

Bottom-up Chart Parsing: the CKY algorithm

Data Structures and Algorithms for Computational Linguistics III (ISCL-BA-07)

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Seminar für Sprachwissenschaft

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Parsing so far

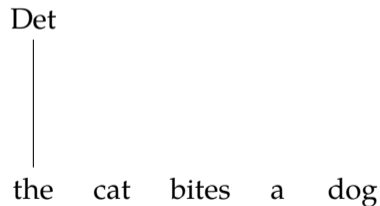
- Parsing is the task of automatic syntactic analysis
- For most practical purposes, context-free grammars are the most useful formalism for parsing
- We can formulate parsing as
 - Top-down: begin with the start symbol, try to *produce* the input string to be parsed
 - Bottom up: begin with the input, and try to *reduce* it to the start symbol
- Both strategies can be cast as search with backtracking
- Backtracking parsers are inefficient: they recompute sub-trees multiple times

Bottom-up parsing as search

the cat bites a dog

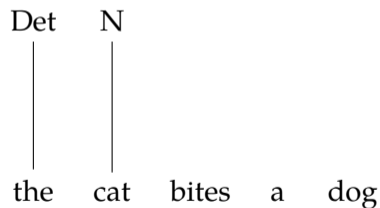
S	→	NP VP
NP	→	Det N
VP	→	V NP
VP	→	V
Det	→	a
Det	→	the
N	→	cat
N	→	dog
V	→	bites
N	→	bites

Bottom-up parsing as search



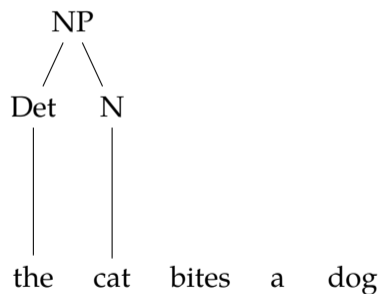
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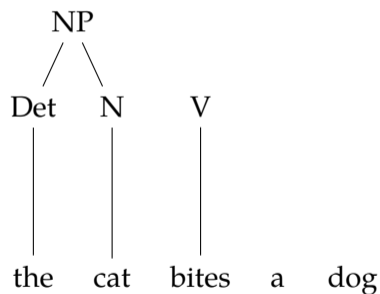
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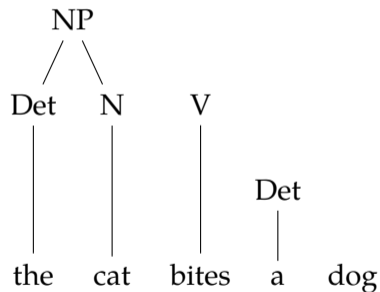
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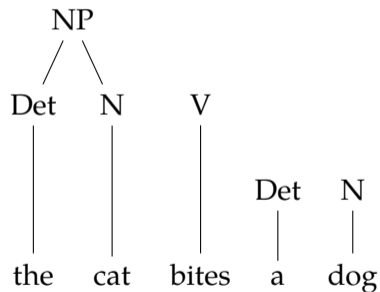
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 Det → the
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 N → bites

Bottom-up parsing as search



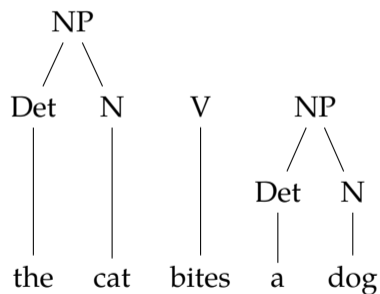
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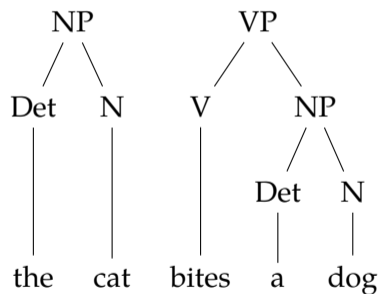
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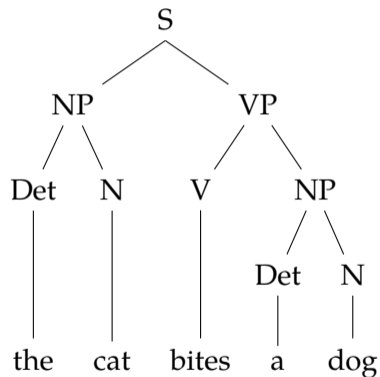
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Bottom-up parsing as search



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 VP → **V NP**
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Bottom-up parsing as search



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 N → dog
 V → bites
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Dealing with ambiguity

