Dependency Parsing and Feature-based Parsing

Ling 571 — Deep Processing Techniques for NLP

Shane Steinert-Threlkeld

Announcements

- HW2 grades out, HW3 soon
- HW3 reference code available
  - Sym-linked from hw4 directory (example_cky.py)
- HW4 slides, notes on OOV: not necessary in base implementation; can be used as your improvement (for coverage)
- For hw4, can use:
  - `nltk.tree.Tree`
  - `nltk.tree.Tree.productions()`

Python Feature of the Week

- Dataclasses! (>= 3.7)
  - Auto-generates: `__init__`, `__repr__`, `__eq__`, etc
  - Enables field-based access (e.g. `bp.split_point`)
  - Can be extended just like any class
  - (`frozen`: not mutable, `__hash__` will be added, can be used in sets etc)
- Very useful for:
  - Simple custom data types
  - Configurations!

```python
@dataclass(frozen=True)
class Backpointer:
    current_nonterminal: Nonterminal
    split_point: int
    left_child: Nonterminal
    right_child: Nonterminal
```

Headline of the Week

Nick Fleisher @nickfleisher.bsky.social · 53m
Look I'm no expert in journalistic sourcing standards but this seems unorthodox

The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

The moon is 40 million years older than thought, ancient crystal suggests

By Carolyn Y. Johnson

ALT

Today

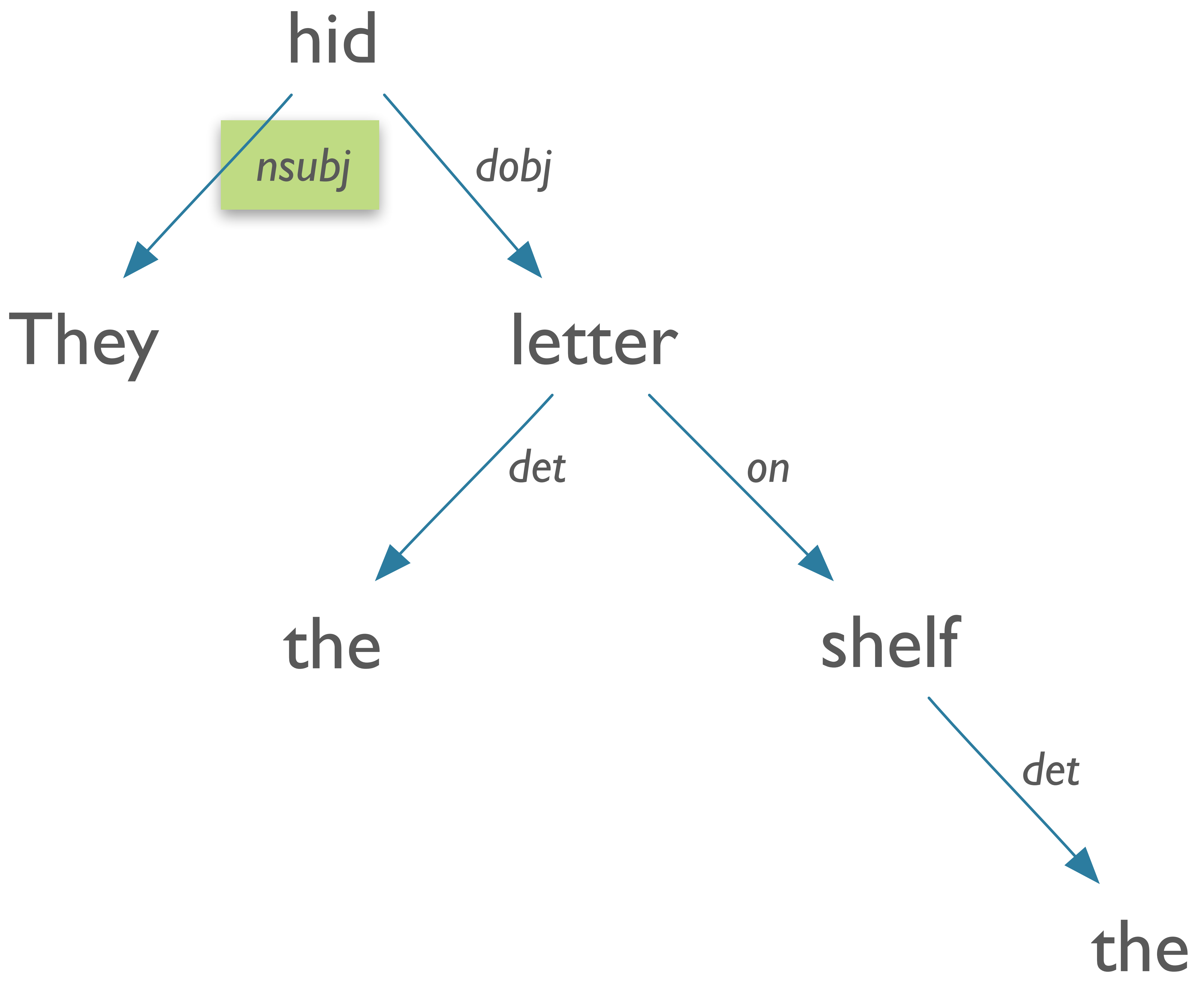
- **Dependency Parsing**
  - Transition-based Parsing
- Feature-based Parsing
  - Motivation
  - Features
  - Unification

Dependency Parse Example:

They hid the letter on the shelf

Argument Dependencies	
Abbreviation	Description
nsubj	nominal subject
csubj	clausal subject
dobj	direct object
iobj	indirect object
pobj	object of preposition

Modifier Dependencies	
Abbreviation	Description
tmod	temporal modifier
appos	appositional modifier
det	determiner
prep	prepositional modifier



Transition-Based Parsing

- Parsing defined in terms of sequence of transitions

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- Alternative methods for learning/decoding
  - Most common model: Greedy classification-based approach
  - Very efficient: $\boldsymbol{O(n)}$

Transition-Based Parsing

- Parsing defined in terms of sequence of transitions
- Alternative methods for learning/decoding
  - Most common model: Greedy classification-based approach
  - Very efficient: $\boldsymbol{O}(\boldsymbol{n})$
- Best-known implementations:
  - Nivre's MALTParser
    - Nivre et al (2006); Nivre & Hall (2007)

Transition-Based Parsing

- A transition-based system for dependency parsing is:
  - A set of **configurations** C

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  - A set of **transitions** between configurations

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Transition-Based Parsing

- A transition-based system for dependency parsing is:
  - A set of **configurations** C
  - A set of **transitions** between configurations
  - A transition function between configurations
  - An initialization function (for C_0)
  - A set of terminal configurations (“end states”)

Configurations

- A configuration for a sentence $\boldsymbol{x}$ is the triple **(Σ, *B*, *A*)**:
- **Σ** is a stack with elements corresponding to the nodes (words + `ROOT`) in $\boldsymbol{x}$
- ***B*** (aka the buffer) is a list of nodes in $\boldsymbol{x}$
- ***A*** is the set of dependency arcs in the analysis so far,
  - (w_i, L, w_j), where w_x is a node in x and L is a dependency label

Transitions

- Transitions convert one configuration to another
  - $C_i = t(C_{i-1})$, where t is the transition
- Dependency graph for a sent:
  - The set of arcs resulting from a sequence of transitions
- The parse of the sentence is that resulting from the initial state through the sequence of transitions to a legal terminal state

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Dependencies → Transitions

- To parse a sentence, we need the sequence of transitions that derives it
- How can we determine sequence of transitions, given a parse?
- This is defining our ***oracle*** function:
  - How to take a parse and translate it into a series of transitions

Dependencies → Transitions

- Many different oracles:
  - Nivre's arc-standard
  - Nivre's arc-eager
  - Non-projectivity with Attardi's
  - …

Dependencies → Transitions

- Many different oracles:
  - Nivre's arc-standard
  - Nivre's arc-eager
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  - …
- Generally:
  - Use oracle to identify gold transitions
  - Train **classifier** to predict best transition in new config

Nivre's Arc-Standard Oracle

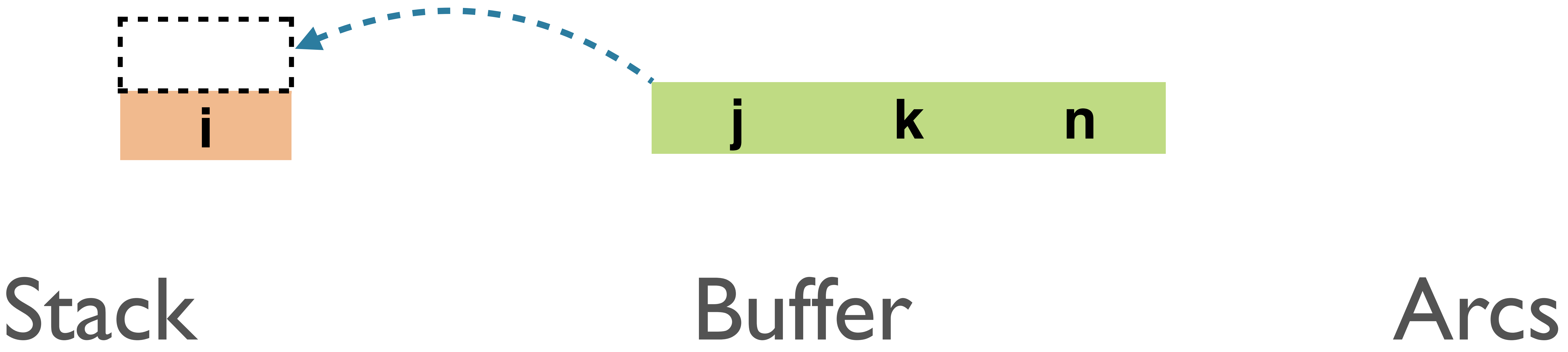
- Words: $\boldsymbol{w}_1,\ldots,\boldsymbol{w}_n$
  - $\boldsymbol{w}_0 =$ ROOT
- Initialization:
  - Stack = $[w_0]$; Buffer = $[w_1,\ldots w_n]$; Arcs = $\varnothing$
- Termination:
  - Stack = σ; Buffer= [ ]; Arcs = A
    - for any σ and A

Nivre's Arc-Standard Oracle

- Transitions are one of three:
  - Shift
  - Left-Arc
  - Right-Arc

Transitions: Shift

- *Shift* first element of buffer to top of stack.
  - [i][j,k,n,…][] → [i,j][k,n,…][]



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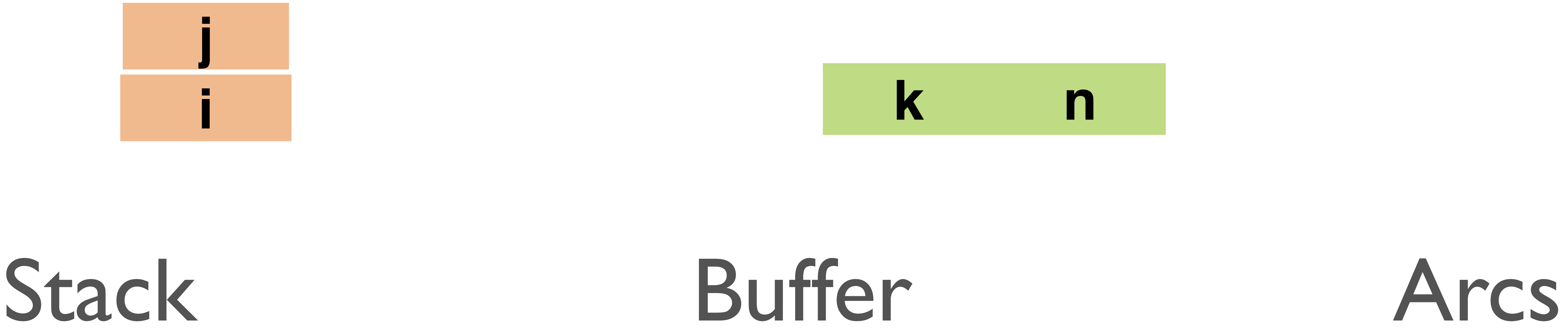

Transitions: Left-Arc

- Add arc from element at top of stack **to second element on stack** with dependency label **l**
  - Pop **second element** from stack.
  - [i,j] [k,n,…] A → [j] [k,n,…] A∪[(j,l,i)]

Transitions: Left-Arc

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  - Pop **second element** from stack.
  - [i,j] [k,n,…] A → [j] [k,n,…] A∪[(j,l,i)]

Stack	Buffer	Arcs
j	k n	(j,l,i)

Transitions: Right-Arc

- Add arc from **second element on stack to top element on stack** with dependency label **l**
  - Pop **top element** from stack.
  - [i,j] [k,n,…] A → [i] [k,n,…] A∪[(i,l,j)]

Stack Buffer Arcs

Transitions: Right-Arc

- Add arc from **second element on stack to top element on stack** with dependency label **l**
  - Pop **top element** from stack.
  - [i,j] [k,n,…] A → [i] [k,n,…] A∪[(i,l,j)]

i	k n	(i,l,j)
Stack	Buffer	Arcs

Training Process

- Each step of the algorithm is a decision point between the three states
- We want to train a model to decide between the three options at each step
  - (Reduce to a classification problem)
- We start with:
  - A treebank
  - An *oracle* process for guiding the transitions
  - A discriminative learner to relate the transition to features of the current configuration

Training Process, Formally:

(Σ, B, A)

