

Advanced Artificial Intelligence

Part II. Statistical NLP

Probabilistic Context Free Grammars

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Slides taken from the Stanford Group (Manning and Schuetze)

Viterbi Algorithm and PCFGs

- This is like the inside algorithm but we find the maximum instead of the sum and then record it
 $\delta_i(p,q) =$ highest probability parse of a subtree N^i_{pq}
- 1. Initialization: $\delta_i(p,p) = P(N^i \rightarrow w_p)$
- 2. Induction:
$$\delta_i(p,q) = \max P(N^i \rightarrow N^j N^k) \delta_j(p,r) \delta_k(r+1,q)$$
- 3. Store backtrace:
$$\psi_i(p,q) = \operatorname{argmax} P(N^i \rightarrow N^j N^k) \delta_j(p,r) \delta_k(r+1,q)$$
- 4. From start symbol N^1 , most likely parse t is:
$$P(t) = \delta_1(1,m)$$

Calculation of Viterbi probabilities (CKY algorithm)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | $\delta_{NP} = 0.1$ | | $\delta_S = 0.0126$ | | $\delta_S = 0.000907$ |
| 2 | | $\delta_{NP} = 0.04$ $\delta_V = 1.0$ | $\delta_{VP} = 0.126$ | | $\delta_{VP} = 0.00907$ |
| 3 | | | $\delta_{NP} = 0.18$ | | $\delta_{NP} = 0.01296$ |
| 4 | | | | $\delta_P = 1.0$ | $\delta_{PP} = 0.18$ |
| 5 | | | | | $\delta_{NP} = 0.18$ |
| | <i>astronomers</i> | <i>saw</i> | <i>stars</i> | <i>with</i> | <i>ears</i> |

Calculation of inside probabilities (CKY algorithm)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | $\beta_{NP} = 0.1$ | | $\beta_S = 0.0126$ | | $\beta_S = 0.001587$ |
| 2 | | $\beta_{NP} = 0.04$ $\beta_V = 1.0$ | $\beta_{VP} = 0.126$ | | $\beta_{VP} = 0.01587$ |
| 3 | | | $\beta_{NP} = 0.18$ | | $\beta_{NP} = 0.01296$ |
| 4 | | | | $\beta_P = 1.0$ | $\beta_{PP} = 0.18$ |
| 5 | | | | | $\beta_{NP} = 0.18$ |
| | <i>astronomers</i> | <i>saw</i> | <i>stars</i> | <i>with</i> | <i>ears</i> |

Two settings for learning

- Learning from complete data
 - Everything is “observed” “visible”, examples are parse trees
 - Cf. POS-tagging from tagged corpora
 - PCFGs : learning from tree banks,
 - Easy : just counting
- Learning from incomplete data
 - Harder : The EM approach
 - The inside-outside algorithm
 - Learning from the sentences (no parse trees given)

A Penn Treebank tree (POS tags not shown)

```
( (S (NP-SBJ The move)
  (VP followed
    (NP (NP a round)
      (PP of
        (NP (NP similar increases)
          (PP by
            (NP other lenders))
          (PP against
            (NP Arizona real estate loans))))))
    (S-ADV (NP-SBJ *)
      (VP reflecting
        (NP (NP a continuing decline)
          (PP-LOC in
            (NP that market))))))
  .))
```