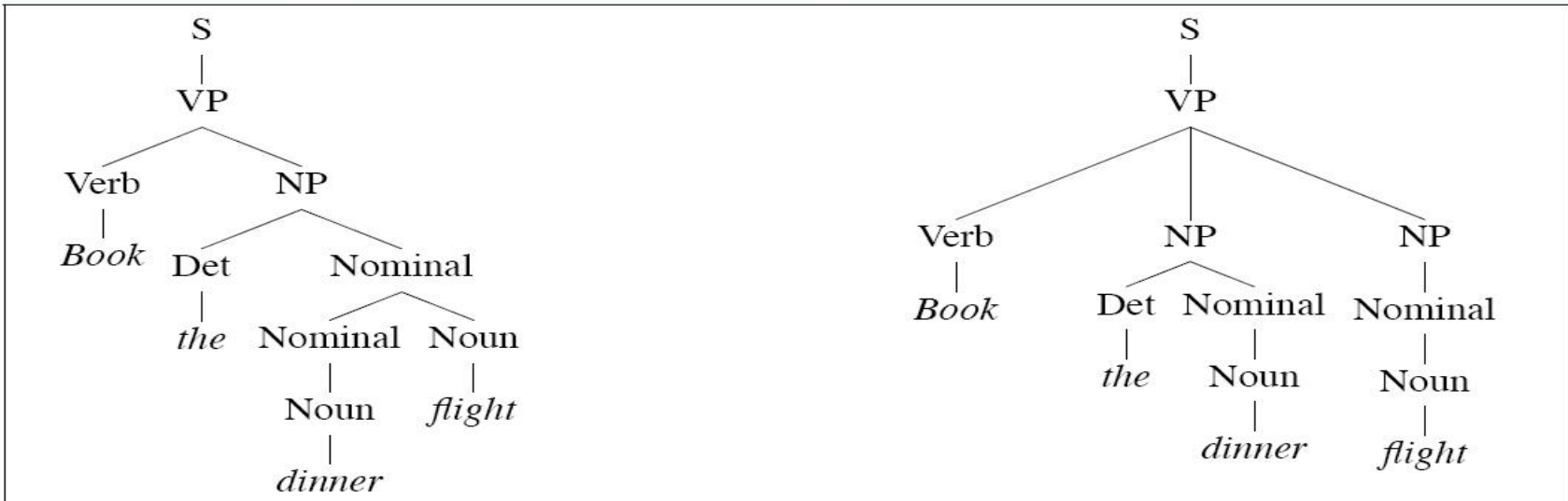
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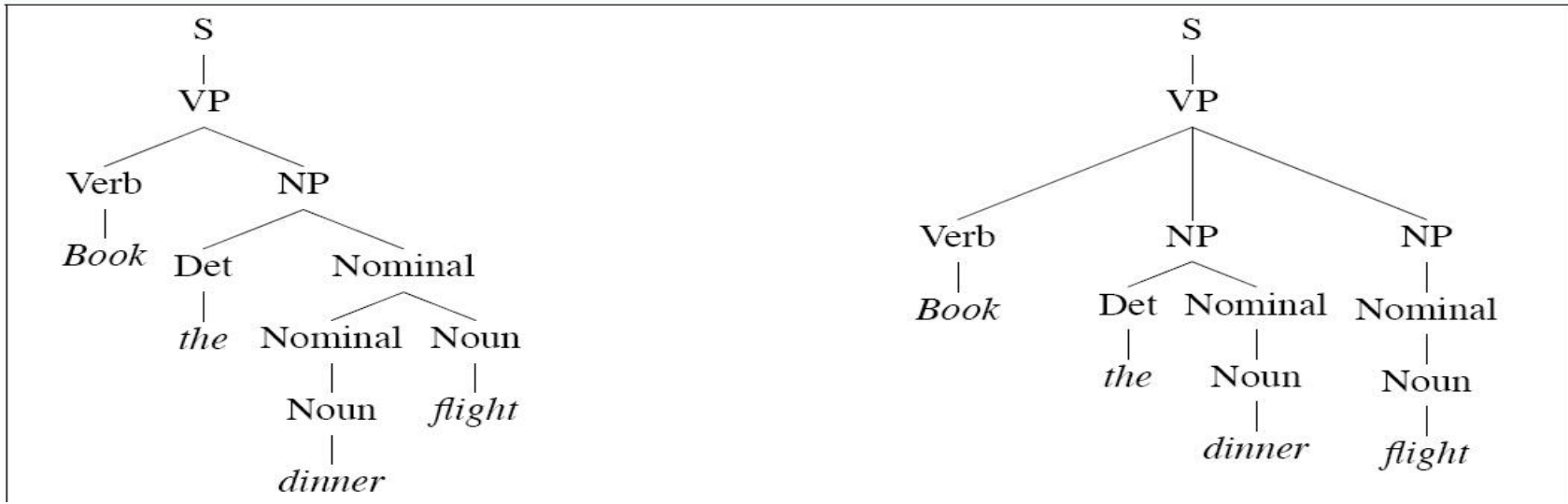