1) $c \leftarrow c_0(S)$
2) **while** c is not terminal
3) $\quad t \leftarrow o(c)$ # Choose the (o)ptimal transition for the config c
4) $\quad c \leftarrow t(c)$ # Move to the next configuration
5) **return** G_c

Testing Process, Formally:

(Σ, B, A)

1) $c \leftarrow c_0(S)$
2) **while** c is not terminal
3) $\quad t \leftarrow \lambda_c(c)$ # Choose the transition given model parameters at c
4) $\quad c \leftarrow t(c)$ # Move to the next configuration
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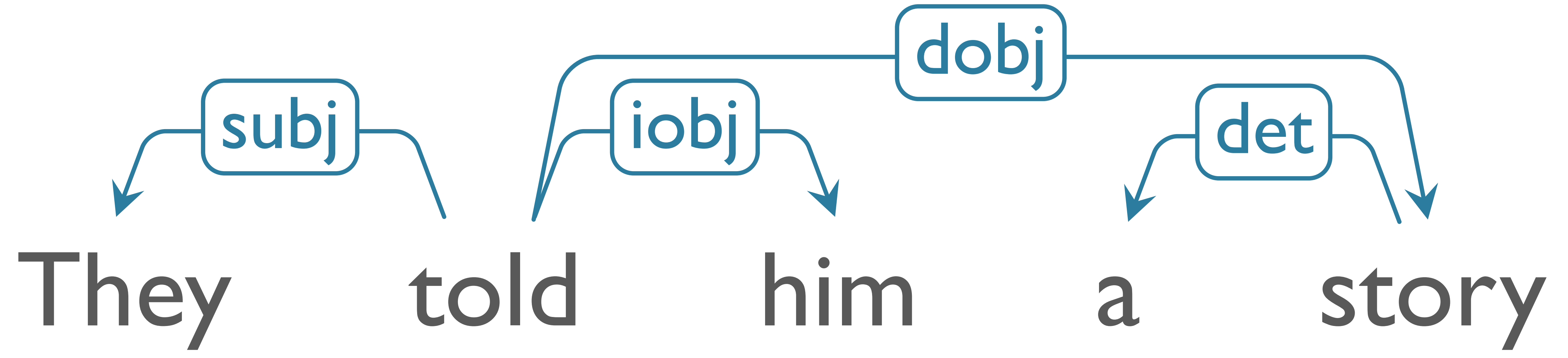
Representing Configurations with Features

- ***Address***
  - Locate a given word:
    - By position in stack
    - By position in buffer
    - By attachment to a word in buffer
- ***Attributes***
  - Identity of word
  - lemma for word
  - POS tag of word
  - Dependency label for word ← *conditioned on previous decisions!*

Example:

Action	Stack	Buffer
	[ROOT]	[They told him a story]



Example:

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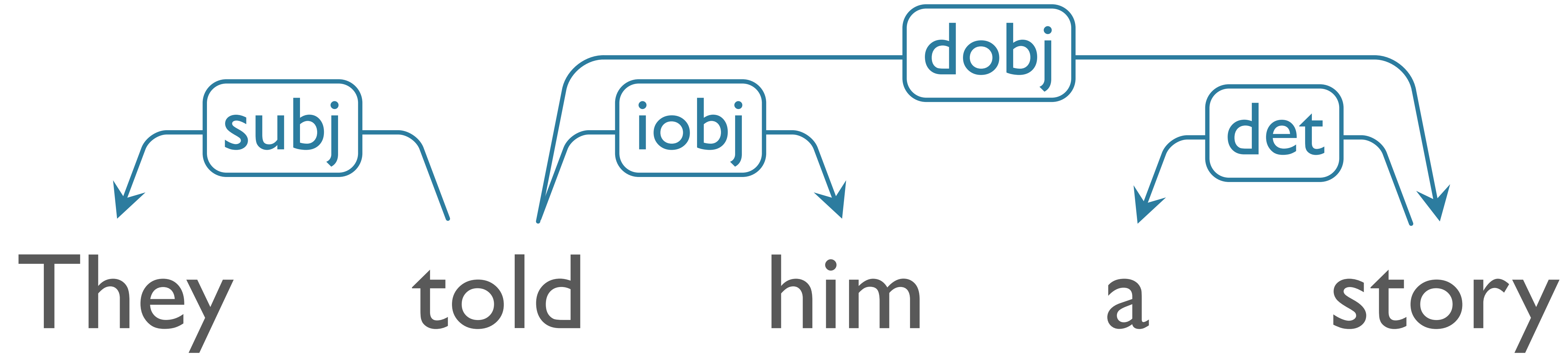
Shift	[ROOT, They]	[told him a story]



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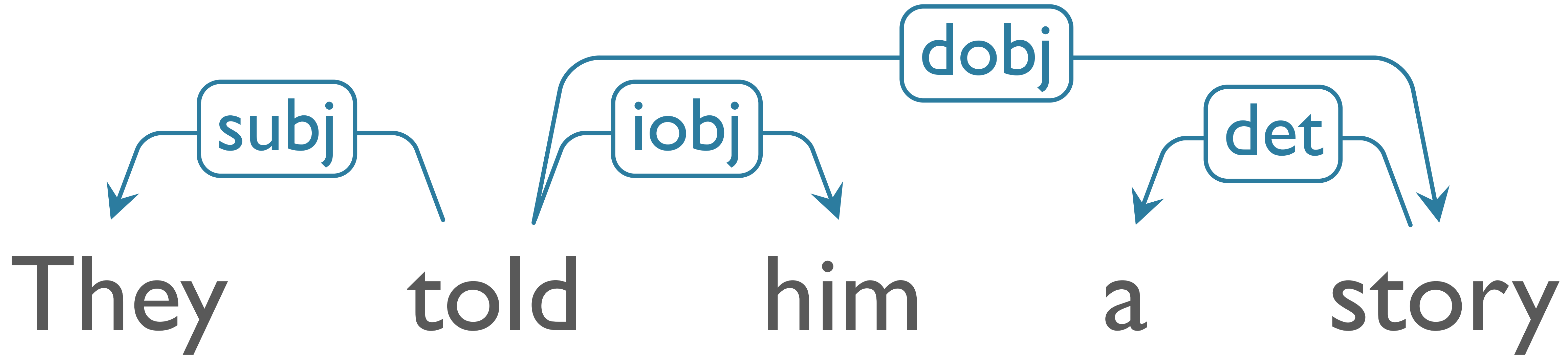

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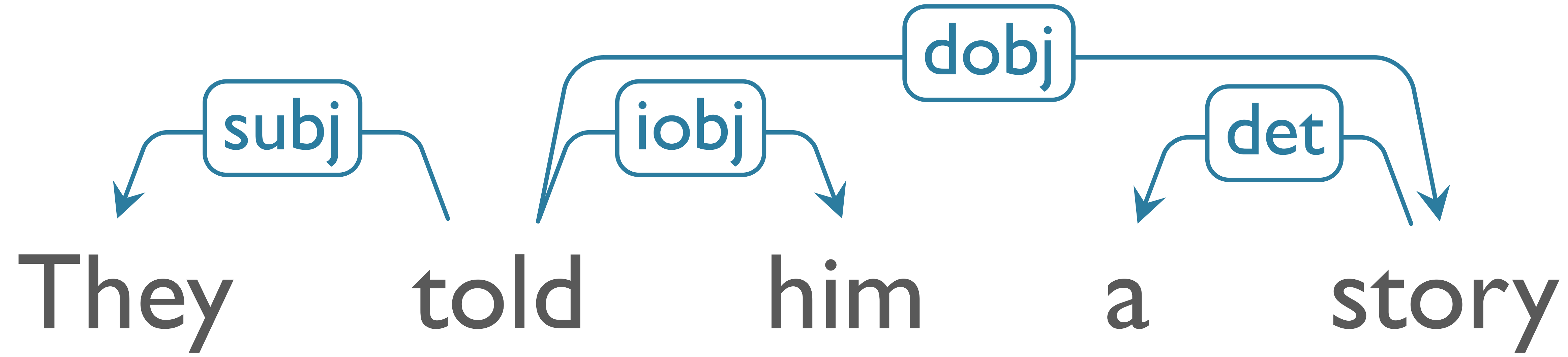

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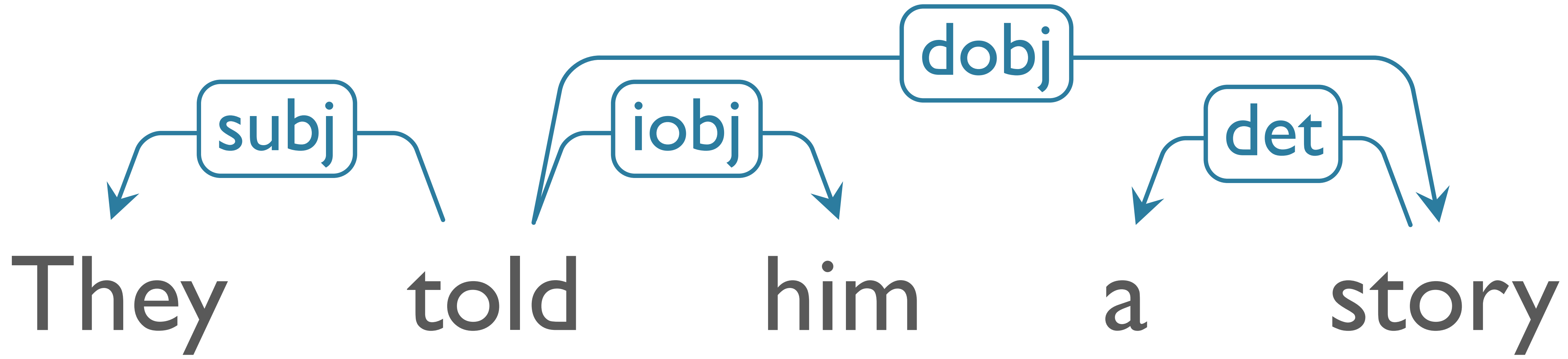

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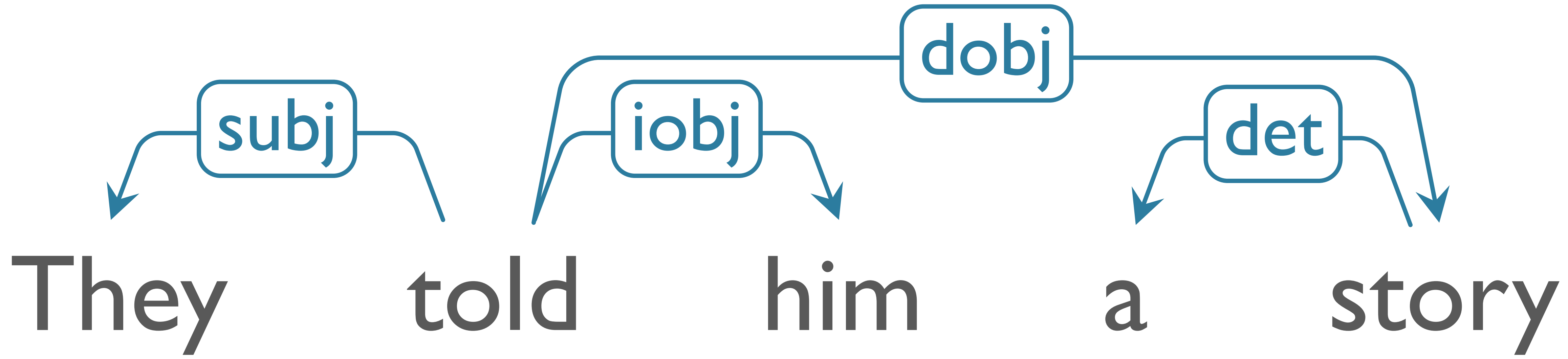

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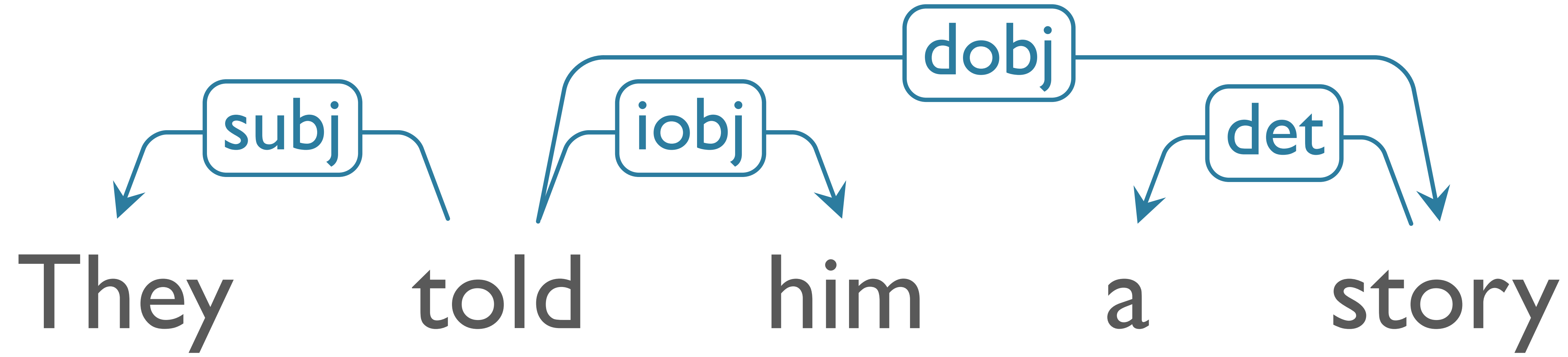

