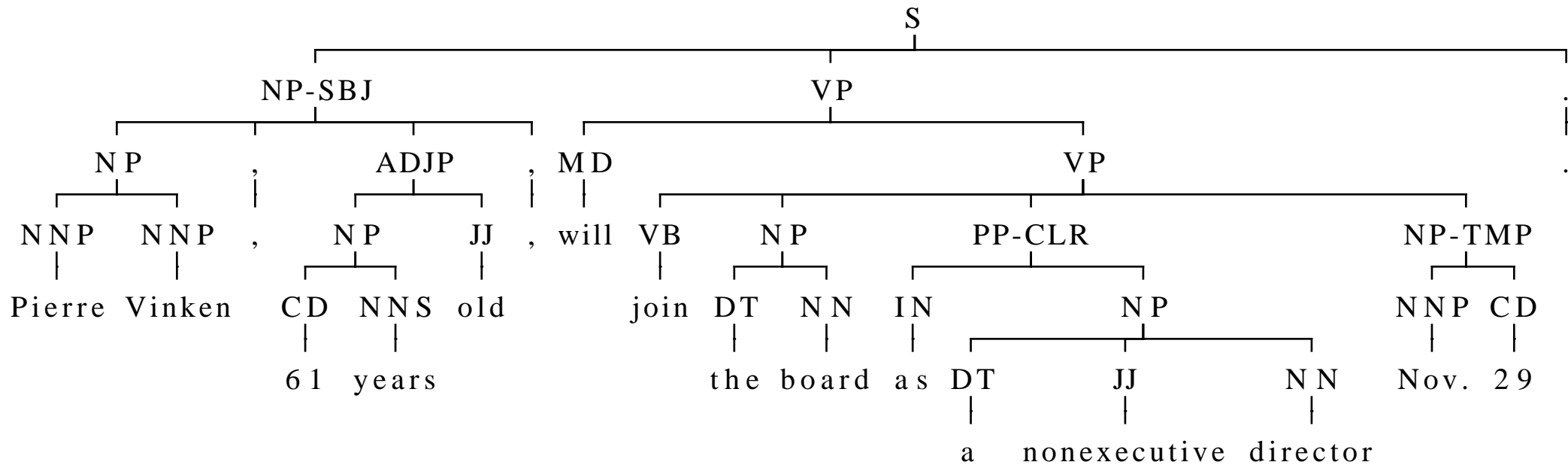


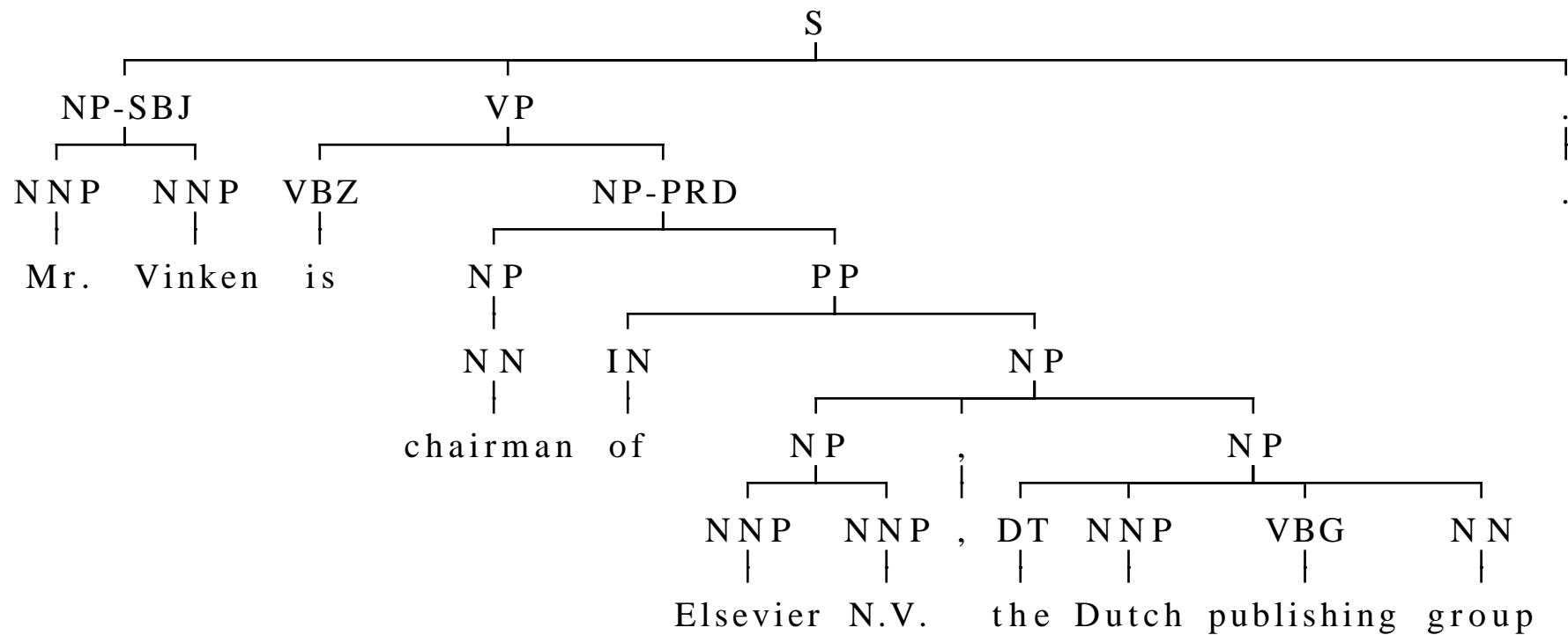
# Grammar Formalisms