I saw her duck

S → NP VP

NP → Prn N

NP → Prn

VP → V NP

VP → V

VP → V S

N → duck

V → duck

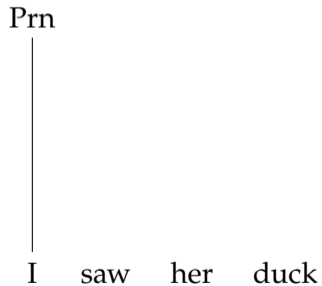
V → saw

Prn → I ←

Prn → she

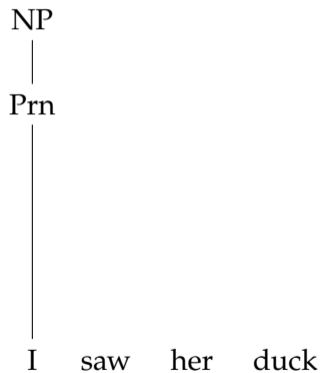
Prn → her

Dealing with ambiguity



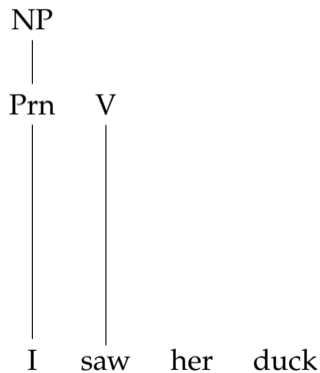
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Dealing with ambiguity



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Dealing with ambiguity



S → NP VP

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VP → V NP

VP → V

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V → saw

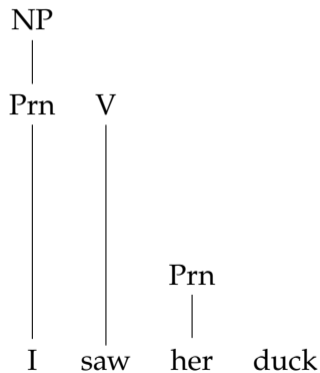
Prn → I

Prn → she

Prn → her ←

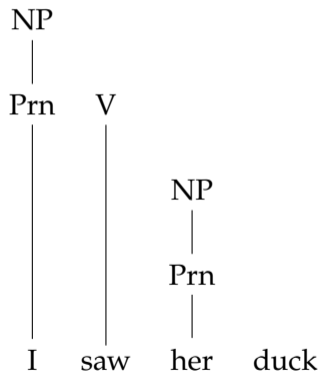
←

Dealing with ambiguity



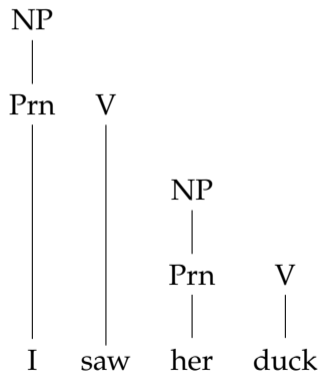
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 Prn → I
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 Prn → her

Dealing with ambiguity



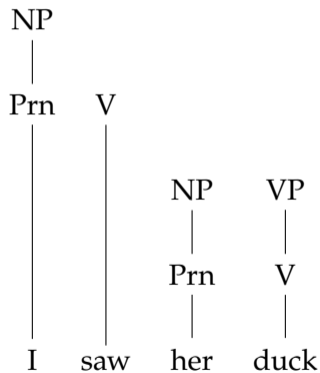
S \rightarrow NP VP
 NP \rightarrow Prn N
 NP \rightarrow Prn
 VP \rightarrow V NP
 VP \rightarrow V
 VP \rightarrow V S
 N \rightarrow duck
 V \rightarrow duck \leftarrow
 V \rightarrow saw
 Prn \rightarrow I
 Prn \rightarrow she
 Prn \rightarrow her

Dealing with ambiguity



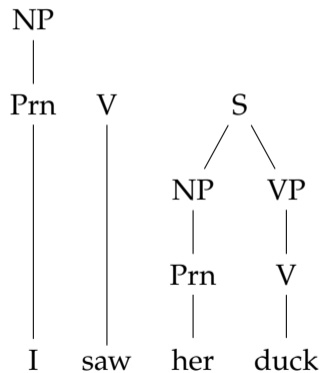
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 V → duck
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Dealing with ambiguity

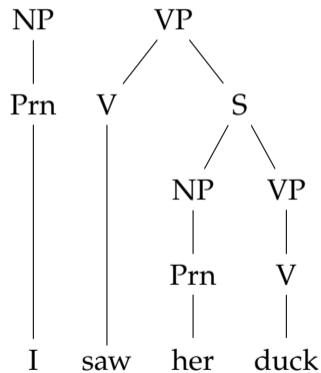


$S \rightarrow \mathbf{NP VP} \leftarrow$
 $NP \rightarrow \text{Prn } N$
 $NP \rightarrow \text{Prn}$
 $VP \rightarrow V NP$
 $VP \rightarrow V$
 $VP \rightarrow V S$
 $N \rightarrow \text{duck}$
 $V \rightarrow \text{duck}$
 $V \rightarrow \text{saw}$
 $\text{Prn} \rightarrow I$
 $\text{Prn} \rightarrow \text{she}$
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Dealing with ambiguity