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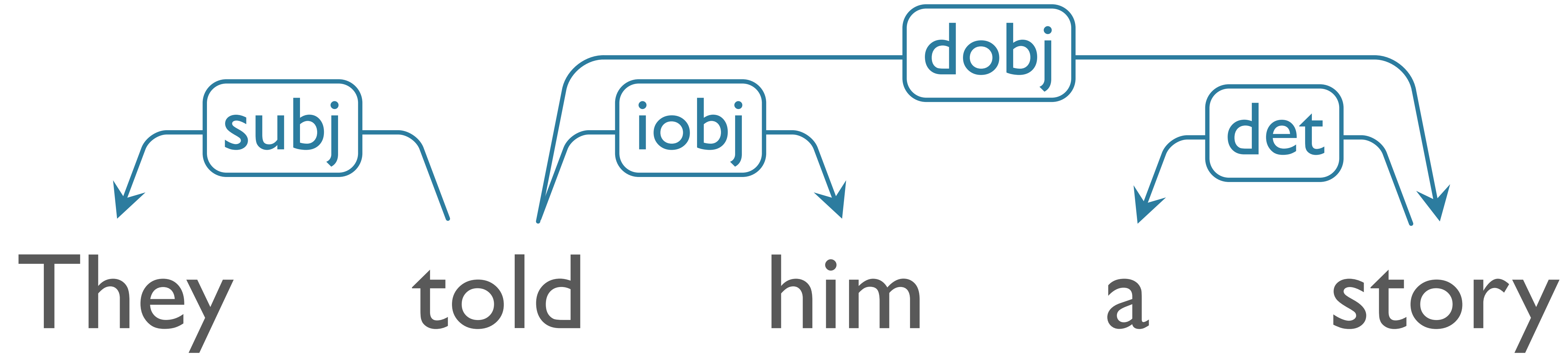

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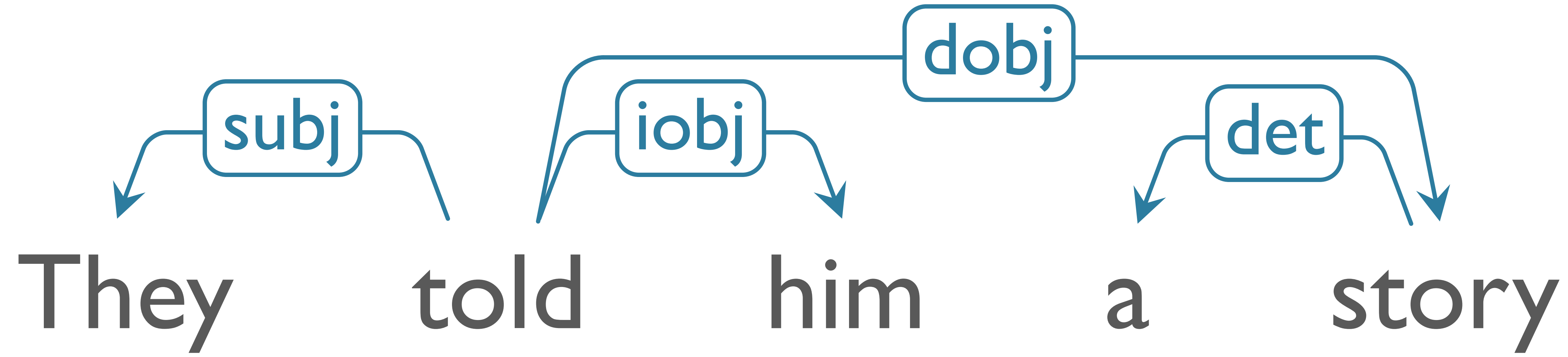
Shift	[ROOT, told, a]	[story]
Shift	[ROOT,told, a, story]	[]
Left-Arc (Det)	[ROOT, told, story]	[]



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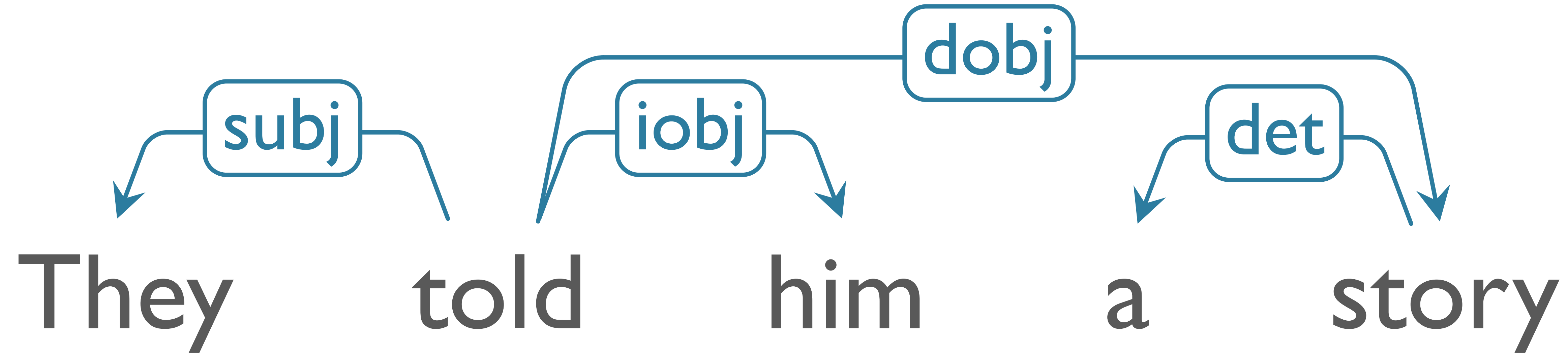

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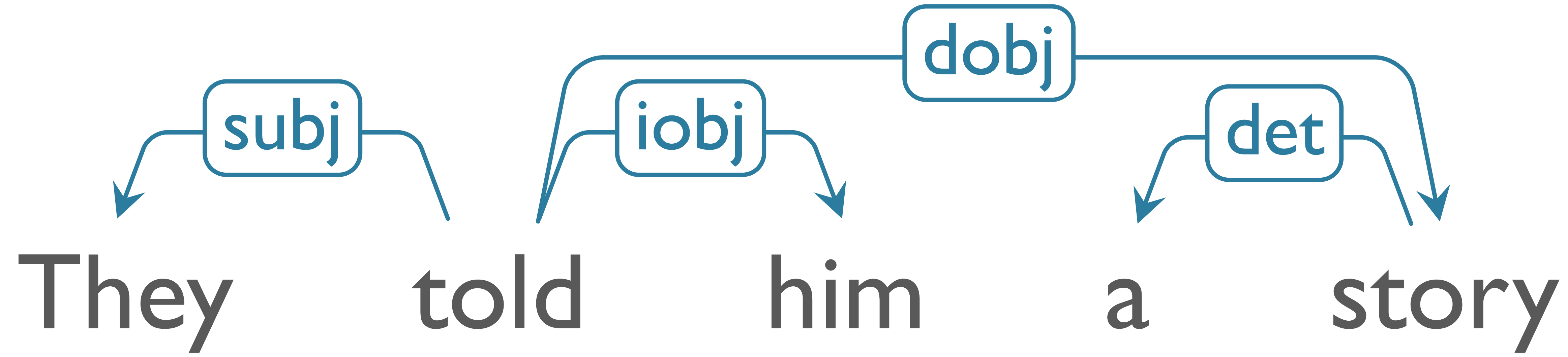
Shift	[ROOT,told, a, story]	[]
Left-Arc (Det)	[ROOT, told, story]	[]
Right-Arc (dobj)	[ROOT, told]	[]
Right-Arc (root)	[ROOT]	[]



Transition-Based Parsing Summary

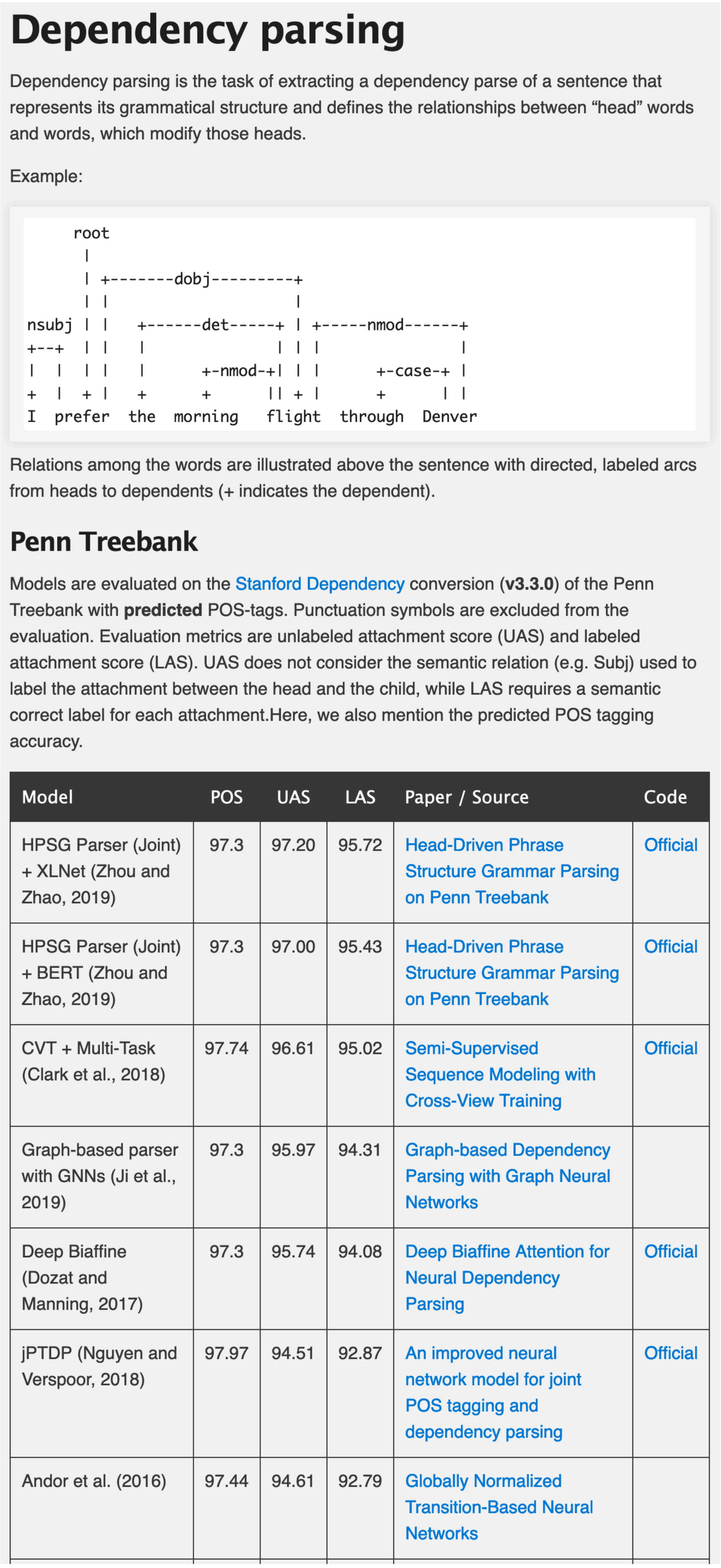
- *Shift-Reduce* [reduce = pop] paradigm, bottom-up approach
- ***Pros***:
  - Single pass, $\boldsymbol{O}(\boldsymbol{n})$ complexity
  - Reduce parsing to classification problem; easy to introduce new features
- ***Cons***:
  - Only makes local decisions, may not find global optimum
  - Does not handle non-projective trees without hacks
    - e.g. transforming nonprojective trees to projective in training data; reconverting after

Other Notes

- ...is this a parser?
  - No, not really!
  - Transforms problem into sequence labeling task, of a sort.
    - e.g. (`SH, LA, SH, RA, SH, SH, LA, RA`)
    - Sequence score is sum of transition scores

Other Notes

- Classifier: Any
  - Originally, SVMs
  - Currently: NNs (LSTMs, pre-trained Transformer-based)
- State-of-the-art: UAS: 97.2%; LAS: 95.7%
  - http://nlpprogress.com/english/dependency_parsing.html



Dependency parsing

Dependency parsing is the task of extracting a dependency parse of a sentence that represents its grammatical structure and defines the relationships between "head" words and words, which modify those heads.

Example:

```
     root
      |
      | +-------dobj---------+
      | |                    |
nsubj | |   +------det-----+ | +-----nmod------+
+--+  | |   |              | | |               |
|  |  | |   |      +-nmod-+| | |      +-case-+ |
+  |  + |   +      +      || + |      +      | |
I  prefer  the  morning   flight  through  Denver
```

Relations among the words are illustrated above the sentence with directed, labeled arcs from heads to dependents (+ indicates the dependent).

Penn Treebank

Models are evaluated on the Stanford Dependency conversion (**v3.3.0**) of the Penn Treebank with **predicted** POS-tags. Punctuation symbols are excluded from the evaluation. Evaluation metrics are unlabeled attachment score (UAS) and labeled attachment score (LAS). UAS does not consider the semantic relation (e.g. Subj) used to label the attachment between the head and the child, while LAS requires a semantic correct label for each attachment.Here, we also mention the predicted POS tagging accuracy.

