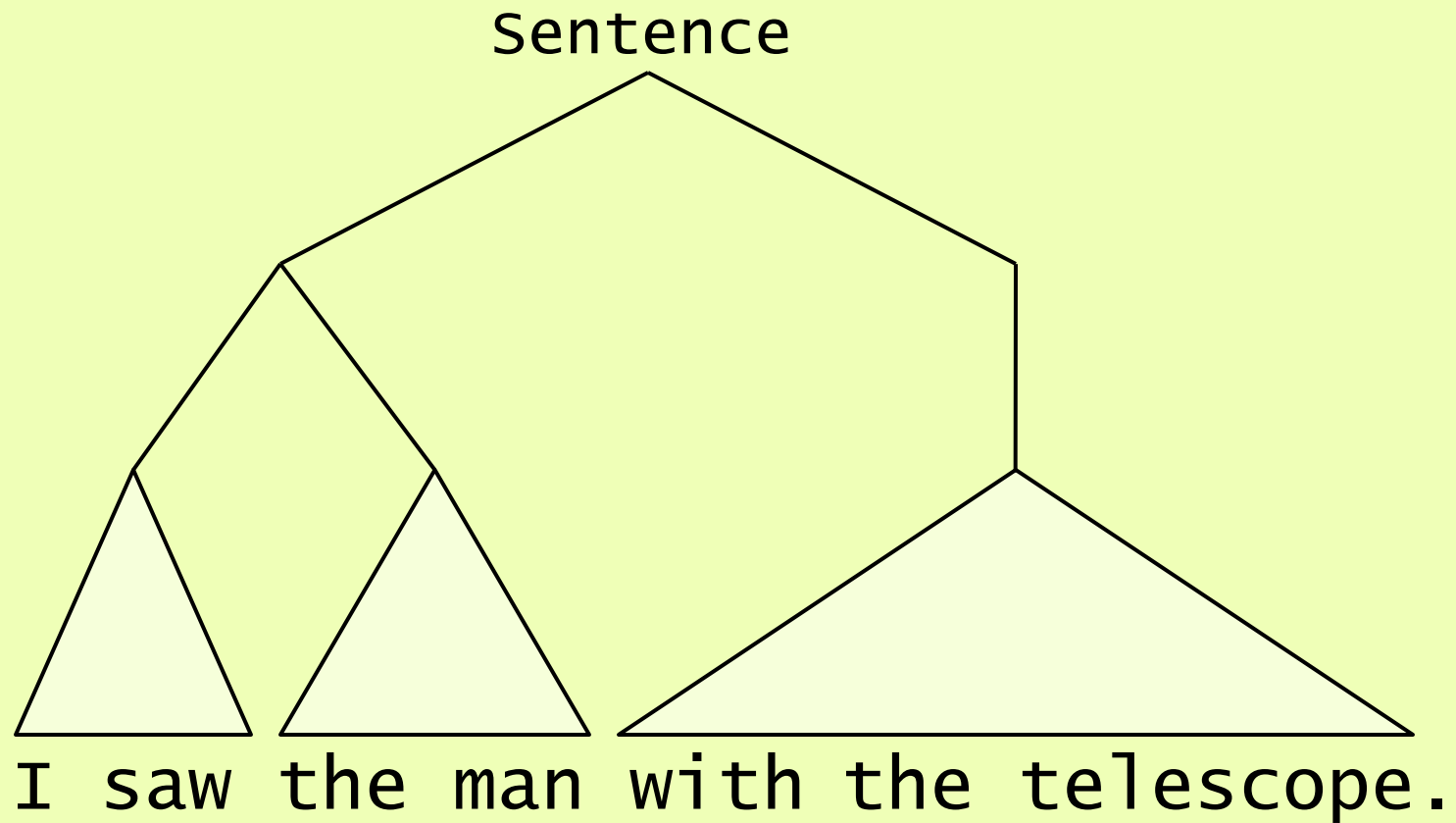


Semiring parsing

Probabilistic grammars

Motivation

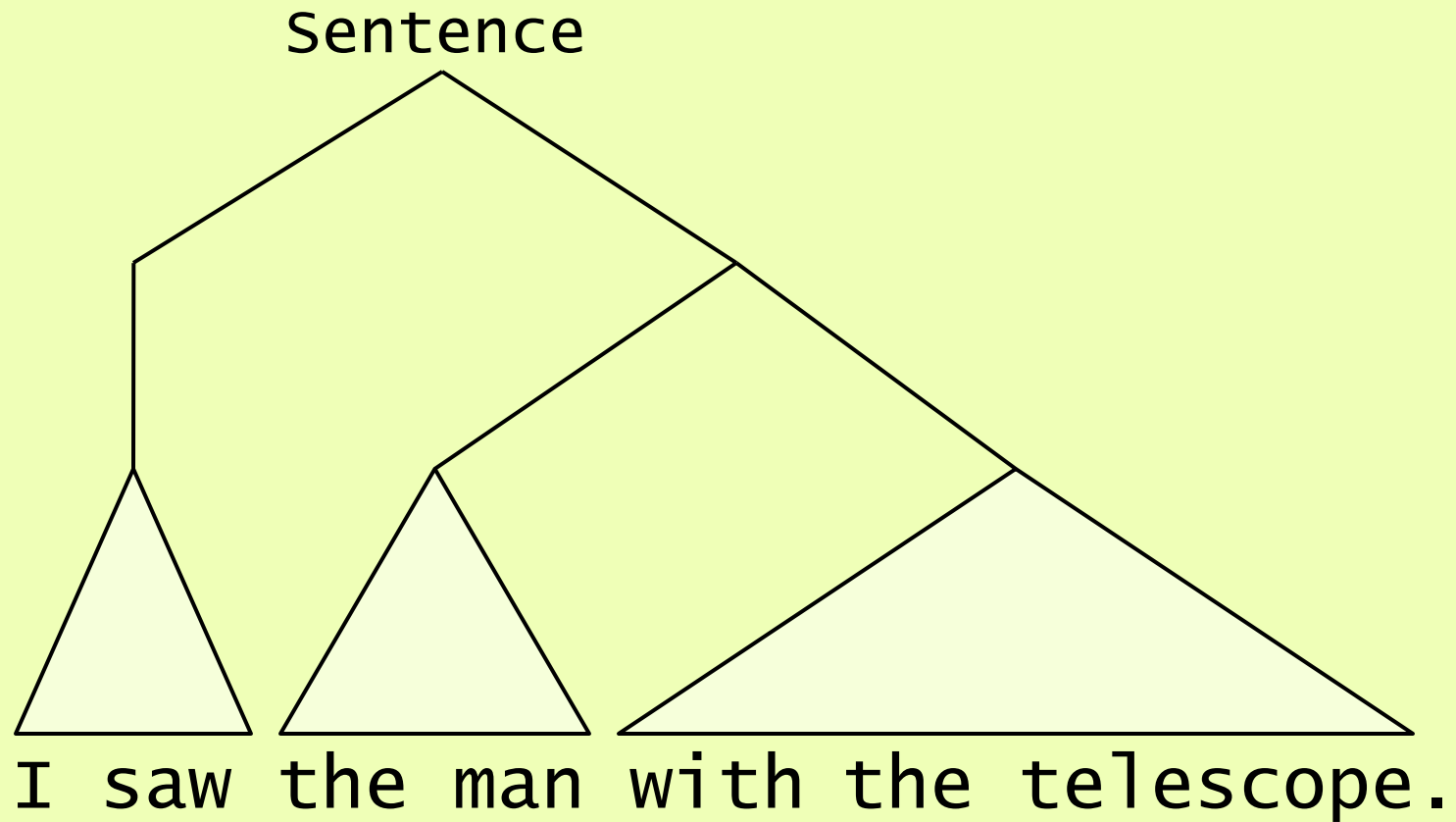
Natural language is ambiguous:



Probabilistic grammars

Motivation

Natural language is ambiguous:



Probabilistic grammars

Probabilistic context-free grammars

Context-free grammar: $G = (N, T, S, R)$

+ probability distribution on derivations

e.g. $P(\text{telescope}) = 0.001$, but $P(\text{telescope}) = 0.0000001$

Use $p: R \rightarrow [0, 1]$ s.t. $\forall A \in N: \sum_{(A \rightarrow \alpha) \in R} p(A \rightarrow \alpha) = 1$

and get $P(\text{telescope}) = \prod_{(A \rightarrow \alpha) \in \text{telescope}} p(A \rightarrow \alpha)$

