

Master in Artificial Intelligence

Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Advanced Human Language Technologies



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Facultat d'Informàtica de Barcelona



Outline

1 Trees and Grammars

2 Constituency Parsing

- CKY Algorithm
- Earley Algorithm

3 Dependency Parsing

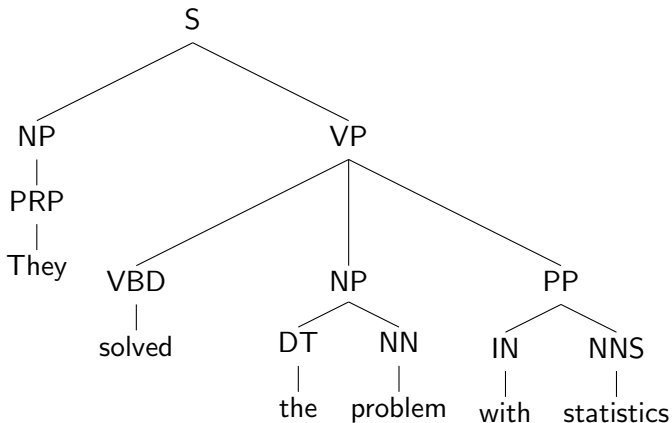
- Dependency Trees
- Arc-factored Dependency Parsing
- Parsing Projective Structures
- Parsing non-Projective Structures
- Transition-Based parsers

Trees and
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A Syntactic Tree

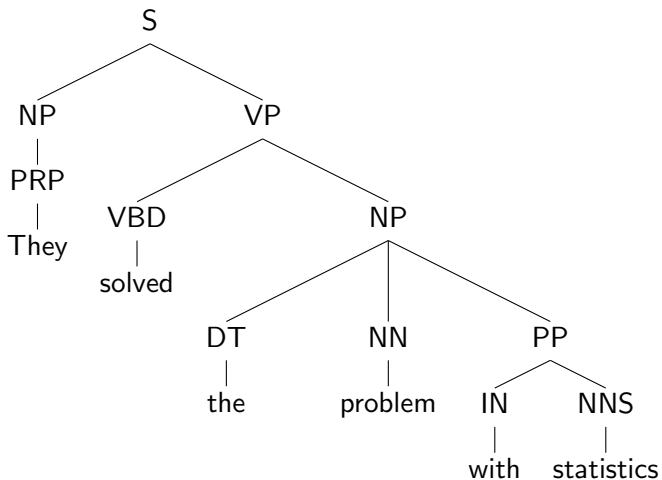


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Another Syntactic Tree

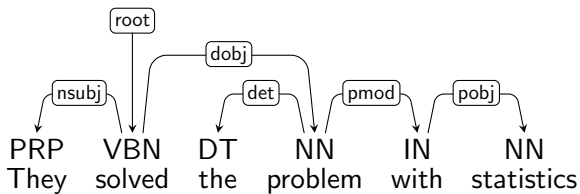


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Dependency Trees



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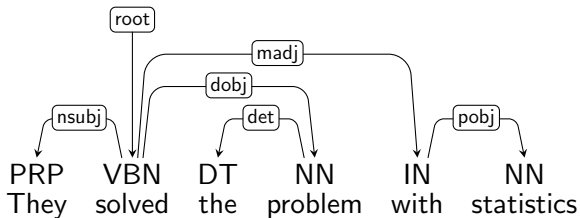
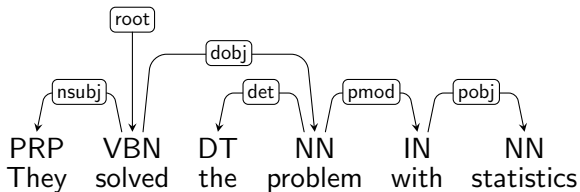
Dependency
Parsing

Dependency Trees

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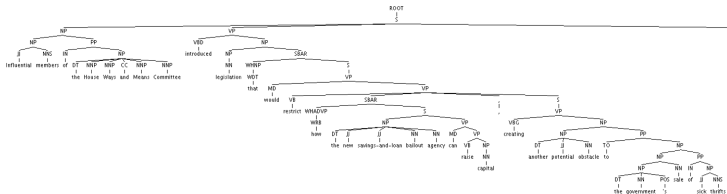


A “real” sentence

Trees and Grammars

Constituency Parsing

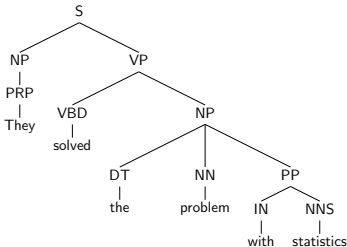
Dependency Parsing



Influential members of the House Ways and Means Committee introduced legislation that would restrict how the new savings-and-loan bailout agency can raise capital, creating another potential obstacle to the government's sale of sick thrifts.

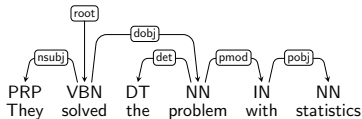
Theories of Syntactic Structure

Constituent Trees



- Main element: constituents (or phrases, or bracketings)
- Constituents = abstract linguistic units
- Results in nested trees

Dependency Trees



- Main element: dependency
- Focus on relations between words
- Handles *free word order* nicely.

Context Free Grammars (CFGs)

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A context-free grammar is defined as a tuple $G = \langle N, \Sigma, R, S \rangle$ where:

- N is a set of non-terminal symbols
- $S \in N$ is a distinguished start symbol
- Σ is a set of terminal symbols
- R is a set of rules of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_n$ where $n \geq 0$, $X \in N$, $Y_i \in N \cup \Sigma$

Context Free Grammars, Example

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$$N = \{S, VP, NP, PP, DT, Vi, Vt, NN, IN\}^1$$

$$S = \{S\}$$

$$\Sigma = \{\text{sleeps, saw, man, woman, telescope, the, with, in}\}$$

$$R = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} S \rightarrow NP VP & Vi \rightarrow \text{sleeps} \\ NP \rightarrow DT NN & Vt \rightarrow \text{saw} \\ NP \rightarrow NP PP & NN \rightarrow \text{man} \\ PP \rightarrow IN NP & NN \rightarrow \text{woman} \\ VP \rightarrow Vi & NN \rightarrow \text{telescope} \\ VP \rightarrow Vt NP & DT \rightarrow \text{the} \\ VP \rightarrow VP PP & IN \rightarrow \text{with} \\ & IN \rightarrow \text{in} \end{array} \right\}$$

¹S=sentence, VP=verb phrase, NP=noun phrase, PP=prepositional phrase, DT=determiner, Vi=intransitive verb, Vt=transitive verb, NN=noun, IN=preposition

Properties of CFGs

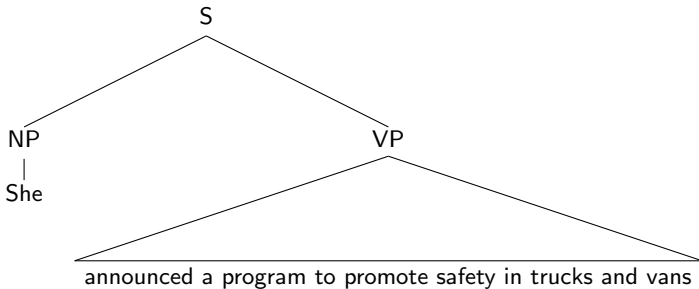
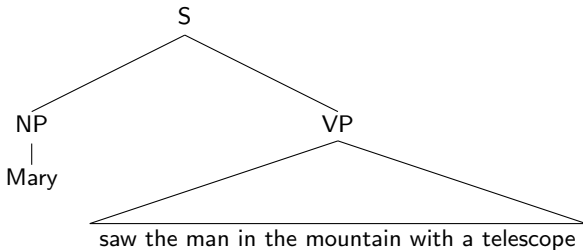
- A CFG defines a set of possible *derivations* (i.e. unique trees)
- A sequence of terminals $s \in \Sigma^*$ is *generated* by the CFG (or *recognized* by it, or *belongs* to the language defined by it) if there is at least a derivation that produces s .
- Some sequences of terminals generated by the CFG may have more than one derivation (*ambiguity*).

Ambiguity

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Some trees are more likely than others...

Ambiguity

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Some trees are more likely than others...

Can we model that?

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Probabilistic Context Free Grammar (PCFGs)

A context-free grammar is defined as a tuple $G = \langle N, \Sigma, R, S \rangle$ where:

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Probabilistic Context Free Grammar (PCFGs)

A **probabilistic** context-free grammar is defined as a tuple $G = \langle N, \Sigma, R, S, q \rangle$ where:

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- R is a set of rules of the form $X \rightarrow Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_n$ where $n \geq 0$, $X \in N$, $Y_i \in N \cup \Sigma$
- q is a set of non-negative parameters, one for each rule $X \rightarrow \alpha \in R$ such that, for any $X \in N$,

$$\sum_{(X \rightarrow \alpha) \in R} q(X \rightarrow \alpha) = 1$$

Context Free Grammars, Example

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Properties of PCFGs

- The probability of a parse tree $t \in \mathcal{T}_G$ is computed as:

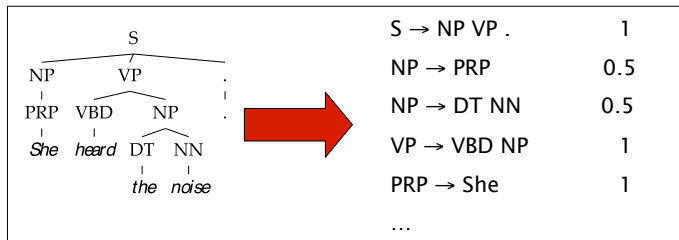
$$p(t) = \prod_{r \in t} q(r)$$

- If there is more than one tree for a sentence, we can rank them by probability.
- The most likely tree for a sentence s is:

$$\arg \max_{t \in \mathcal{T}(s)} p(t)$$

Learning Treebank Grammars

- Read the grammar rules from a treebank



- Set rule weights by maximum likelihood

$$q(\alpha \rightarrow \beta) = \frac{\text{Count}(\alpha \rightarrow \beta)}{\text{Count}(\alpha)}$$

- Smoothing issues apply
- Having the appropriate CFG is critical to success

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Parsing Natural Language Sentences

Goal of a parser:

- Find all possible trees

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Parsing Natural Language Sentences

Goal of a parser:

- Find all possible trees
- Find all possible trees, ranked by probability

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Goal of a parser:

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Goal of a parser:

- Find all possible trees
- Find all possible trees, ranked by probability
- Find most likely tree

- Many of the possible trees will share subtrees that we don't need to re-parse.

Parsing Natural Language Sentences

Goal of a parser:

- Find all possible trees
- Find all possible trees, ranked by probability
- Find most likely tree

- Many of the possible trees will share subtrees that we don't need to re-parse.
- Define a dynamic programming table (*aka* **chart**) to store intermediate results.

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CKY Algorithm

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- Bottom-up
- Requires a grammar in Chomsky Normal Form (CNF).
- Dynamic programming: Store partial results that can be reused in different candidate solutions.
- Analogous to Viterbi in HMMs.
- Intermediate results stored in a *chart* structure.

CKY Algorithm

Chart content:

- Maximum probability of a subtree with root X spanning words $i \dots j$:

$$\pi(i, j, X)$$

- Backpath to recover which rules produced the maximum probability tree:

$$\psi(i, j, X)$$

The goal is to compute:

- $\max_{t \in \mathcal{T}(s)} p(t) = \pi(1, n, S)$
- $\psi(1, n, S)$
- It is possible to use it without probabilities to get all parse trees (with higher complexity)

CKY Algorithm

Base case: Tree leaves

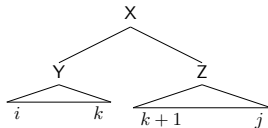
- $\forall i = 1 \dots n, \forall X \rightarrow w_i \in R, \pi(i, i, X) = q(X \rightarrow w_i)$

Recursive case: Non-terminal nodes

- $\forall i = 1 \dots n, \forall j = (i + 1) \dots n, \forall X \in N$

$$\pi(i, j, X) = \max_{\substack{X \rightarrow YZ \in R \\ k: i \leq k < j}} q(X \rightarrow YZ) \times \pi(i, k, Y) \times \pi(k + 1, j, Z)$$

$$\psi(i, j, X) = \arg \max_{\substack{X \rightarrow YZ \in R \\ k: i \leq k < j}} q(X \rightarrow YZ) \times \pi(i, k, Y) \times \pi(k + 1, j, Z)$$



Output:

- Return $\pi(1, n, S)$ and recover backpath through $\psi(1, n, S)$

CKY Algorithm - Example

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CKY Algorithm - Example - CNF

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CKY Algorithm - Example

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DT 1.0 The 11	NN 0.2 woman 22	Vt 1.0 saw 33	DT 1.0 the 44	NN 0.7 man 55	IN 0.5 with 66	DT 1.0 the 77	NN 0.1 telescope 88
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CKY Algorithm - Example

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$NP \rightarrow DT_{11} NN_{22}$ 0.4*1.0*0.2=0.08 12						$NP \rightarrow DT_{44} NN_{55}$ 0.4*1.0*0.7=0.28 45				$NP \rightarrow DT_{77} NN_{88}$ 0.4*1.0*0.1=0.04 78	
DT 1.0 The 11	NN 0.2 woman 22	Vt 1.0 saw 33	DT 1.0 the 44	NN 0.7 man 55	IN 0.5 with 66	DT 1.0 the 77	NN 0.1 telescope 88				

CKY Algorithm - Example

Trees and
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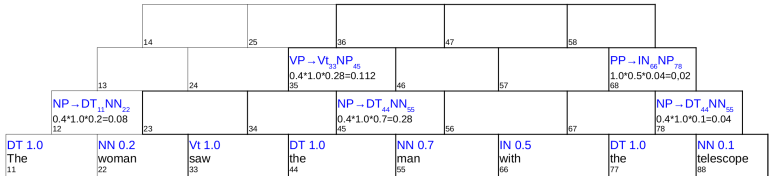
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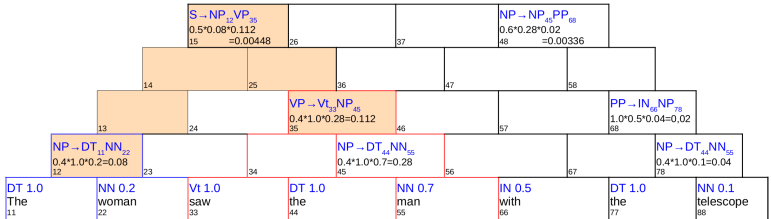
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				VP → Vt NP _{33 45} 0.4*1.0*0.28=0.112				PP → IN NP _{66 78} 1.0*0.5*0.04=0.02	
13		24		35		46		57	
NP → DT NN _{11 22} 0.4*1.0*0.2=0.08				NP → DT NN _{44 55} 0.4*1.0*0.7=0.28				NP → DT NN _{78 88} 0.4*1.0*0.1=0.04	
12		23		34		45		56	
DT 1.0 The 11		NN 0.2 woman 22		Vt 1.0 saw 33		DT 1.0 the 44		NN 0.7 man 55	
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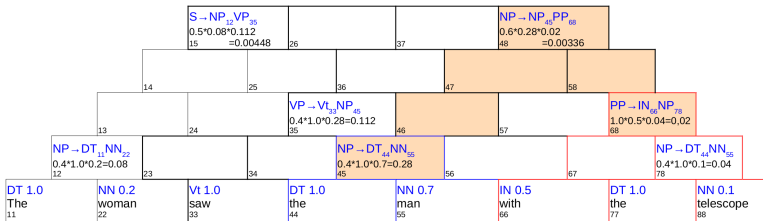
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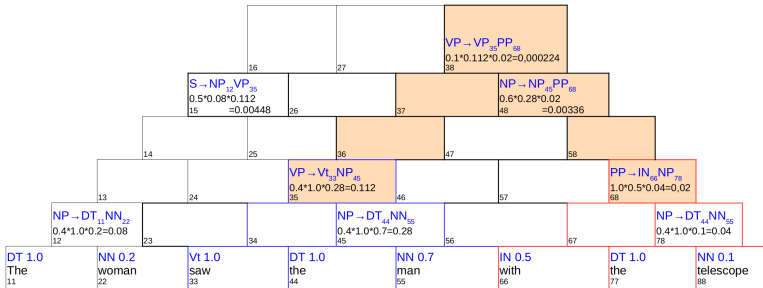
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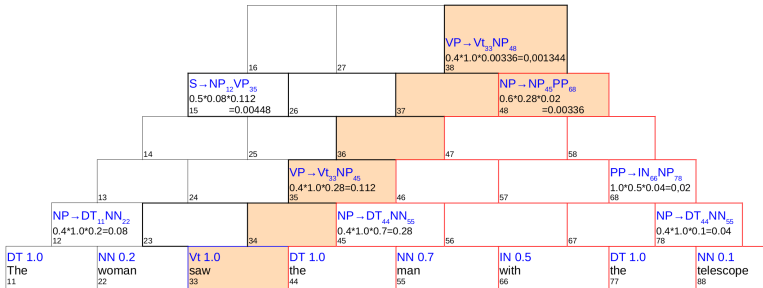
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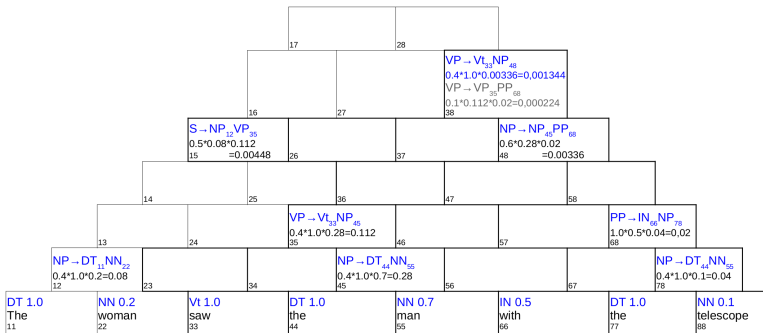
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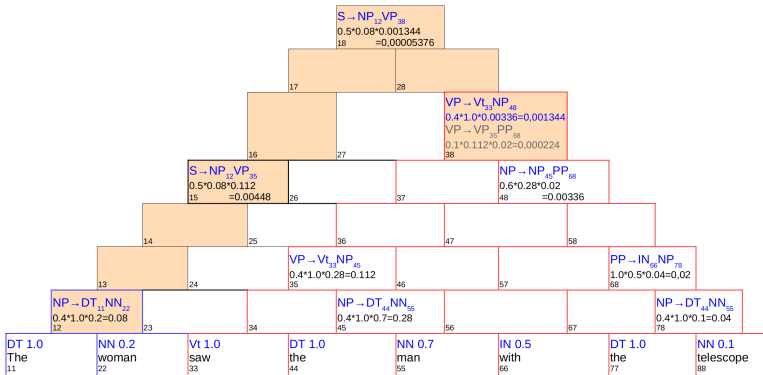
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Earley Algorithm

- Top-down
- Can deal with any CFG (even left-recursive)
- Dynamic programming: Store partial results that can be reused in different candidate solutions.
- Intermediate results stored in a *chart* structure.