Model	POS	UAS	LAS	Paper / Source	Code
HPSG Parser (Joint) + XLNet (Zhou and Zhao, 2019)	97.3	97.20	95.72	Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar Parsing on Penn Treebank	Official
HPSG Parser (Joint) + BERT (Zhou and Zhao, 2019)	97.3	97.00	95.43	Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar Parsing on Penn Treebank	Official
CVT + Multi-Task (Clark et al., 2018)	97.74	96.61	95.02	Semi-Supervised Sequence Modeling with Cross-View Training	Official
Graph-based parser with GNNs (Ji et al., 2019)	97.3	95.97	94.31	Graph-based Dependency Parsing with Graph Neural Networks	
Deep Biaffine (Dozat and Manning, 2017)	97.3	95.74	94.08	Deep Biaffine Attention for Neural Dependency Parsing	Official
jPTDP (Nguyen and Verspoor, 2018)	97.97	94.51	92.87	An improved neural network model for joint POS tagging and dependency parsing	Official
Andor et al. (2016)	97.44	94.61	92.79	Globally Normalized Transition-Based Neural Networks	

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Story time!

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Google AI Blog

The latest news from Google AI

Announcing SyntaxNet: The World's Most Accurate Parser Goes Open Source

Thursday, May 12, 2016

Posted by Slav Petrov, Senior Staff Research Scientist

At Google, we spend a lot of time thinking about how computer systems can read and understand human language in order to process it in intelligent ways. Today, we are excited to share the fruits of our research with the broader community by releasing SyntaxNet, an open-source neural network framework implemented in TensorFlow that provides a foundation for Natural Language Understanding (NLU) systems. Our release includes all the code needed to train new SyntaxNet models on your own data, as well as *Parsey McParseface*, an English parser that we have trained for you and that you can use to analyze English text.

Parsey McParseface is built on powerful machine learning algorithms that learn to analyze the linguistic structure of language, and that can explain the functional role of each word in a given sentence. Because Parsey McParseface is the most accurate such model in the world, we hope that it will be useful to developers and researchers interested in automatic extraction of information, translation, and other core applications of NLU.

https://ai.googleblog.com/2016/05/announcing-syntaxnet-worlds-most.html

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https://ai.googleblog.com/2016/05/announcing-syntaxnet-worlds-most.html

Parsey McParseface

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SCI-TECH

Don't laugh: Google's Parsey McParseface is a serious IQ boost for computers

THE VERGE

GOOGLE TECH

Google is giving away the tool it uses to understand language, Parsey McParseface

Okay, Google. Okay. We get it.

By Dieter Bohn | @backlon | May 12, 2016, 3:00pm EDT

WIRED Google Has Open Sourced SyntaxNet, Its AI for Ur

BUSINESS CULTURE GEAR IDEAS

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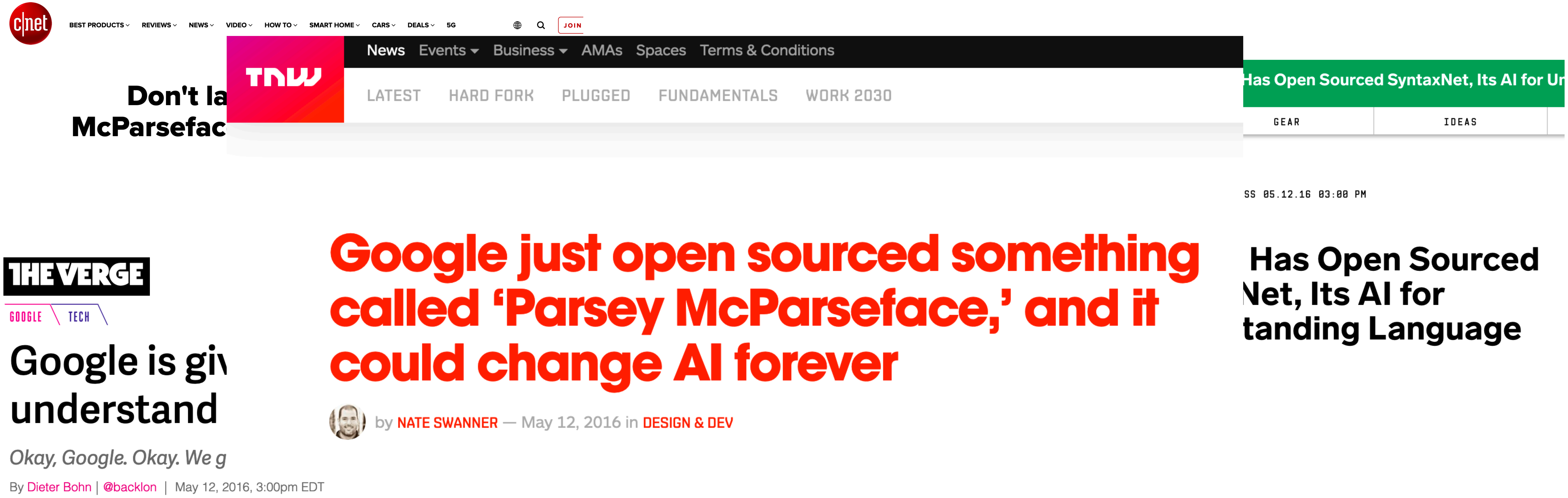
CADE METZ BUSINESS 05.12.16 03:00 PM

Google Has Open Sourced SyntaxNet, Its AI for Understanding Language

Parsey McParseface



Parsey McParseface

Globally Normalized Transition-Based Neural Networks

Daniel Andor, Chris Alberti, David Weiss, Aliaksei Severyn,
Alessandro Presta, Kuzman Ganchev, Slav Petrov and Michael Collins*
Google Inc
New York, NY
{andor,chrisalberti,djweiss,severyn,apresta,kuzman,slav,mjcollins}@google.com

Abstract

We introduce a globally normalized transition-based neural network model that achieves state-of-the-art part-of-speech tagging, dependency parsing and sentence compression results. Our model is a simple feed-forward neural network that operates on a task-specific transition system, yet achieves comparable or better accuracies than recurrent models. We discuss the importance of global as opposed to local normalization: a key insight is that the label bias problem implies that globally normalized models can be strictly more expressive than locally normalized models.

Chen and Manning (2014). We do not use any recurrence, but perform beam search for maintaining multiple hypotheses and introduce global normalization with a conditional random field (CRF) objective (Bottou et al., 1997; Le Cun et al., 1998; Lafferty et al., 2001; Collobert et al., 2011) to overcome the label bias problem that locally normalized models suffer from. Since we use beam inference, we approximate the partition function by summing over the elements in the beam, and use early updates (Collins and Roark, 2004; Zhou et al., 2015). We compute gradients based on this approximate global normalization and perform full backpropagation training of all neural network parameters based on the CRF loss.

In Section 3 we revisit the label bias problem and the implication that globally normalized mod-

Parsey McParseface

Globally Normalized Transition-Based Neural Networks

Daniel Andor, Chris Alberti, David Weiss, Aliaksei Severyn,
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Great paper

Many methodological lessons on how to improve transition-based dependency parsing

BUT: don't believe (or at least beware) the hype!

Dependency Parsing: Summary

- Dependency Grammars:
  - Compactly represent pred–arg structure
  - Lexicalized, localized
  - Natural handling of flexible word order

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- Dependency Grammars:
  - Compactly represent pred–arg structure
  - Lexicalized, localized
  - Natural handling of flexible word order
- Dependency parsing:
  - Conversion to phrase structure trees
  - Graph-based parsing (MST), efficient non-proj $\mathbf{O}(n^2)$
  - Transition-based parser
    - MALTparser: very efficient $\mathbf{O}(n)$
      - Optimizes local decisions based on many rich features

Roadmap

- Dependency Parsing
  - Transition-based Parsing
- **Feature-based Parsing**
  - Motivation
  - Features
  - Unification

Feature-Based Parsing

Constraints & Compactness

- S → NP VP
  - *They run.*
  - *He runs.*

Constraints & Compactness

- S → NP VP
  - *They run.*
  - *He runs.*
- **But…**
  - **They runs*
  - ** He run*
  - ** He disappeared the flight*
- Violate agreement (number/person), subcategorization -> over-generation

Enforcing Constraints with CFG Rules

- Agreement
  - $S \rightarrow NP_{sg+3p}\ VP_{sg+3p}$
  - $S \rightarrow NP_{pl+3p}\ VP_{pl+3p}$

Enforcing Constraints with CFG Rules

- Agreement
  - $S \rightarrow NP_{sg+3p}\ VP_{sg+3p}$
  - $S \rightarrow NP_{pl+3p}\ VP_{pl+3p}$
- Subcategorization:
  - $VP \rightarrow V_{transitive}\ NP$
  - $VP \rightarrow V_{intransitive}$
  - $VP \rightarrow V_{ditransitive}\ NP\ NP$
- Explosive, and loses key generalizations

Feature Grammars

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- How can we describe agreement & subcategory?
  - Decompose into elementary features that must be consistent
    - e.g. Agreement on number, person, gender, etc
- Augment CF rules with feature constraints
  - Develop mechanism to enforce consistency
  - Elegant, compact, rich representation

Feature Representations

- Fundamentally **Attribute-Value pairs**
  - Values may be symbols or feature structures
  - Feature path: list of features in structure to value
  - “Reentrant feature structure” — sharing a structure
- Represented as
  - Attribute-Value Matrix (AVM)
  - Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)

Attribute-Value Matrices (AVMs)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ATTRIBUTE}_1 & \textit{value}_1 \\ \text{ATTRIBUTE}_2 & \textit{value}_2 \\ \vdots & \\ \text{ATTRIBUTE}_n & \textit{value}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

AVM Examples

(A) $\begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \text{PL} \\ \text{PERSON} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

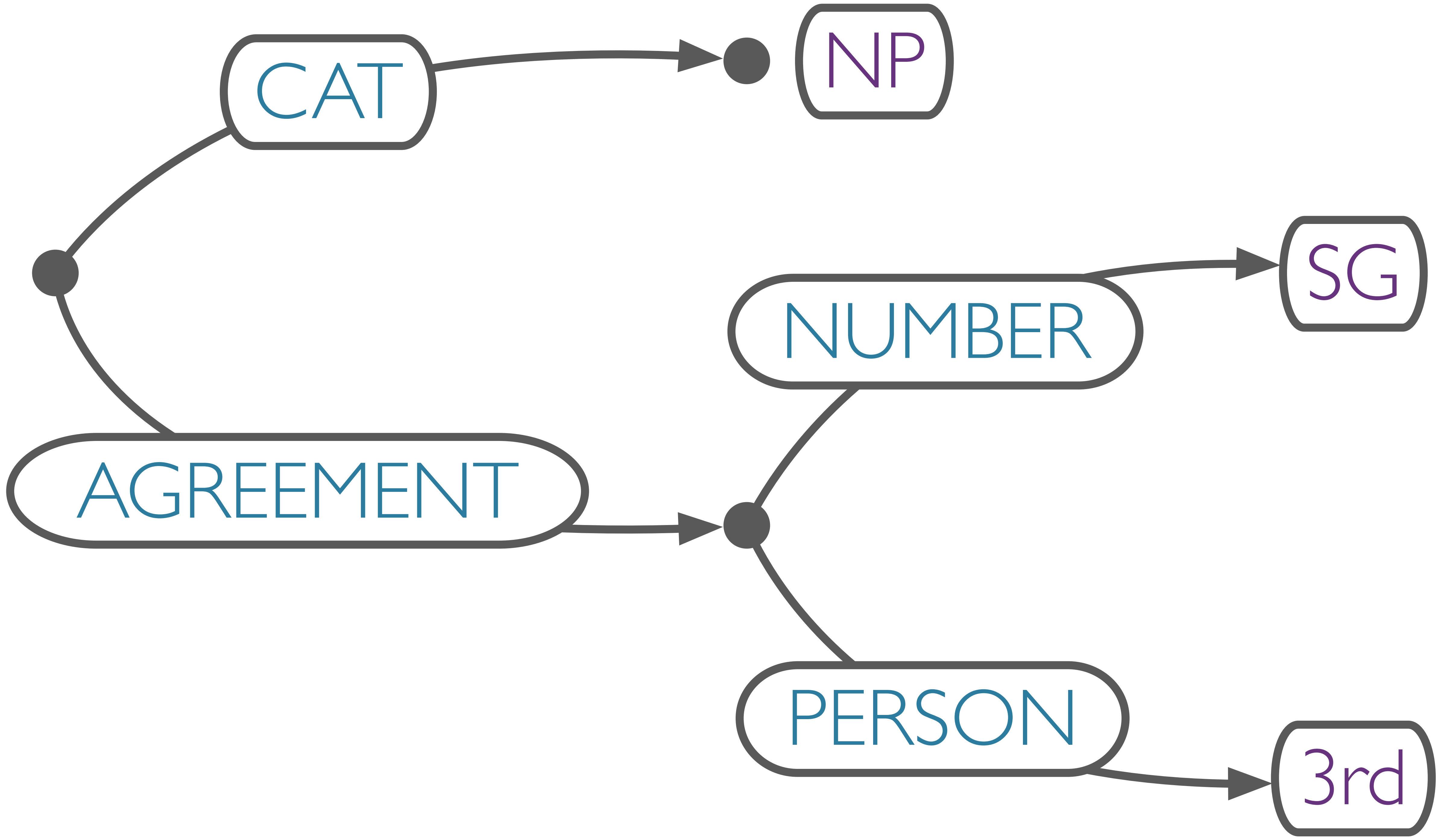
(C) $\begin{bmatrix} \text{CAT} & \text{NP} \\ \text{AGREEMENT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \text{PL} \\ \text{PERSON} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$

(B) $\begin{bmatrix} \text{CAT} & \text{NP} \\ \text{NUMBER} & \text{PL} \\ \text{PERSON} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(D) $\begin{bmatrix} \text{CAT} & \text{S} \\ \text{HEAD} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} \ \boxed{1} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \text{PL} \\ \text{PERSON} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SUBJECT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} \ \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$

