

Parsing of Czech: Between Rules and Statistics

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IA161 Advanced Techniques of Natural Language Processing

Outline

- 1 What & Why
- 2 Formalisms
- 3 How?

Natural Language Parsing

■ What?

- recovering surface structure of a sentence
- a base point for further language analysis

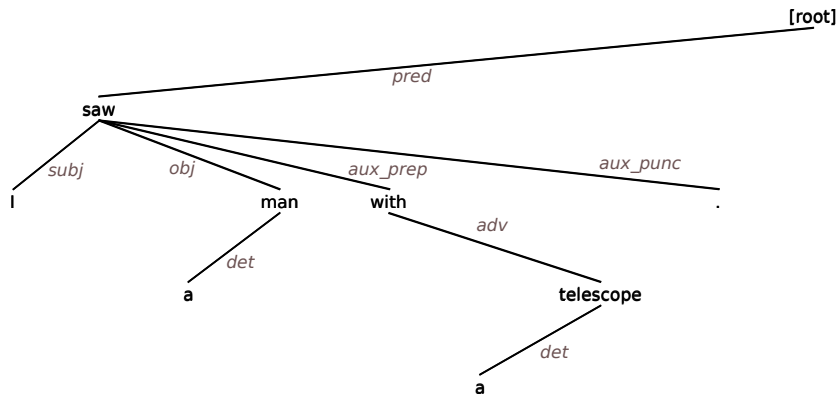
■ Why?

- any advanced language processing
- e.g. relations between words, phrase extraction, . . .

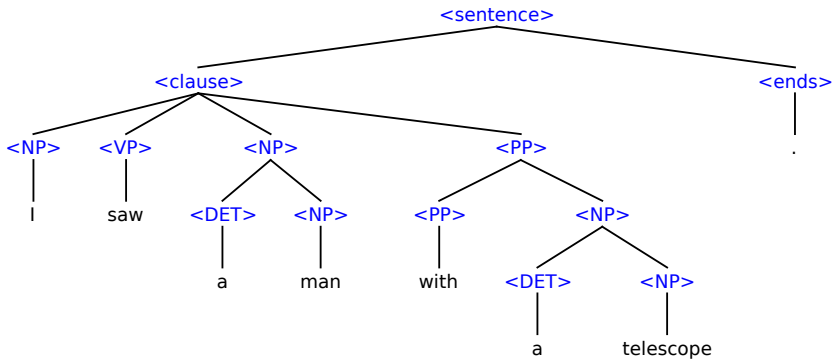
Formalisms

- Dependency syntax
- Phrase-structure (constituent) syntax
- Partial analysis/chunking
-very many advanced formalisms

Example of a dependency tree



Example of a phrase-structure tree



How to do automatic parsing

■ Key issues

- ambiguity: sometimes a problem even for humans
- „Karel mluvil o sexu s Britney Spears.”
- „I saw a man with a telescope.”
- low agreement
- very hard to evaluate
- ill-defined task?

■ How to analyze syntax

- rule-based systems
- statistical based systems (induced grammars, machine learning methods)

Rules vs. statistics – which is better

- ... it depends
- NLP field has mostly focused on statistical systems
 - very tempting from computer science point of view
 - outperforming rule-based systems on “standardized datasets”
 - ... but: problems with overfitting, low flexibility of output
- goes back to: what is the task?

Examples of systems for Czech

- Synt
 - constituent system with dependency graph output
 - statistics: trained grammar rule probabilities
 - rules: grammar, rule levels
- SET
 - rules: grammar
- Czech word sketches
 - rules: sketch grammar (regexps over PoS tags)
 - statistics: association measures

Challenges

- in the interplay of rules and statistics:
 - which syntactic phenomena should be handled by rules/stats?
 - which formalisms should be used for rules and stats?
 - how to make the combination well-engineered?

⇒ parsing as a task-driven process

analytics of particular sentences

vs.

mining of general language knowledge