

Parsing System with Contextual Constraints

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RASLAN 2007

Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Context-free parsing
- 3 Robust Parsing
- 4 Semantic Actions
- 5 Implementation
- 6 Conclusions

Motivation

- Why not to use CF rules only
 - free word order – combinatoric expansion
- Concepts
 - CF rules generated by rules with combinatoric constructs
 - and supplemented by contextual constraints
- **Requires effective analyser able to solve constraints**

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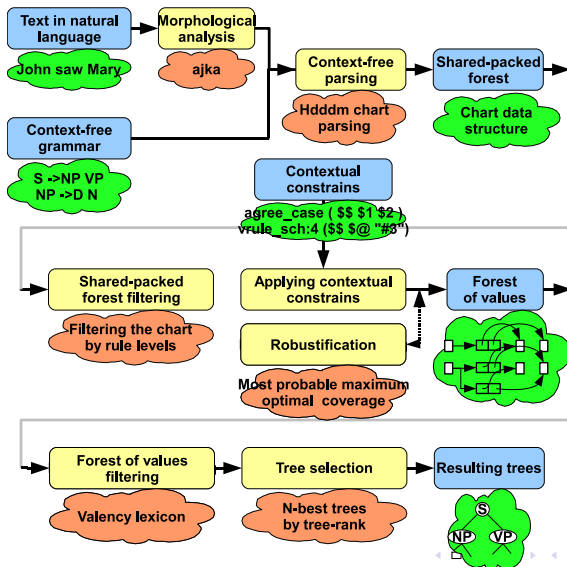
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Head-driven parsing with dependent dot move

- Based on *Satta and Stock, 1989*.
- Bottom-up approach.
- Bidirectional parsing.
- Start at the head of the given grammar rule.
- Head positions are crucial for the method.
- Comparable with state of the art algorithms.

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Optimizing Heads for Parsing

- A rule instantiation strategy (*Oepen and Callmeier, 2000*), only binary rules.
- Training heads on the corpus – optimal heads for given input.
- Heuristic methods.
- Three times faster parser (for “free”).

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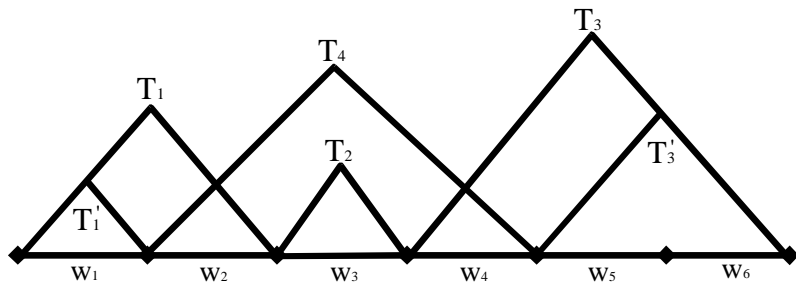
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Example



Coverages $C = (T_1, T_2, T_3)$ and $C' = (T_1', T_4, T_3')$.

Robust stochastic parsing using optimal maximum coverage

■ Coverage

- Sequence of non-overlapping, possibly partial, derivation trees.
- Concatenation of the leaves of these trees corresponds to the whole input sentence.

■ Properties

- A full parse is a coverage.
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- NP-complete problem in general *Barton, Berwick and Ristad, 1987*
- Solution – allow only limited number of features.
- Packed-shared forest like representation.
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- The target language is Czech,
- Manually created meta-grammar (250 meta-rules),
- CF rules automatically generated (2800 CF rules),
- Semantic actions and contextual constraints,
- Head-driven chart parser + evaluation of the constraints,
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- Create dependencies directly by semantic actions.
- Checking with verb valency lexicon VerbaLex.

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