AVM vs. DAG

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{CAT} & \text{NP} \\ \text{AGREEMENT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \text{PL} \\ \text{PERSON} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$



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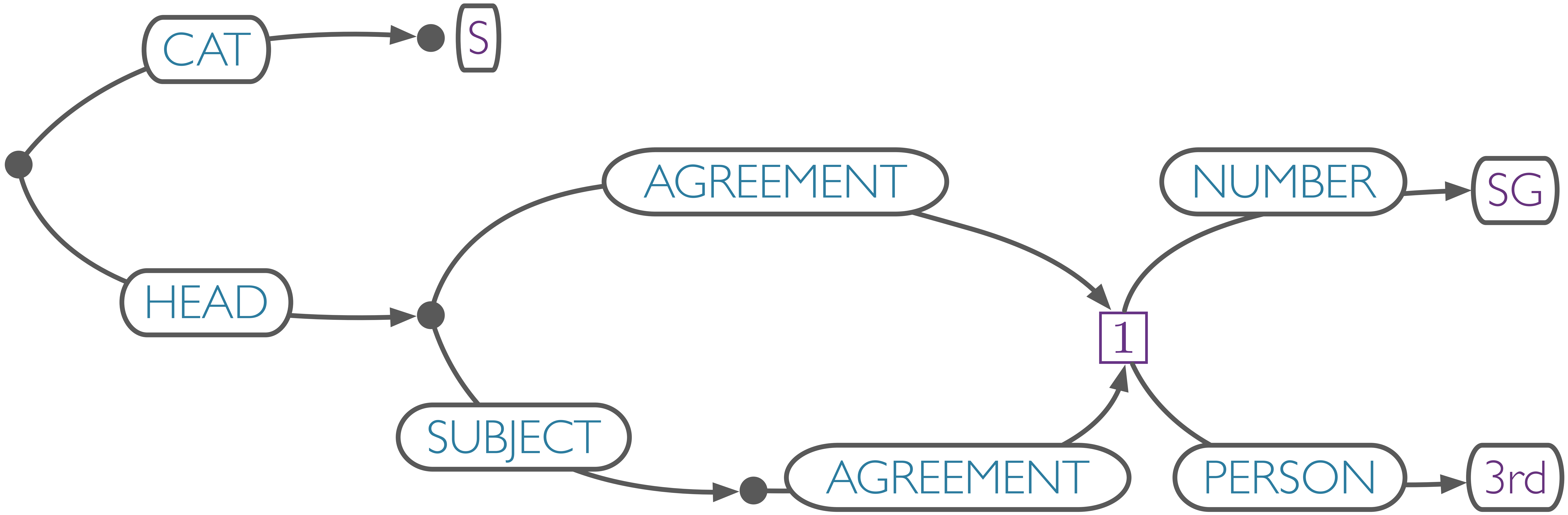

Using Feature Structures

- Feature Structures provide formalism to specify constraints
- …but how to apply the constraints?
- ***Unification***

Unification: $\sqcup$

- Two key roles:
  - Merge compatible feature structures
  - Reject incompatible feature structures

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  - Feature structures ***match where both have values***
  - Feature structures ***differ only where one value is missing or underspecified***
    - Missing or underspecified values are filled with constraints of other

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  - Feature structures ***differ only where one value is missing or underspecified***
    - Missing or underspecified values are filled with constraints of other
- Result of unification incorporates constraints of both

Subsumption

- Less specific feature structure ***subsumes*** more specific feature structure

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  - For every feature ***x*** in ***F***, ***F***(***x***) subsumes ***G***(***x***)
  - **f**or all paths ***p*** and ***q*** in ***F s.t. F***(***p***)=***F***(***q***), ***G***(***p***)=***G***(***q***)

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  - A = $\begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER SG} \end{bmatrix}$ B = $\begin{bmatrix} \text{PERSON 3} \end{bmatrix}$

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- A *subsumes* C
- B *subsumes* C
- B & A *don't subsume*

Unification Examples

- Identical

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER SG} \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER SG} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER SG} \end{bmatrix}$$

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- Different Specs $\begin{bmatrix}\text{NUMBER SG}\end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix}\text{PERSON 3}\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}\text{NUMBER SG} \\ \text{PERSON 3}\end{bmatrix}$
- Conflicting Specs $\begin{bmatrix}\text{NUMBER SG}\end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix}\text{NUMBER PL}\end{bmatrix} = \varnothing$

Larger Unification Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \boxed{1} \\ \text{SUBJECT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix} \text{SUBJECT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{PERSON} & 3 \\ \text{NUMBER} & \text{SG} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \boxed{1} \\ \text{SUBJECT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \boxed{1} \begin{bmatrix} \text{PERSON} & 3 \\ \text{NUMBER} & \text{SG} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

One More Unification Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \boxed{1}\begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \textit{sg} \\ \text{PERSON} & \textit{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SUBJECT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \textit{sg} \\ \text{PERSON} & \textit{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SUBJECT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \textit{PL} \\ \text{PERSON} & \textit{3} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

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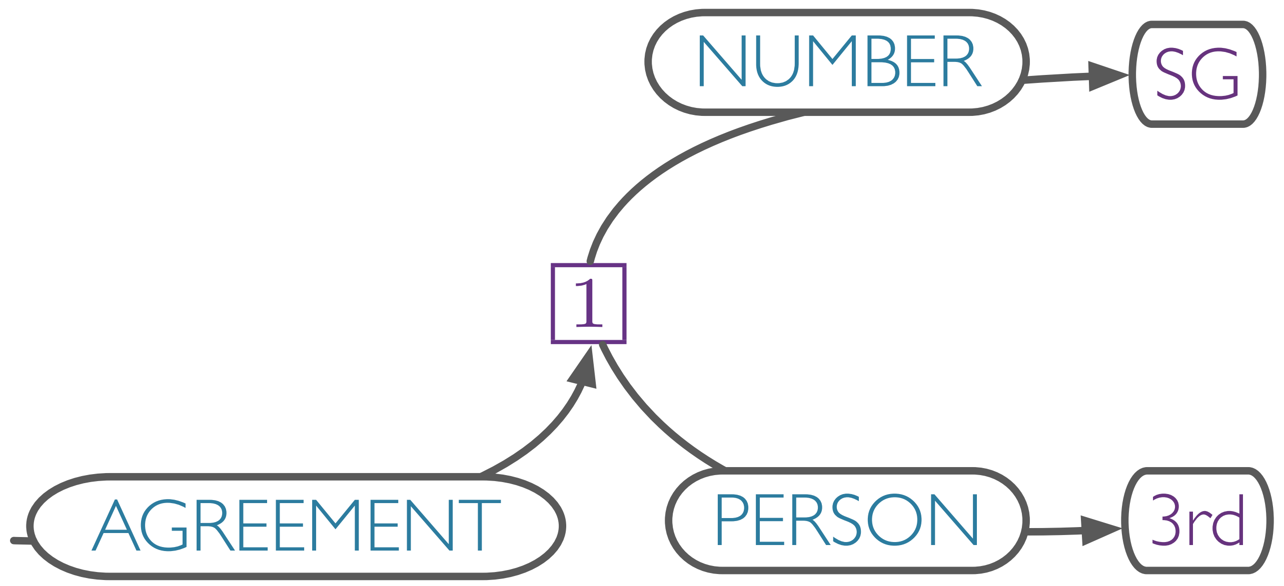

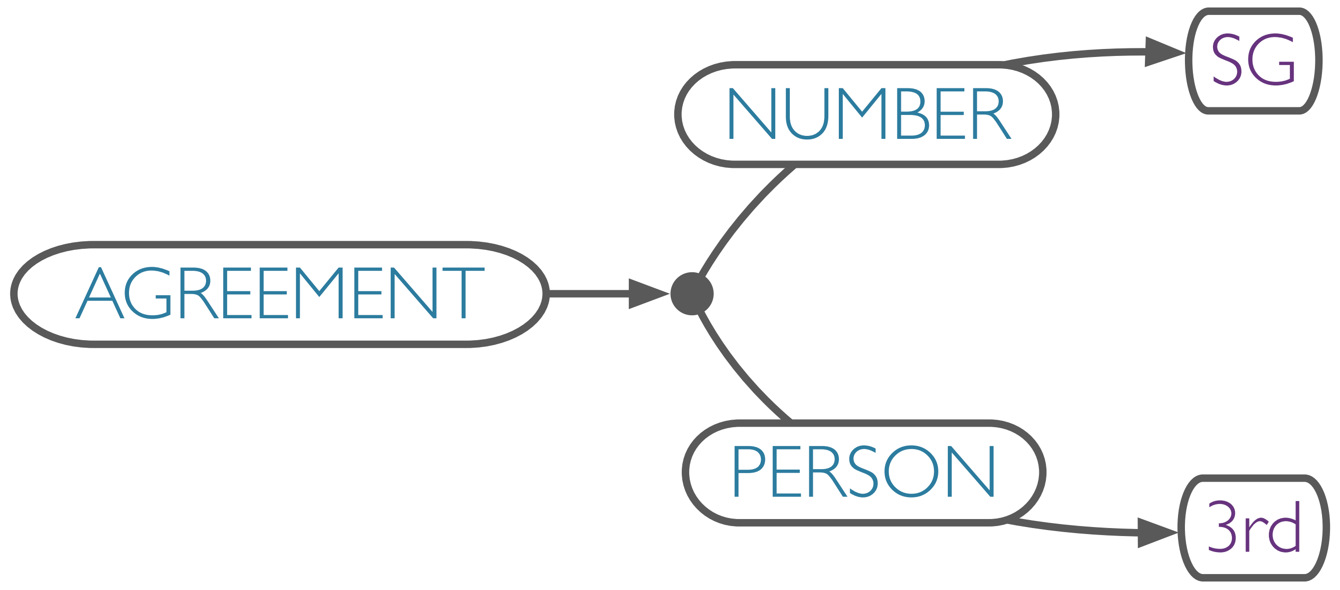

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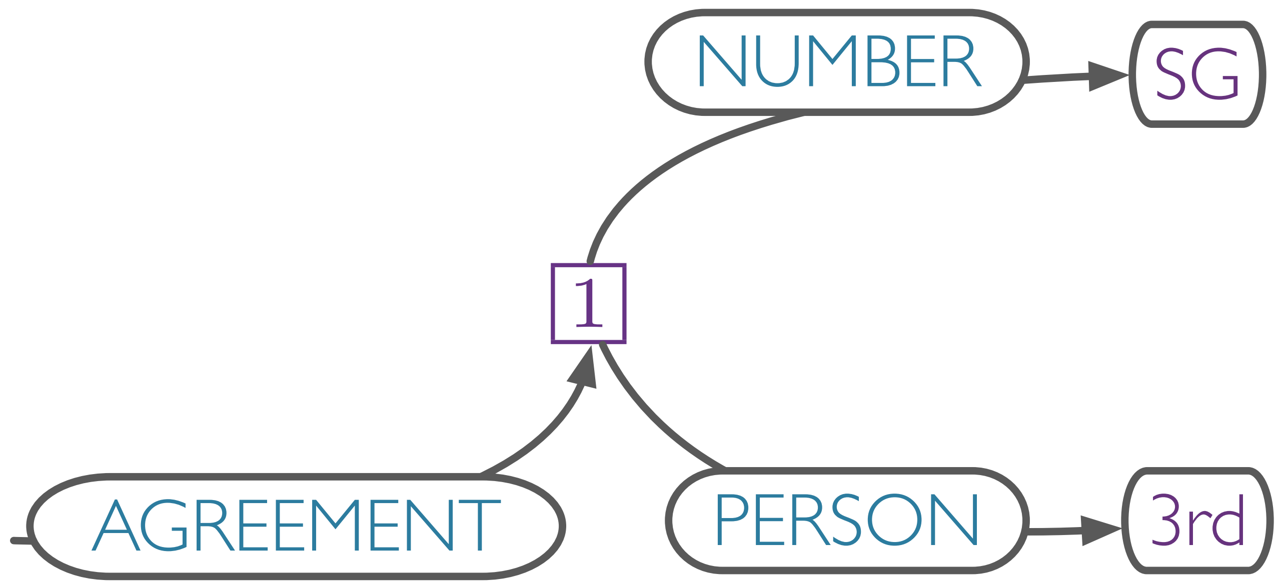