Earley Algorithm

Chart content:

- Set of items (aka *states*), each describing the applicability status of each rule after each word:

$$[i, j, X \rightarrow \alpha \bullet \beta]$$

- Backpath to recover which rules produced the complete tree:

$$\psi(i, j, X)$$

The goal is:

- Find if it is possible to reach $[1, n, S \rightarrow \alpha \cdot]$
- Recover $\psi(0, n, S)$ if it is
- Probabilistic versions exist, though not as straightforward as in CKY

Earley Algorithm

Parsing state examples:

$[0, 0, S \rightarrow \bullet NP VP]$

A NP is expected at the beginning of the sentence

$[1, 2, NP \rightarrow DT \bullet NN]$

A NP has been partially matched (DT was found between positions 1 and 2)

$[0, 3, VP \rightarrow V NP \bullet]$

A VP has been completed between positions 0 and 3

Earley Algorithm

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```
def Earley(words, grammar):  
    chart = [ [ ] for i in range(len(words)+1) ]  
    chart[0].append([0,0, $\gamma \rightarrow \bullet S$ ])  
    for i in range(len(words)+1) :  
        for state in chart[i] :  
            if state.complete() : Complete(state)  
            elif is_PoS(state.next()) : Scan(state)  
            else : Predict(state)  
    return chart  
  
def Scan([i,j,A  $\rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\beta$ ]):  
    if B in words[j].PoS() : chart[j+1].append([j,j+1,B  $\rightarrow$  word[j] $\bullet$ ])  
  
def Predict([i,j,A  $\rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\beta$ ):  
    for B  $\rightarrow \gamma$  in grammar : chart[j].append([j,j,B  $\rightarrow \bullet \gamma$ ])  
  
