

# Constituency Parsing

Presenter: Stephanie

# Outline

- 1 What is a constituent
- 2 Context Free Grammar
- 3 Constituency Parsing in TreeRNN

# How do words group together in English?

Consider a noun phrase. What evidence do we have that these words group together?

Harry the Horse

The Broadway show

they

# Evidence of grouping

Three parties from Taiwan *arrive* ...

The Broadway show *represents* ..

They *sit* ..

**Noun phrases can occur before verbs.**

*On December tenth*, I'd like to take Singapore Airlines from Singapore to Bangkok

I'd like to fly *on December tenth* from Singapore to Bangkok

I'd like to fly from Singapore to Bangkok *on December tenth*.

**Preposed or postposed constructions.**

# 1 Constituency

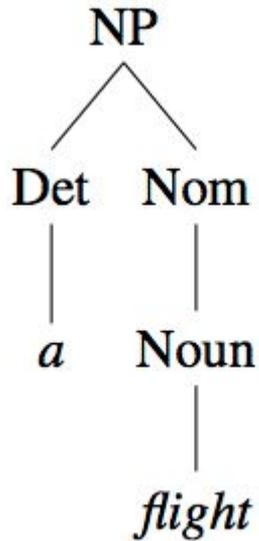
Constituency is the that of abstraction -- group of words behaving as single units, or constituents.

## 2 Context-free Grammars (CFG)

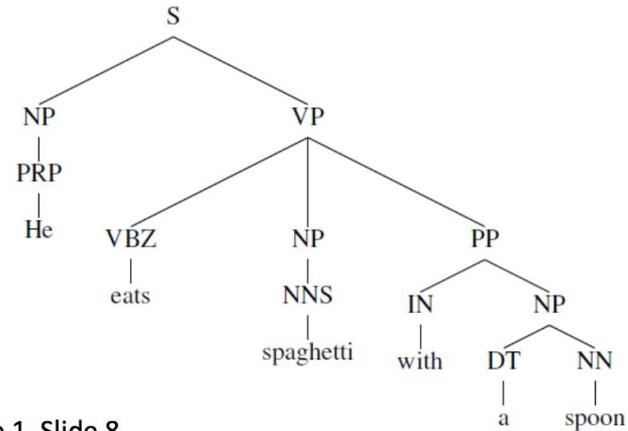
- Formal system for modeling constituent structure in English
- Also known as Phrase-Structure Grammars
  
- CFG consists of set of rules or production; expresses the way the language can be group and ordered together
- The rules can be hierachically embedded, so we can combine the previous rules with others

# Example of rule embedding

A parse tree for “flight”



A parse tree for “He eats spaghetti with a spoon.”



Lecture 1, Slide 8

# Are languages recursive?

**Noam Chomsky:** Recursion as a natural way for describing language

This is a cognitively debatable.

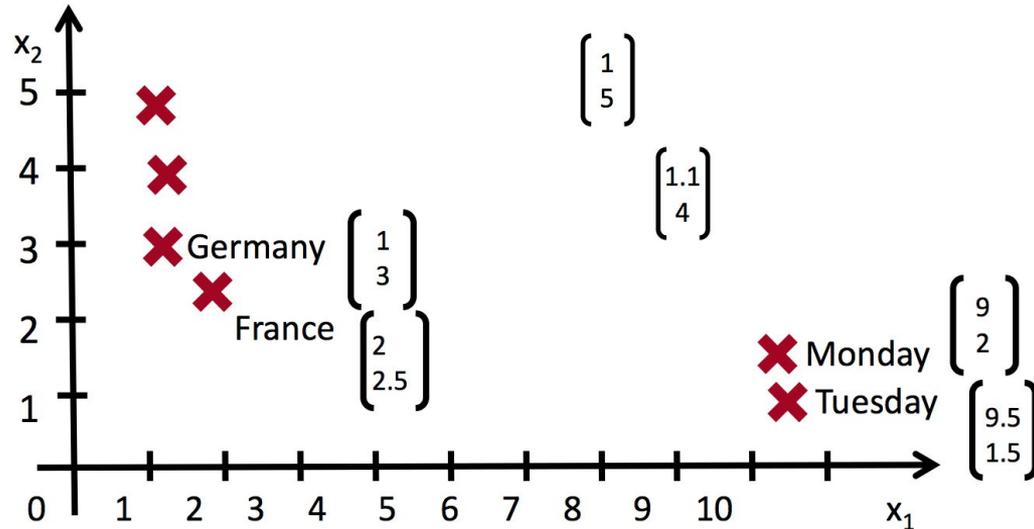
[The man from [the canteen that you spoke with about [the food] yesterday]]

Arguments: 1) Helpful for disambiguation

2) Helpful for tasks with specific phrases

3) Works better for some tasks to use grammatical tree structure

# Building on Word Vector Space Models



the country of my birth  
the place where I was born

How can we represent the meaning of longer phrases?