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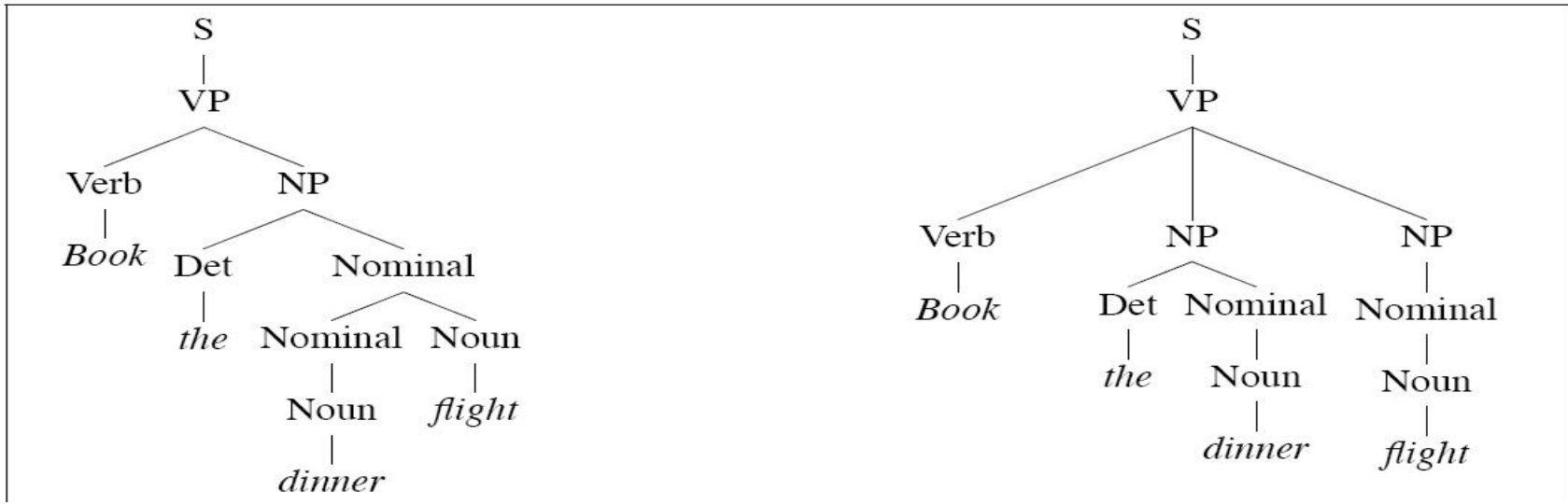
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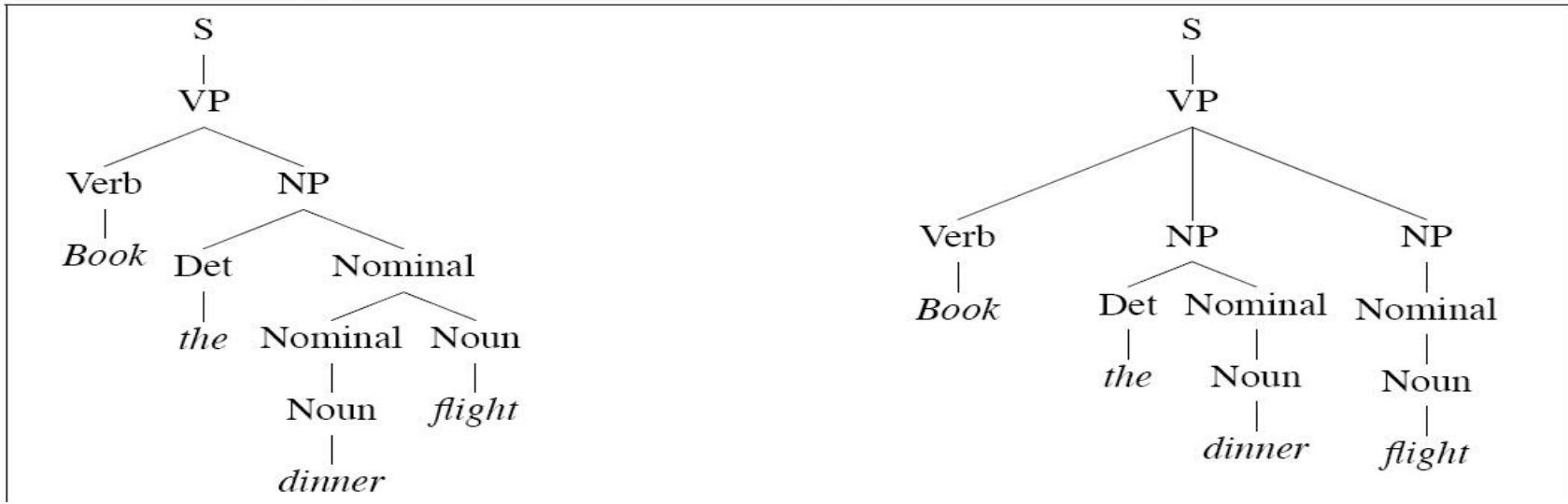