Probabilistic grammars

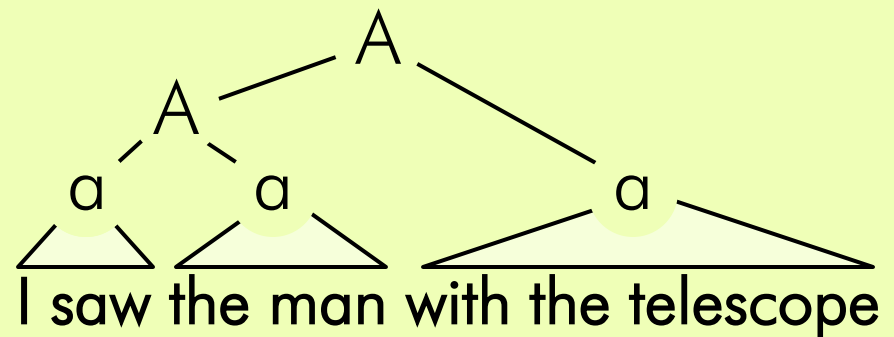
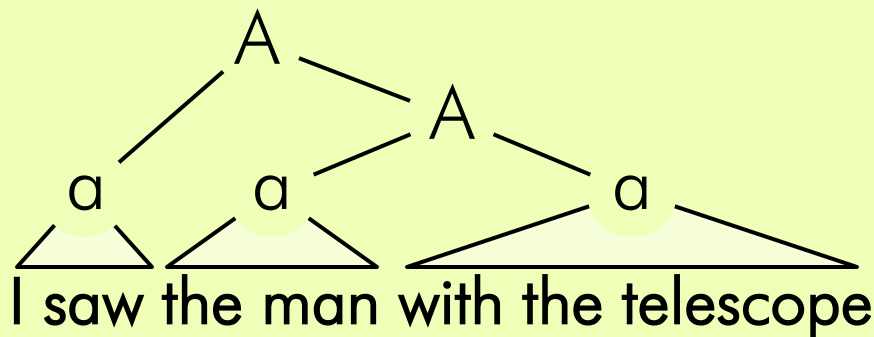
Example PCFG

$A \rightarrow AP$

$A \rightarrow PA$

$A \rightarrow PP$

$P \rightarrow \text{I saw} \mid \text{the man} \mid \text{with the telescope}$



Probabilistic grammars

Example PCFG

$A \rightarrow Aa$

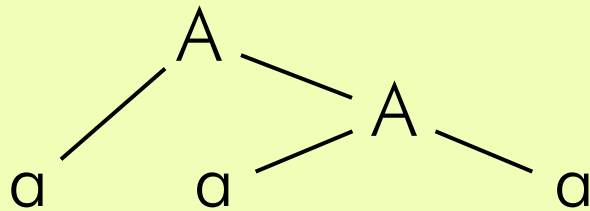
$A \rightarrow aA$

$A \rightarrow aa$

$p(A \rightarrow Aa) = 0.4$

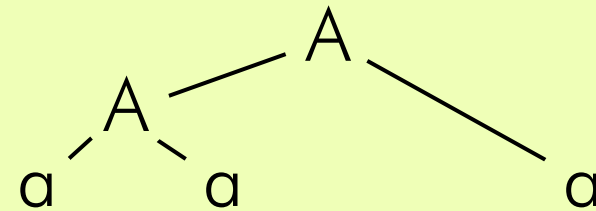
$p(A \rightarrow aA) = 0.1$

$p(A \rightarrow aa) = 0.5$



lower probability

$$P = 0.1 \times 0.5 = \mathbf{0.05}$$



higher probability

$$P = 0.4 \times 0.5 = \mathbf{0.2}$$

Probabilistic grammars

Interesting values

Inside probability

Viterbi

Viterbi-derivation

Viterbi-n-best

Outside probability

Telescope grammar

$$p(A \rightarrow Aa) = 0.4$$

$$p(A \rightarrow aA) = 0.1$$

$$p(A \rightarrow aa) = 0.5$$

Example calculations

Input: . a . a . a .
 1 2 3 4

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{inside}(1, A, 4) \\ &= P(\bigwedge) + P(\bigwedge) \\ &= 0.2 + 0.05 \\ &= 0.25 \end{aligned}$$

viterbi-derivation(1, A, 4)

$$= \bigwedge$$

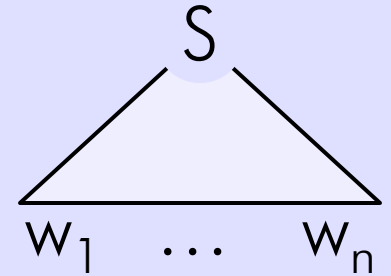
$$\text{viterbi}(1, A, 4) = 0.2$$

Semirings?