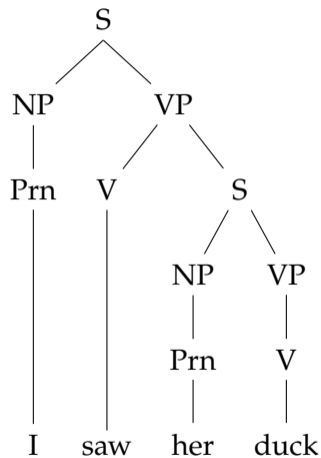

 $S \rightarrow NP VP$
 $NP \rightarrow Prn N$
 $NP \rightarrow Prn$
 $VP \rightarrow V NP$
 $VP \rightarrow V$
 $VP \rightarrow VS \quad \leftarrow$
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 $V \rightarrow duck$
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Dealing with ambiguity



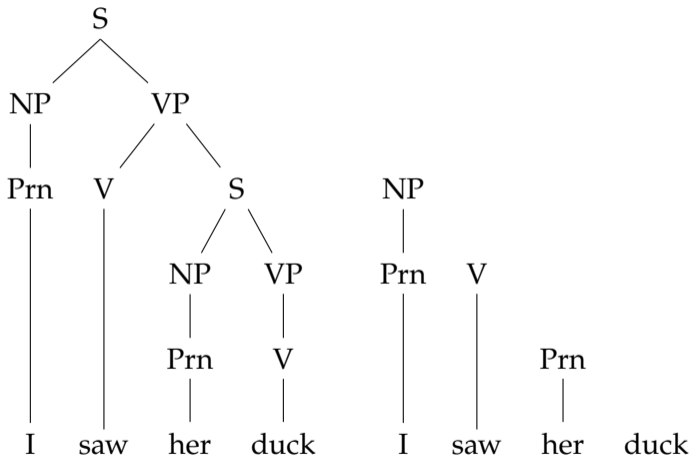
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Dealing with ambiguity



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Dealing with ambiguity



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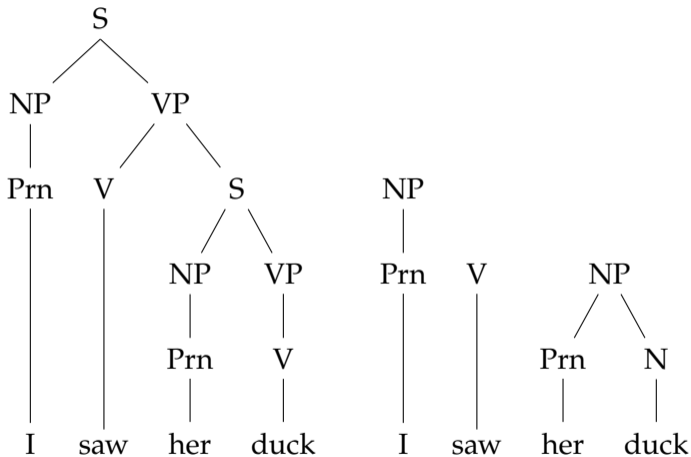
Prn → I

Prn → she

Prn → her

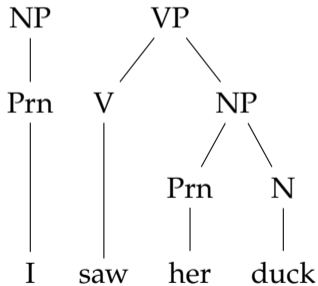
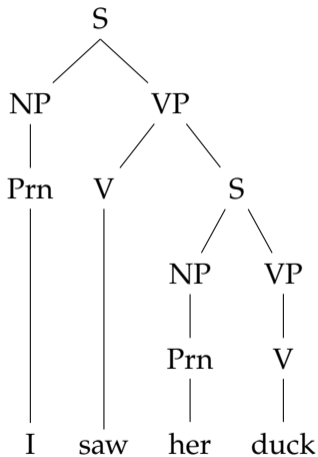
←