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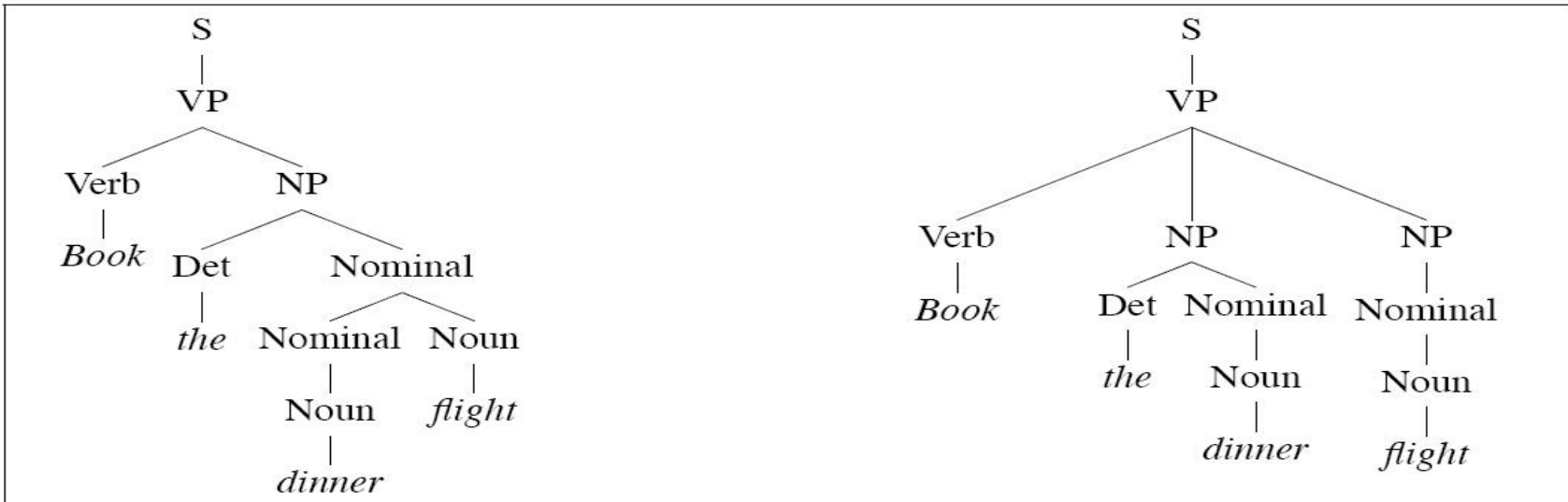
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