Extending CKY

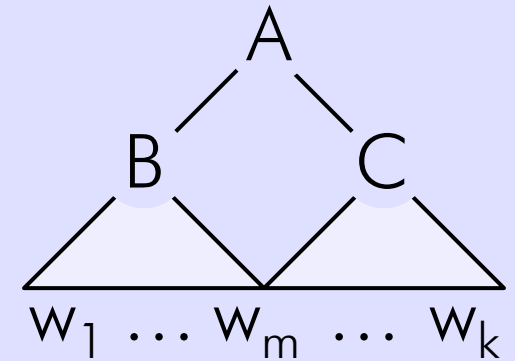
CKY parsing

Input: $w_1 \dots w_n$; Goal item: $[1, S, n+1]$



Beyond recognition

$[i, A, k]$ provable $\Leftrightarrow V[i, A, k] = \text{true}$



Extending CKY

CKY parsing

Input: $w_1 \dots w_n$; Goal item: $[1, S, n+1]$

Rules: $\frac{(A \rightarrow w_i) \in R}{[i, A, i+1]}, \frac{(A \rightarrow BC) \in R \quad [i, B, m] \quad [m, C, k]}{[i, A, k]}$

Beyond recognition

Unary rule: $(A \rightarrow w_i) \in R \Rightarrow V[i, A, i+1] = \text{true}$

Binary rule: $(A \rightarrow BC) \in R \Rightarrow$

$$V[i, A, k] = V[i, A, k] \vee (V[i, B, m] \wedge V[m, C, k])$$

success = $V[1, S, n+1]$

Extending CKY

CKY parsing

Input: $w_1 \dots w_n$; Goal item: $[1, S, n+1]$

Rules: $\frac{(A \rightarrow w_i) \in R}{[i, A, i+1]}, \frac{(A \rightarrow BC) \in R \quad [i, B, m] \quad [m, C, k]}{[i, A, k]}$

Beyond recognition

Unary rule: $(A \rightarrow w_i) \in R \Rightarrow V[i, A, i+1] = p(A \rightarrow w_i)$

Binary rule: $(A \rightarrow BC) \in R \Rightarrow$

$$V[i, A, k] = V[i, A, k] \oplus (V[i, B, m] \otimes V[m, C, k]) \otimes p(A \rightarrow BC))$$

$$\text{inside} = V[1, S, n+1]$$

Semirings

Semiring definition

Recall: field $\rightarrow$ ring

$\rightarrow$ **semiring**

$+$ 0 ~~$-x$~~ $\times$ 1 ~~x^{-1}~~

Complete semiring: $\sum^{\infty}$ is well-defined

Some semirings

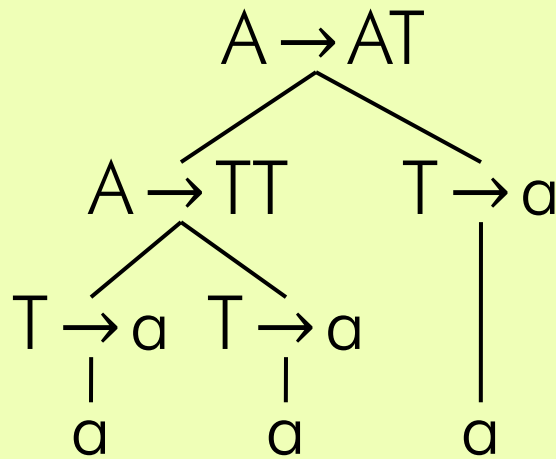
Natural numbers: $\langle \mathbb{N}[0, \infty], +, \times, 0, 1 \rangle$