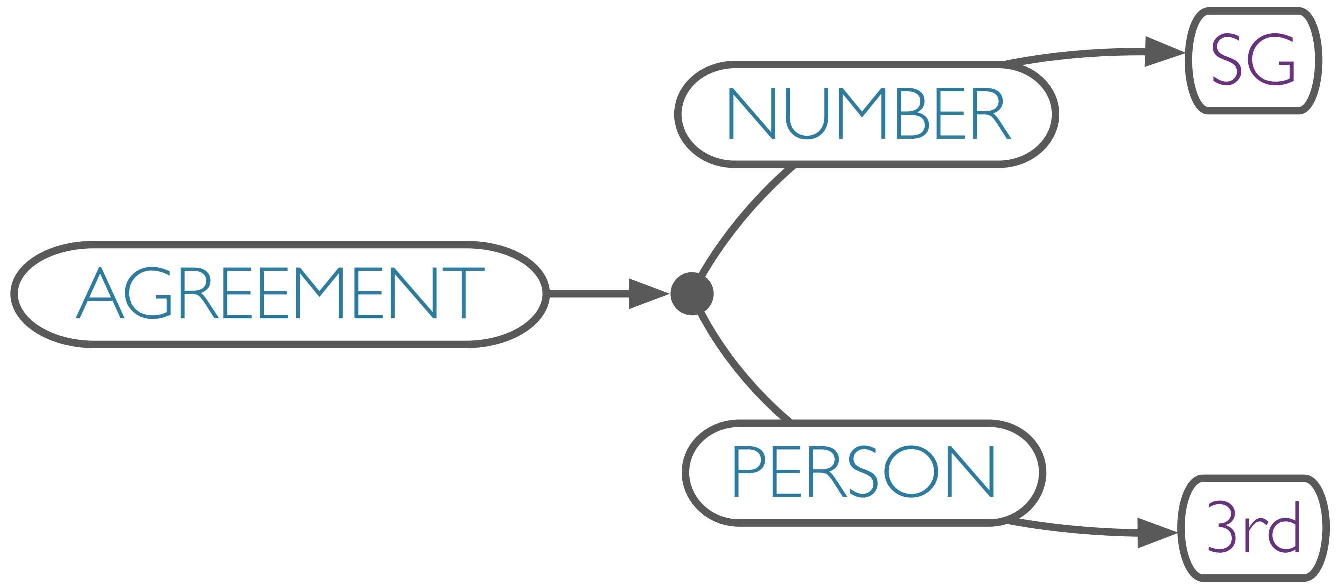

Unification

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{AGREEMENT} \; \boxed{1} \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} \; \textit{sg} \\ \text{PERSON} \; \textit{3} \end{bmatrix} \\
\text{SUBJECT} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} \; \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix}
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\sqcup
\begin{bmatrix}
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\end{bmatrix}
$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \boxed{1}\begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \textit{sg} \\ \text{PERSON} & \textit{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SUBJECT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \textit{sg} \\ \text{PERSON} & \textit{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SUBJECT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{AGREEMENT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{NUMBER} & \textit{PL} \\ \text{PERSON} & \textit{3} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

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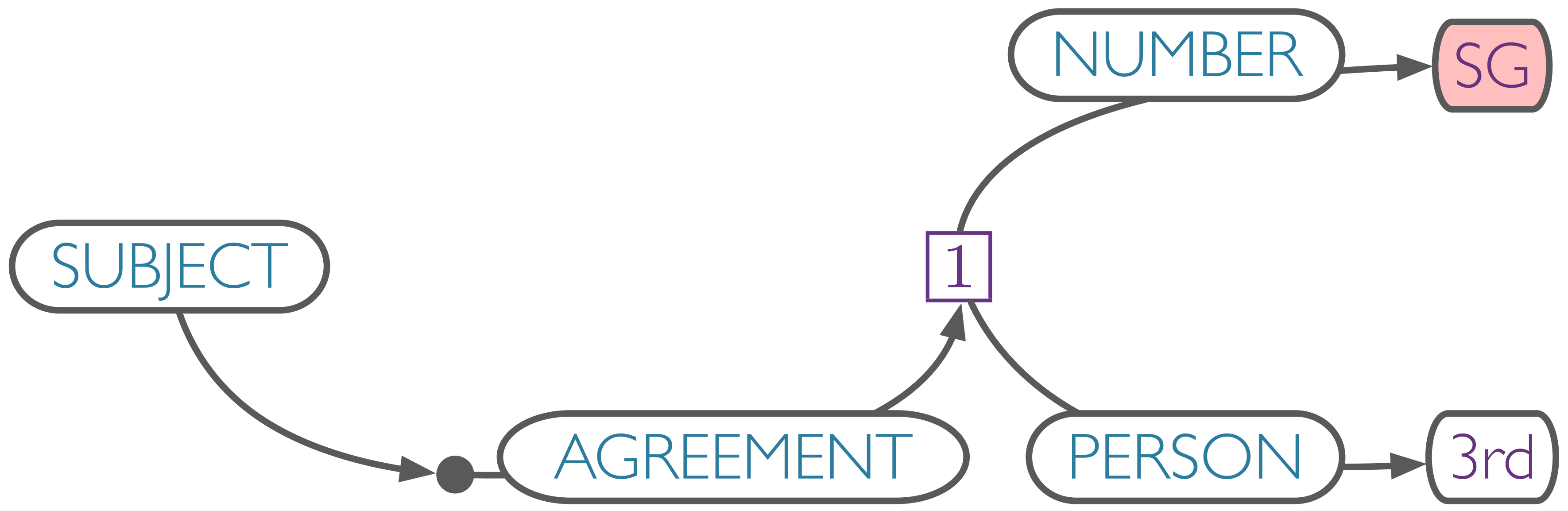

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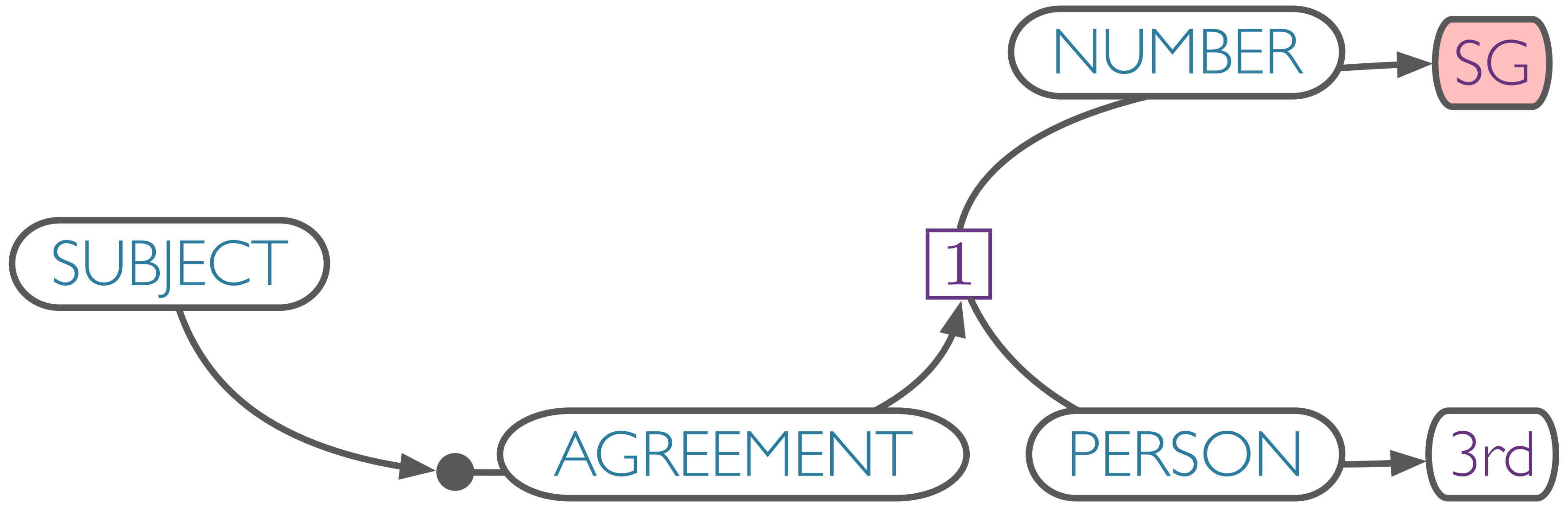

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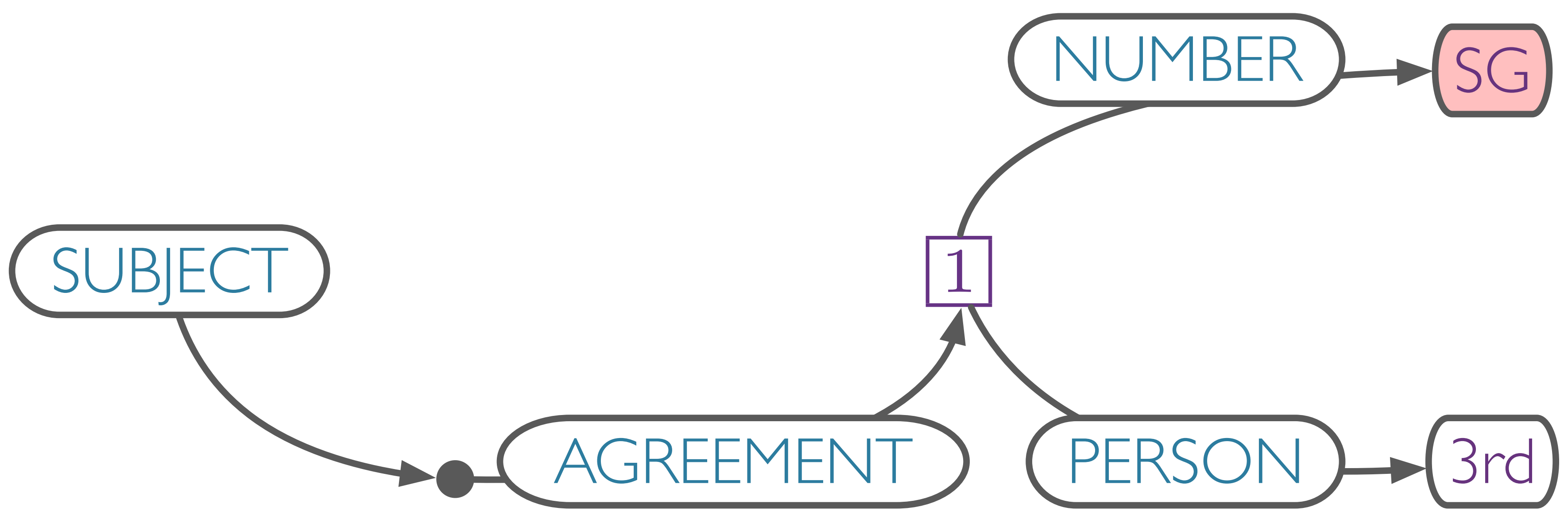

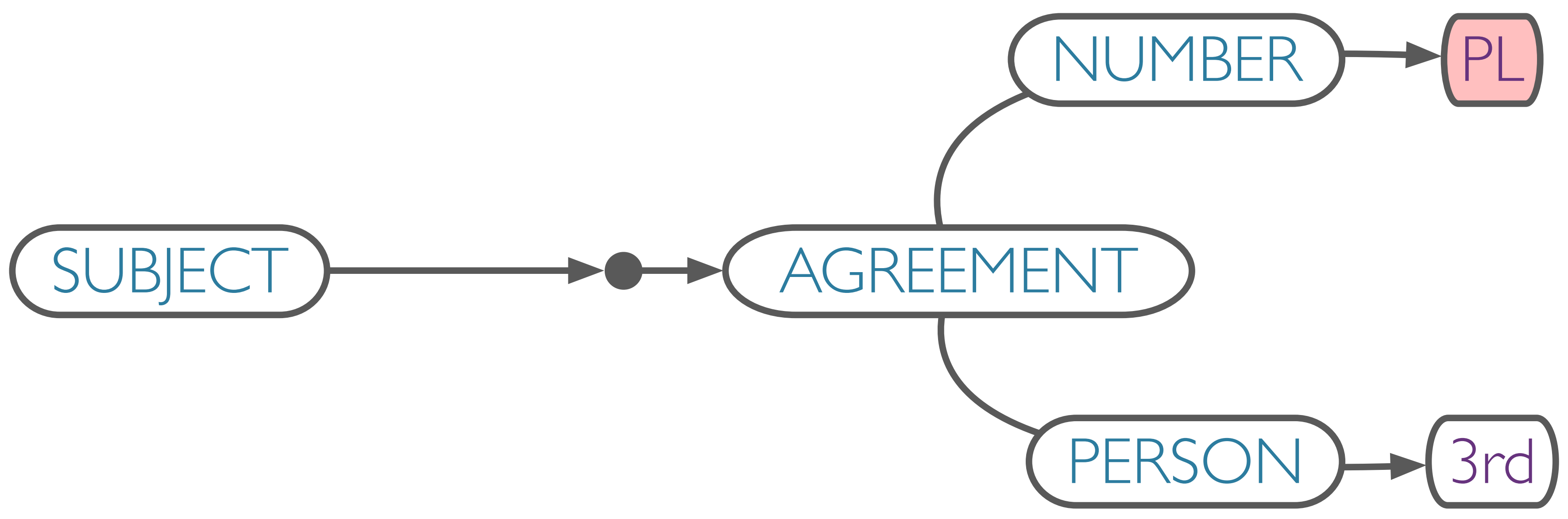

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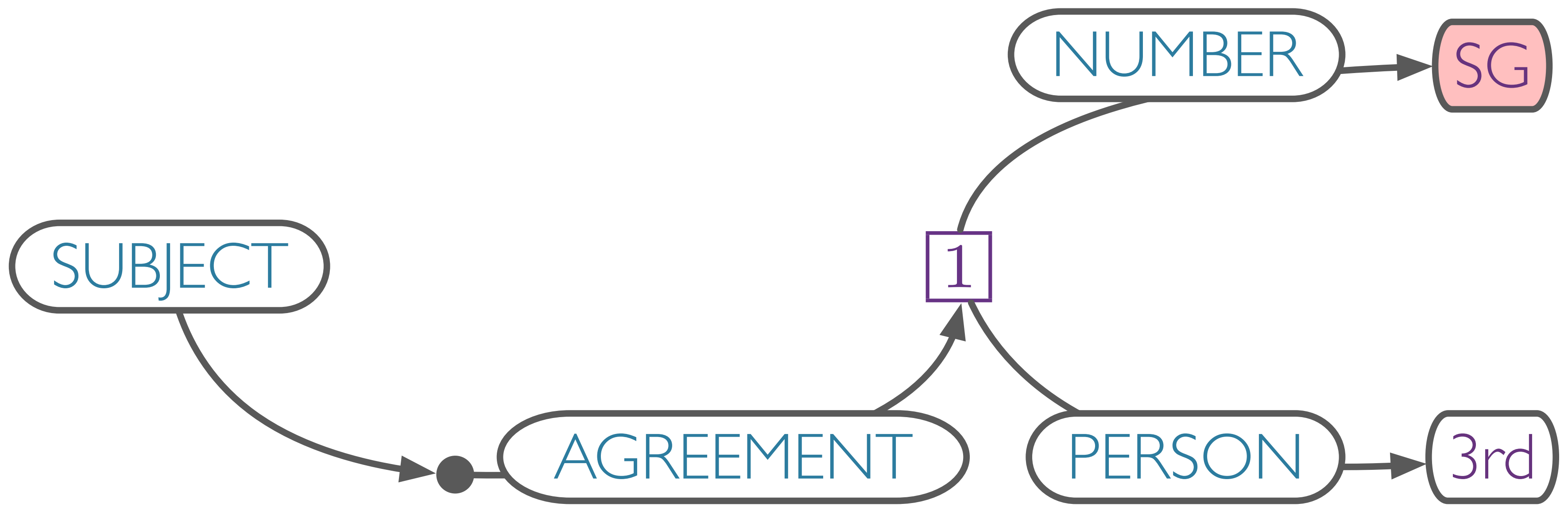