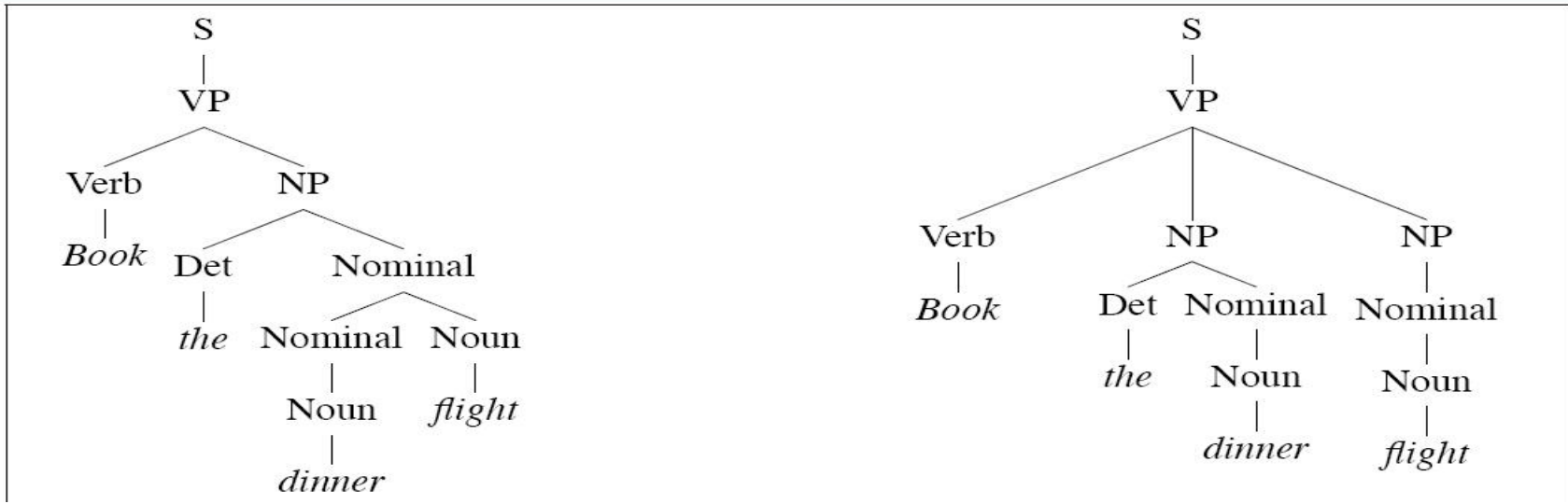
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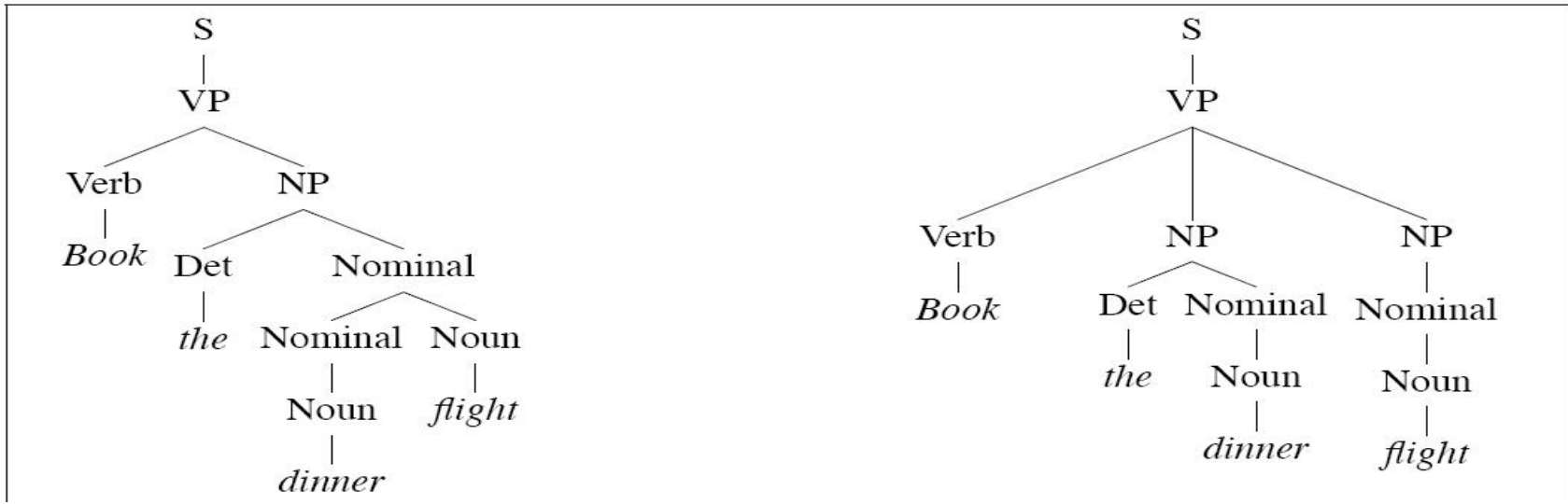
