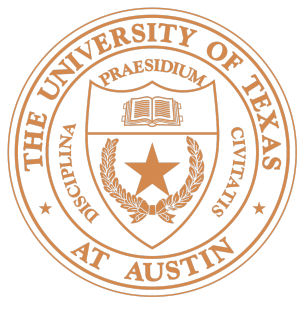


Constituency Parsing



Syntax

- ▶ Study of word order and how words form sentences
- ▶ Why do we care about syntax?
 - ▶ Multiple interpretations of words (noun or verb? *Fed raises...* example)
 - ▶ Recognize verb-argument structures (who is doing what to whom?)
 - ▶ Higher level of abstraction beyond words: some languages are SVO, some are VSO, some are SOV, parsing can canonicalize



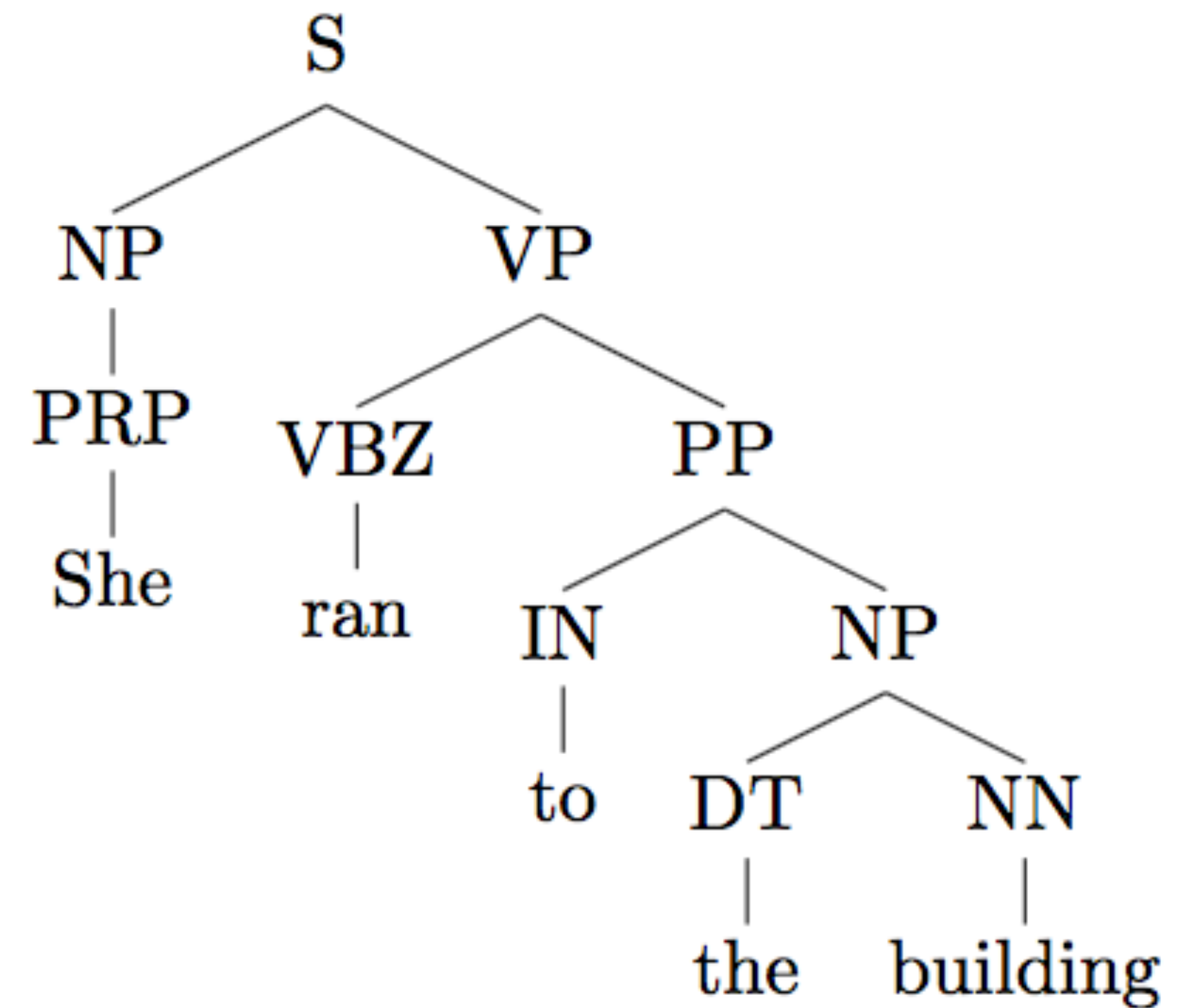
Constituency Parsing

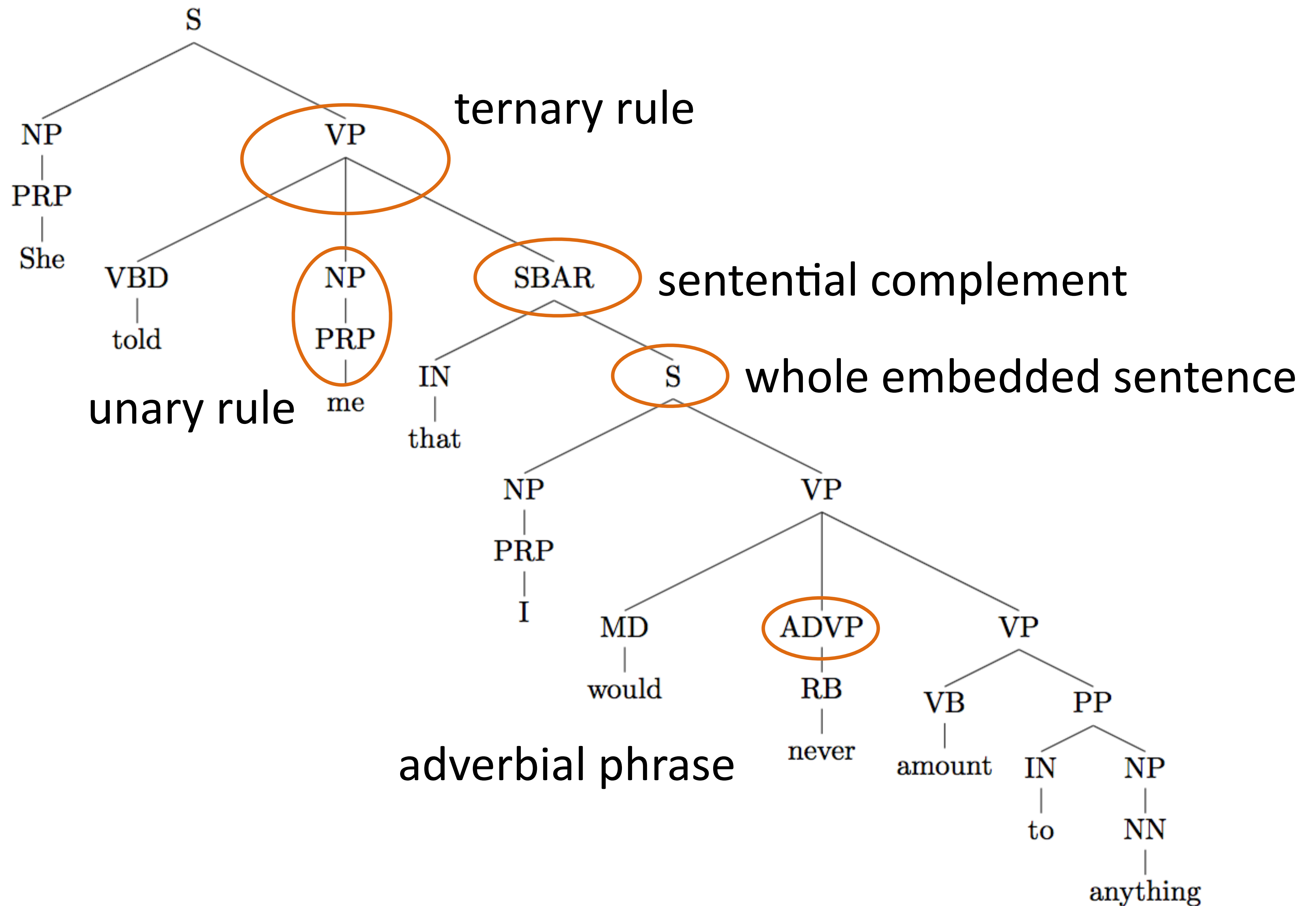
- ▶ Tree-structured syntactic analyses of sentences