def Complete([k,j,B  $\rightarrow \gamma \bullet$ ):  
    for [i,k,A  $\rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\beta$ ] in chart[k] : chart[j].append([i,j,A  $\rightarrow \alpha B \bullet \beta$ ])
```

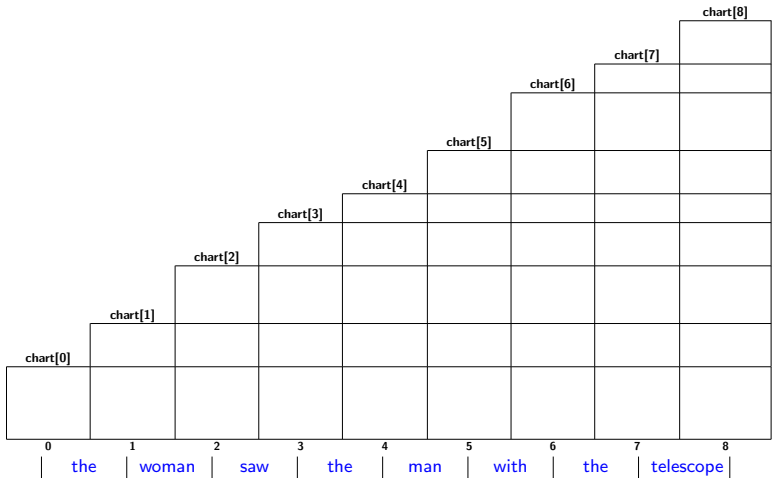
Earley Algorithm

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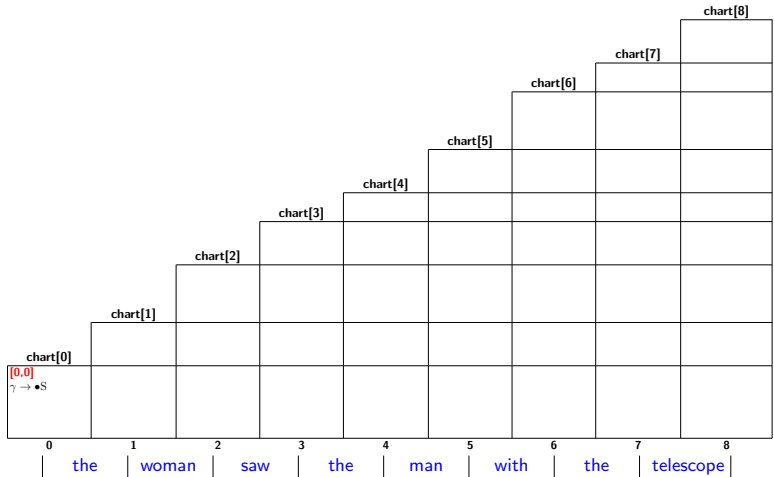
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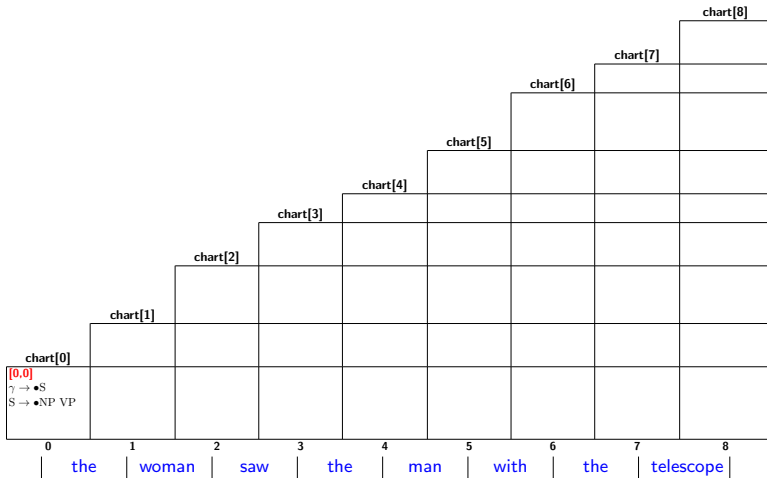
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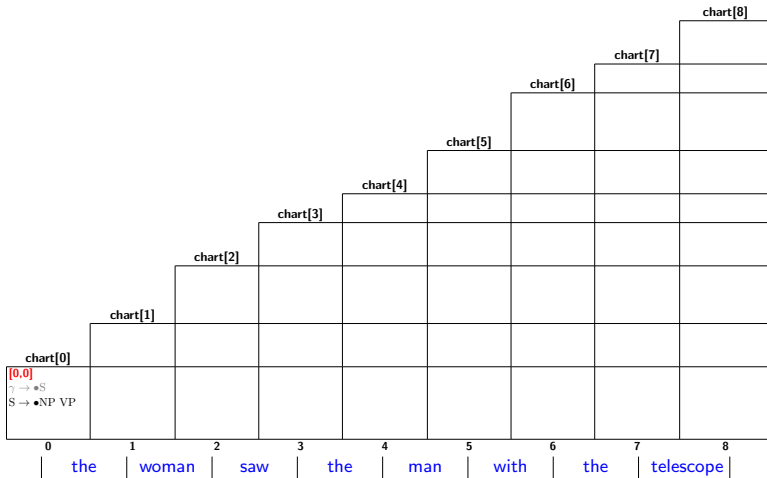
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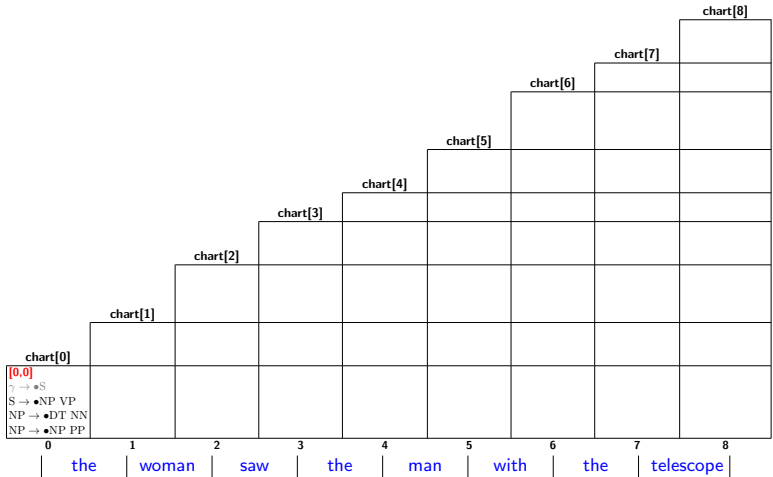
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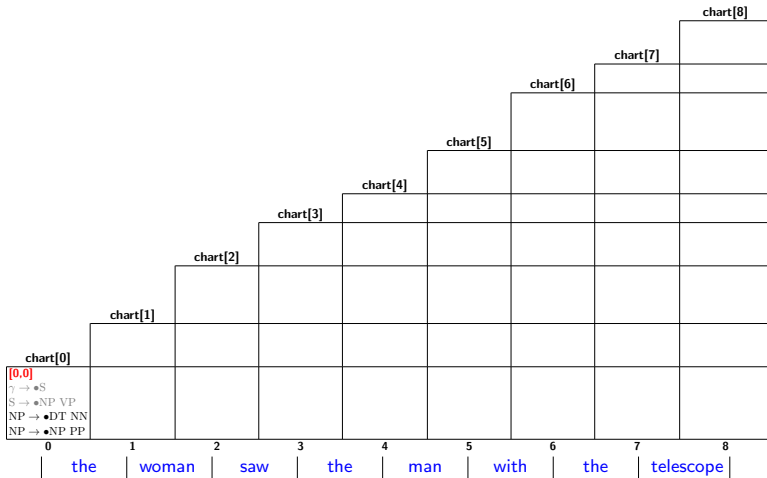
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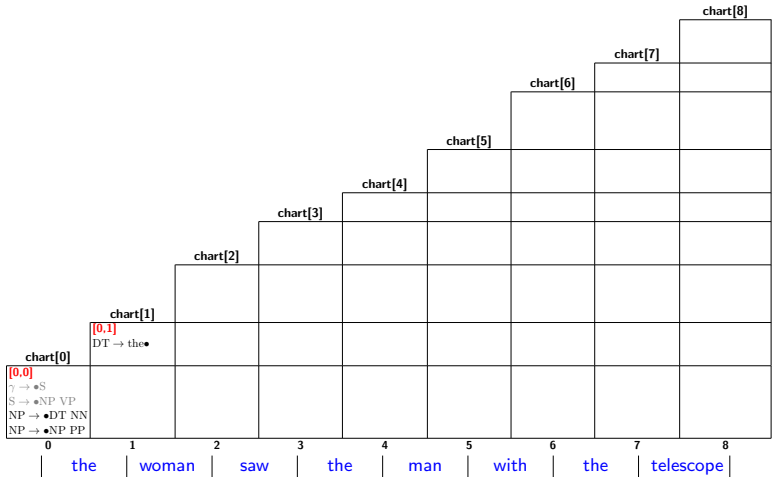
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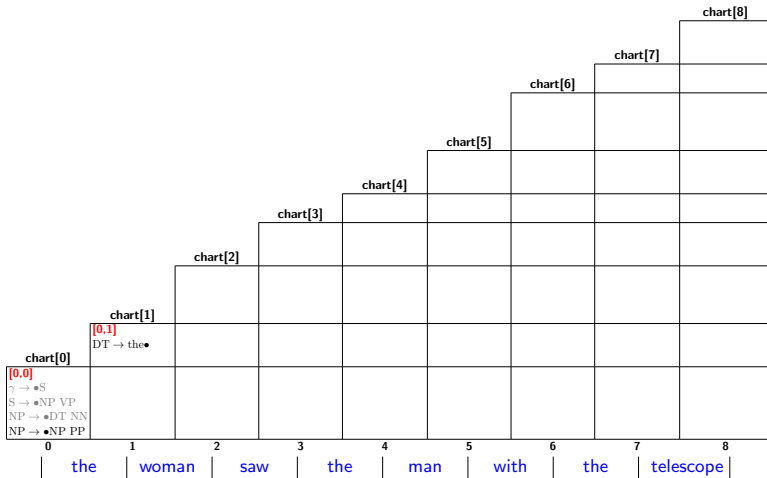
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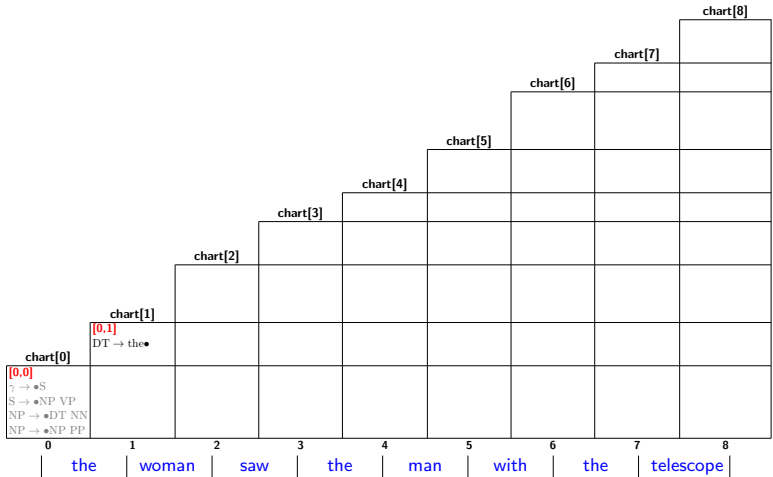
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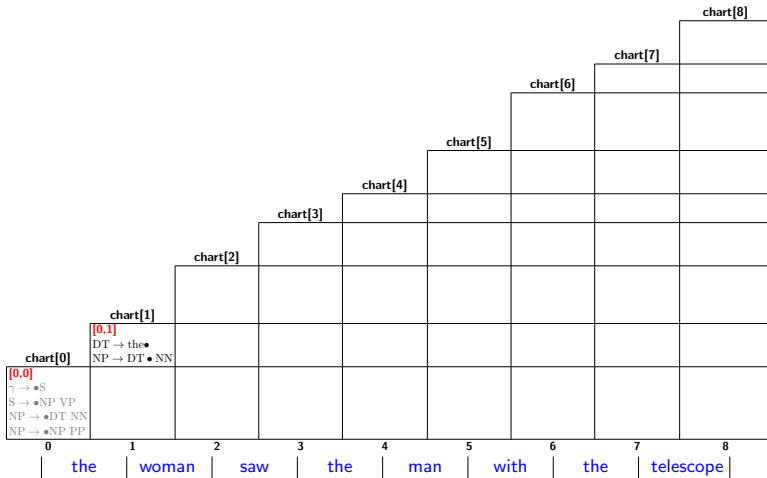
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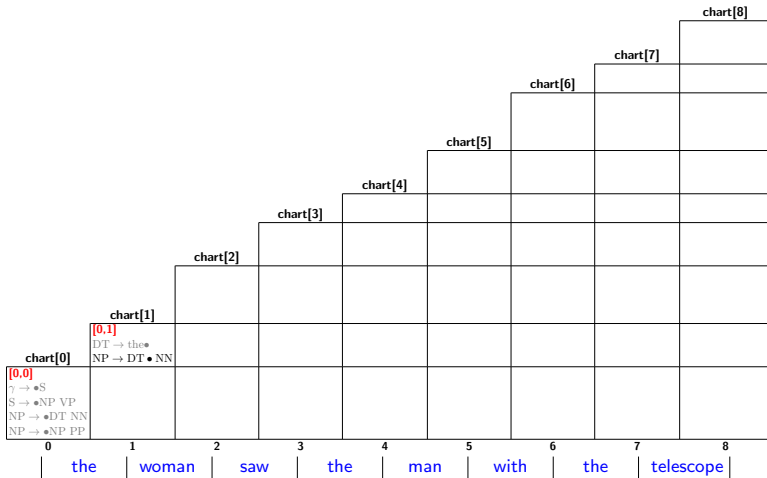
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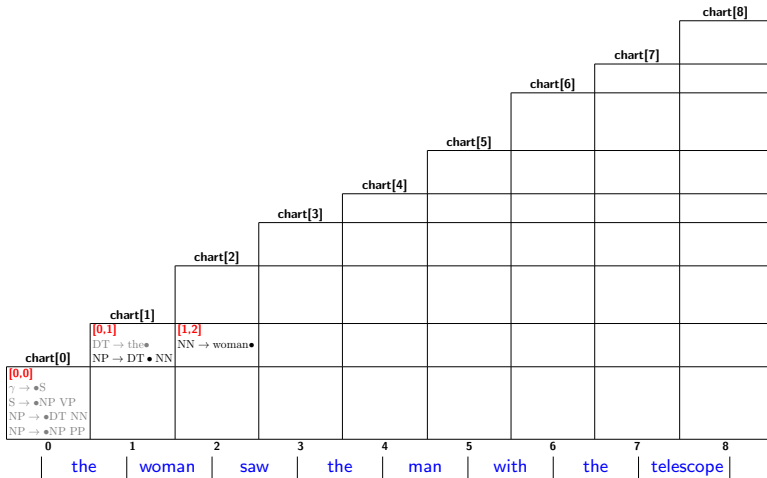
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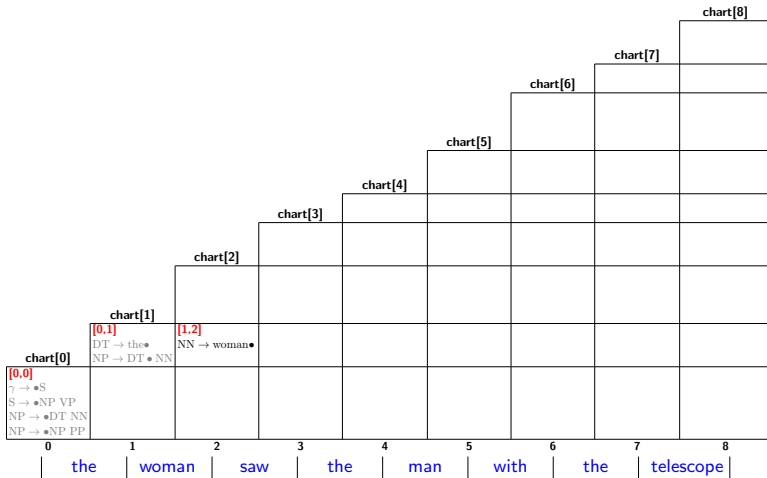
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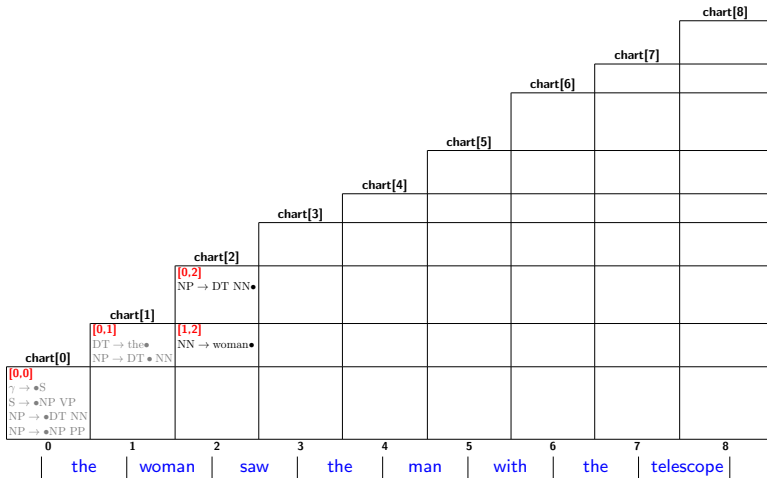
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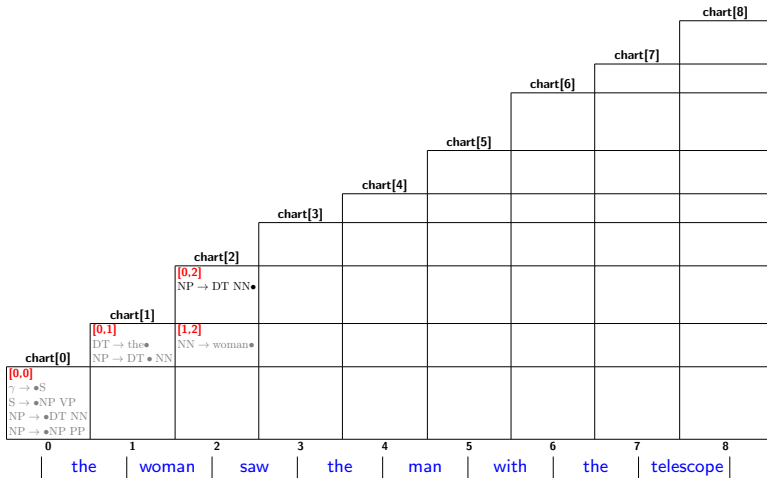
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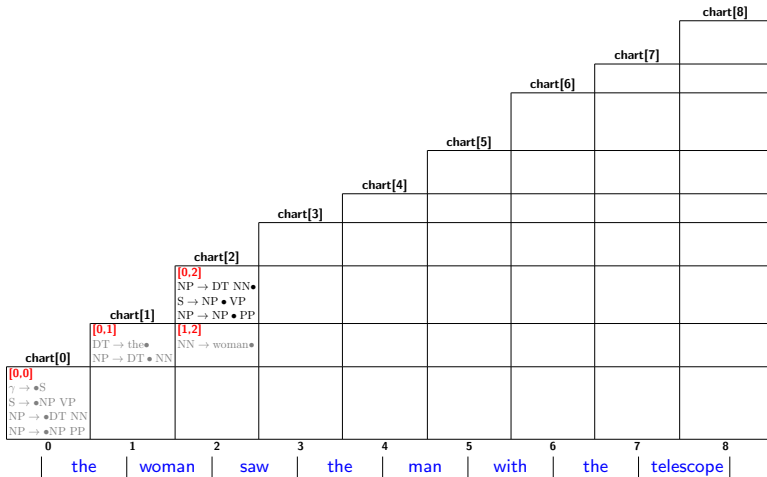
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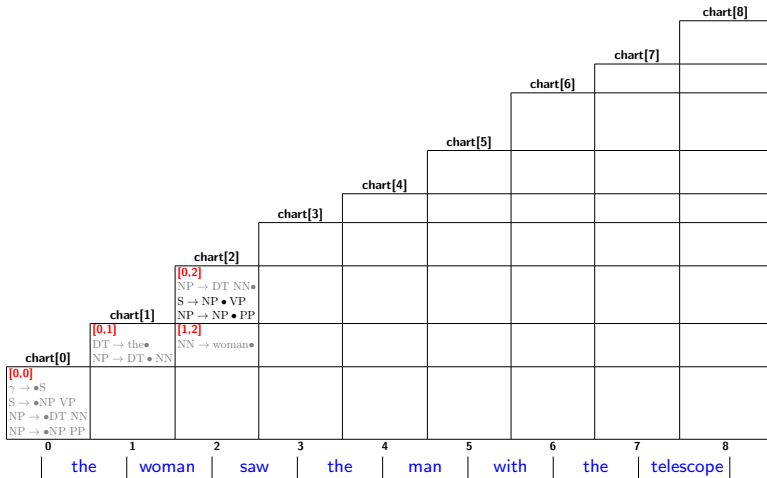
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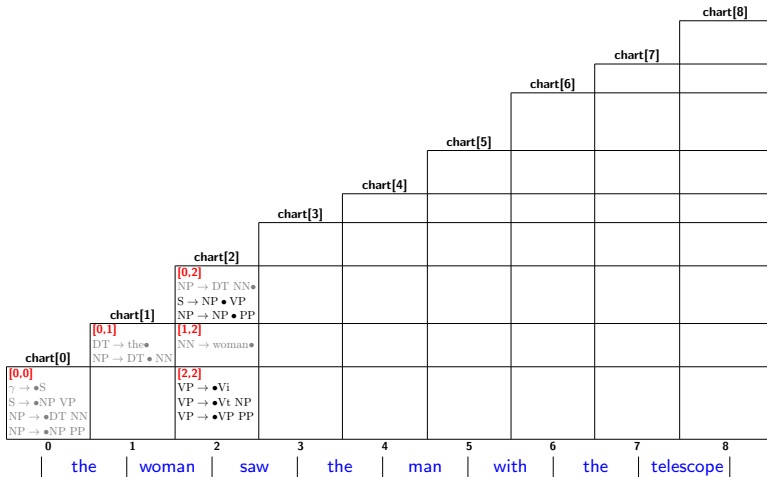
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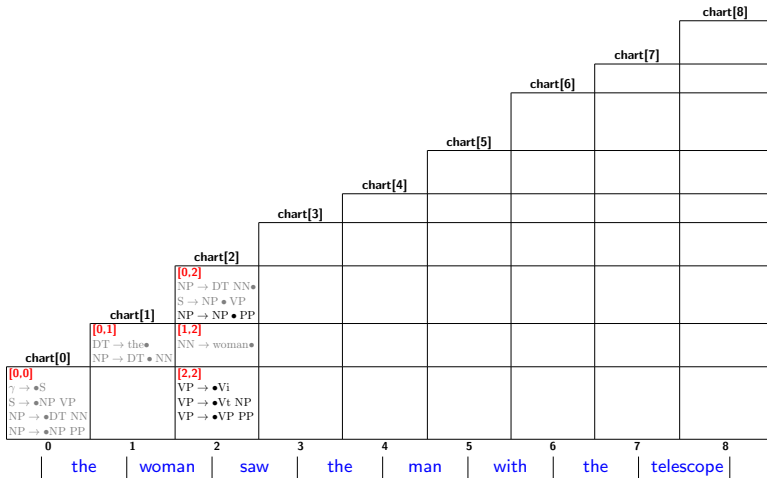
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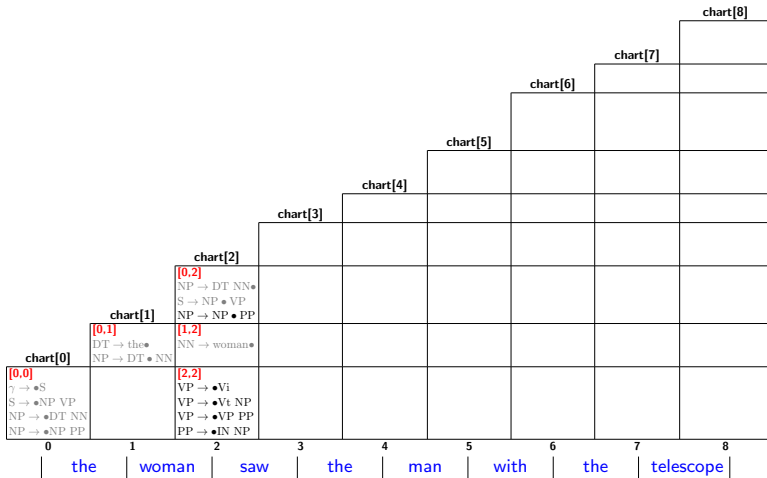
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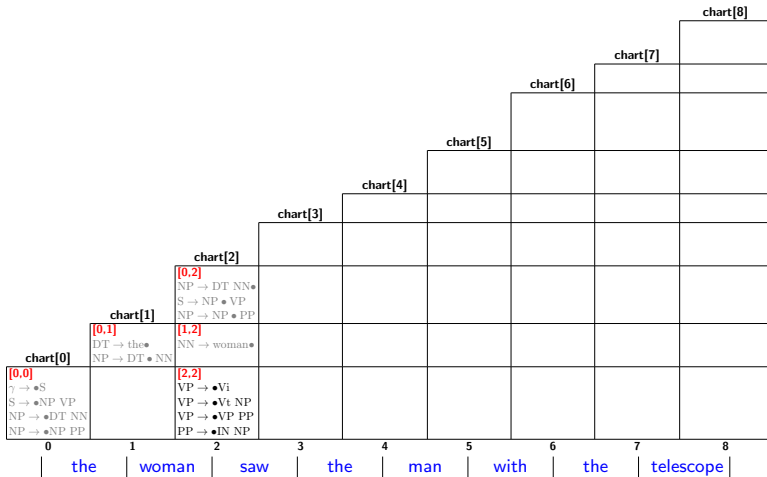
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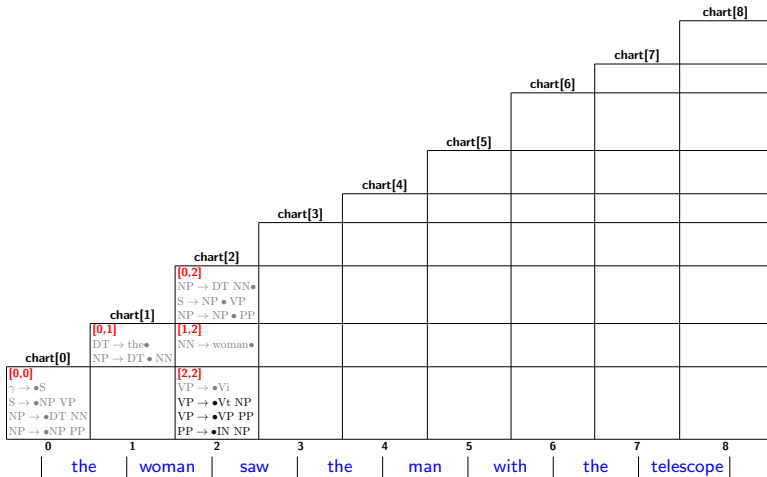
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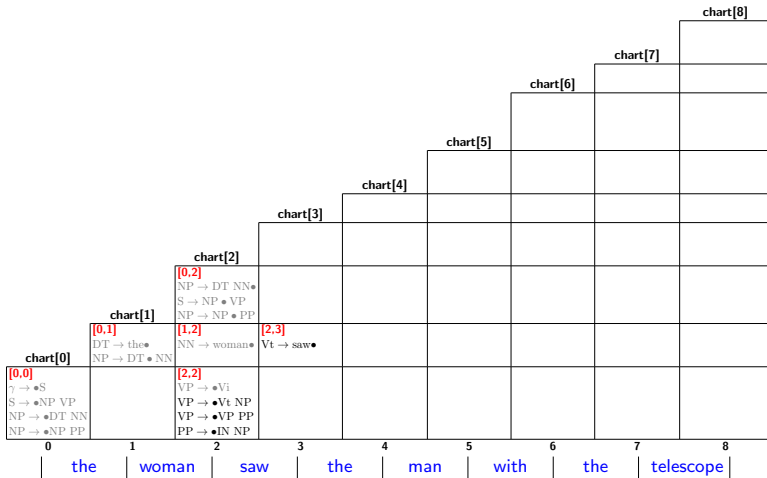
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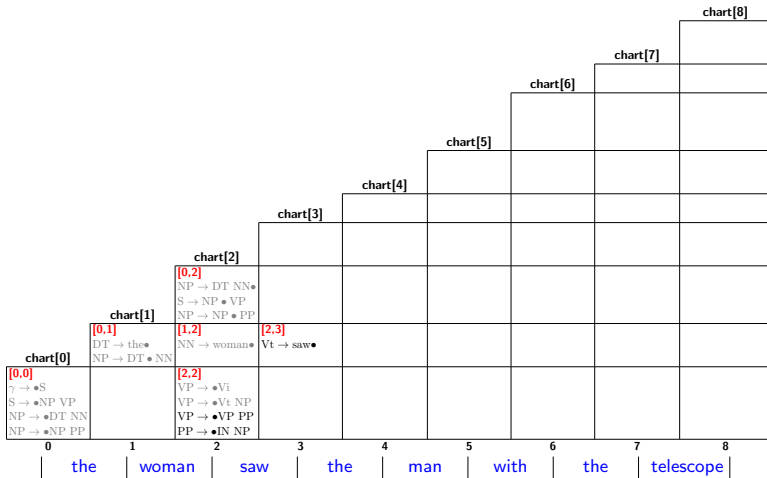
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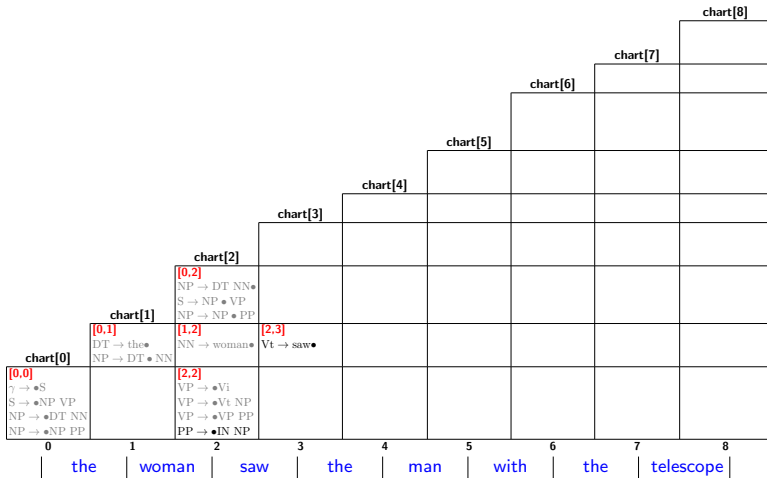
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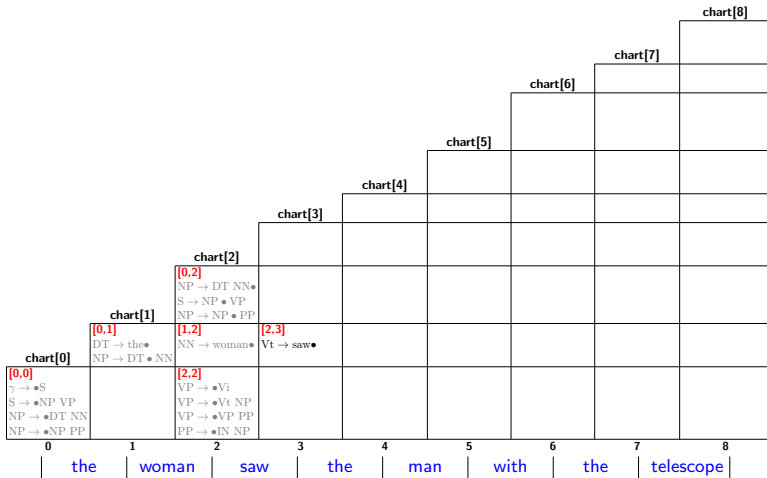
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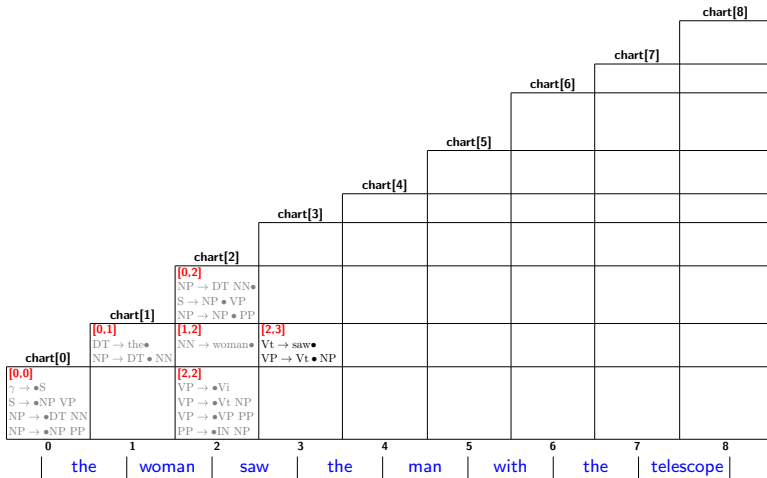
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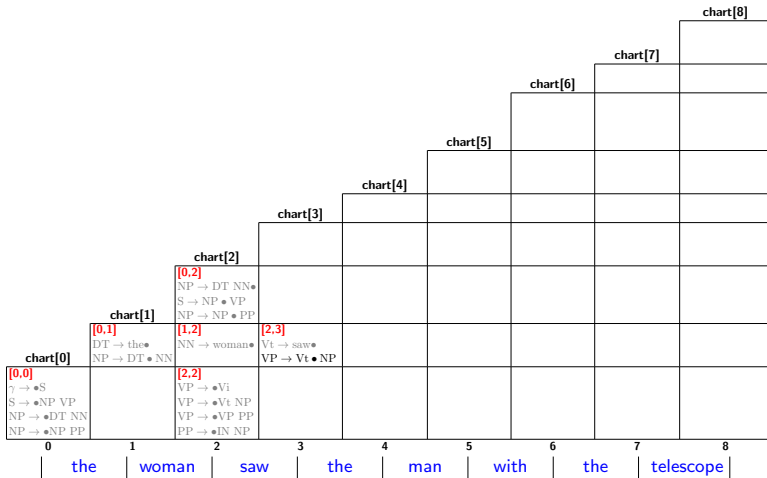
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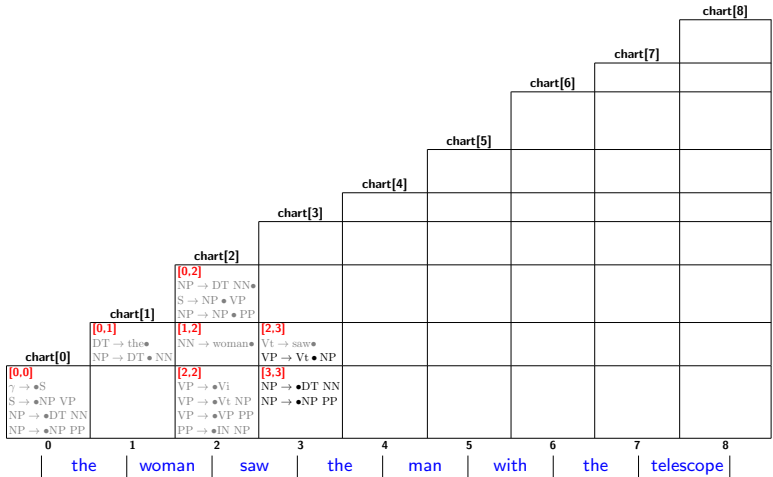
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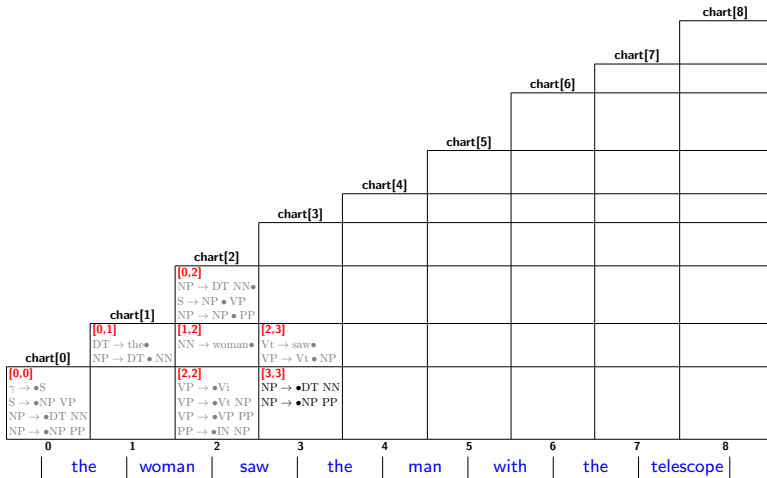
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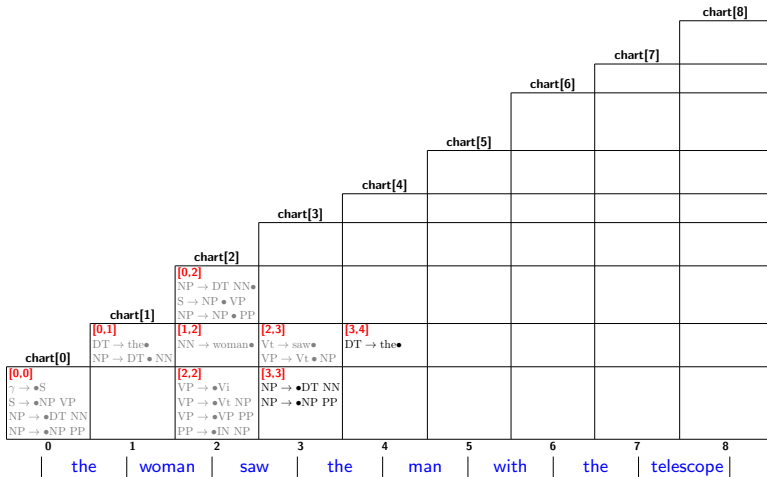
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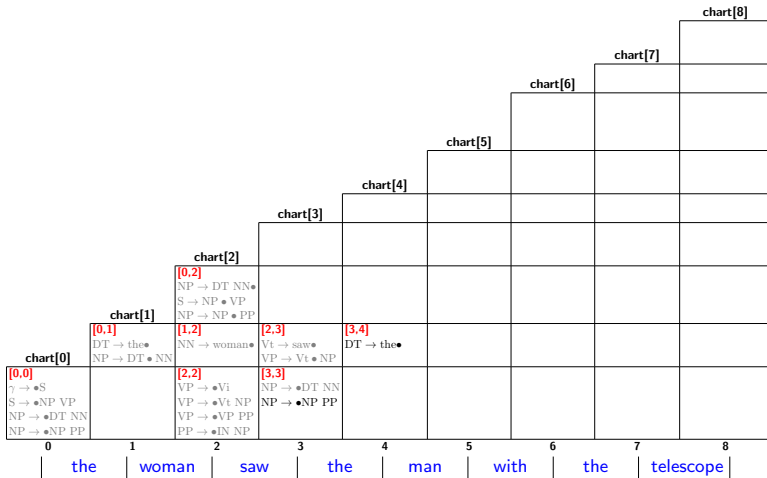
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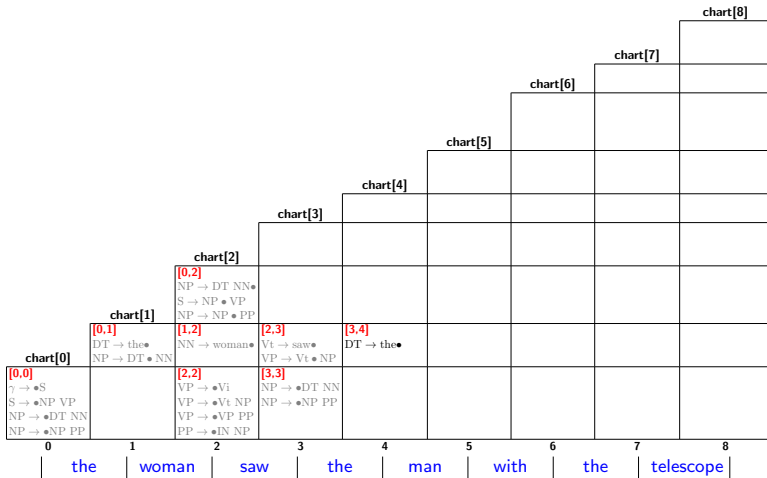
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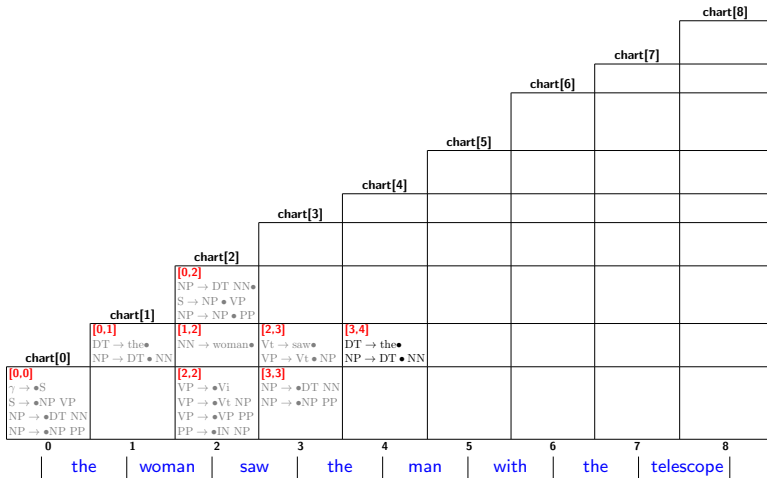
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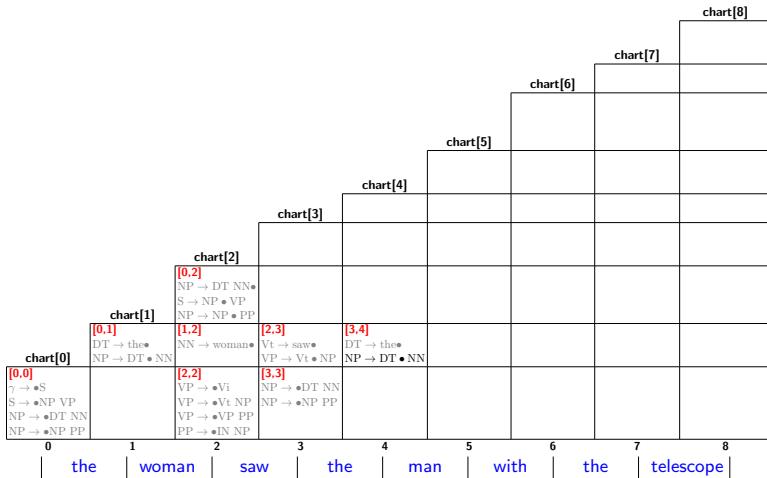
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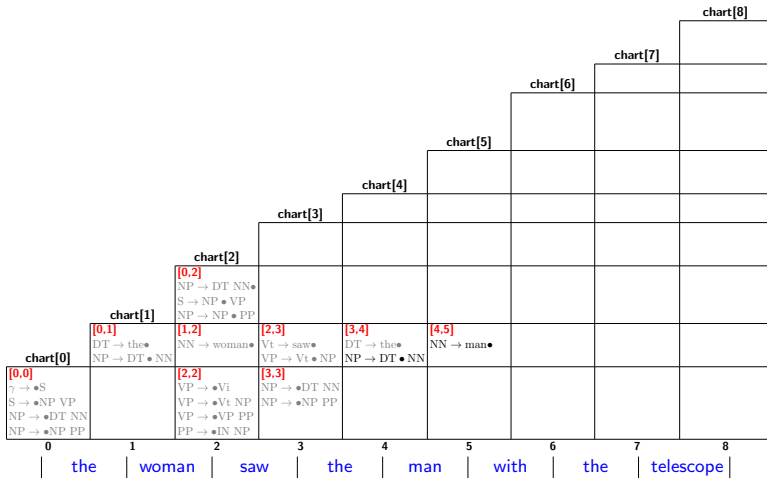
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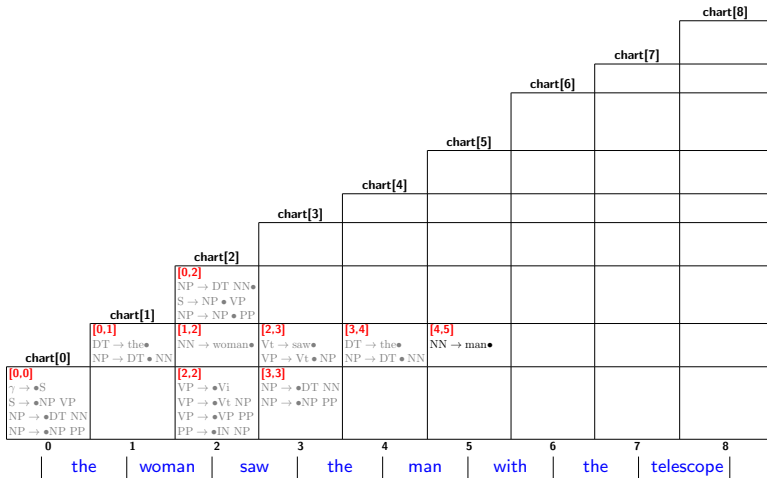
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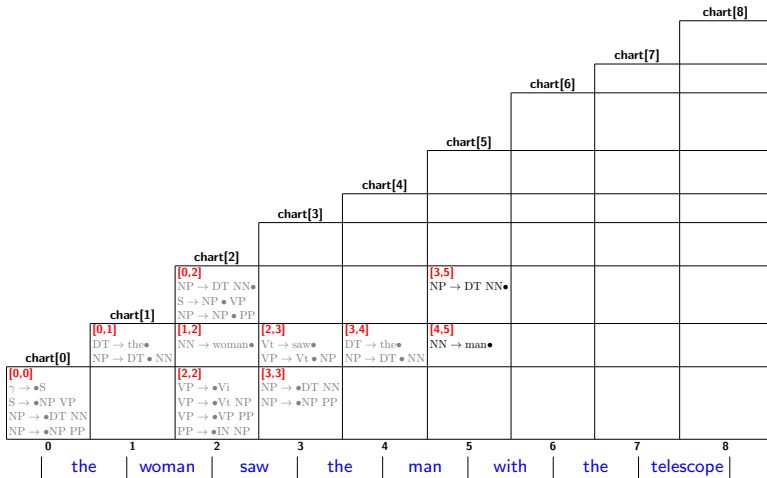
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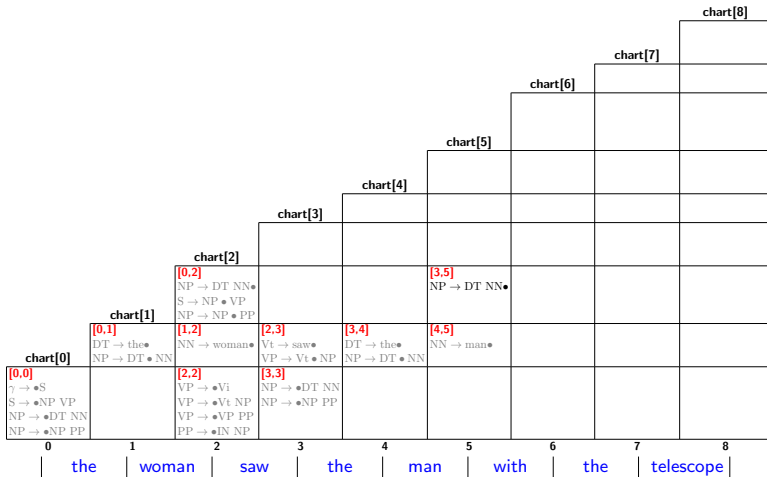
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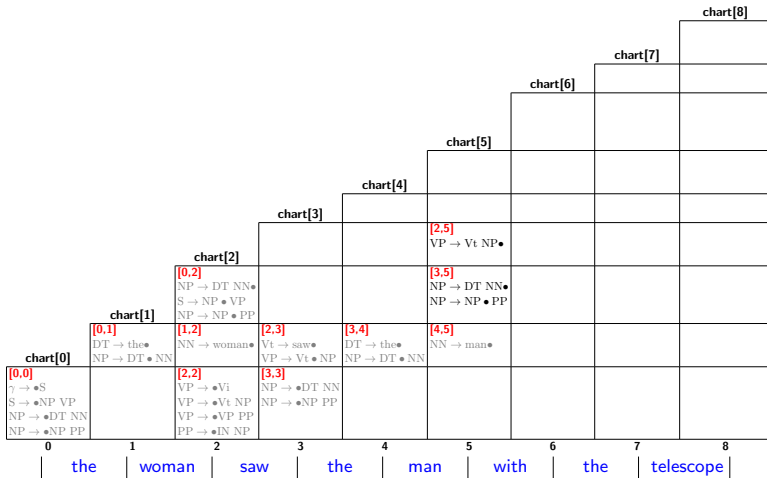
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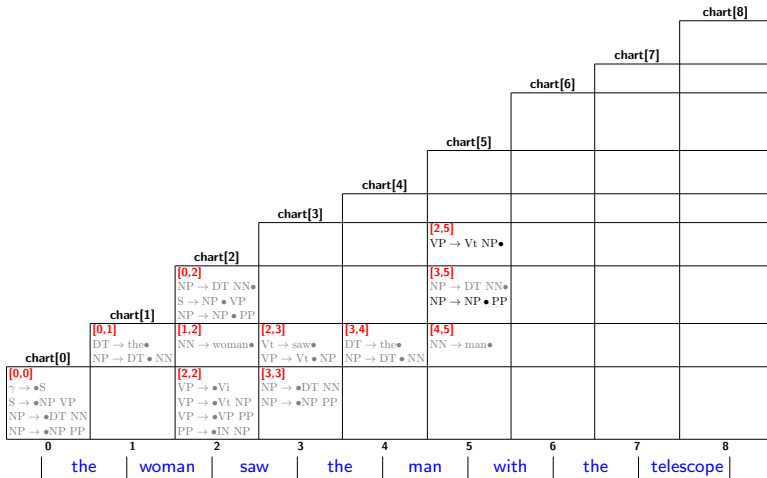
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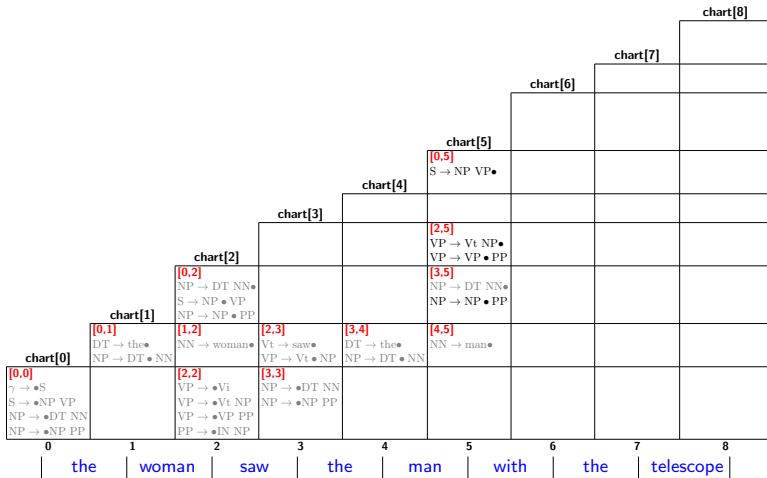
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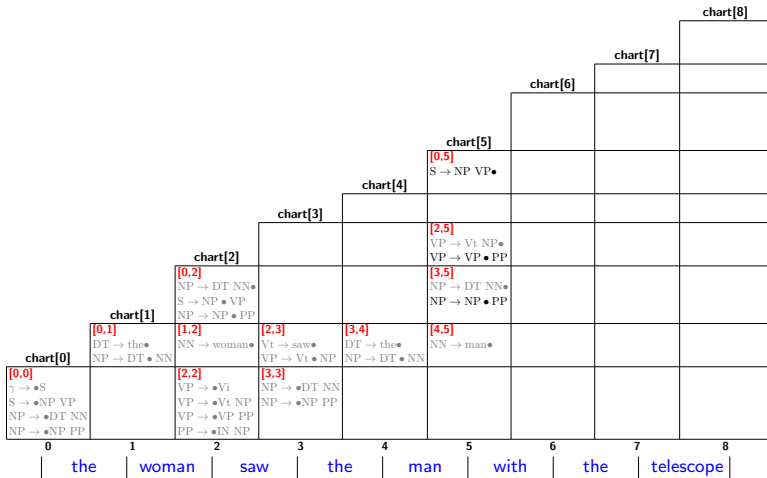
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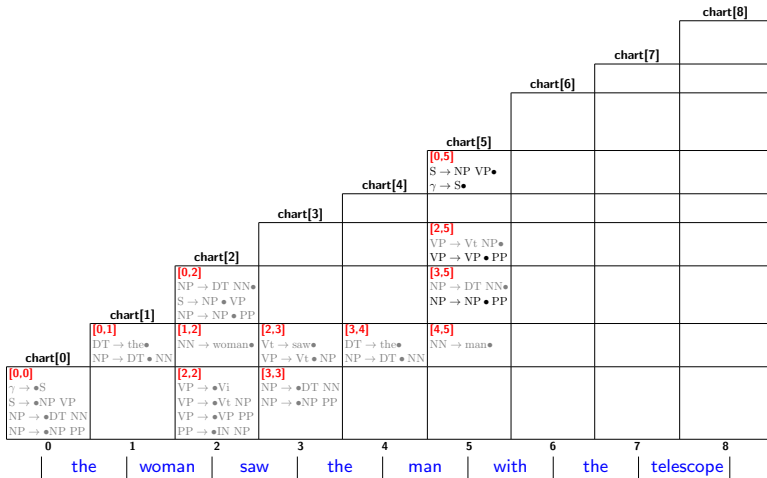
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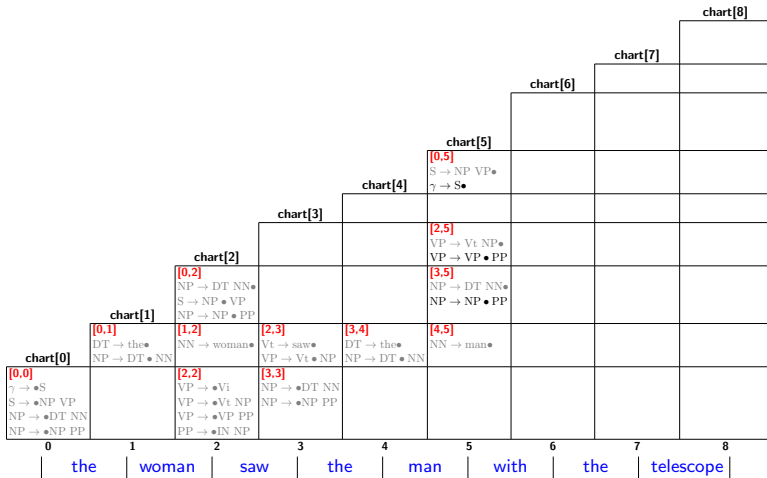
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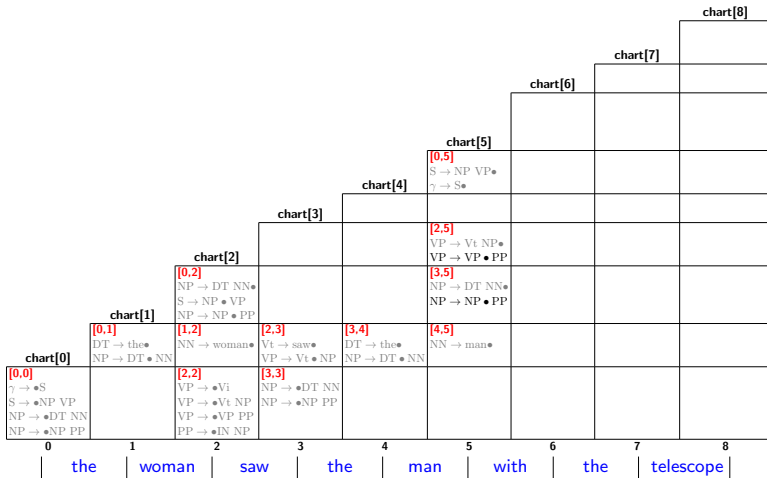
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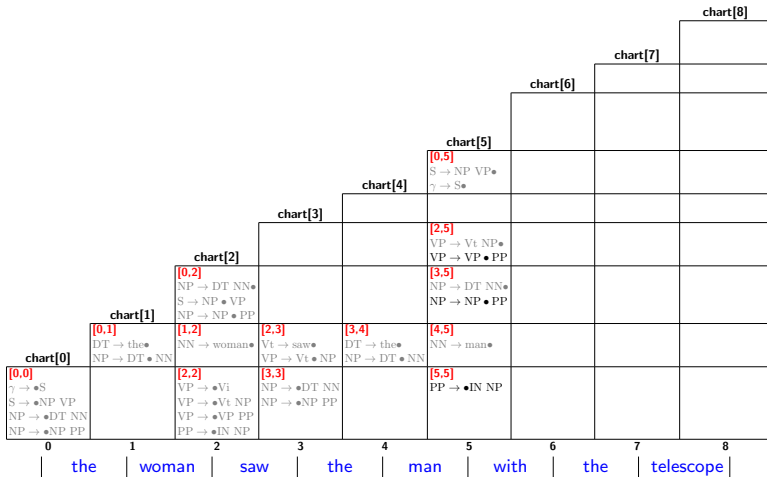
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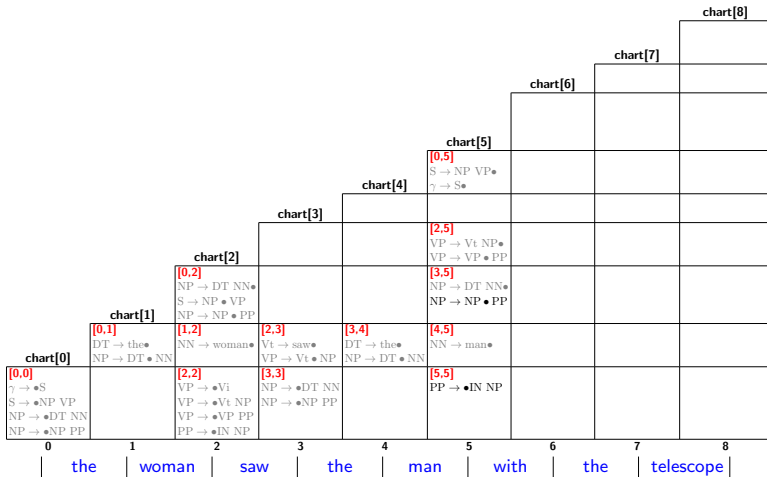
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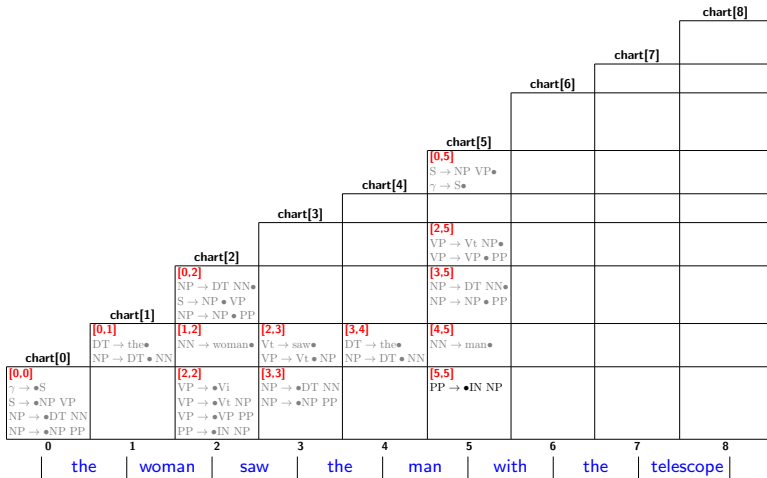
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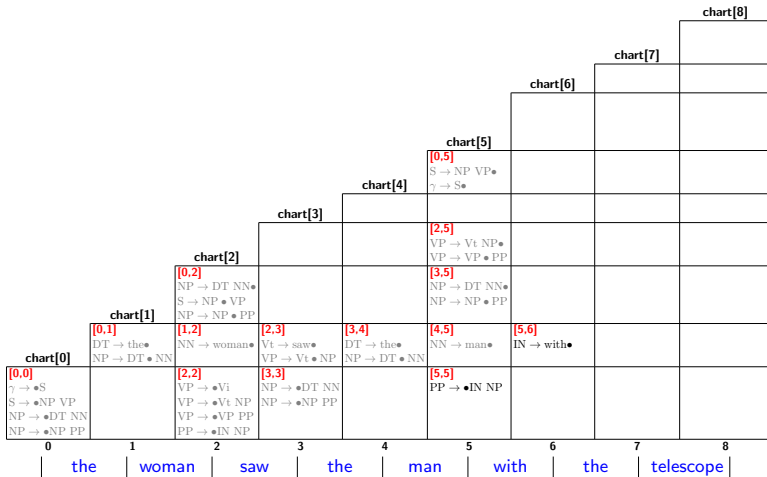
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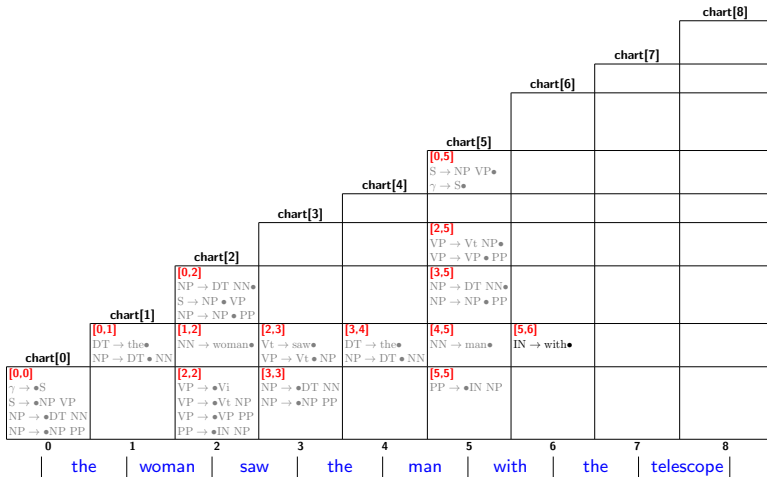
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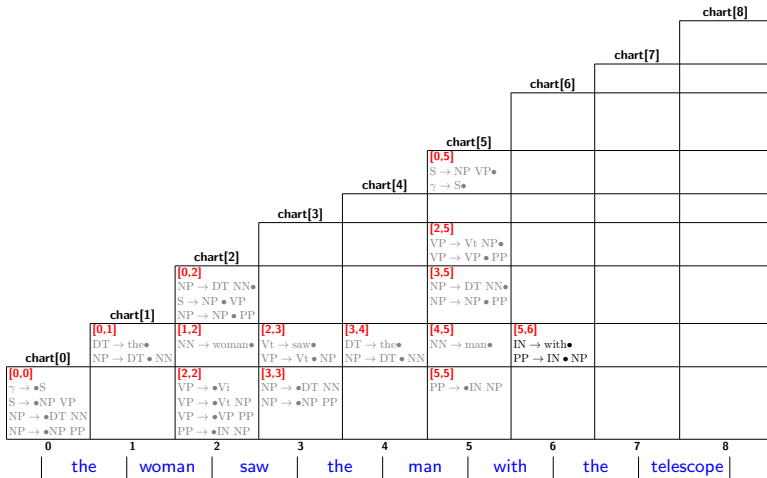
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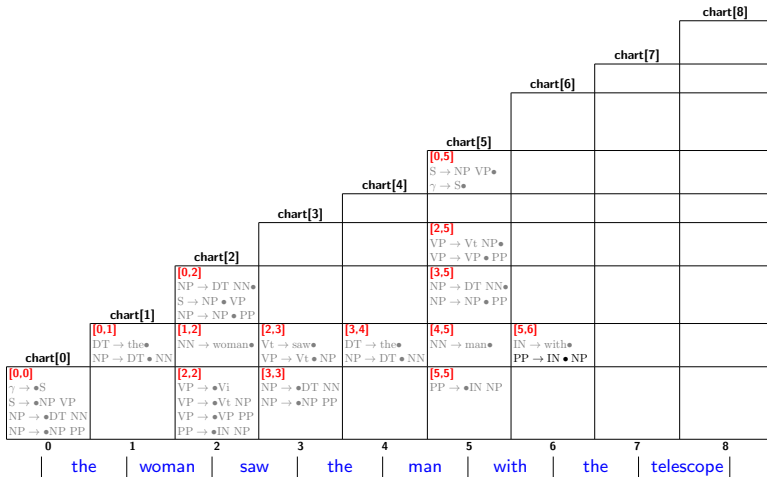
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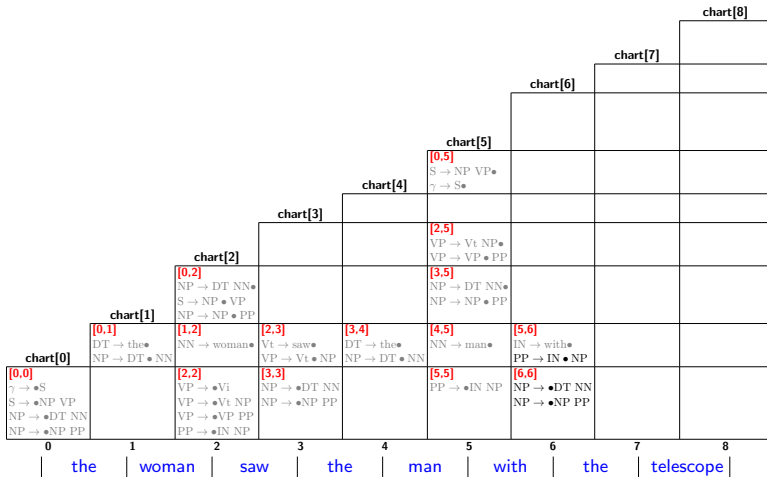
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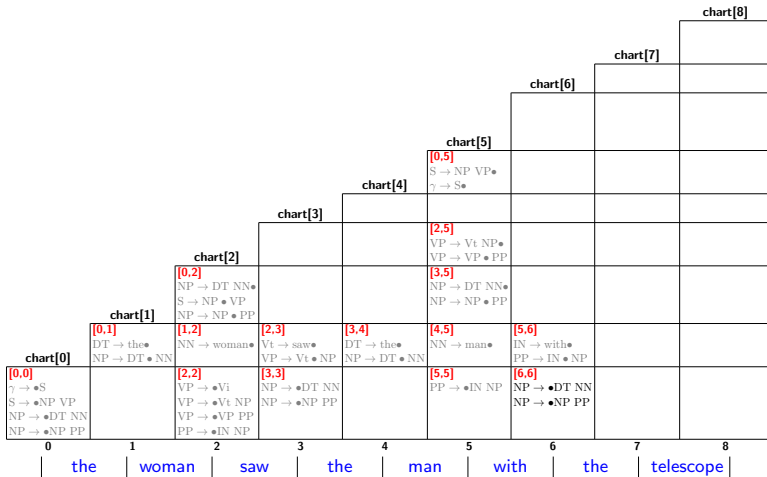
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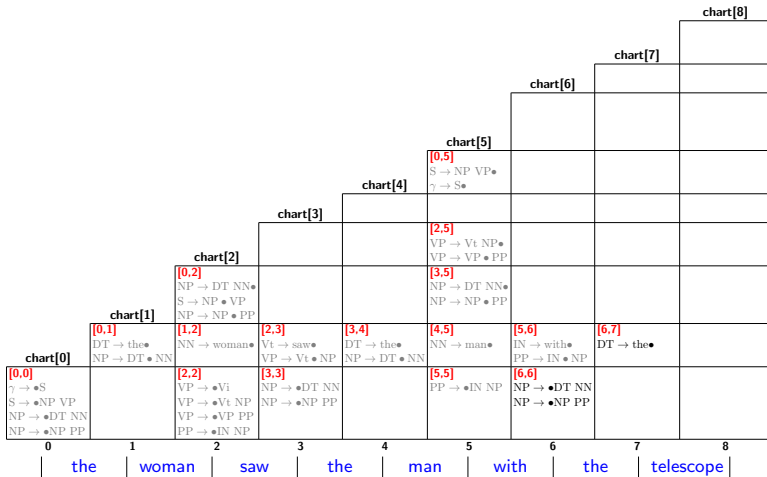
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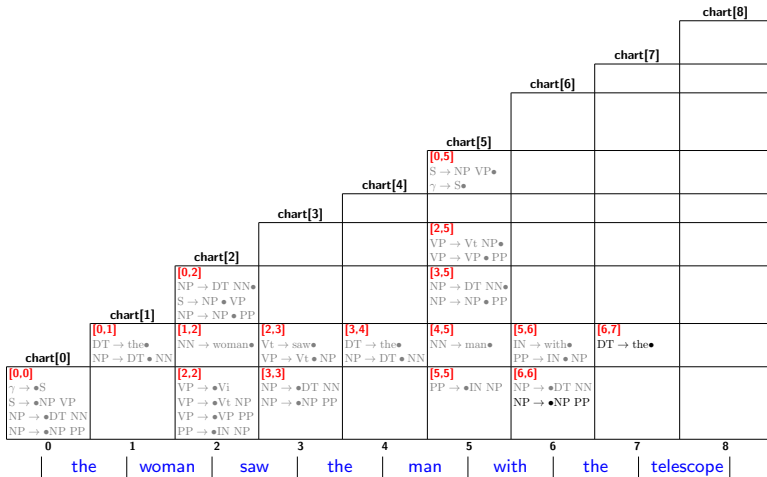
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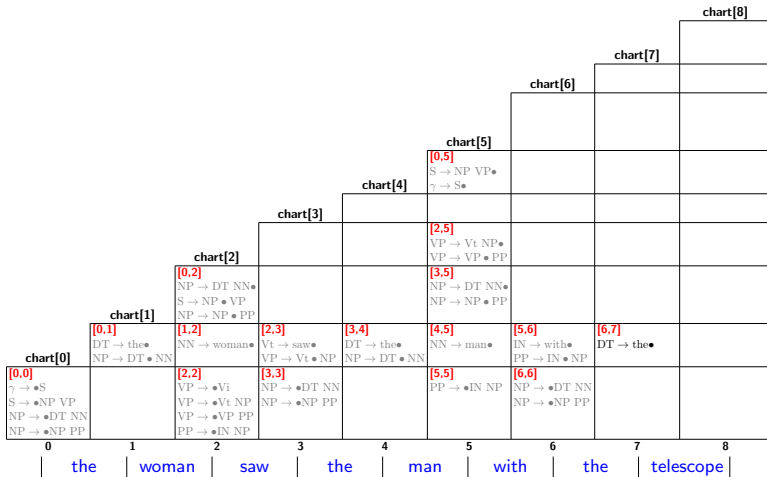
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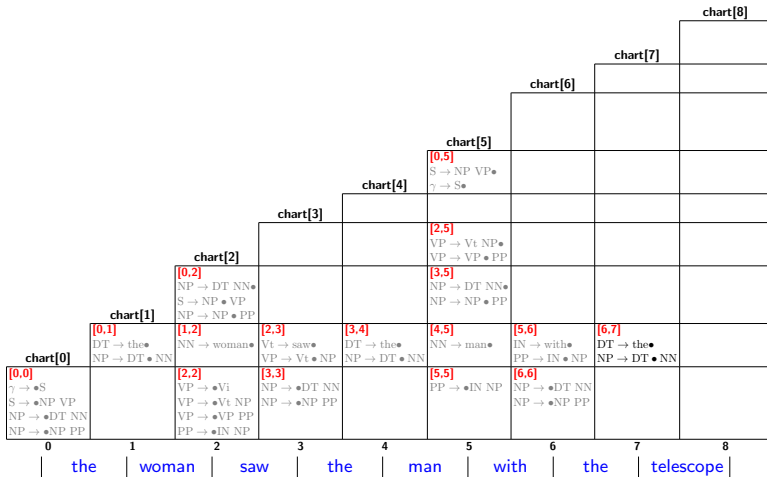
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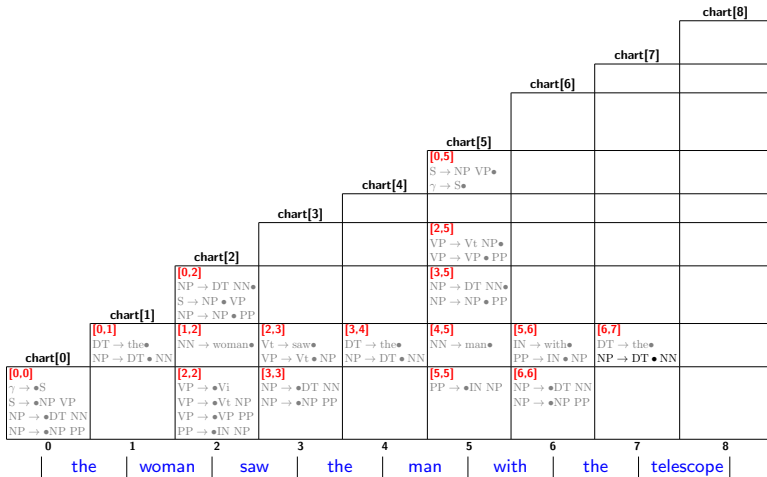
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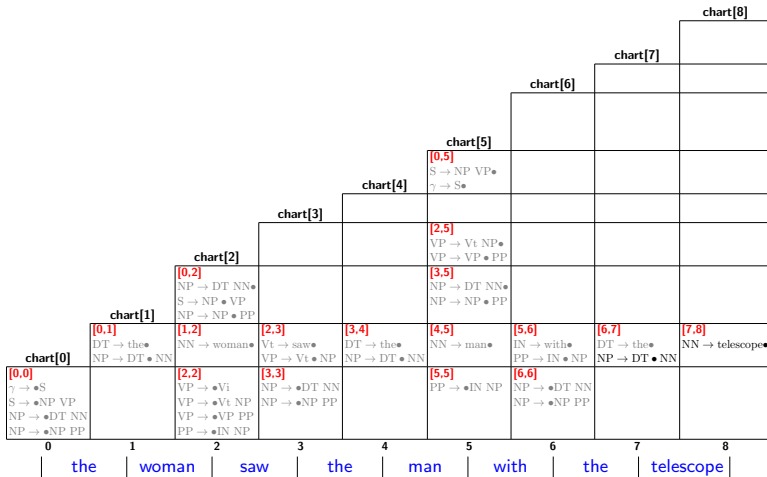
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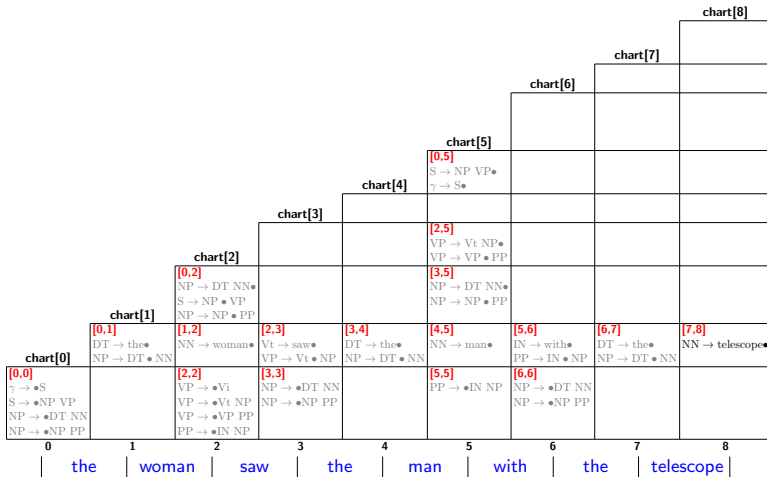
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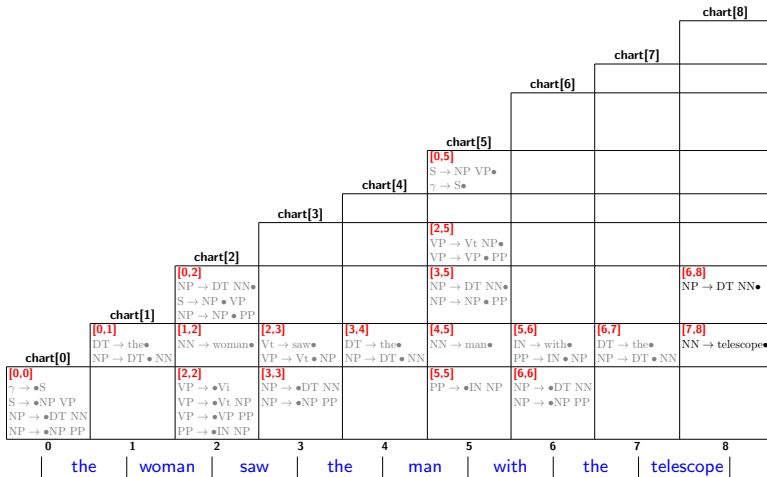