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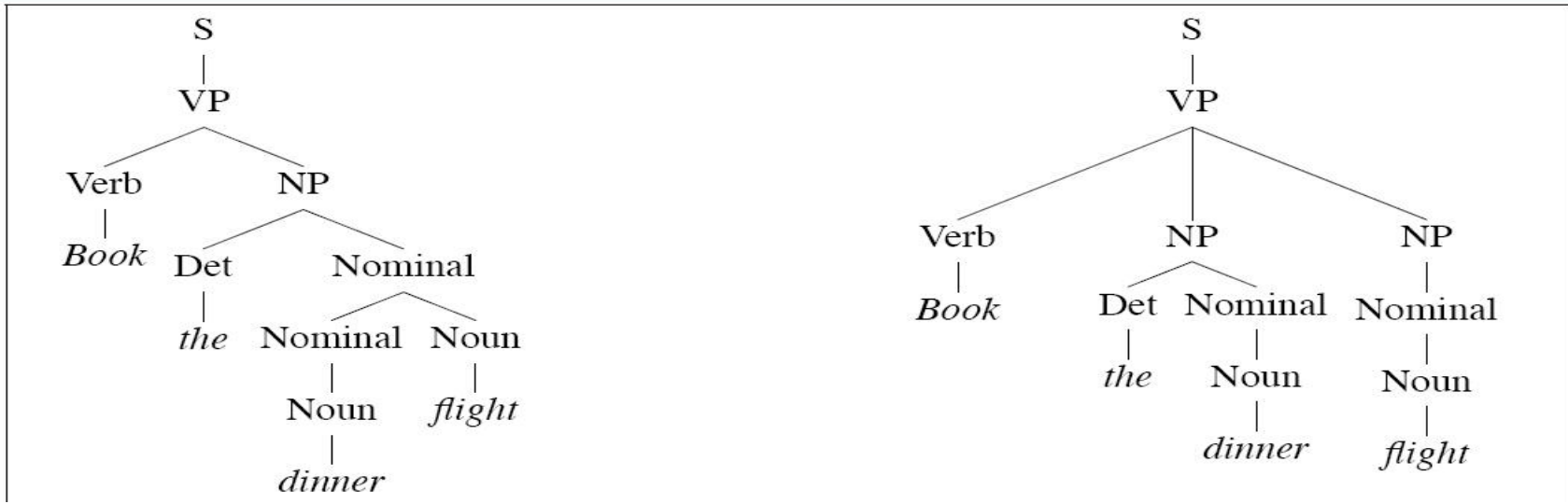
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