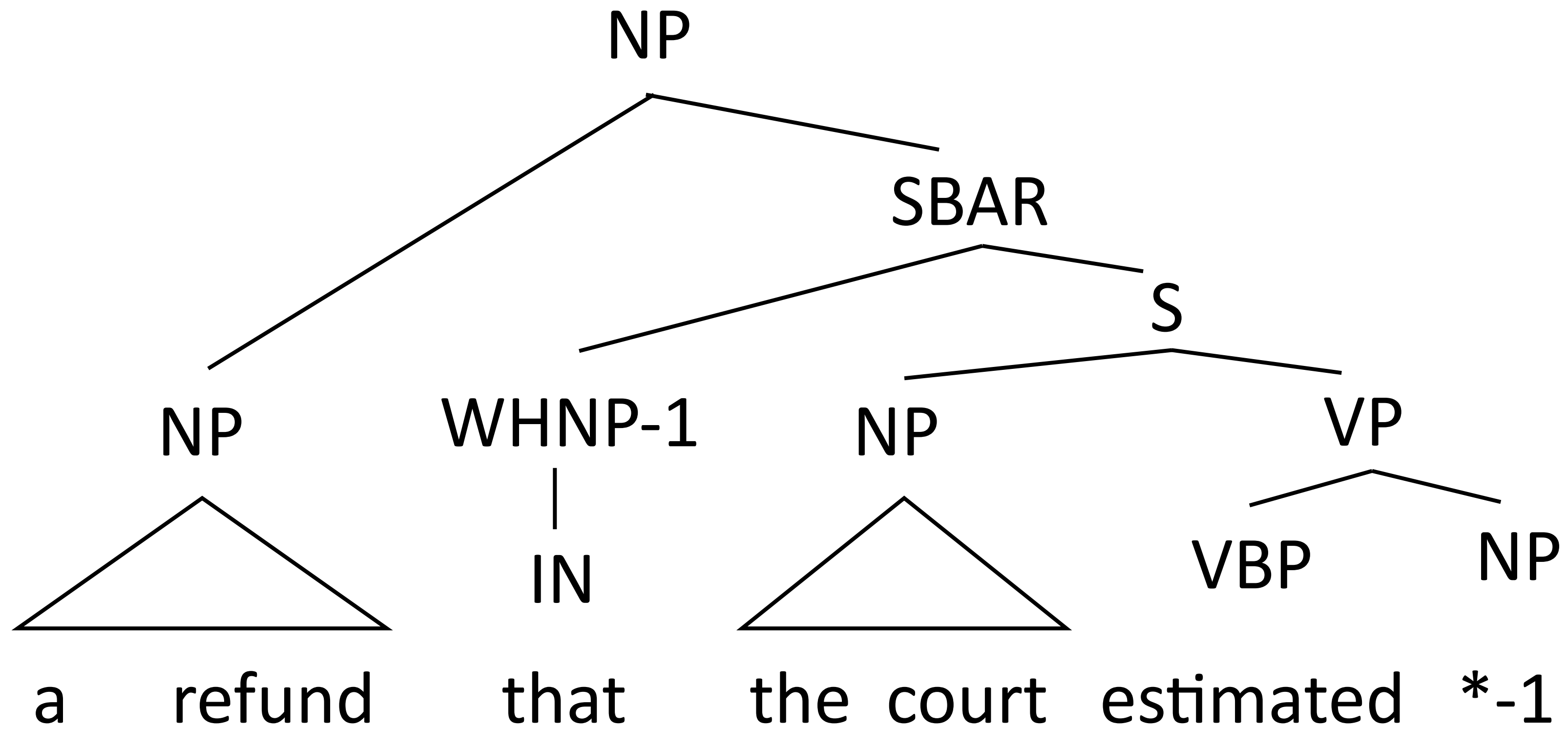
- ▶ *Constituents*: (S)entence, (N)oun (P)hrases, (V)erb (P)hrases, (P)repositional (P)hrases, and more

- ▶ Bottom layer is POS tags

- ▶ Examples will be in English. Constituency makes sense for a lot of languages but not all