Dealing with ambiguity



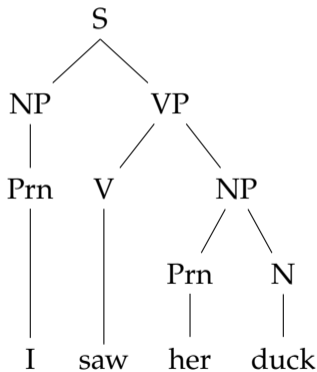
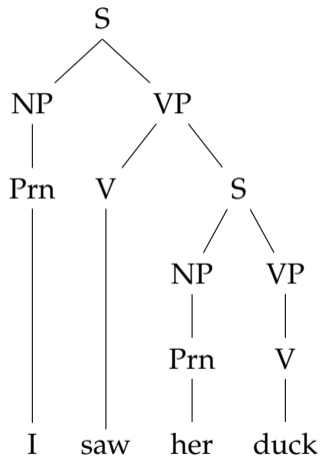
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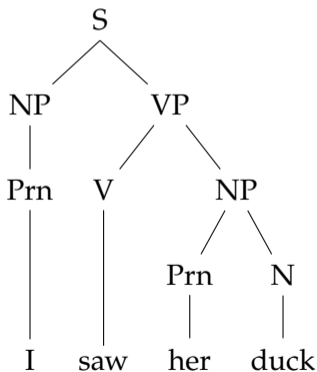
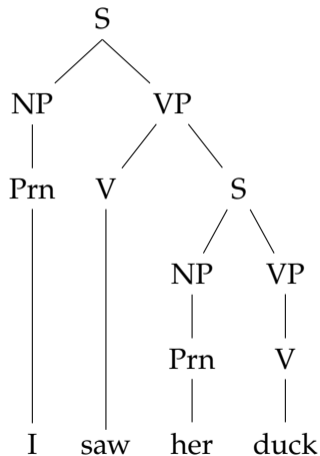
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How to represent multiple parses

parse forest grammar



$$S_{0:4} \rightarrow NP_{0:1} VP_{1:4}$$

$$NP_{0:1} \rightarrow Prn_{0:1}$$

$$Prn_{0:1} \rightarrow I_{0:1}$$

$$VP_{1:4} \rightarrow V_{1:2} S_{2:4}$$

$$V_{1:2} \rightarrow \text{saw}_{1:2}$$

$$S_{2:4} \rightarrow Prn_{2:3} V_{3:4}$$

$$V_{3:4} \rightarrow \text{duck}_{3:4}$$

$$VP_{1:4} \rightarrow V_{1:2} NP_{2:4}$$

$$NP_{2:4} \rightarrow Prn_{2:3} N_{3:4}$$

CKY algorithm

- The CKY (Cocke–Kasami–Younger) parsing algorithm is a dynamic programming algorithm
- It processes the input *bottom up*, and saves the intermediate results on a *chart*
- Time complexity for *recognition* is $O(n^3)$
- Space complexity is $O(n^2)$
- It requires the CFG to be in *Chomsky normal form* (CNF) (can somewhat be relaxed, but not common)

Chomsky normal form (CNF)

- A CFG is in CNF, if the rewrite rules are in one of the following forms
 - $A \rightarrow BC$
 - $A \rightarrow a$where A, B, C are non-terminals and a is a terminal
- Any CFG can be converted to CNF
- Resulting grammar is *weakly equivalent* to the original grammar:
 - it generates/accepts the same language
 - but the derivations are different

Converting to CNF: example

S → NP VP

S → Aux NP VP

NP → the N

VP → V NP

VP → V

N → cat

N → dog

V → bites

N → bites

Converting to CNF: example

S → NP VP

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VP → V

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- S → Aux NP VP
 S → Aux NP VP \Rightarrow S → Aux X
 X → NP VP

Converting to CNF: example

S → NP VP

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- $$\begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow \text{Aux NP VP} \\ S \rightarrow \text{Aux NP VP} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow \text{Aux X} \\ X \rightarrow \text{NP VP} \end{array}$$
- $$\begin{array}{l} NP \rightarrow \text{the N} \\ NP \rightarrow \text{the N} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} NP \rightarrow X N \\ X \rightarrow \text{the} \end{array}$$

Converting to CNF: example

S → NP VP

S → Aux NP VP

NP → the N

VP → V NP

VP → V

N → cat

N → dog

V → bites

N → bites

- S → Aux NP VP

$$S \rightarrow \text{Aux NP VP} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} S \rightarrow \text{Aux X} \\ X \rightarrow \text{NP VP} \end{array}$$
- NP → the N

$$NP \rightarrow \text{the N} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} NP \rightarrow X N \\ X \rightarrow \text{the} \end{array}$$
- VP → V

