

Today: Probabilistic Parsing

Goal: Find the most likely parse.

1. Parsing with PCFGs
2. Problems
3. Probabilistic lexicalized CFGs

CFG's

A context free grammar consists of:

1. a set of non-terminal symbols N
2. a set of terminal symbols Σ (disjoint from N)
3. a set of productions, P , each of the form $A \rightarrow \alpha$, where A is a non-terminal and α is a string of symbols from the infinite set of strings $(\Sigma \cup N)$
4. a designated start symbol S

Probabilistic CFGs

Augments each rule in P with a conditional probability:

$$A \rightarrow \beta [p]$$

where p is the probability that the non-terminal A will be expanded to the sequence β . Often referred to as

$$P(A \rightarrow \beta) \text{ or}$$

$$P(A \rightarrow \beta | A).$$

Example

$S \rightarrow NP VP$	[.80]	$Det \rightarrow that [.05] \mid the [.80] \mid a [.15]$	
$S \rightarrow Aux NP VP$	[.15]	$Noun \rightarrow book$	[.10]
$S \rightarrow VP$	[.05]	$Noun \rightarrow flights$	[.50]
$NP \rightarrow Det Nom$	[.20]	$Noun \rightarrow meal$	[.40]
$NP \rightarrow Proper-Noun$	[.35]	$Verb \rightarrow book$	[.30]
$NP \rightarrow Nom$	[.05]	$Verb \rightarrow include$	[.30]
$NP \rightarrow Pronoun$	[.40]	$Verb \rightarrow want$	[.40]
$Nom \rightarrow Noun$	[.75]	$Aux \rightarrow can$	[.40]
$Nom \rightarrow Noun Nom$	[.20]	$Aux \rightarrow does$	[.30]
$Nom \rightarrow Proper-Noun Nom$	[.05]	$Aux \rightarrow do$	[.30]
$VP \rightarrow Verb$	[.55]	$Proper-Noun \rightarrow TWA$	[.40]
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP$	[.40]	$Proper-Noun \rightarrow Denver$	[.40] .60
$VP \rightarrow Verb NP NP$	[.05]	$Pronoun \rightarrow you [.40] \mid I [.60]$	

Why are PCFGs useful?

- Assigns a probability to each parse tree T
- Useful in **disambiguation**
 - Choose the most likely parse
 - Computing the probability of a parse

If we make independence assumptions, $P(T) = \prod_{n \in T} p(r(n))$.

- Useful in **language modeling** tasks

Example