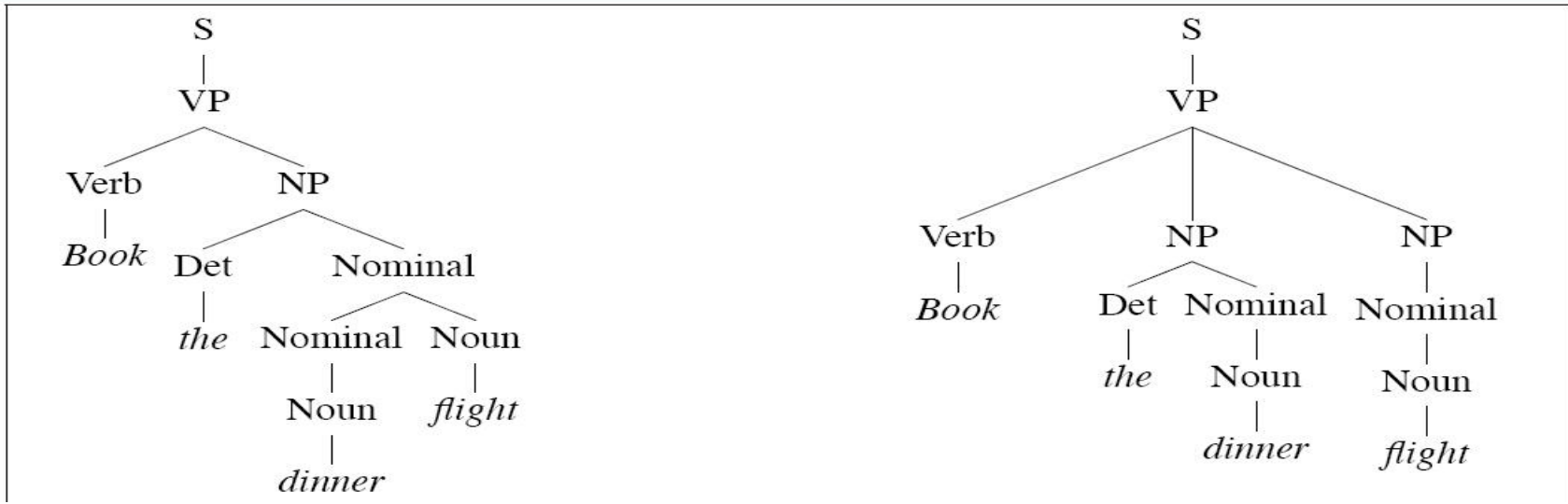
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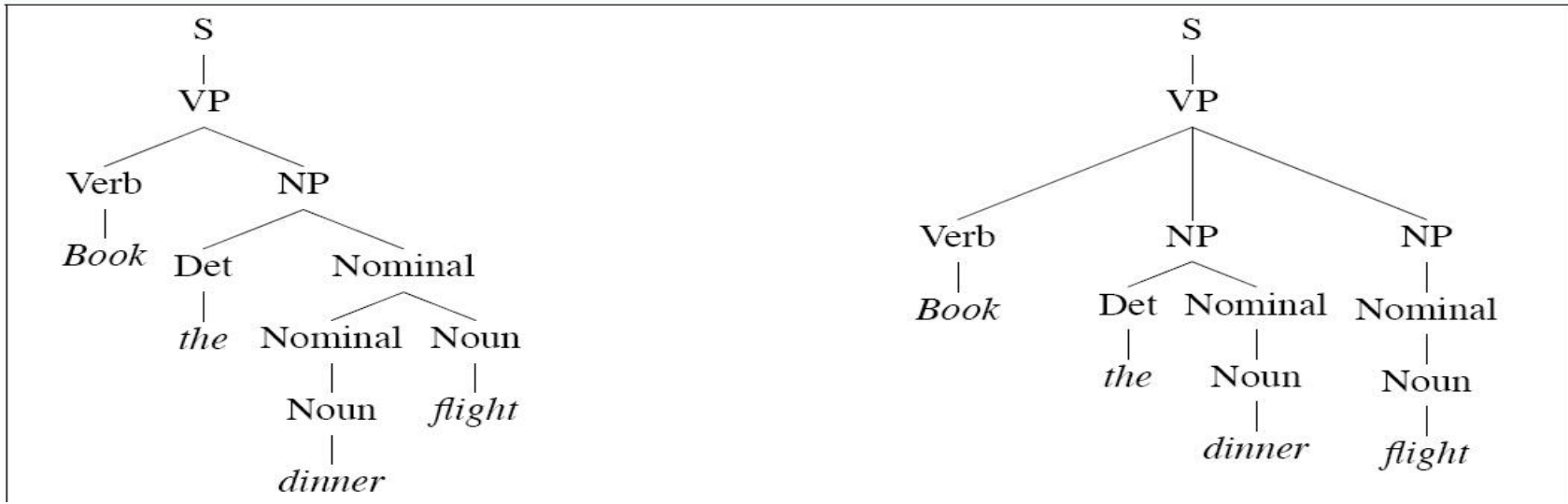