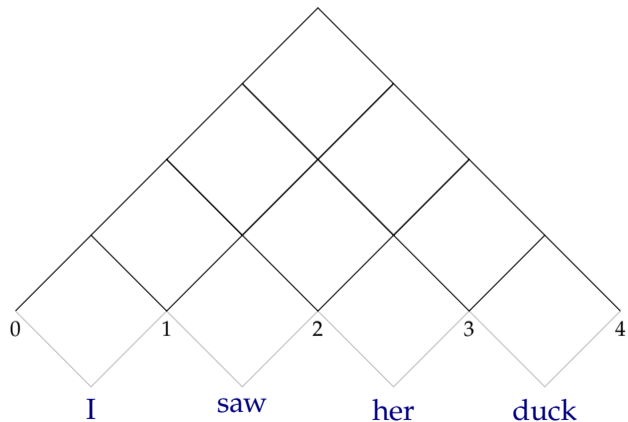
$$VP \rightarrow V \Rightarrow VP \rightarrow \text{bites}$$

Converting to CNF

1. Eliminate the ϵ rules: if $A \rightarrow \epsilon$ is in the grammar
 - replace any rule $B \rightarrow \alpha A \beta$ with two rules
 - $B \rightarrow \alpha \beta$
 - $B \rightarrow \alpha A' \beta$
 - add $A' \rightarrow \alpha$ for all α (except ϵ) whose LHS is A
 - repeat the process for newly created ϵ rules
 - remove the rules with ϵ on the RHS (except $S \rightarrow \epsilon$)
2. Eliminate unit rules: for a rule $A \rightarrow B$
 - Replace the rule with $A \rightarrow \alpha_1 \mid \dots \mid \alpha_n$, where $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ are all RHS or rule B
 - Remove the rule $A \rightarrow B$
 - Repeat the process until no unit rules remain
3. Binarize all the non-binary rules with non-terminal on the RHS: for a rule $A \rightarrow X_1 X_2 \dots X_n$:
 - Replace the rule with $A \rightarrow A_1 X_2 \dots X_n$, and add $A_1 \rightarrow X_1 X_2$
 - Repeat the process until all new rules are binary

CKY demonstration

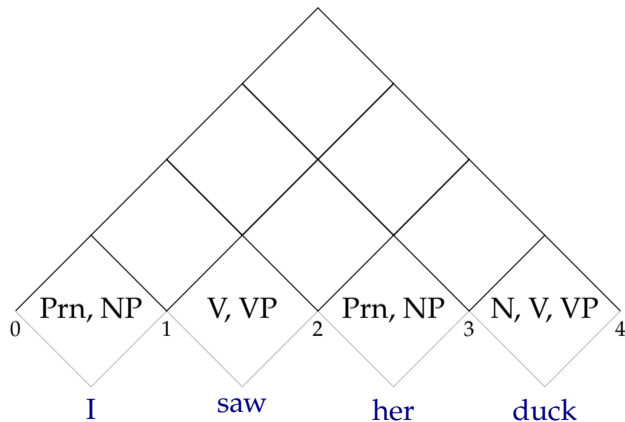
an ambiguous example



$S \rightarrow NP VP$
 $NP \rightarrow Prn N$
 $VP \rightarrow V NP$
 $VP \rightarrow V S$
 $N \rightarrow duck$
 $VP \rightarrow duck \mid saw$
 $V \rightarrow duck \mid saw$
 $Prn \rightarrow I \mid she \mid her$
 $NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid her$

CKY demonstration

an ambiguous example

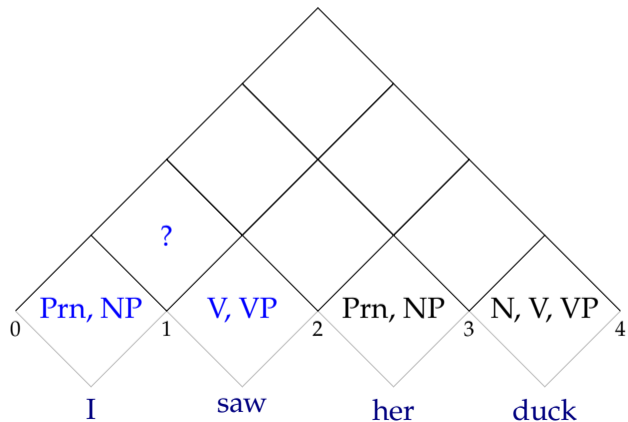


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CKY demonstration

an ambiguous example

S → NP VP

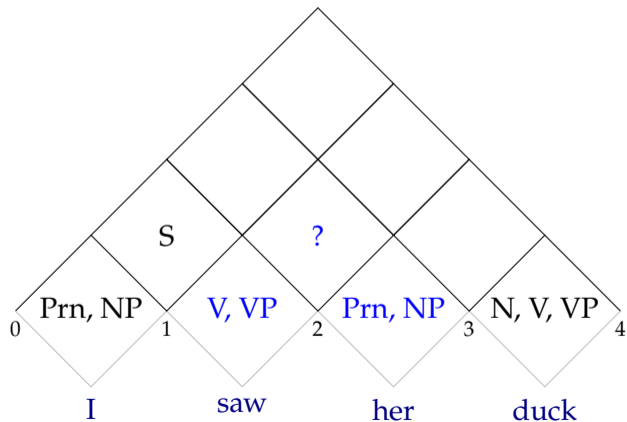


S → NP VP
 NP → Prn N
 VP → V NP
 VP → V S
 N → duck
 VP → duck | saw
 V → duck | saw
 Prn → I | she | her
 NP → I | she | her