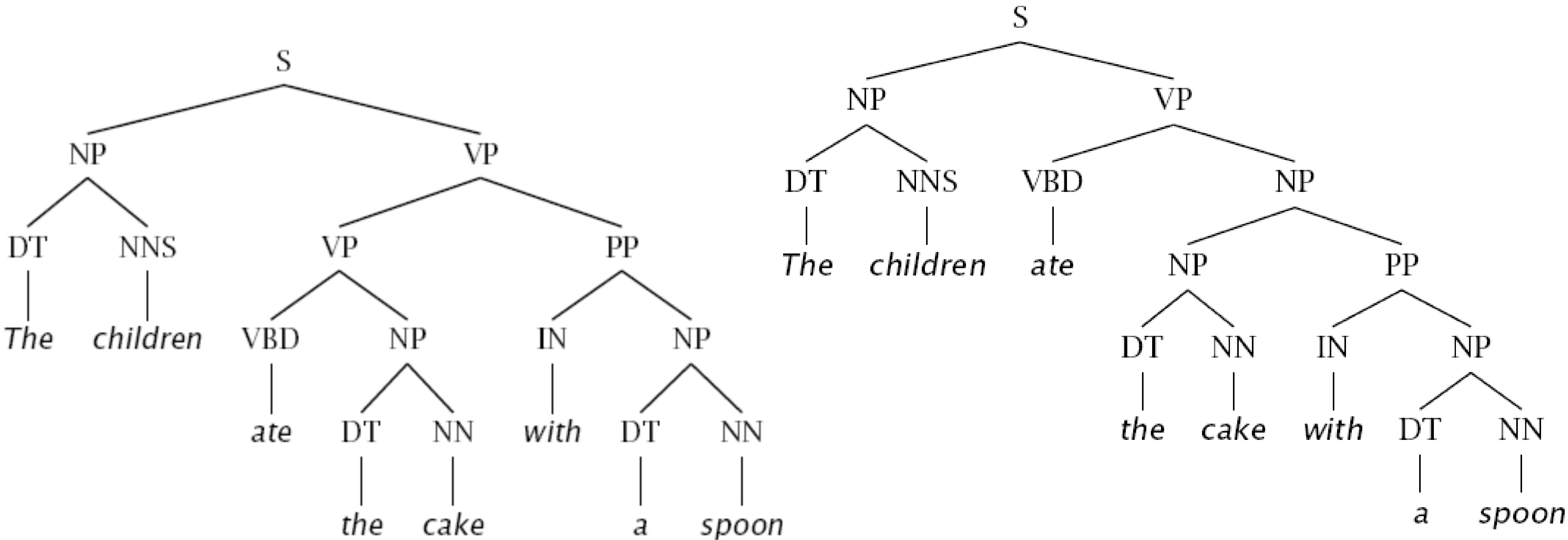






Challenges

PP attachment

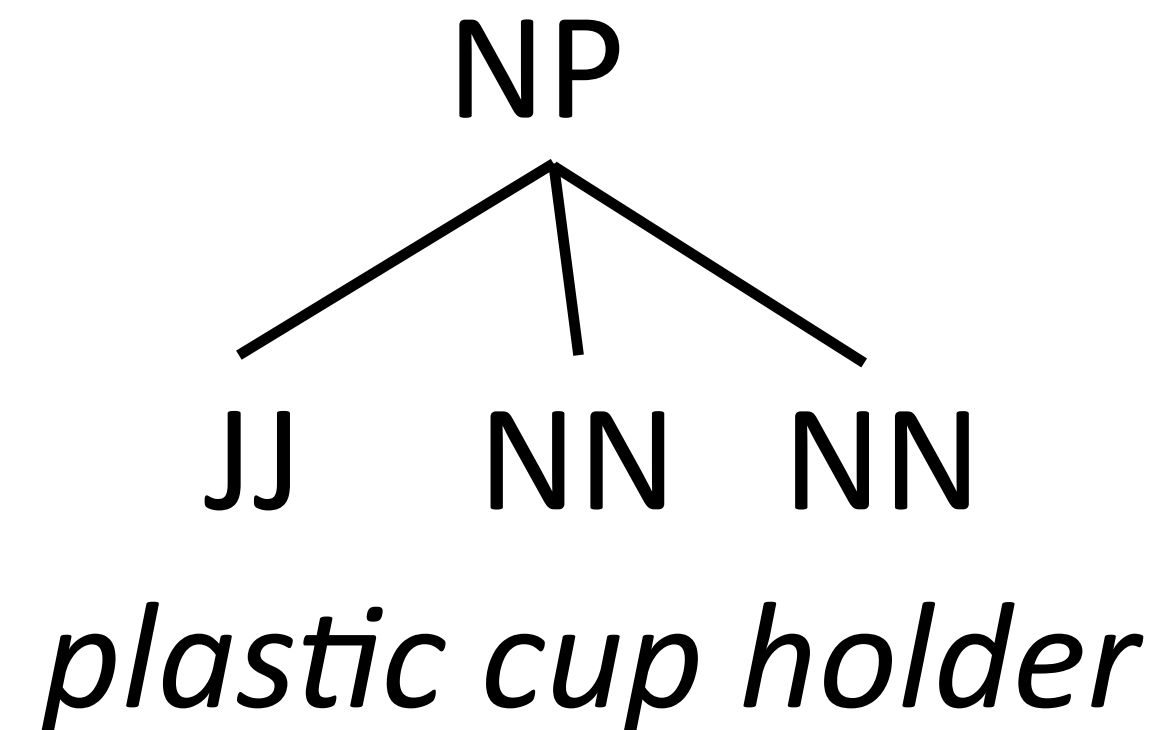
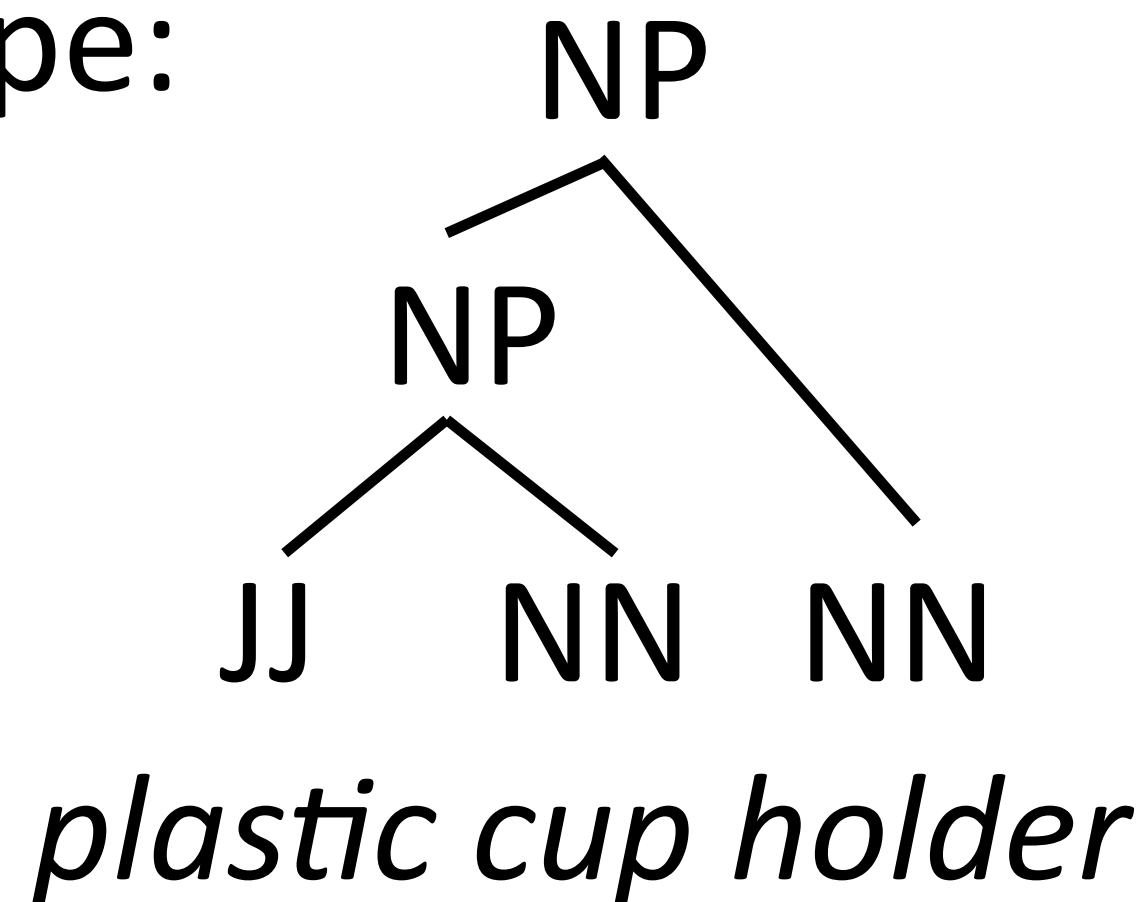


same parse as “the cake with some icing”



Challenges

Modifier scope:



Complement structure:

The students complained to the professor that they didn't understand

Coordination scope:

The man picked up his hammer and saw

compare: *The man picked up his hammer and swung*

[Eisenstein book]



Constituency

- ▶ How do we know what the constituents are?
- ▶ Constituency tests:
 - ▶ Substitution by *proform* (e.g., pronoun, *did so*)
 - ▶ Clefting (*It was with a spoon that...*)
 - ▶ Answer ellipsis (What did they eat? *the cake*)
(How? *with a spoon*)
- ▶ Sometimes constituency is not clear, e.g., coordination: *she went to and bought food at the store*