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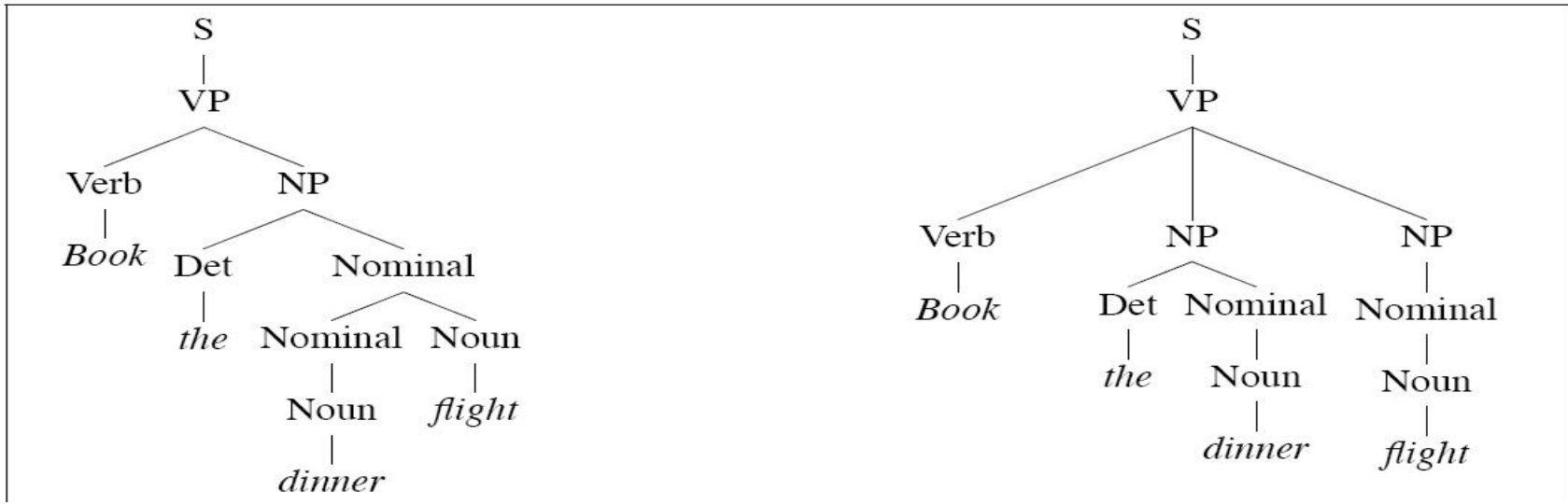
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Formalizing Disambiguation