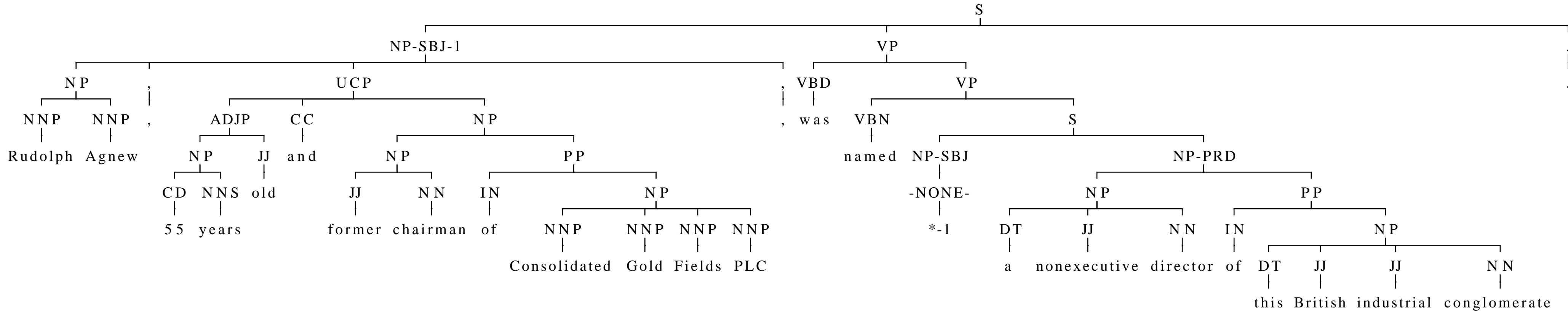
Yoav Goldberg

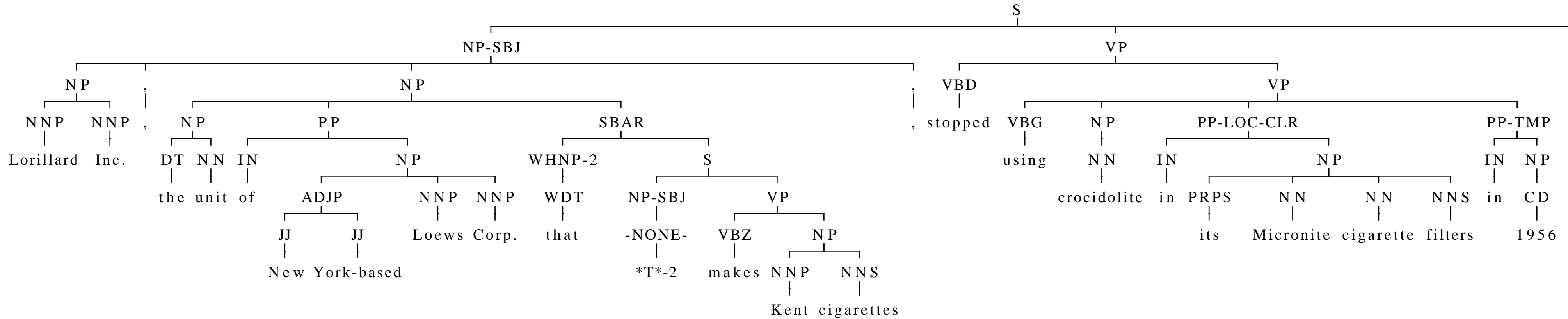
(TAG slides by Julia Hockenmaier)