CKY demonstration

an ambiguous example

VP \rightarrow V NP

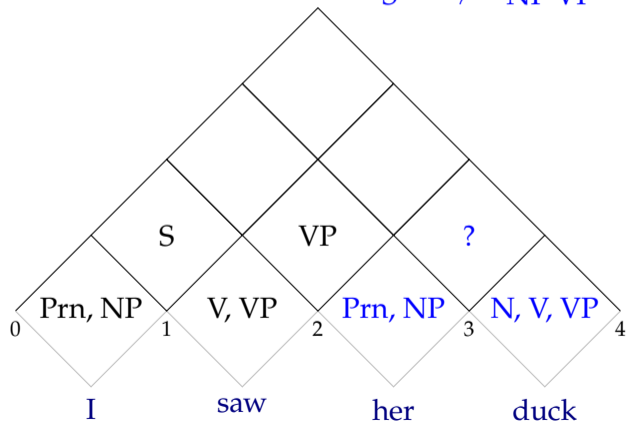


S \rightarrow NP VP
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CKY demonstration

an ambiguous example

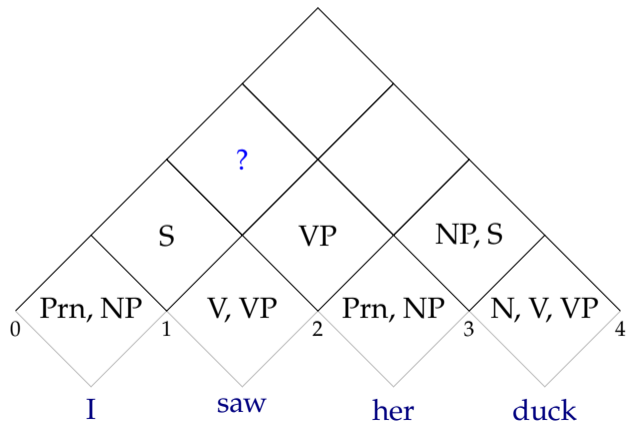
NP \rightarrow Prn N
 S \rightarrow NP VP



S \rightarrow NP VP
 NP \rightarrow Prn N
 VP \rightarrow V NP
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CKY demonstration