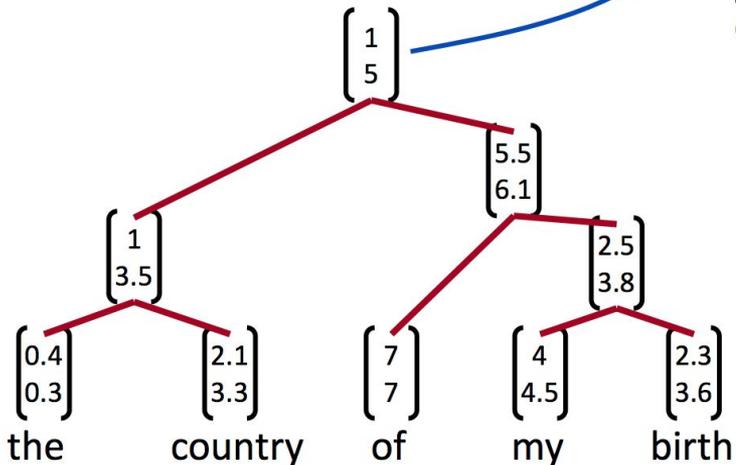
10 By mapping them into the same vector space!

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# How should we map phrases into a vector space?

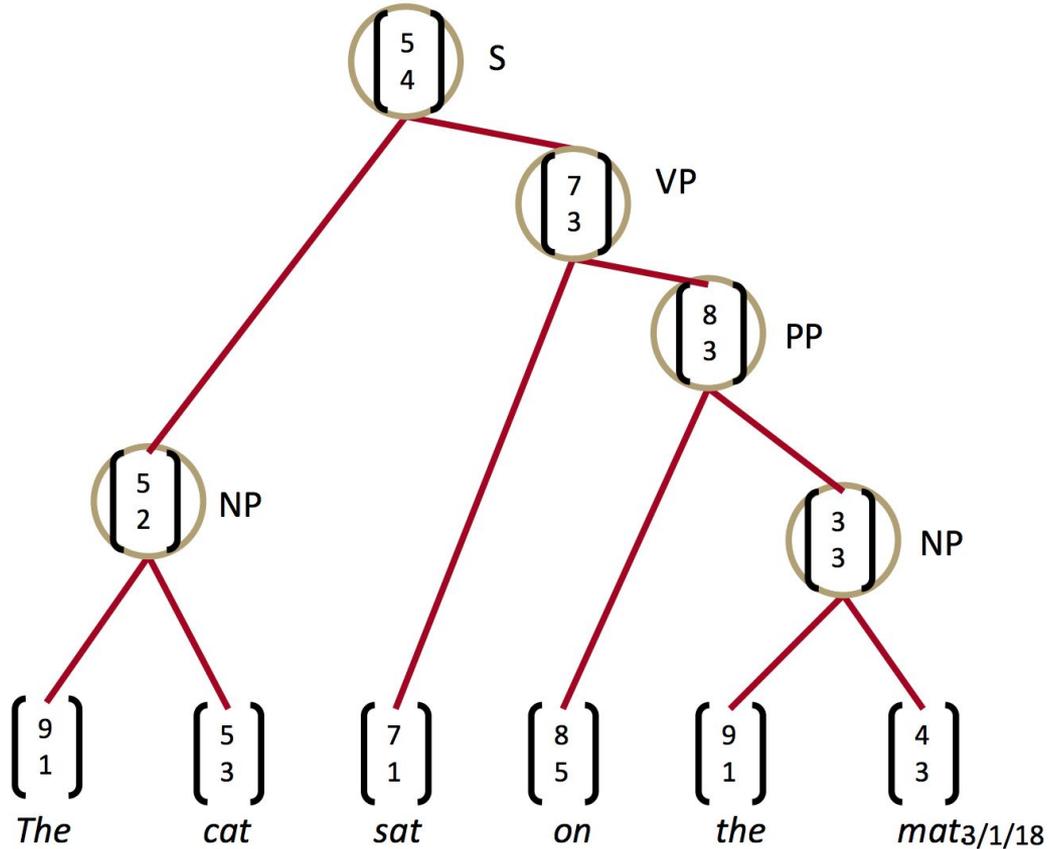
Use principle of compositionality

The meaning (vector) of a sentence is determined by  
(1) the meanings of its words and  
(2) the rules that combine them.