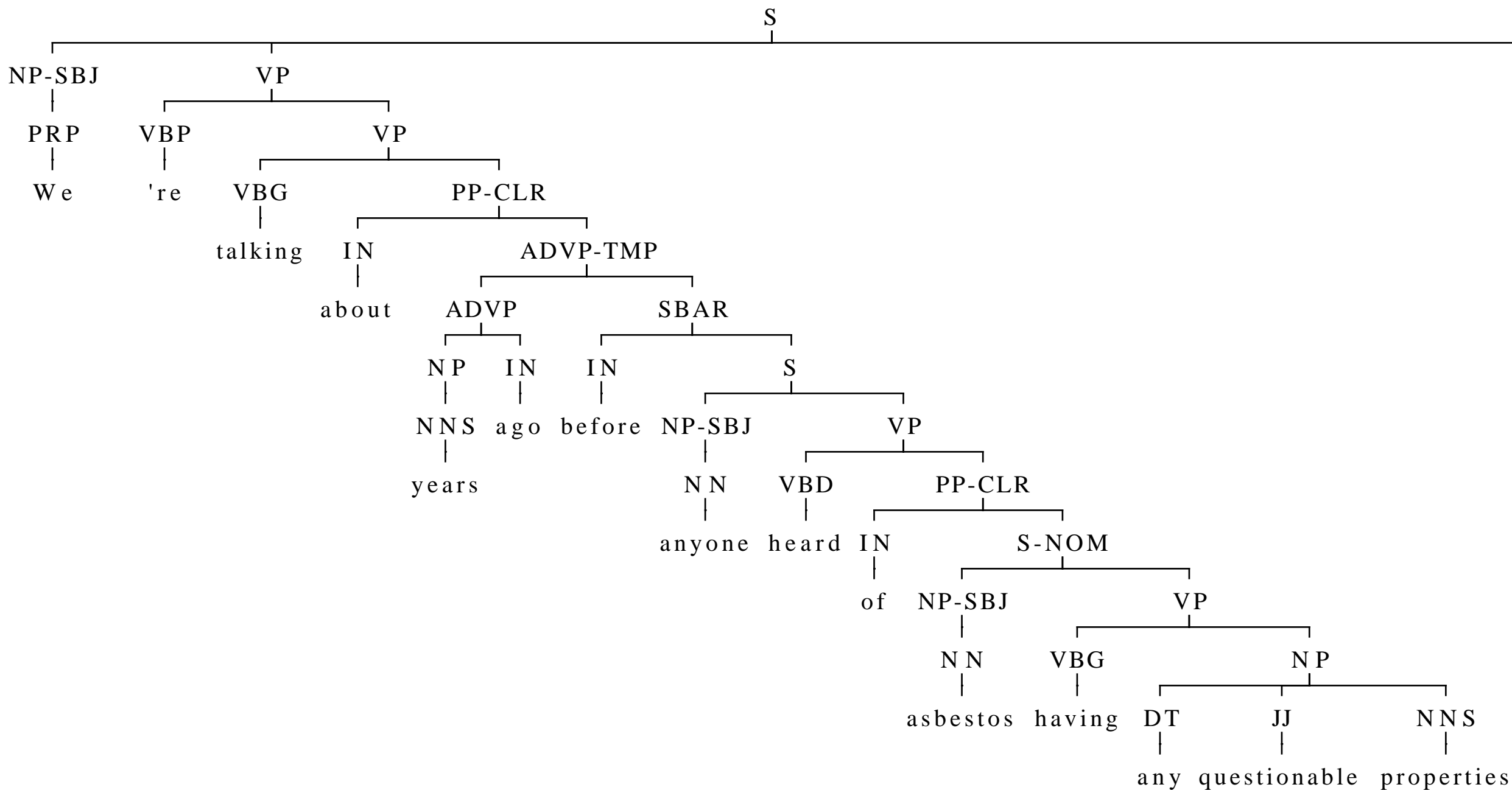
# Some Examples of Trees (from the Penn Treebank Corpus)







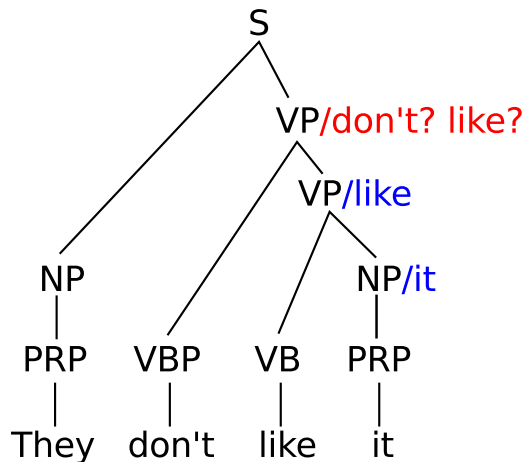




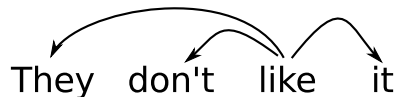
Constituents → Heads → Dependencies



The choice of heads determines the dependency structure



"like" as head



"don't" as head



# Tree-Adjoining Grammar

# Defining a grammar formalism

- **The conventional way**

- Define simple elementary objects (e.g. words)
- Define various operations to combine these objects.
- Introduce new operations to deal with more complex structures.

