

# Formal Grammars

## Reading Group 4

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# Regular string languages and finite string automata

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- **overview:** one of the simplest classes of string languages with an equivalent characterization in terms of automata
- **motivation:** fundamental importance for formal language theory; finite-state methods abound
- **focus of the talk:** elementary techniques; closure properties; relation to MSO on strings

# Regular tree languages and finite tree automata

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- **overview:** natural correspondent of regular string languages with similar concepts and techniques
- **motivation:** ubiquitous applications in computer science; model of derivational processes in grammar formalisms
- **focus of the talk:** finite tree automata; regular tree grammars; relation to derivations in CFGs; MSO on trees

# Mildly context-sensitive grammar formalisms

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- **overview:** CFGs have been extended into 'mildly' context-sensitive grammar formalisms (TAG, CCG, LIG, MCFG)
- **motivation:** several syntactic phenomena in natural language cannot be modelled by CFGs, or at least not easily
- **focus of this talk:** linguistic motivations with examples; overview of the formalisms and results

# Combinatory categorial grammar (CCG)

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- **overview:** mildly context-sensitive grammar formalism that combines categorial grammar and combinatory logic
- **motivation:** proof-theoretic approach towards syntactic modelling; semantics via Curry-Howard isomorphism
- **focus of the talk:** presentation of the formalism; linguistic modelling; parsing algorithm

# Multiple CFGs

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- **overview:** generalization of CFGs where not one, but several non-terminals are substituted in parallel
- **motivation:** increased expressivity of the resulting string languages; polynomial membership problem
- **focus of the talk:** presentation of the formalism; results on expressivity and processing complexity

# Tree transducers

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- **overview:** class of automata that maps trees into trees or strings, and provides a formal model of translation
- **motivation:** alternative characterization of mildly context-sensitive formalisms; practical applications (XML)
- **focus of the talk:** overview of the formalism; relation between tree transducers and grammar formalisms

# CFG parsing as Boolean matrix multiplication

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- **overview:** CFG parsing can be reduced to Boolean matrix multiplication and vice versa
- **motivation:** establish better bounds for CFG parsing; explain why sub-cubic algorithms are not in use
- **focus of the talk:** motivation of the relevance of the result; technical aspects of the reduction



# Parsing as deduction

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- **overview:** methods and techniques for proving parsing algorithms correct
- **motivation:** formal reasoning about parsing algorithms; separation of concerns (parsing schema, implementation)
- **focus of this talk:** overview of the concepts; complexity analyses; correctness proofs

# Lexicalized parsing

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- **overview:** variants of CFGs and TAGs where rules are specialized for individual words
- **motivation:** adequate representation of linguistic information; faster parsing; interesting formal analyses
- **focus of the talk:** benefits and problems of lexicalized formalisms; parsing algorithms

# Transformations of parsing schemata

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- **overview:** systematic manipulation of parsing schemata to influence the operational behaviour of the parsers
- **motivation:** parsing schemata as logic programs; improvements in worst-case runtime
- **focus of this talk:** presentation of the program transformations with examples

# Semiring parsing

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- **overview:** extension of the parsing-as-deduction framework to weighted deduction
- **motivation:** integration of probabilistic information; statistical natural language processing
- **focus of the talk:** general formal setup; training of probabilistic context-free grammars

# PTIME Languages

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- **overview:** characterization of languages in terms of the complexity of their membership problems
- **motivation:** declarative characterization of tractability; more expressive formalisms
- **focus of this talk:** presentation of the LFP formalism; proof of the equivalence between LFP and PTIME

# Zeitplan

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- **bis Freitag, 09:00 Uhr:**  
E-Mail mit 3 Themenwünschen an [kuhlmann@ps.uni-sb.de](mailto:kuhlmann@ps.uni-sb.de)
- **bis Freitag, 18:00 Uhr:**  
Verteilung der Themen wird per E-Mail mitgeteilt
- **bis Anfang nächster Woche:**  
Kontakt mit dem Betreuer aufnehmen
- **Blockseminar vom 22.–23.3.**

# Grundlage der Bewertung

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- **mündliche Präsentation** (Deutsch oder Englisch)
  - elektronische Folien (Abgabe als PDF)
  - 25 Minuten + Diskussion
- **schriftliche Ausarbeitung** (Englisch)
  - erweiterte Zusammenfassung des Vortrags
  - 10–15 Seiten in vorgegebenem Layout (Abgabe als PDF)