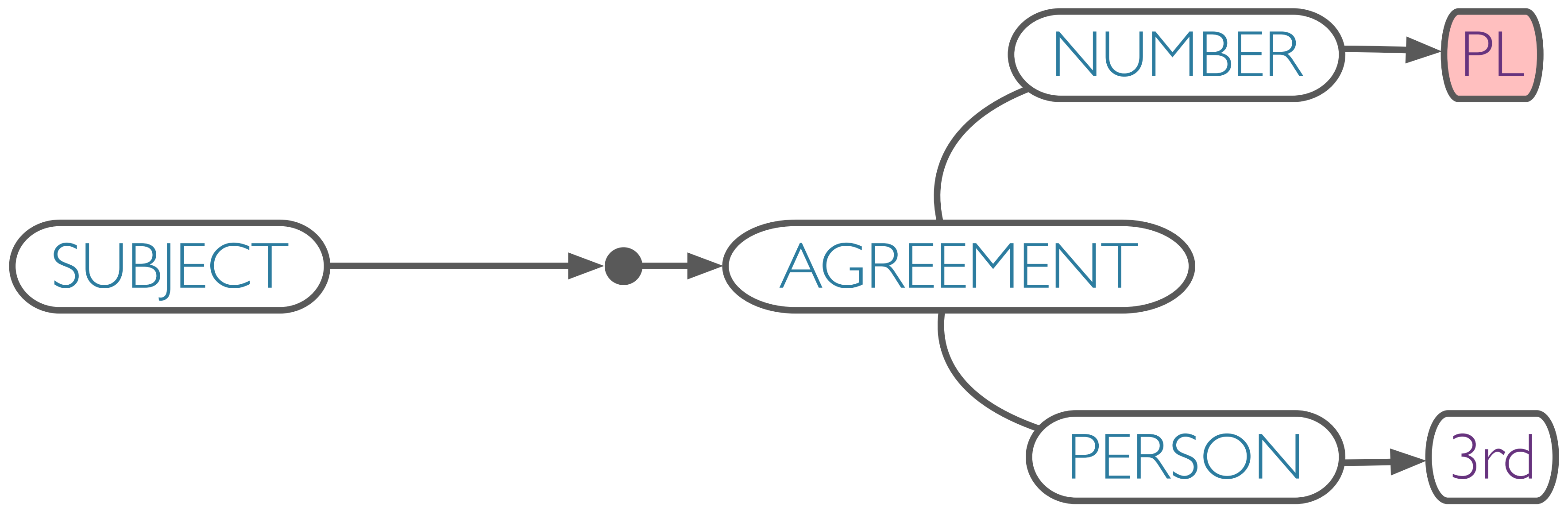

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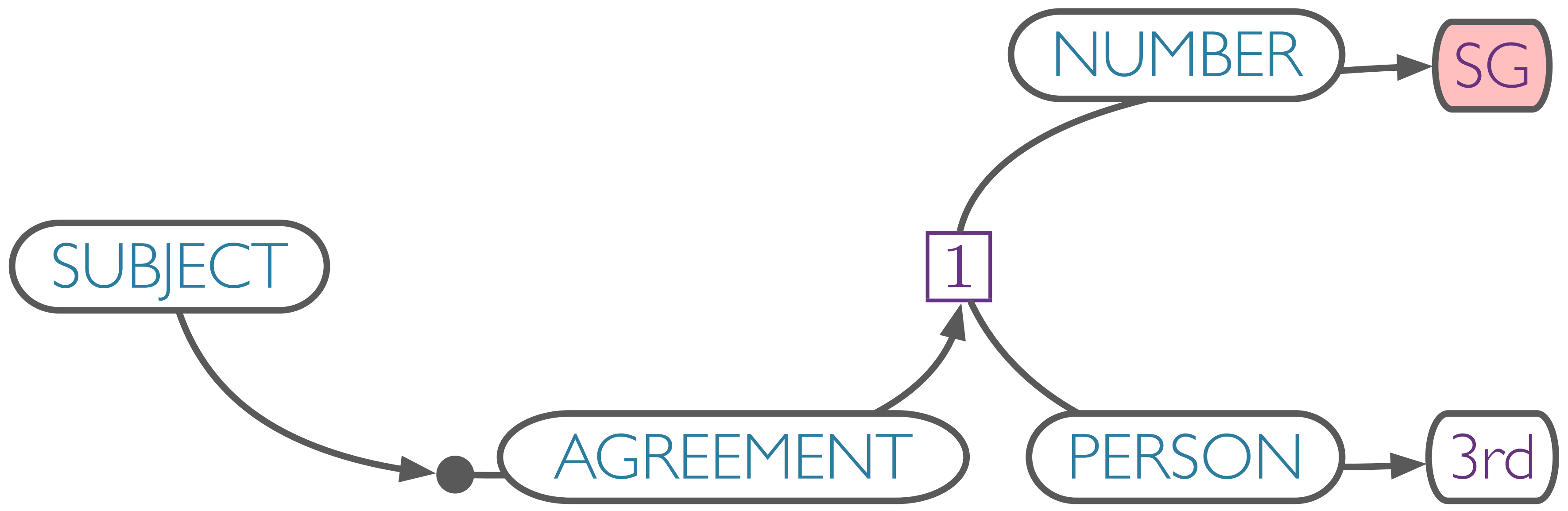
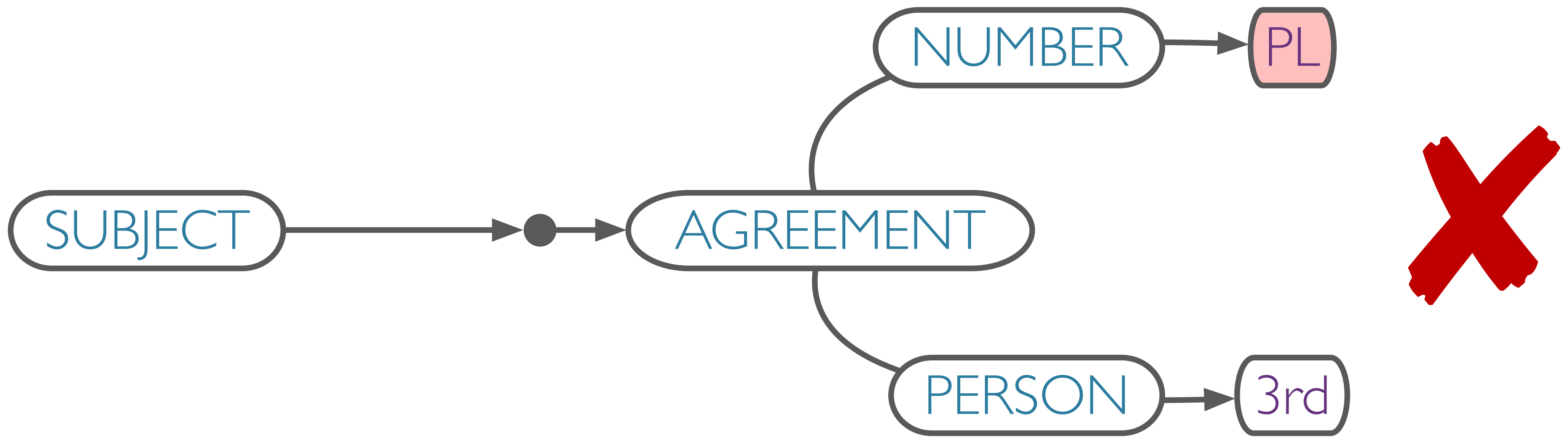
Failure!





Rule Representation

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \ldots \beta_n$
  {*set of constraints*} $\langle\beta_i$ *feature path*$\rangle$ = *Atomic value* | $\langle\beta_j$ *feature path*$\rangle$
- *P*RON → 'he'

Rule Representation

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \ldots \beta_n$
  {*set of constraints*}　　$\langle \beta_i$ *feature path*$\rangle$ = *Atomic value* | $\langle \beta_j$ *feature path*$\rangle$
- *PRON* → 'he'

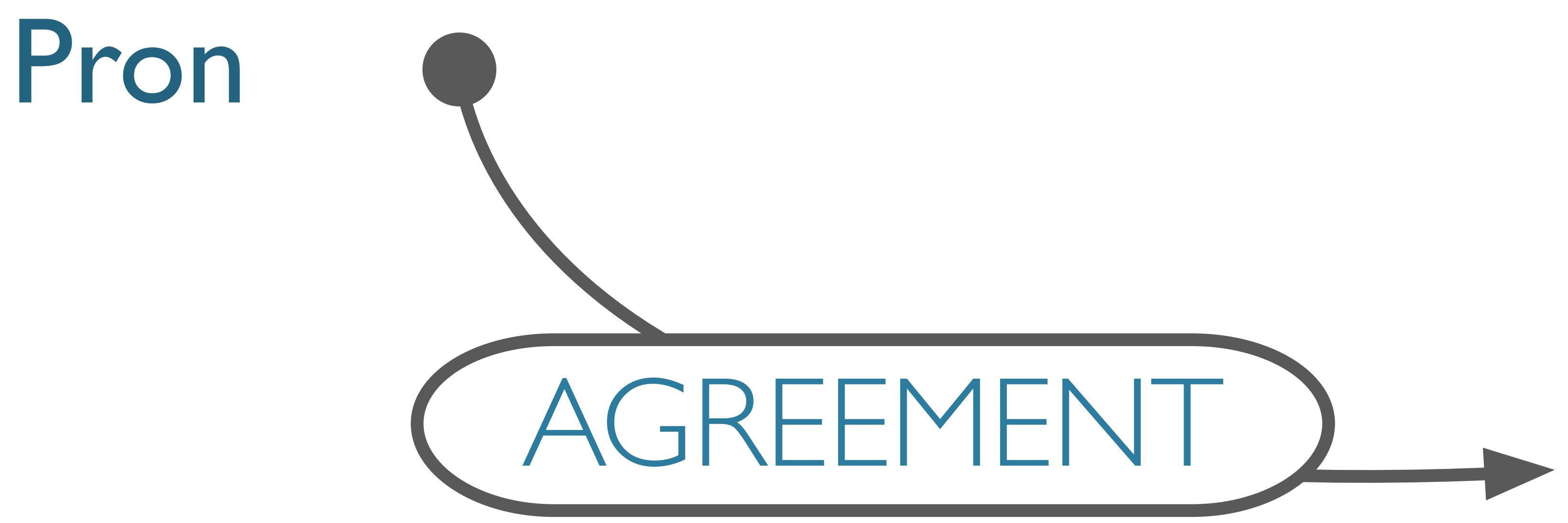
$\langle$ **PRON**

Pron

Rule Representation

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \ldots \beta_n$
  {*set of constraints*} $\langle \beta_i$ *feature path*$\rangle$ = *Atomic value* | $\langle \beta_j$ *feature path*$\rangle$
- *PRON* → 'he'