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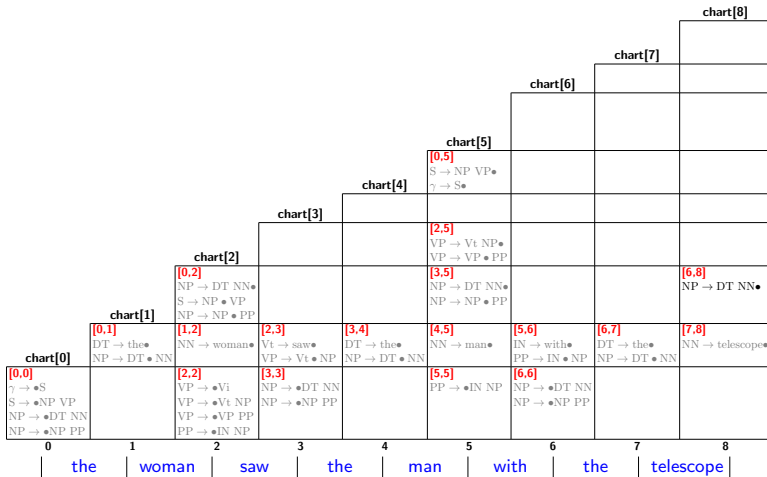
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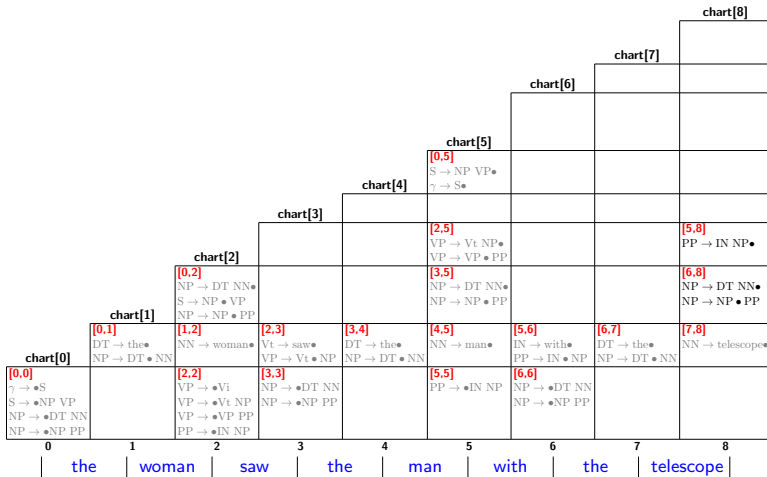
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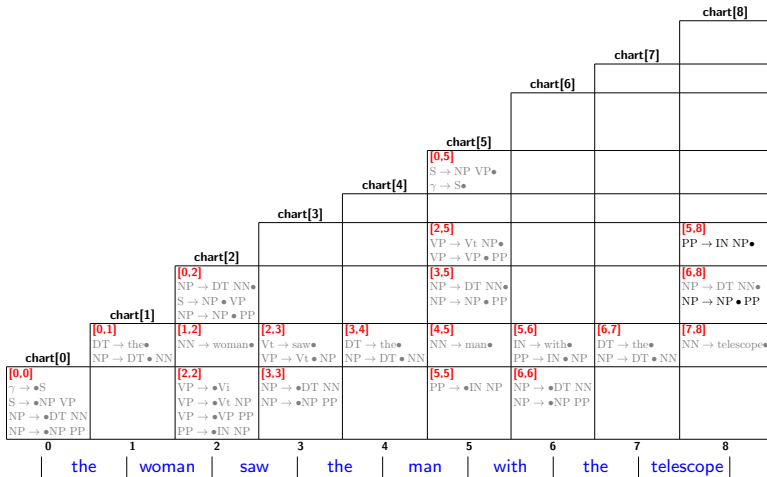
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 - Earley Algorithm
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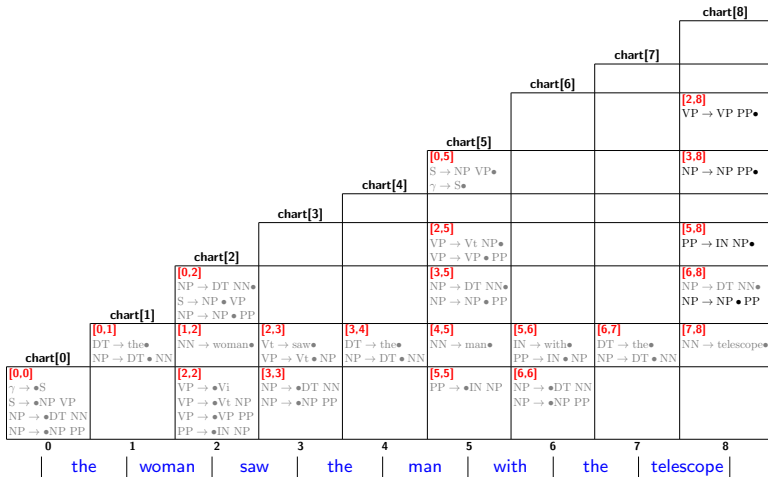
Earley Algorithm

Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
Parsing

Earley Algorithm

Dependency
Parsing



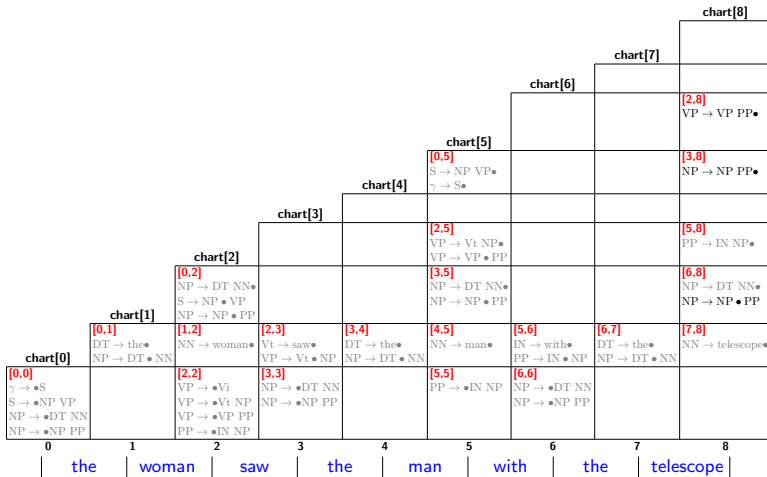
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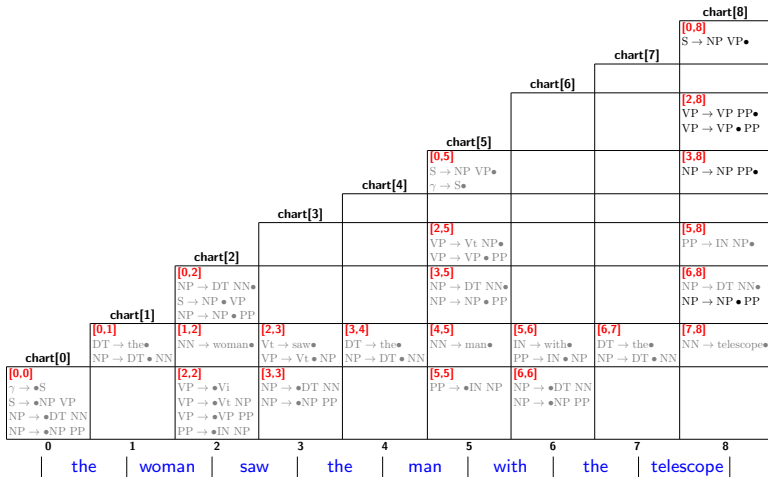
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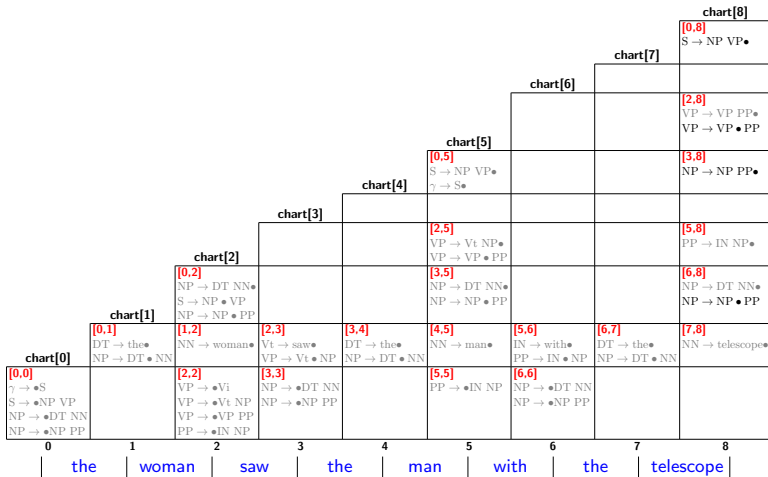
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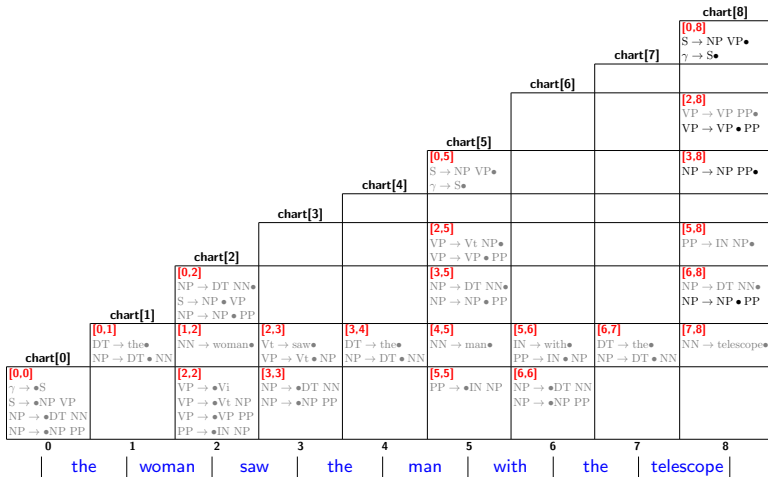
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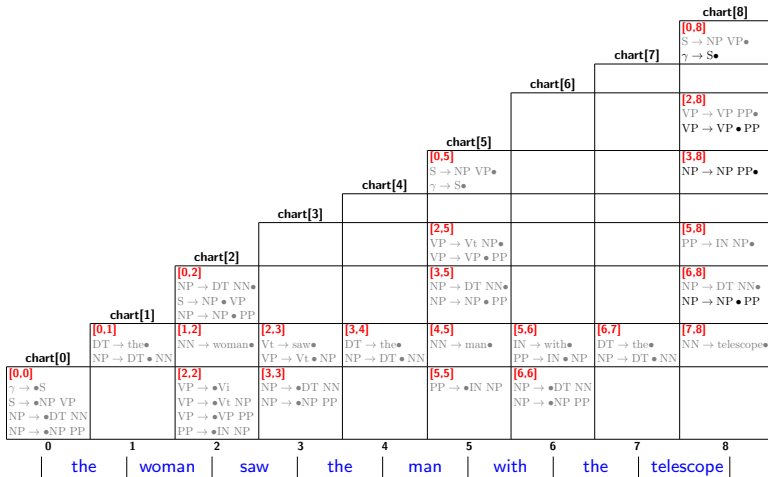
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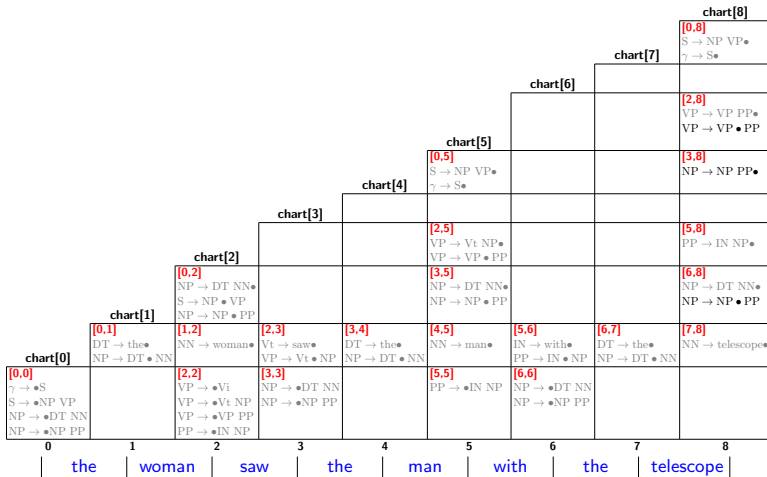
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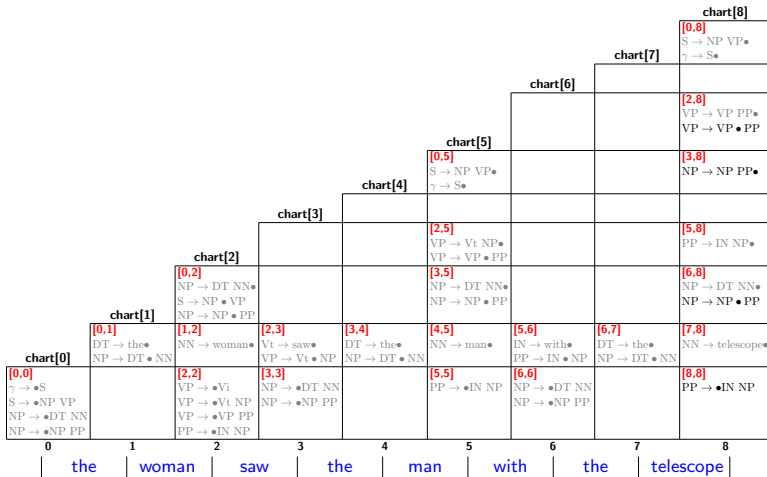
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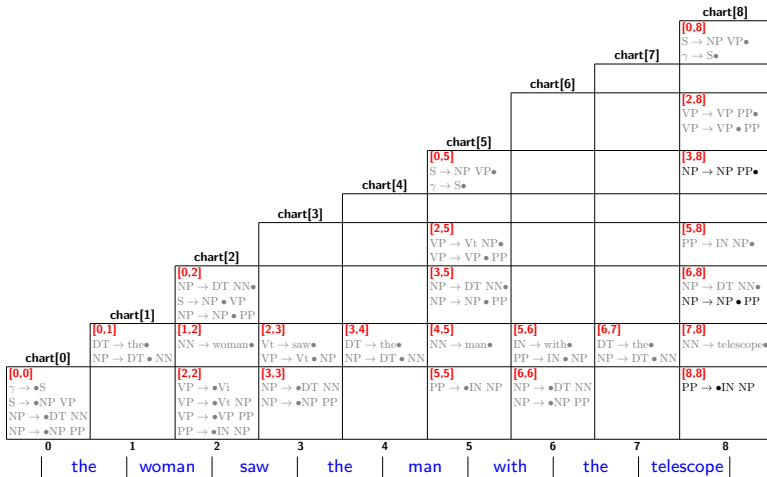
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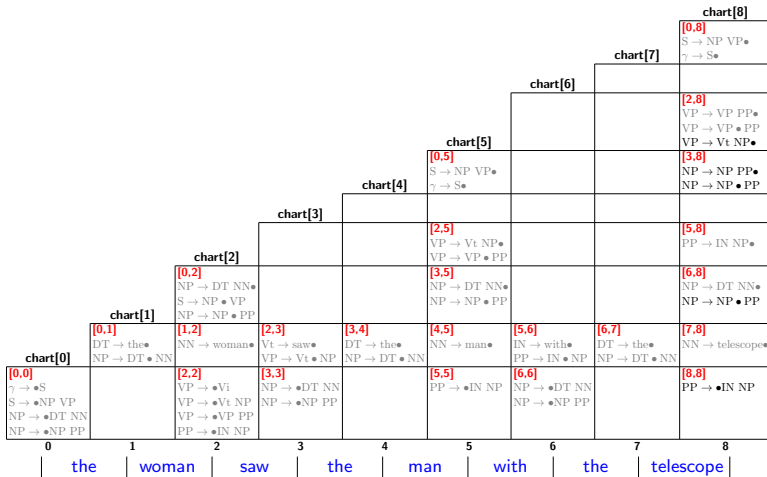
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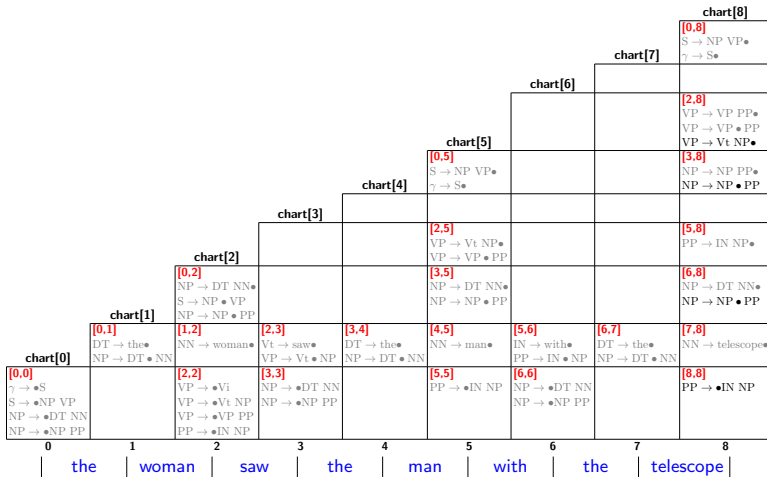
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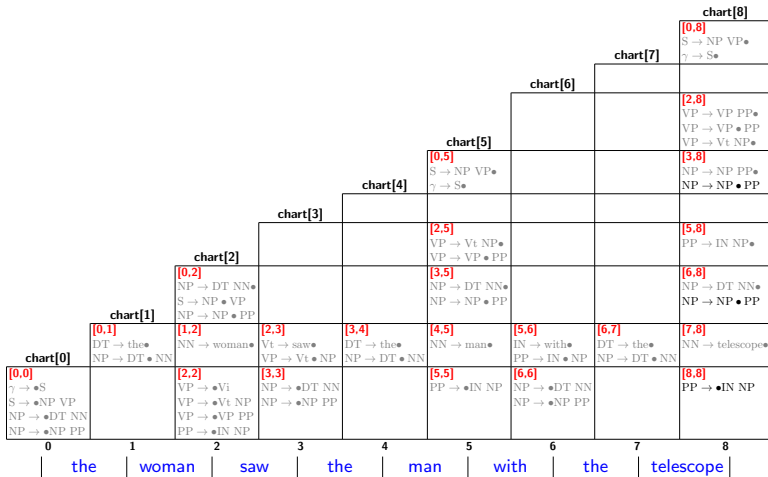
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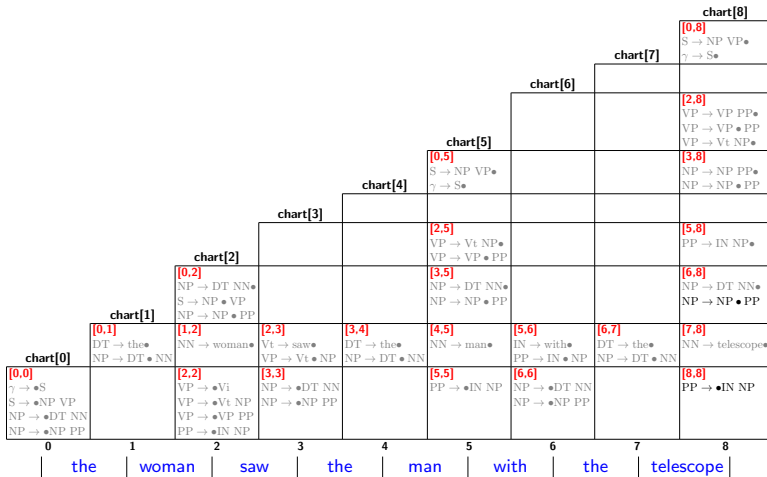
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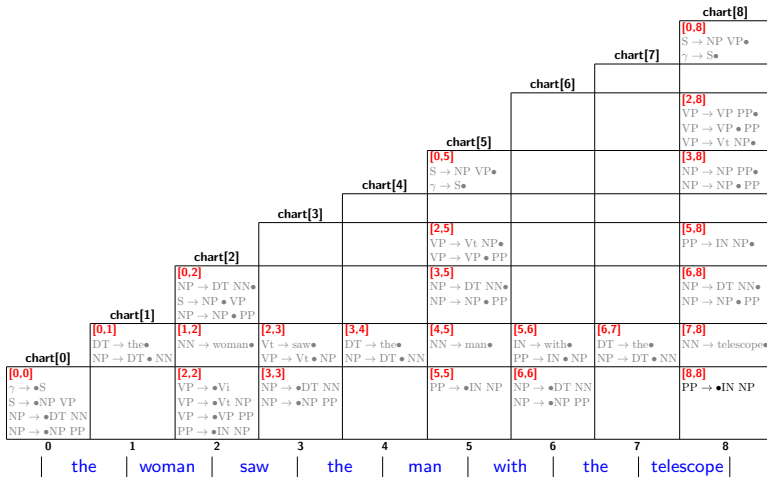
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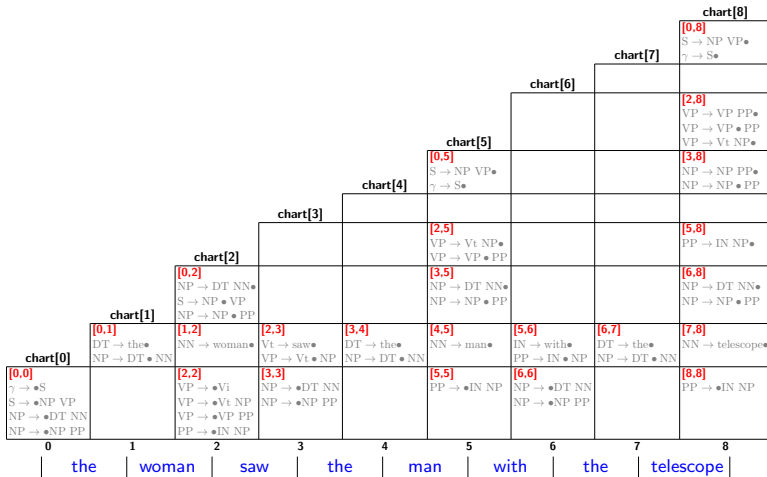
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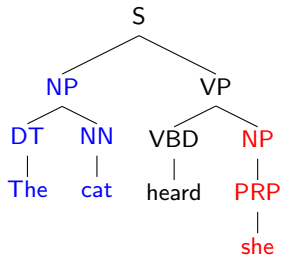
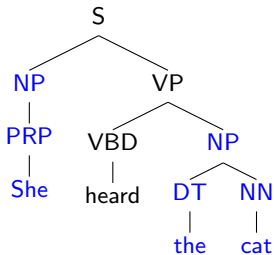
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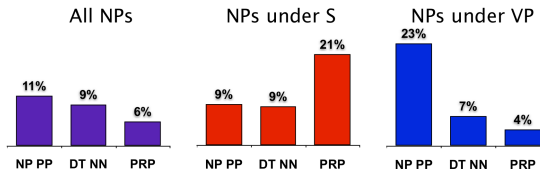
Why *context-free* ?

- Context-free means *independent of the context*, i.e., assumes that any expansion of a non-terminal is applicable, regardless of the context in which it occurs.



Natural Language is not Context-Free

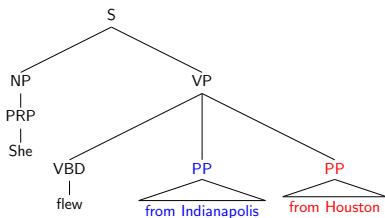
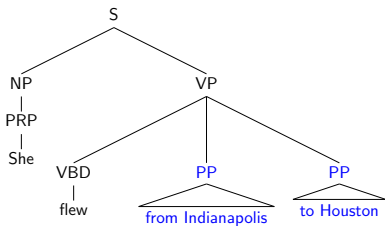
- NP expansion (for instance) is highly dependent on the parent of the NP



- Complete context independence is a too strong independence assumption for natural language.

Natural Language is not Context-Free

- The application of a rule may affect the applicability of others



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Natural Language is not Context-Free

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- May contain non-projective structures:

John saw the dog yesterday which was a Yorkshire Terrier

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1 Trees and Grammars

2 Constituency Parsing

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- Earley Algorithm

3 Dependency Parsing

- Dependency Trees
- Arc-factored Dependency Parsing
- Parsing Projective Structures
- Parsing non-Projective Structures
- Transition-Based parsers

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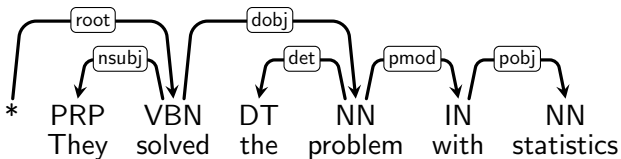
Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
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Dependency Trees

Dependency Trees



Trees and
Grammars

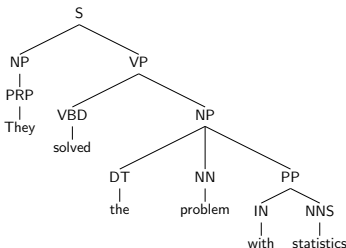
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Dependency Trees

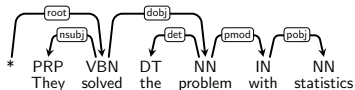
Theories of Syntactic Structure

Constituent Trees



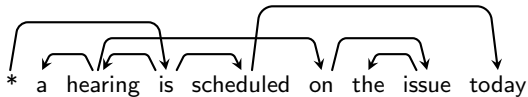
- Main element: constituents (or phrases, or bracketings)
- Constituents = abstract linguistic units
- Focus on word order
- Builds nested trees

Dependency Trees



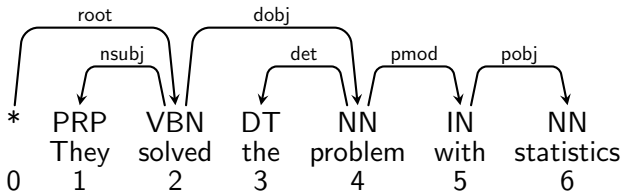
- Main element: dependency
- Focus on relations between words
- Nicely handles **free word order** (*fish the cat eats**) and **non-projectivity** (*John saw the dog yesterday which was a Yorkshire Terrier*)
- Builds dependency graphs

Non-projective dependency trees



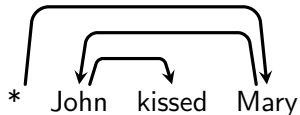
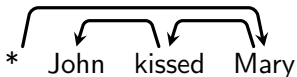
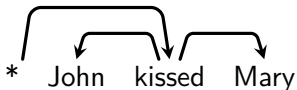
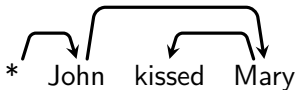
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Dependency trees



- $*$ is a special *root* symbol
- Each dependency is a tuple (h, m, l) where
 - h is the index of the head word (root is 0)
 - m is the index of the modifier word
 - l is a dependency label
 - e.g.: $(0, 2, root)$, $(2, 1, nsubj)$, $(2, 5, dobj)$, $(4, 3, det)$, $(4, 5, pmod)$, $(5, 6, pobj)$
- Sometimes we just consider unlabeled dependencies

Dependency trees for “John kissed Mary”



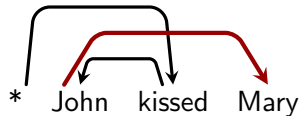
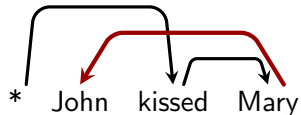
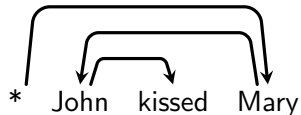
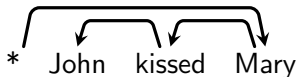
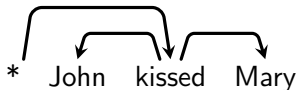
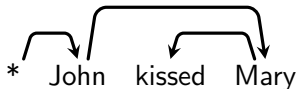
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Dependency trees for “John kissed Mary”



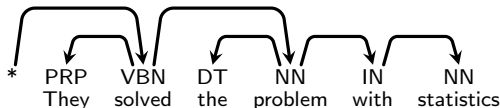
Trees and Grammars

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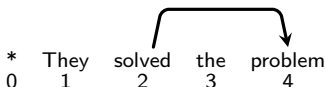
Dependency Trees

Conditions on Dependency Structures



- y is a dependency tree if:
 - (a) Each non-root token has exactly an incoming arc (i.e. one parent)
 - (b) The graph is connected
 - (c) There are no cycles
 - That is, dependency arcs form a directed tree rooted at *
- y is a projective dependency tree if:
 - Is a dependency tree
 - There are no crossing dependencies
- Note that a projective tree is also in the non-projective set
–must be read as non-*necessarily*-projective

Some Notation



Given a sentence with n words:

- \mathcal{D} is the set of all possible dependencies that can be assigned to the sentence. Eg.

$$\mathcal{D} = \{ (0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4) \\ (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 4) \\ (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3) \}$$