- Select T such that:

$$\hat{T}(S) = \underset{T \text{ s.t. } S = \text{yield}(T)}{\operatorname{argmax}} P(T)$$

- String of words S is *yield* of parse tree over S
- Select tree that maximizes probability of parse

Parsing Problem for PCFGs

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-
- Extend existing algorithms: CKY & Earley
 - Most modern PCFG parsers based on CKY
 - Augmented with probabilities

Probabilistic CKY

- Like regular CKY
 - Assume grammar in Chomsky Normal Form (CNF)
 - Productions:
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 - E.g., $_0$ Book $_1$ that $_2$ flight $_3$ through $_4$ Houston $_5$
- For input string length n and non-terminals V
 - Cell $[i,j,A]$ in $(n+1) \times (n+1) \times V$ matrix contains
 - Probability that constituent A spans $[i,j]$

Probabilistic CKY Algorithm

```
function PROBABILISTIC-CKY(words,grammar) returns most probable parse
                                     and its probability

for  $j \leftarrow$  from 1 to LENGTH(words) do
  for all  $\{ A \mid A \rightarrow \text{words}[j] \in \text{grammar} \}$ 
     $\text{table}[j-1, j, A] \leftarrow P(A \rightarrow \text{words}[j])$ 
  for  $i \leftarrow$  from  $j-2$  downto 0 do
    for  $k \leftarrow i+1$  to  $j-1$  do
      for all  $\{ A \mid A \rightarrow BC \in \text{grammar},$ 
                and  $\text{table}[i, k, B] > 0$  and  $\text{table}[k, j, C] > 0 \}$ 
        if  $(\text{table}[i, j, A] < P(A \rightarrow BC) \times \text{table}[i, k, B] \times \text{table}[k, j, C])$  then
           $\text{table}[i, j, A] \leftarrow P(A \rightarrow BC) \times \text{table}[i, k, B] \times \text{table}[k, j, C]$ 
           $\text{back}[i, j, A] \leftarrow \{k, B, C\}$ 
    return BUILD_TREE( $\text{back}[1, \text{LENGTH}(\text{words}), S]$ ),  $\text{table}[1, \text{LENGTH}(\text{words}), S]$ 
```

PCKY Grammar Segment

$S \rightarrow NP VP$	.80	$Det \rightarrow the$	.40
$NP \rightarrow Det N$	.30	$Det \rightarrow a$	.40
$VP \rightarrow V NP$	.20	$N \rightarrow meal$	.01
$V \rightarrow includes$	.05	$N \rightarrow flight$	.02

PCKY Matrix:

The flight includes a meal

Det: 0.4				
[0,1]				

PCKY Matrix:

The flight includes a meal

Det: 0.4				
[0,1]				
	N: 0.02 [1,2]			

PCKY Matrix:

The flight includes a meal

Det: 0.4 [0,1]	NP: $0.3*0.4*0.02$ =.0024 [0,2]			
	N: 0.02 [1,2]			

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		V: 0.05 [2,3]		
			Det: 0.4 [3,4]	

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			Det: 0.4 [3,4]	

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		V: 0.05 [2,3]	[2,4]	
			Det: 0.4 [3,4]	

PCKY Matrix:

The flight includes a meal

Det: 0.4 [0,1]	NP: 0.3*0.4*0.02 =.0024 [0,2]	[0,3]	[0,4]	
	N: 0.02 [1,2]	[1,3]	[1,4]	
		V: 0.05 [2,3]	[2,4]	
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PCKY Matrix:

The flight includes a meal

Det: 0.4 [0,1]	NP: $0.3 \times 0.4 \times 0.02$ =.0024 [0,2]	[0,3]	[0,4]	
	N: 0.02 [1,2]	[1,3]	[1,4]	
		V: 0.05 [2,3]	[2,4]	
			Det: 0.4 [3,4]	
				N: 0.01 [4,5]

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Det: 0.4 [0,1]	NP: $0.3*0.4*0.02$ =.0024 [0,2]	[0,3]	[0,4]	
	N: 0.02 [1,2]	[1,3]	[1,4]	
		V: 0.05 [2,3]	[2,4]	
			Det: 0.4 [3,4]	NP: $0.3*0.4*0.01$ =0.0012 [3,5]
				N: 0.01 [4,5]

PCKY Matrix:

The flight includes a meal

Det: 0.4 [0,1]	NP: $0.3*0.4*0.02$ =.0024 [0,2]	[0,3]	[0,4]	
	N: 0.02 [1,2]	[1,3]	[1,4]	
		V: 0.05 [2,3]	[2,4]	VP: $0.2*0.05*$ $0.0012=0.0$ 00012 [2,5]
			Det: 0.4 [3,4]	NP: $0.3*0.4*0.01$ =0.0012 [3,5]
				N: 0.01 [4,5]

PCKY Matrix:

The flight includes a meal

Det: 0.4 [0,1]	NP: $0.3 \times 0.4 \times 0.02$ =.0024 [0,2]	[0,3]	[0,4]	S: 0.8* 0.000012* 0.0024 [0,5]
	N: 0.02 [1,2]	[1,3]	[1,4]	[1,5]
		V: 0.05 [2,3]	[2,4]	VP: $0.2 \times 0.05*$ 0.0012=0.0 00012 [2,5]
			Det: 0.4 [3,4]	NP: $0.3 \times 0.4 \times 0.01$ =0.0012 [3,5]
				N: 0.01 [4,5]

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- Alternative: Learn probabilities by re-estimating
 - (Later)

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 - 2416 sentences
 - Held out, used for final evaluation