an ambiguous example

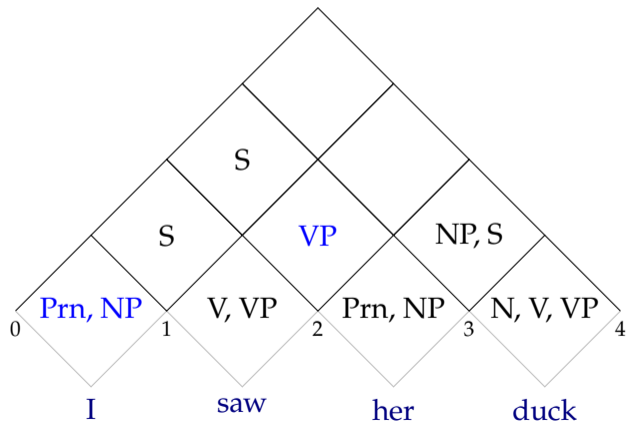


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CKY demonstration

an ambiguous example

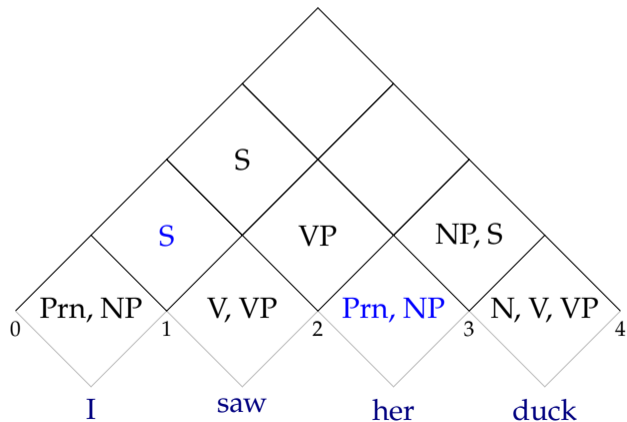
$S \rightarrow NP VP$



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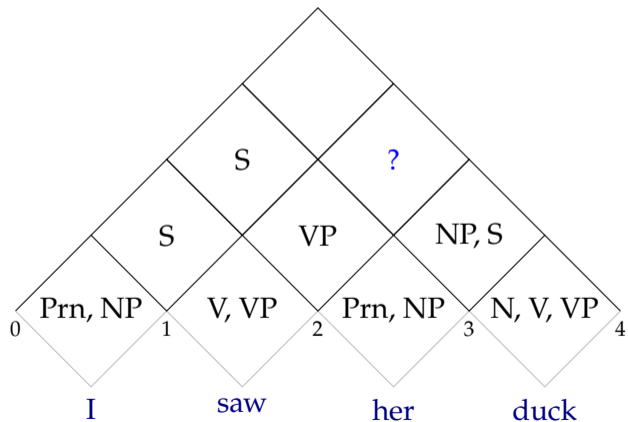
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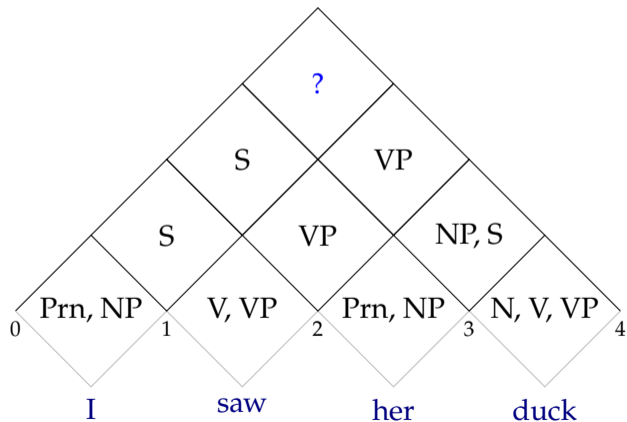
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CKY demonstration

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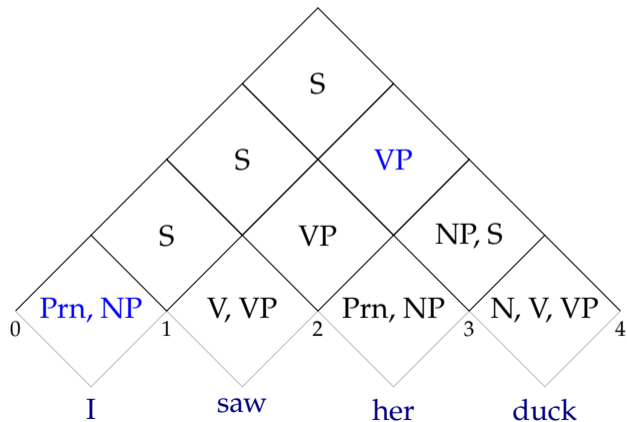


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CKY demonstration

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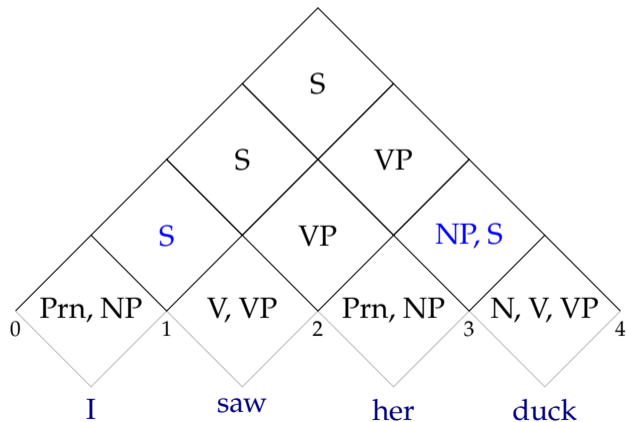
S → NP VP



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CKY demonstration

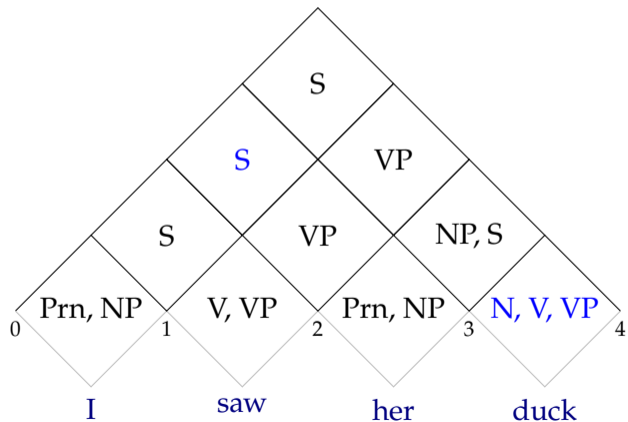
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 $VP \rightarrow V NP$
 $VP \rightarrow V S$
 $N \rightarrow duck$
 $VP \rightarrow duck \mid saw$
 $V \rightarrow duck \mid saw$
 $Prn \rightarrow I \mid she \mid her$
 $NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid her$