- \mathbf{y} is a valid parse for s if:
 - $\mathbf{y} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$
 - \mathbf{y} is a dependency tree
- $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq 2^{\mathcal{D}}$ is the set of all valid dependency trees for the sentence

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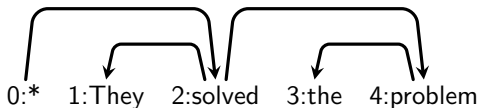
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Probabilistic Arc-Factored Dependency Parsing



- Assume we have $p(\text{modifier word} \mid \text{head word})$
- In a probabilistic **arc-factored** model:

$$\begin{aligned} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) &= p(\mathbf{x}, (*, 2), (2, 1), (2, 4), (4, 3)) \\ &= p(\mathbf{x}_2, (*, 2)) \times p(\mathbf{x}, (2, 1), (2, 4), (4, 3) \mid \mathbf{x}_2, (*, 2)) \\ &= p(*) \times p(\mathbf{x}_2 \mid *) \times p(\mathbf{x}, (2, 1), (2, 4), (4, 3) \mid \mathbf{x}_2, (*, 2)) \\ &= \dots \\ &= p(\mathbf{x}_2 \mid *) \times p(\mathbf{x}_1 \mid \mathbf{x}_2) \times p(\mathbf{x}_4 \mid \mathbf{x}_2) \times p(\mathbf{x}_3 \mid \mathbf{x}_4) \\ &= \prod_{(h,m) \in \mathbf{y}} p(\mathbf{x}_m \mid \mathbf{x}_h) \end{aligned}$$

- Note that we assume independence between arcs

Towards Linear Arc-Factored Dependency Parsing

- Consider an arc-factored probabilistic model

$$p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \prod_{(h,m) \in \mathbf{y}} p(\mathbf{x}_m \mid \mathbf{x}_h)$$

- Prediction is:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} p(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) &= \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y}} \prod_{(h,m) \in \mathbf{y}} p(\mathbf{x}_m \mid \mathbf{x}_h) \\ &= \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y}} \exp \left\{ \sum_{(h,m) \in \mathbf{y}} \log p(\mathbf{x}_m \mid \mathbf{x}_h) \right\} \\ &= \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y}} \sum_{(h,m) \in \mathbf{y}} \log p(\mathbf{x}_m \mid \mathbf{x}_h) \\ &= \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y}} \sum_{(h,m) \in \mathbf{y}} \operatorname{score}(\mathbf{x}, h, m) \end{aligned}$$

where $\operatorname{score}(\mathbf{x}, h, m) = \log p(\mathbf{x}_m \mid \mathbf{x}_h)$

A CRF for Arc-Factored Dependency Parsing

- A log-linear distribution of trees y given x

$$p(y \mid x; w) = \frac{\exp\left(\sum_{(h,m,l) \in y} w \cdot f(x, h, m, l)\right)}{Z(x; w)}$$

- $f(x, h, m)$ is a vector of d features of (h, m, l) assigned to x
- $w \in \mathbb{R}^d$ are the parameters of the model
- $Z(x; w) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{Y}} \exp\left(\sum_{(h,m,l) \in y} w \cdot f(x, h, m, l)\right)$
- Prediction is linear:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in \mathcal{Y}^*} P(y \mid x; w) &= \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in \mathcal{Y}^*} \frac{\exp\left(\sum_{(h,m,l) \in y} w \cdot f(x, h, m, l)\right)}{Z(x; w)} \\ &= \operatorname{argmax}_{y \in \mathcal{Y}^*} \sum_{(h,m,l) \in y} w \cdot f(x, h, m, l) \end{aligned}$$

Features in Arc-Factored Dependency Parsing

$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, l, h, m)$: a vector of features of (h, m, l) assigned to x

- As in PoS tagging or NERC, we typically use indicator features
- Templates in (McDonald et al 2005):

word features
$h\text{-word}, h\text{-pos}$
$h\text{-word}$
$h\text{-pos}$
$m\text{-word}, m\text{-pos}$
$m\text{-word}$
$m\text{-pos}$

dependency features
$h\text{-word}, h\text{-pos}, m\text{-word}, m\text{-pos}$
$h\text{-pos}, m\text{-word}, m\text{-pos}$
$h\text{-word}, m\text{-word}, m\text{-pos}$
$h\text{-word}, h\text{-pos}, m\text{-pos}$
$h\text{-word}, h\text{-pos}, m\text{-word}$
$h\text{-word}, m\text{-word}$
$h\text{-pos}, m\text{-pos}$

- Example: (feature template + dependency direction)

$$\mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}, h, m, l) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \text{word}(h) = \textit{solve} \text{ and } \text{word}(m) = \textit{problem} \\ & \text{and } l = \textit{dobj} \text{ and } h < m \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

A CRF for Arc-Factored Dependency Parsing

$$p(\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) = \frac{\exp\left(\sum_{(h,m,l) \in \mathbf{y}} \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, h, m, l)\right)}{Z(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w})}$$

- **Parameter estimation:** Learn parameters \mathbf{w} given training data

$$\left\{ (\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y}^{(1)}), (\mathbf{x}^{(2)}, \mathbf{y}^{(2)}), \dots, (\mathbf{x}^{(m)}, \mathbf{y}^{(m)}) \right\}$$

- **Decoding:** predict the best dependency tree for \mathbf{x}

$$\operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} P(\mathbf{y} \mid \mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w})$$

when

- \mathcal{Y} is the set of projective trees for \mathbf{x}
- \mathcal{Y} is the set of non-projective trees for \mathbf{x}

Parameter Estimation: CRFs for Parsing

... analogous to CRFs for Tagging

- Goal: Estimate \mathbf{w} given a training set

$$\left\{ (\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y}^{(1)}), (\mathbf{x}^{(2)}, \mathbf{y}^{(2)}), \dots, (\mathbf{x}^{(m)}, \mathbf{y}^{(m)}) \right\}$$

- Define the conditional log-likelihood of the data:

$$L(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \log P(\mathbf{y}^{(k)} | \mathbf{x}^{(k)}; \mathbf{w})$$

$L(\mathbf{w})$ measures how well \mathbf{w} explains the data. A good value for \mathbf{w} will give a high value for $P(\mathbf{y}^{(k)} | \mathbf{x}^{(k)}; \mathbf{w})$ for all training examples $k = 1 \dots m$.

- We want \mathbf{w} that **maximizes** $L(\mathbf{w})$

Learning the Parameters of a CRF

... analogous to CRFs for Tagging

- Consider a regularized objective:

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^D} L(\mathbf{w}) - \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$

where

- The first term is the log-likelihood of the data