Reals with max: $\langle \mathbb{R}[0, 1], \max, \times, 0, 1 \rangle$

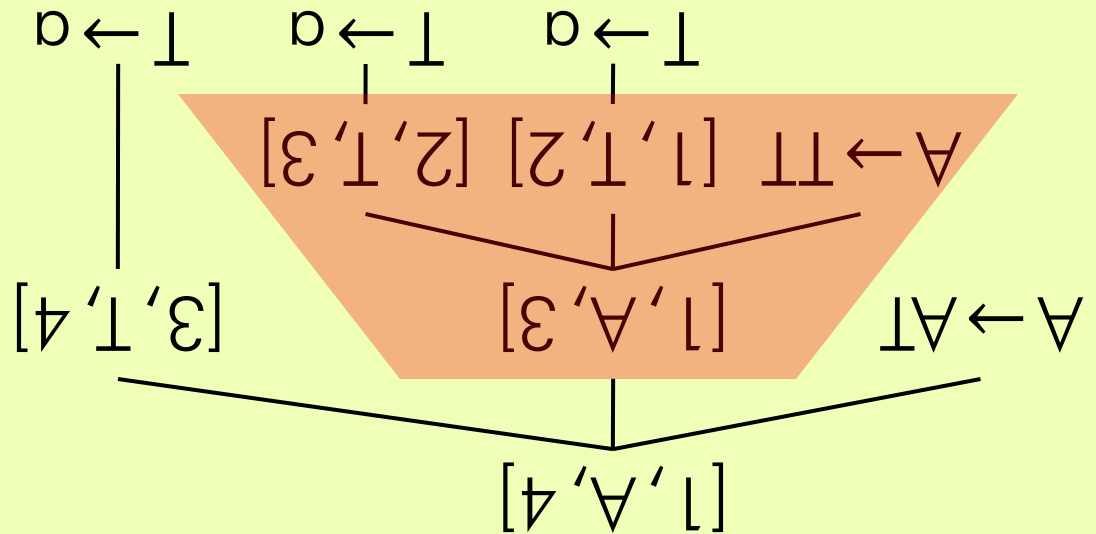
Extending CKY

Derivations

Grammar



Parser



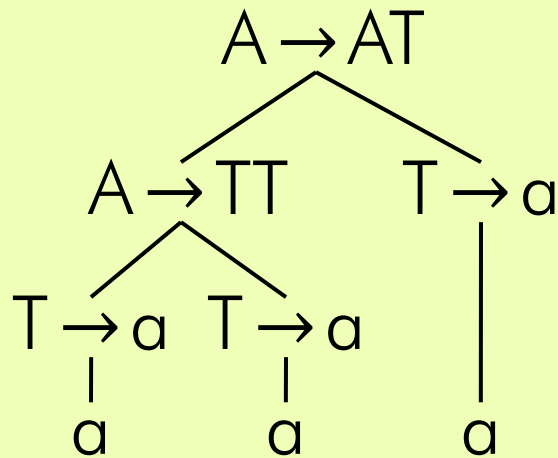
Derivation values

Grammar: Multiply all rule values

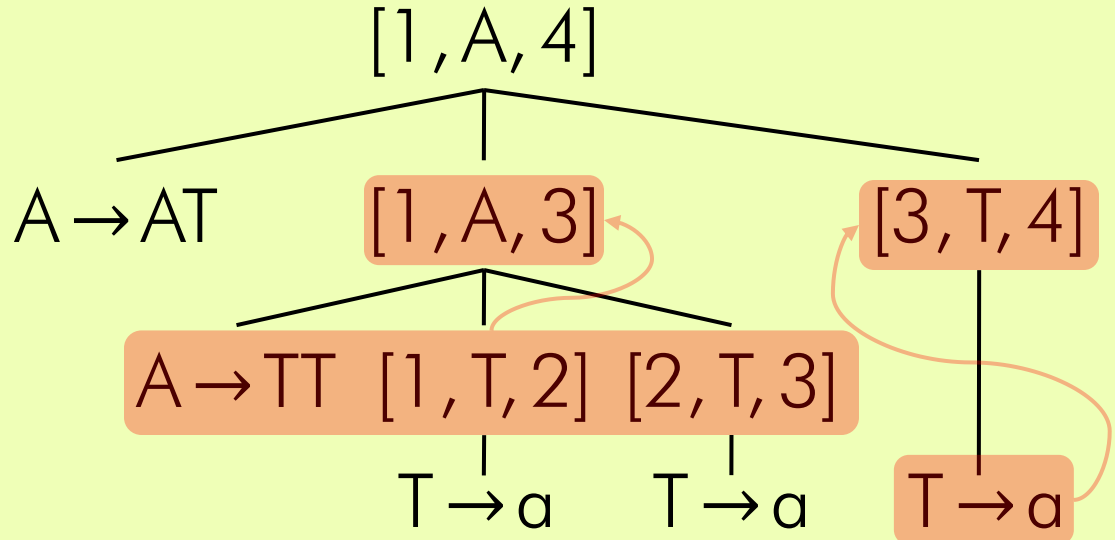
Extending CKY

Derivations

Grammar



Parser



Derivation values

Grammar: Multiply all rule values

Parser: Multiply rule values recursively via item values

Semiring computations

Notations

Value of a rule $R(A \rightarrow BC)$ – from semiring

Grammar derivation $E = e_1 \dots e_m$ – list of rules

Item derivation tree $D = D_1 \dots D_m$ – leaves are rules

Grammar

Value of a derivation:

$$V_G(E) = \otimes_{i=1}^m R(e_i)$$

Word, derivable by $E_1 \dots E_k$:

$$V_G = \oplus_{i=1}^k V_G(E_i)$$

Parser

$$V(D) = \otimes_{d \text{ leaf}} R(d)$$

$$= \begin{cases} R(D) & (\text{leaf node}) \\ \otimes_{i=1}^m V(D_i) & (\text{inner node}) \end{cases}$$