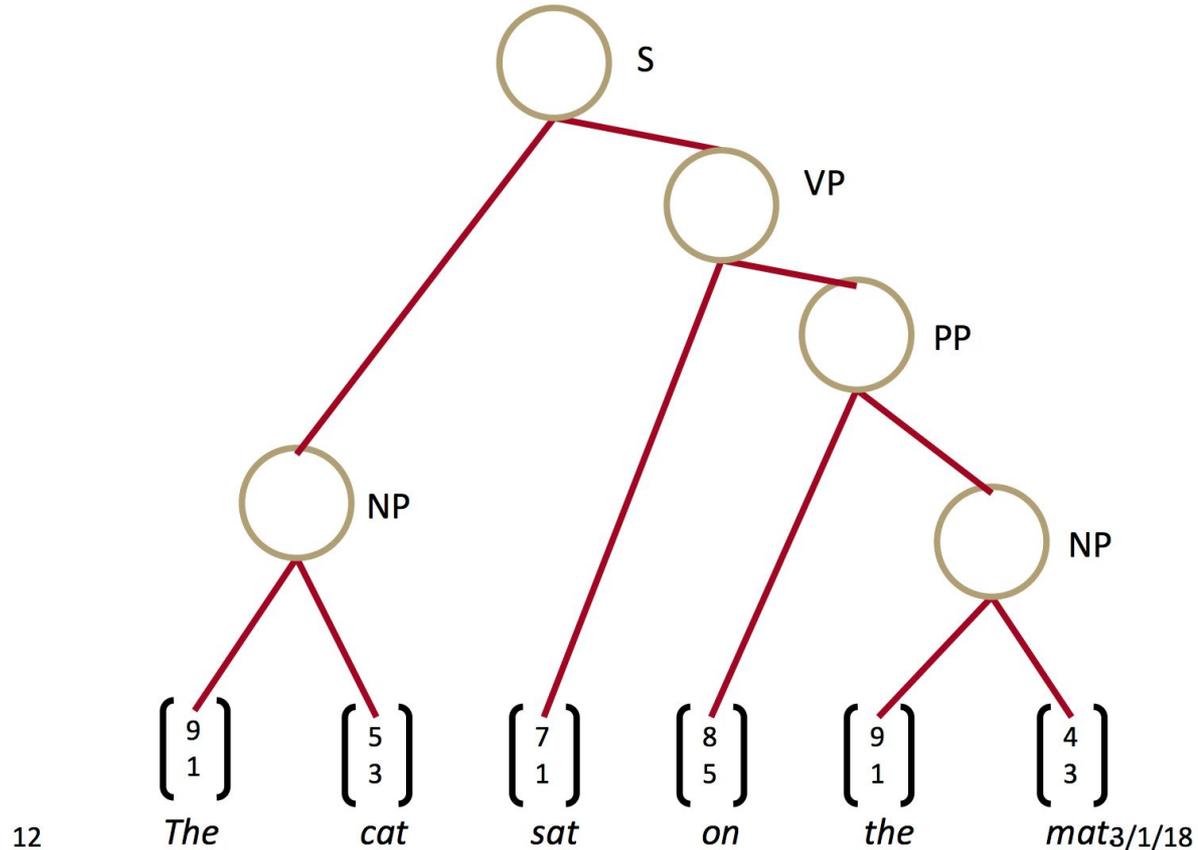


Models in this section  
can jointly learn parse  
trees and compositional  
vector representations

# Learn Structure and Representation



# Constituency Sentence Parsing: What we want



# References

**Speech and Language Processing** (2nd Edition): Daniel Jurafsky, James H.

Slides 8-11 taken from CS244n Lecture