- The second term is a regularization term, it penalizes solutions with large norm
- λ is a parameter to control the trade-off between fitting the data and model complexity

Learning the Parameters of a CRF

... analogous to CRFs for Tagging

- Find

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^D} L(\mathbf{w}) - \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$

- In general there is no analytical solution to this optimization
- We use iterative techniques, i.e. gradient-based optimization
 - 1 Initialize $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{0}$
 - 2 Take derivatives of $L(\mathbf{w}) - \frac{\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$, compute gradient
 - 3 Move \mathbf{w} in steps proportional to the gradient
 - 4 Repeat steps 2 and 3 until convergence

Computing the gradient

... analogous to CRFs for Tagging

$$\frac{\partial L(\mathbf{w})}{\partial \mathbf{w}_j} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}, \mathbf{y}^{(k)}) - \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}^*} P(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x}^{(k)}; \mathbf{w}) \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}, \mathbf{y})$$

where

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_{(h,m,l) \in \mathbf{y}} \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}, h, m, l)$$

- First term: observed mean feature value
- Second term: expected feature value under current \mathbf{w}

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Computing the gradient

... analogous to CRFs for Tagging

- The first term is easy to compute, by counting explicitly

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{(h,m,l) \in \mathbf{y}^{(k)}} \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}, h, m, l)$$

- The second term is more involved,

$$\sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}} P(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x}^{(k)}; \mathbf{w}) \sum_{(h,m,l) \in \mathbf{y}} \mathbf{f}_j(\mathbf{x}^{(k)}, h, m, l)$$

because it sums over all sequences $\mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{Y}$

- There exist efficient algorithms for summing over \mathcal{Y} , both for projective and non-projective sets of trees

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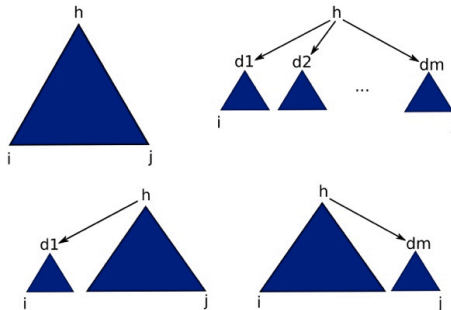
Constituency
Parsing

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Parsing Projective
Structures

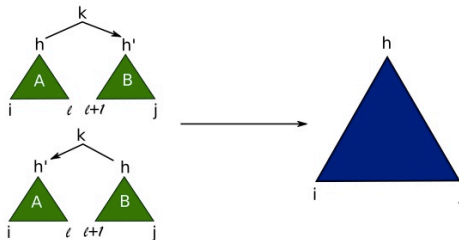
Parsing Projective Structures (I)

- Any projective tree can be written as the combination of:
 - two smaller *adjacent* projective trees and
 - a dependency connecting their roots



Parsing Projective Structures (II)

- The algorithm is a variation of CKY
- $\pi[i, j, h]$: score of dependency tree from i to j with head h

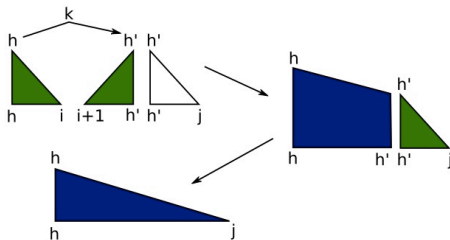


$$\pi[i, j, h] = \max_{\substack{i \leq l < j \\ 1 \leq k \leq K}} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &\max_{l < h' \leq j} \pi[i, l, h] + \pi[l+1, j, h'] + \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, h, h') \quad , \\ &\max_{i \leq h' \leq l} \pi[i, l, h'] + \pi[l+1, j, h] + \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, h, h') \quad \} \end{aligned} \right.$$

- Cost: $O(Kn^5)$

Parsing Projective Structures (III)

- (Eisner 1996), (Eisner 2000): an algorithm in $O(Kn^3)$
- Main idea: split constituents in half so that heads are at the boundary



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1 Trees and Grammars

2 Constituency Parsing

- CKY Algorithm
- Earley Algorithm

3 Dependency Parsing

- Dependency Trees
- Arc-factored Dependency Parsing
- Parsing Projective Structures
- **Parsing non-Projective Structures**
- Transition-Based parsers

Trees and
Grammars

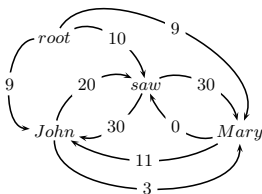
Constituency
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Parsing
non-Projective
Structures

Parsing Non-Projective Structures

- (McDonald et al 2005): non-projective parsing as maximum-spanning trees, using the Chu-Liu-Edmonds algorithm

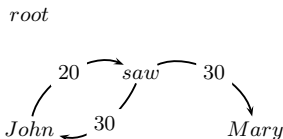


- Example for *John saw Mary*
- Build a graph:
 - Nodes are tokens (and the root token)
 - A weighted directed edge between any two vertices

$$w_{i,j} = \max_{1 \leq k \leq K} \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, i, j, k)$$

Chu-Liu-Edmonds, example

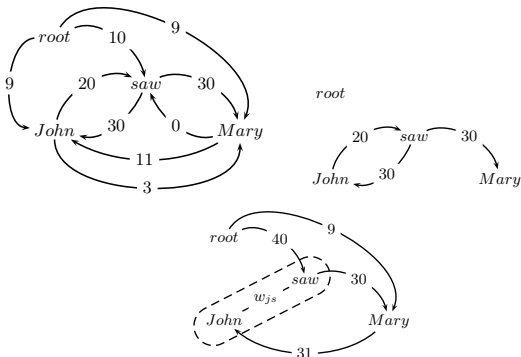
- Step 1: for each word, find highest-scoring incoming edge



- If we get a tree, we have found the MST
- If not, there has to be a cycle

Chu-Liu-Edmonds, example

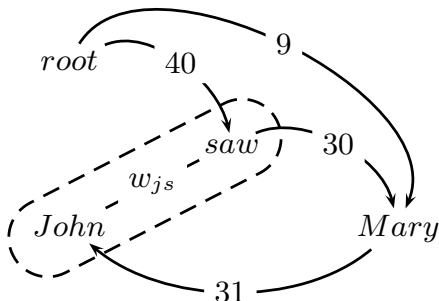
- Step 2: identify cycle and *contract* it into a new node c



- Weight of edges between c and other nodes i :
 - $c \rightarrow i$: max weight of any node in c to i
 - $i \rightarrow c$: max weight of tree with root i that spans c
- $root \rightarrow saw \rightarrow John : 40$
 $root \rightarrow John \rightarrow saw : 29$

Chu-Liu-Edmonds

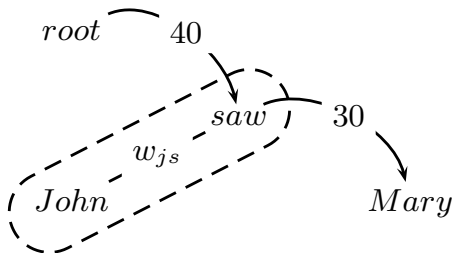
- Theorem (Leonidas 2003): the weight of the MST on the contracted graph is equal to the weight of the MST in the original graph



- Recursively call the algorithm on the new graph

Chu-Liu-Edmonds

- After one recursive call we get



- It is a tree! (if not, contract and recurse)
- The original MST can be reconstructed by undoing the contraction operations (see [\(McDonald et al 2005\)](#) for details)
- Cost: $O(n^3)$ (naive), $O(n^2)$ (improved)

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Transition-Based parsers

- Inspired on shift-reduce parsers.
- The parser has a current state or **configuration** consisting of a **stack** (of tokens processed and tree built so far) and a **buffer** (tokens remaining).
- At each step, a **transition** is chosen to alter the configuration and move.
- Parsing stops when a **final configuration is reached**
- No backtracking, cost is $\mathcal{O}(n)$

Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift

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The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift

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The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN

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Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	

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The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP

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Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	

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Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift

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Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	

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The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift

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The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
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Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN

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The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN
NP VP IN NP		

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN
NP VP IN NP		reduce PP→IN NP

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN
NP VP IN NP		reduce PP→IN NP
NP VP PP		

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN
NP VP IN NP		reduce PP→IN NP
NP VP PP		reduce VP→VP PP

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The woman saw the man with the telescope
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Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN
NP VP IN NP		reduce PP→IN NP
NP VP PP		reduce VP→VP PP
NP VP		

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN
NP VP IN NP		reduce PP→IN NP
NP VP PP		reduce VP→VP PP
NP VP		reduce S→NP VP

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN
NP VP IN NP		reduce PP→IN NP
NP VP PP		reduce VP→VP PP
NP VP		reduce S→NP VP
S		

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Shift-Reduce Parsing Example

The woman saw the man with the telescope
 DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	DT NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT	NN Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
DT NN	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP	Vt DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt	DT NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT	NN IN DT NN	shift
NP Vt DT NN	IN DT NN	reduce NP→DT NN
NP Vt NP	IN DT NN	*reduce VP→Vt NP
NP VP	IN DT NN	shift
NP VP IN	DT NN	shift
NP VP IN DT	NN	shift
NP VP IN DT NN		reduce NP→DT NN
NP VP IN NP		reduce PP→IN NP
NP VP PP		reduce VP→VP PP
NP VP		reduce S→NP VP
S		stop

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- Only one tree is produced: Not suitable for ambiguous grammars (common in NLP)
- We can add probabilities to select which transition is selected at each step: Similar to CKY with PCFGs, but greedy search (may be made less greedy with e.g. beam-search)
- Or better: we can add features and use ML to take the decision.

Let's see how it is applied to dependency parsing

Arc-Standard algorithm

- A **configuration** (S, B, A) of the parser consists of:
 - A **stack** S containing seen words
 - A **buffer** B containing not-yet seen words
 - The **dependency graph** A built so far (not a tree yet)
- Initial configuration: $([], [0 \dots n], [])$
- Final configuration: $([0], [], A)$
- Possible transitions:
 - **shift**: push next word in the buffer onto the stack
 - **left-arc**: add an arc from $S[0]$ to $S[1]$ and remove $S[1]$ from the stack
 - **right-arc**: add an arc from $S[1]$ to $S[0]$ and remove $S[0]$ from the stack

Arc-Standard Transition definitions

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- **shift** (sh)

$$(\sigma, [i|\beta], A) \Rightarrow ([\sigma|i], \beta, A)$$

- **left-arc** (la-L)

$$([\sigma|i|j], B, A) \Rightarrow ([\sigma|j], B, A \cup \{j, i, L\})$$

- **right-arc** (ra-L): $([\sigma|i|j], B, A) \Rightarrow ([\sigma|i], B, A \cup \{i, j, L\})$

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	

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parsers

* the woman saw the man with glasses

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh

Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

* the woman saw the man with glasses

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	

Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

* the woman saw the man with glasses

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
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* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh

Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

* the woman saw the man with glasses

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	

Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

* the woman saw the man with glasses

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det

Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
Parsing

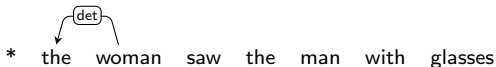
Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

* the woman saw the man with glasses

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	



Trees and
Grammars

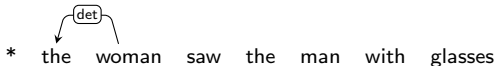
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	sh



Trees and
Grammars

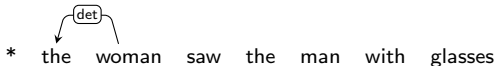
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	



Trees and
Grammars

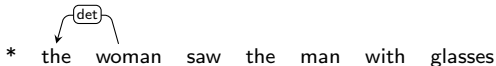
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj



Trees and
Grammars

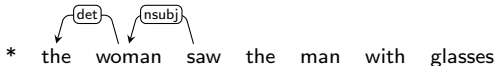
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* the woman * woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	



Trees and
Grammars

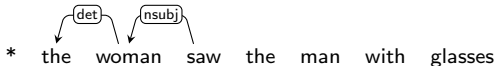
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* the woman * woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh



Trees and
Grammars

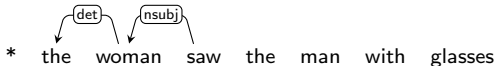
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	



Trees and
Grammars