CKY demonstration

an ambiguous example



$S \rightarrow NP VP$
 $NP \rightarrow Prn N$
 $VP \rightarrow V NP$
 $VP \rightarrow V S$
 $N \rightarrow duck$
 $VP \rightarrow duck \mid saw$
 $V \rightarrow duck \mid saw$
 $Prn \rightarrow I \mid she \mid her$
 $NP \rightarrow I \mid she \mid her$

CKY demonstration: the chart

our chart is a 2D array

	NP, Prn	S	S	S				
		V, VP	VP	VP				
			Prn	NP, S				
				V, N, NP				
0	she	1	saw	2	her	3	duck	4

Space complexity is $O(n^2)$.

CKY demonstration: the chart

our chart is a 2D array – this is more convenient for programming

S								
S	VP							
S	VP	NP, S						
NP, Prn	V, VP	Prn, NP	V, N, NP					
0	she	1	saw	2	her	3	duck	4

Space complexity is $O(n^2)$.

Parsing vs. recognition

- We went through a recognition example
- Note that the algorithm is not directional: it takes the complete input
- Recognition accepts or rejects a sentence based on a grammar
- For parsing, we want to know the derivations that yielded a correct parse
- To recover parse trees, we
 - follow the same procedure as recognition
 - add back links to keep track of the derivations

Chart parsing example (CKY parsing)

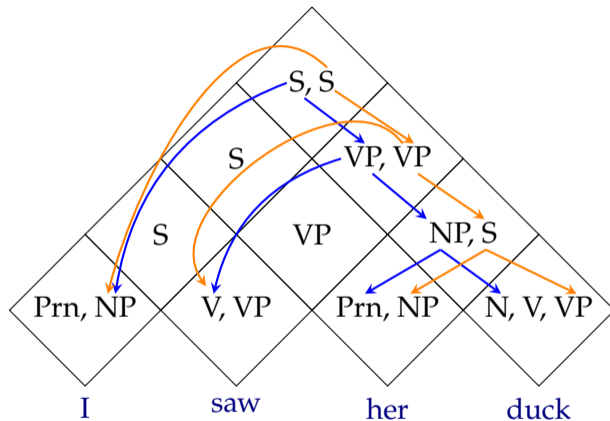
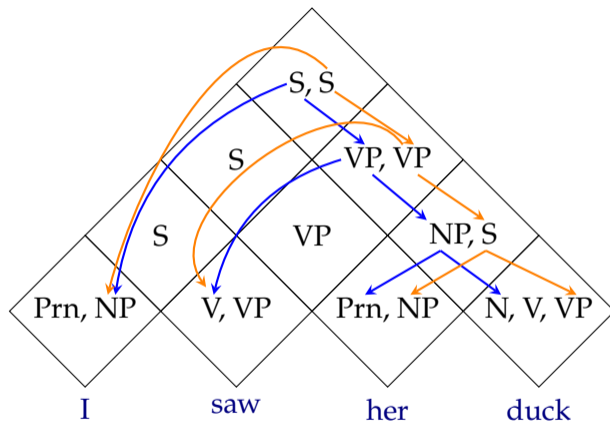


Chart parsing example (CKY parsing)



The chart stores a *parse forest* efficiently.

Summary

- + CKY avoids re-computing the analyses by storing the earlier analyses (of sub-spans) in a table
- It still computes lower level constituents that are not allowed by the grammar
- CKY requires the grammar to be in CNF
 - CKY has $O(n^3)$ recognition complexity
 - For parsing we need to keep track of backlinks
 - CKY can efficiently store all possible parses in a chart
 - Enumerating all possible parses have exponential complexity (worst case)
 - Suggested reading: Jurafsky and Martin (2009, draft 3rd ed, section 13.2)

Summary

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Next:

- Top-down chart parsing: Earley algorithm
- Suggested reading:
 - Jurafsky and Martin (2009, section 13.2.4)
 - Grune and Jacobs (2007, section 7.2)

Acknowledgments, references, additional reading material



Grune, Dick and Ceriel J.H. Jacobs (2007). *Parsing Techniques: A Practical Guide*. second. Monographs in Computer Science. The first edition is available at http://dickgrune.com/Books/PTAPG_1st_Edition/BookBody.pdf. Springer New York. ISBN: 9780387689548.



Jurafsky, Daniel and James H. Martin (2009). *Speech and Language Processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition*. second edition. Pearson Prentice Hall. ISBN: 978-0-13-504196-3.