⟨**PRON** AGREEMENT

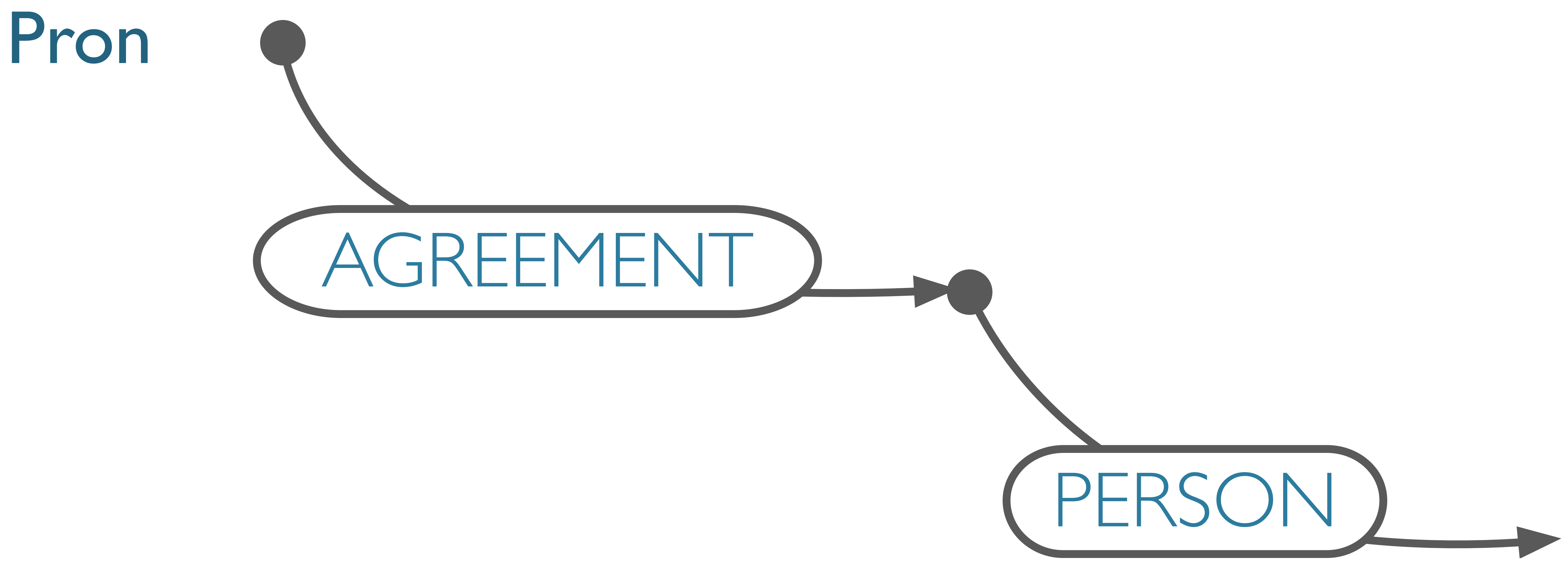


Rule Representation

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \ldots \beta_n$
  {set of constraints} $\langle \beta_i$ *feature path* $\rangle$ = *Atomic value* | $\langle \beta_j$ *feature path* $\rangle$

- *PRON* → ‘he’

⟨**PRON** AGREEMENT PERSON⟩

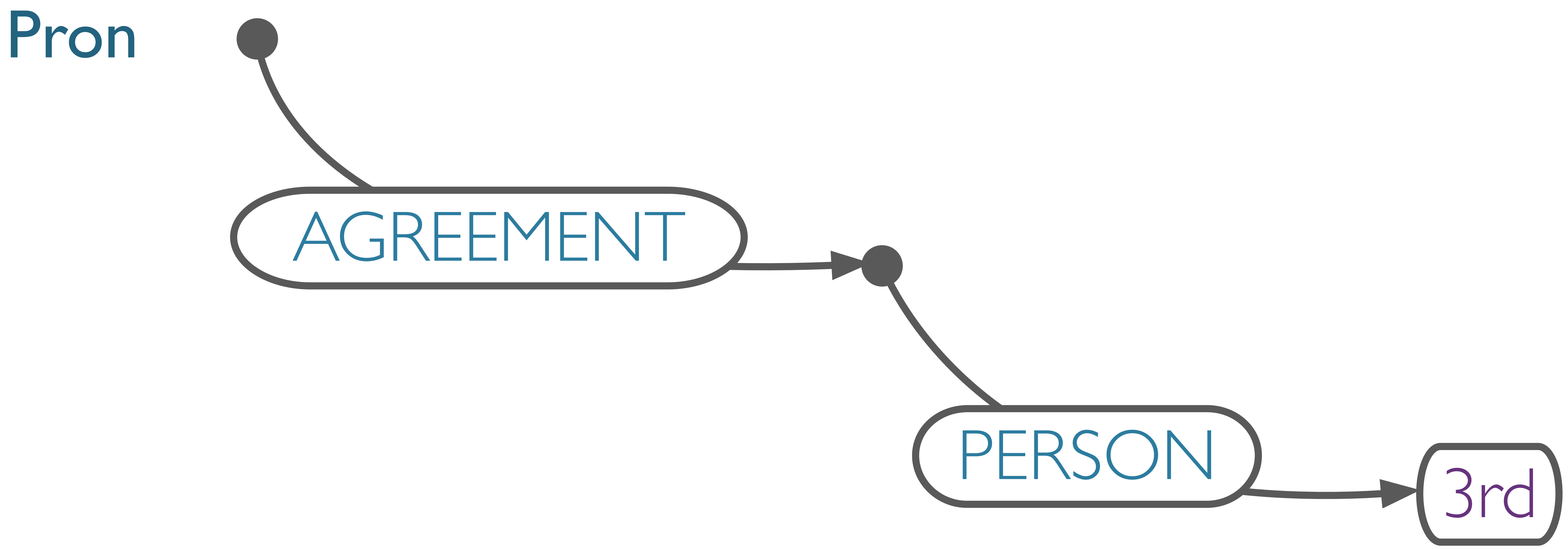


Rule Representation

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \ldots \beta_n$
  {set of constraints} $\langle \beta_i$ *feature path* $\rangle$ = *Atomic value* | $\langle \beta_j$ *feature path* $\rangle$

- *PRON* → 'he'

$$\langle \textit{\textbf{PRON}} \quad \text{AGREEMENT} \quad \text{PERSON} \rangle = \textit{\textbf{3rd}}$$

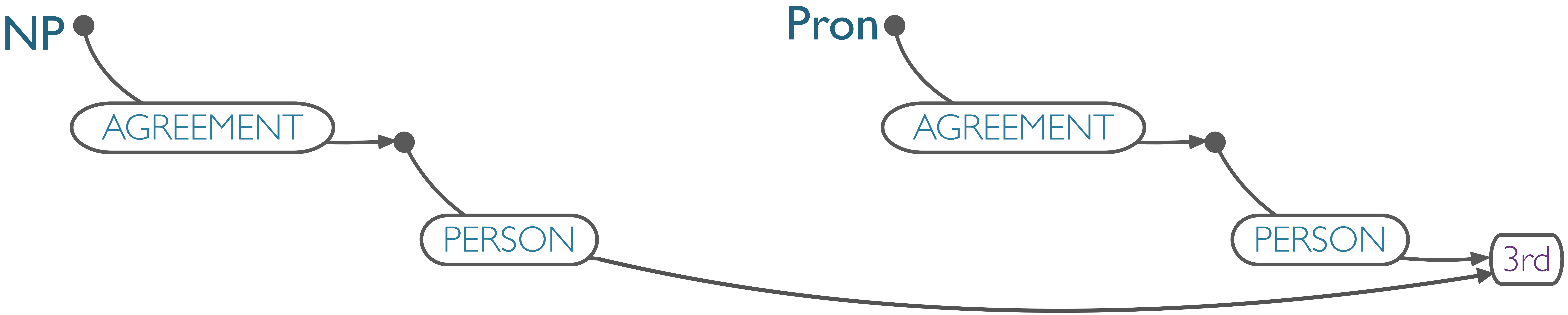


Rule Representation

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \ldots \beta_n$
  {*set of constraints*}　　$\langle \beta_i$ *feature path*$\rangle$ = *Atomic value* | $\langle \beta_j$ *feature path*$\rangle$

- *NP* → *PRON*

⟨***NP*** AGREEMENT PERSON⟩ = ⟨***PRON*** AGREEMENT PERSON⟩



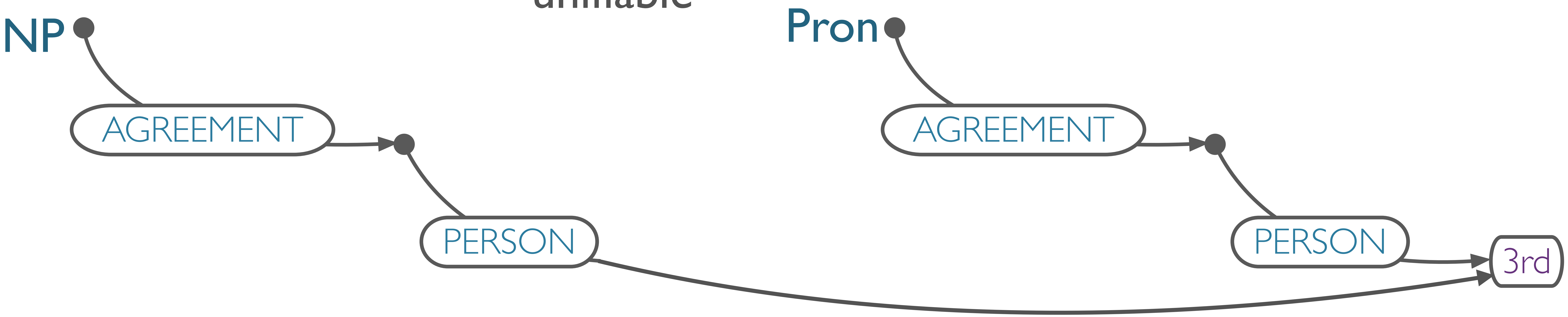
Rule Representation

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \ldots \beta_n$
  {set of constraints} $\langle \beta_i$ *feature path* $\rangle$ = *Atomic value* | $\langle \beta_j$ *feature path* $\rangle$

- $NP \rightarrow \textsc{Pron}$

$$\langle \textbf{\textit{NP}}\ \textsc{Agreement}\ \textsc{Person} \rangle = \langle \textbf{\textit{Pron}}\ \textsc{Agreement}\ \textsc{Person} \rangle$$

"unifiable"



Agreement with Heads and Features

- $\beta \rightarrow \beta_1 \ldots \beta_n$
  {set of constraints} $\langle \beta_i$ *feature path*$\rangle$ = *Atomic value* | $\langle \beta_j$ *feature path*$\rangle$

S* → *NP VP
⟨***NP*** AGREEMENT⟩ = ⟨***VP*** AGREEMENT⟩

S* → *Aux NP VP
⟨***Aux*** AGREEMENT⟩ = ⟨***NP*** AGREEMENT⟩

NP* → *Det Nominal
⟨***Det*** AGREEMENT⟩ = ⟨***Nominal*** AGREEMENT⟩
⟨***NP*** AGREEMENT⟩ = ⟨***Nominal*** AGREEMENT⟩

Aux → *does*
⟨***AUX*** AGREEMENT NUMBER⟩ = ***sg***
⟨***AUX*** AGREEMENT PERSON⟩ = ***3rd***

Det → *this*
⟨***Det*** AGREEMENT NUMBER⟩ = ***sg***

Det → *these*
⟨***Det*** AGREEMENT NUMBER⟩ = ***pl***

Verb → *serve*
⟨***Verb*** AGREEMENT NUMBER⟩ = ***pl***

Noun → *flight*
⟨***Noun*** AGREEMENT NUMBER⟩ = ***sg***

Simple Feature Grammars in NLTK

- S → NP VP

Simple Feature Grammars

- `S -> NP[NUM=?n] VP[NUM=?n]`
- `NP[NUM=?n] -> N[NUM=?n]`
- `NP[NUM=?n] -> PropN[NUM=?n]`
- `NP[NUM=?n] -> Det[NUM=?n] N[NUM=?n]`
- `Det[NUM=sg] -> 'this' | 'every'`
- `Det[NUM=pl] -> 'these' | 'all'`
- `N[NUM=sg] -> 'dog' | 'girl' | 'car' | 'child'`
- `N[NUM=pl] -> 'dogs' | 'girls' | 'cars' | 'children'`

Parsing with Features

```
>>> cp = load_parser('grammars/book_grammars/
feat0.fcfg’)
>>> for tree in cp.parse(tokens):
...     print(tree)

(S[] (NP[NUM='sg']
  (PropN[NUM='sg'] Kim))
    (VP[NUM='sg', TENSE='pres']
      (TV[NUM='sg', TENSE='pres'] likes)
      (NP[NUM='pl'] (N[NUM='pl'] children))))
```

Feature Applications

- Subcategorization
  - Verb-Argument constraints
    - Number, type, characteristics of args
      - e.g. is the subject *animate*?
      - Also adjectives, nouns
- Long-distance dependencies
  - e.g. filler–gap relations in wh-questions
  - "Which flight do you want me to have the travel agent book?"

Morphosyntactic Features

- Grammatical feature that influences morphological or syntactic behavior
  - English:
    - Number:
      - Dog, dogs
    - Person:
      - am; are; is
    - Case:
      - I / me; he / him; etc.

Semantic Features

- Grammatical features that influence semantic (meaning) behavior of associated units
- E.g.:
  - *?The rocks slept. ? Colorless green ideas sleep furiously. ? I handed the rock a book.*
- Many proposed:
  - `Animacy: +/-`
  - `Human: +/-`
  - `Adult: +/-`
  - `Liquid: +/-`

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [**hiked**] [**for six hours**].*

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [**hiked**] [**for six hours**].*
- *The climber [**hiked**] [**on Saturday**].*

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [**hiked**] [**for six hours**].*
- *The climber [**hiked**] [**on Saturday**].*
- *The climber [**reached the summit**] [**on Saturday**].*

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [hiked] [for six hours].*
- *The climber [hiked] [on Saturday].*
- *The climber [reached the summit] [on Saturday].*
- **The climber [reached the summit] [for six hours].*

Aspect (J&M 17.4.2)

- *The climber [**hiked**] [**for six hours**].*
- *The climber [**hiked**] [**on Saturday**].*
- *The climber [**reached the summit**] [**on Saturday**].*
- *******The climber [**reached the summit**] [**for six hours**].*

- Contrast:
  - *Achievement* (in an instant) vs *activity* (for a time)