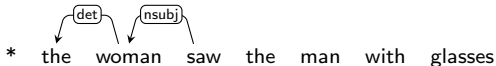
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh



Trees and
Grammars

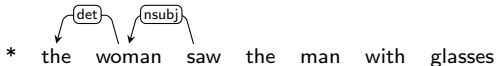
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	



Trees and
Grammars

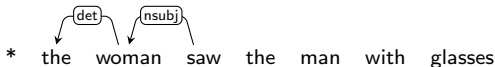
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det



Trees and
Grammars

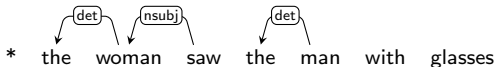
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* the woman * woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	



Trees and
Grammars

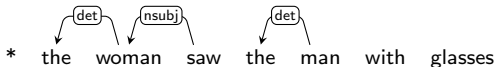
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* the woman * woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj



Trees and
Grammars

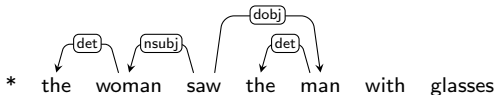
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* the woman * woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	



Trees and
Grammars

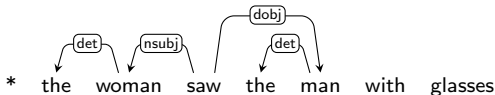
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

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	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
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* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	sh



Trees and
Grammars

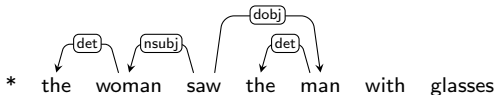
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

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	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
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* the woman * woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	sh
* saw the man * saw with	glasses	



Trees and
Grammars

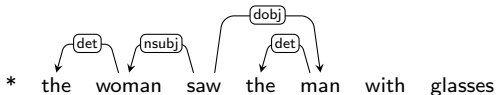
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

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Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
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* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	sh
* saw the man * saw with	glasses	sh



Trees and
Grammars

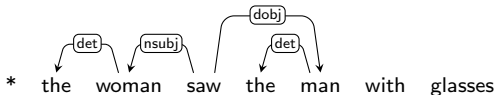
Constituency
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parsers

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* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	sh
* saw the man * saw * saw with	glasses	sh
* saw with glasses		



Trees and
Grammars

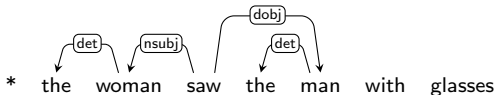
Constituency
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* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	sh
* saw the man * saw * saw with	glasses	sh
* saw the man * saw * saw with glasses		ra-pmod



Trees and
Grammars

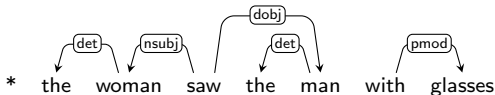
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* the woman * woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
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* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	sh
* saw the man * saw with	glasses	sh
* saw with glasses		ra-pmod
* saw with glasses * saw with		



Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
Parsing

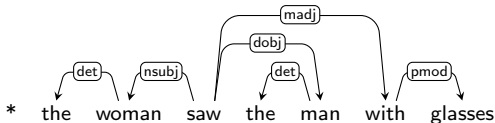
Transition-Based
parsers

- Trees and Grammars
- Constituency Parsing
- Dependency Parsing
- Transition-Based parsers

* the woman saw the man with glasses

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
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* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	sh
* saw the man * saw with	glasses	sh
* saw with glasses		ra-pmod
* saw with glasses * saw with * saw with		ra-madj



Trees and
Grammars

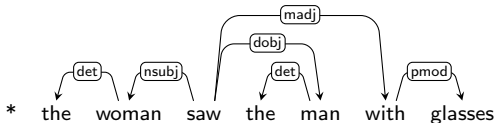
Constituency
Parsing

Dependency
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Transition-Based
parsers

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
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* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* woman saw * saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw the man * saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw the man * saw * saw	with glasses	sh
* saw the man * saw with	glasses	sh
* saw with glasses		ra-pmod
* saw with glasses * saw with		ra-madj
* saw with glasses * saw * saw		ra-root



Trees and
Grammars

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Parsing

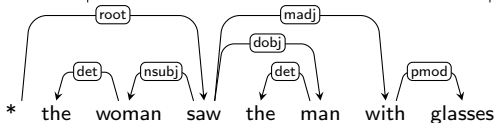
Transition-Based
parsers

- Trees and Grammars
- Constituency Parsing
- Dependency Parsing
- Transition-Based parsers

* the woman saw the man with glasses

Arc-Standard Example

Stack	Buffer	Transition
	* the woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the	woman saw the man with glasses	sh
* the woman	saw the man with glasses	la-det
* woman	saw the man with glasses	sh
* woman saw	the man with glasses	la-subj
* saw	the man with glasses	sh
* saw the	man with glasses	sh
* saw the man	with glasses	la-det
* saw man	with glasses	ra-dobj
* saw	with glasses	sh
* saw with	glasses	sh
* saw with glasses		ra-pmod
* saw with		ra-madj
* saw		ra-root
*		stop



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Alternative Transition Models

Trees and
Grammars

Constituency
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Parsing

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parsers

- Stack-stack arcs
 - Arc-standard (shift, left-arc, right-arc)
 - Non-projective (shift, swap, left-arc, right-arc)
- Stack-buffer arcs
 - Arc-eager (shift, reduce, left-arc, right-arc)
 - Arc-standard variant (shift, left-arc, right-arc)

Transition Selection

- Classifier that produces the best transition for the current configuration
- Too many possible configurations: Need to model them as feature vectors and use ML:
- Typical features:
 - word/lemma/PoS for $S[0]$, $S[1]$, $B[0]$, $B[1]$
 - morphological features (gender, number, mode, tense, etc) in $S[0]$, $B[0]$
 - number of children of $S[0]$
 - dependency labels of $S[0]$ children
 - ..etc
- We can use SVM, perceptron, MBL, DT, ... any feature-based ML classifier

Transition Selection

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 - ..etc
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... or we can use Deep Learning