Item x , heading $D_1 \dots D_k$:

$$V(x) = \oplus_{i=1}^k V(D_i)$$

Semirings

Useful semirings

Recognition:	$\langle \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}, \vee, \wedge, \text{false}, \text{true} \rangle$
Derivation number:	$\langle \mathbb{N}[0, \infty], +, \times, 0, 1 \rangle$
Derivation forest:	$\langle 2^{\mathbb{E}}, \cup, \cdot, \emptyset, \{\langle \rangle\} \rangle$
Inside probability:	$\langle \mathbb{R}[0, \infty], +, \times, 0, 1 \rangle$
Viterbi:	$\langle \mathbb{R}[0, 1], \max, \times, 0, 1 \rangle$
Viterbi-derivation:	$\langle \mathbb{R}[0, 1] \times 2^{\mathbb{E}}, \max_{\text{vit}}, \times_{\text{vit}}, \langle 0, \emptyset \rangle, \langle 1, \{\langle \rangle\} \rangle \rangle$
Viterbi-n-best:	<i>way too complicated...</i>

Derivation forest example

$\langle 2^{\mathbb{E}}, \cup, \cdot, \emptyset, \{\langle \rangle\} \rangle$

Input: $\begin{array}{cccc} . & a & . & a & . & a & . \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$

$$V([1, T, 2]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([2, T, 3]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([3, T, 4]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$\frac{(T \rightarrow a)}{[i, T, i+1]}$$

Semiring computations

Derivation forest example

$\langle 2^{\mathbb{E}}, \cup, \cdot, \emptyset, \{\langle \rangle\} \rangle$

Input: $\underset{1}{.} \underset{2}{a} \underset{3}{.} \underset{4}{a} \underset{5}{.}$

$$V([1, T, 2]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([2, T, 3]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([3, T, 4]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([1, A, 3]) = \{\langle A \rightarrow TT, T \rightarrow a, T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([2, A, 4]) = \{\langle A \rightarrow TT, T \rightarrow a, T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$(A \rightarrow TT)$$

$$[i, T, m]$$

$$[m, T, k]$$

$$\hline [i, A, k]$$

Semiring computations

Derivation forest example

$\langle 2^{\mathbb{E}}, \cup, \cdot, \emptyset, \{\langle \rangle\} \rangle$

Input: $\underset{1}{.} \underset{2}{a} \underset{3}{.} \underset{4}{a} \underset{5}{.}$

$$V([1, T, 2]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([2, T, 3]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([3, T, 4]) = \{\langle T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([1, A, 3]) = \{\langle A \rightarrow TT, T \rightarrow a, T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([2, A, 4]) = \{\langle A \rightarrow TT, T \rightarrow a, T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$V([1, A, 4]) = \{\langle A \rightarrow AT, A \rightarrow TT, T \rightarrow a, T \rightarrow a, T \rightarrow a \rangle\} \\ \cup \{\langle A \rightarrow TA, A \rightarrow TT, T \rightarrow a, T \rightarrow a, T \rightarrow a \rangle\}$$

$$(A \rightarrow TA)$$

$$[i, T, m]$$

$$[m, A, k]$$

$$\hline [i, A, k]$$

Semiring parsing

Beyond CKY

Works for many parsers e.g. *Earley*, but also for TAGs

Omissions

Outside values *complicated, but similar proofs*

$\sum^{\infty}$ Infinite summation *for $A \rightarrow A$, semiring-dependent*

Further reading

Joshua Goodman: *Semiring parsing*
...and his Ph.D. thesis



Semiring parsing

Summary

Natural language processing problems

Probabilistic grammars

Inside probability, Viterbi, ...

Semiring operation substitution

$$p(A \rightarrow Aa) = 0.4$$



Summary

Natural language processing problems

Probabilistic grammars

Inside probability, Viterbi, ...

Semiring operation substitution

$$p(A \rightarrow Aa) = 0.4$$



one parser
many values