- **The TAG way: Complicate locally, simplify globally**

- Define complex elementary objects (e.g. trees) that capture crucial linguistic properties.
- Define simple, general operations to combine these objects.
- *What kind of predictions does this system make?*

- [A. Joshi, *Starting with complex primitives pays off*, Cognitive Science (2004)]

# (Lexicalized) Tree-Adjoining Grammar

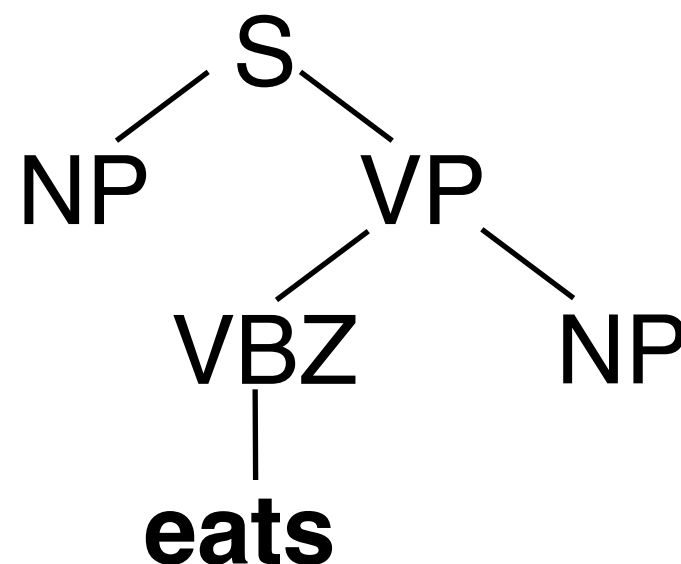
- **TAG is a tree-rewriting formalism:**
  - TAG defines operations (**substitution**, **adjunction**) on trees.
  - The **elementary objects** in TAG are trees (not strings)
- **TAG is lexicalized:**
  - Each elementary tree is **anchored** to a lexical item (word)
  - “**Extended domain of locality**”:  
The elementary tree contains all arguments of the anchor.
  - TAG requires a linguistic theory which specifies the shape of these elementary trees.
- **TAG is mildly context-sensitive:**
  - can capture Dutch cross-serial dependencies
  - but is still efficiently parseable

# Domain of locality

- In a CFG, the domain of locality is confined to a single rule.
- Each local tree is independent.

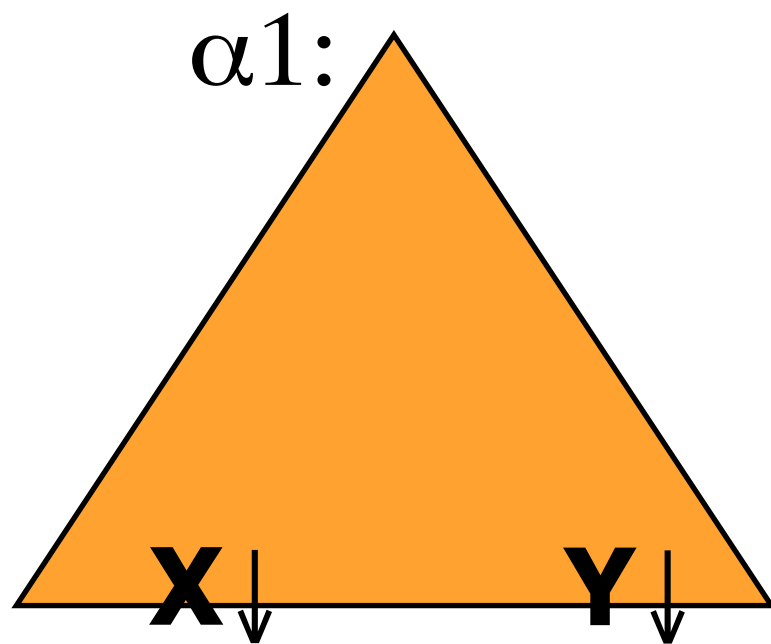
# Extended domain of locality

- We want to capture all arguments of a word in a single elementary object.
- We also want to retain certain syntactic structures (e.g. VPs).
- Our elementary objects are tree fragments:



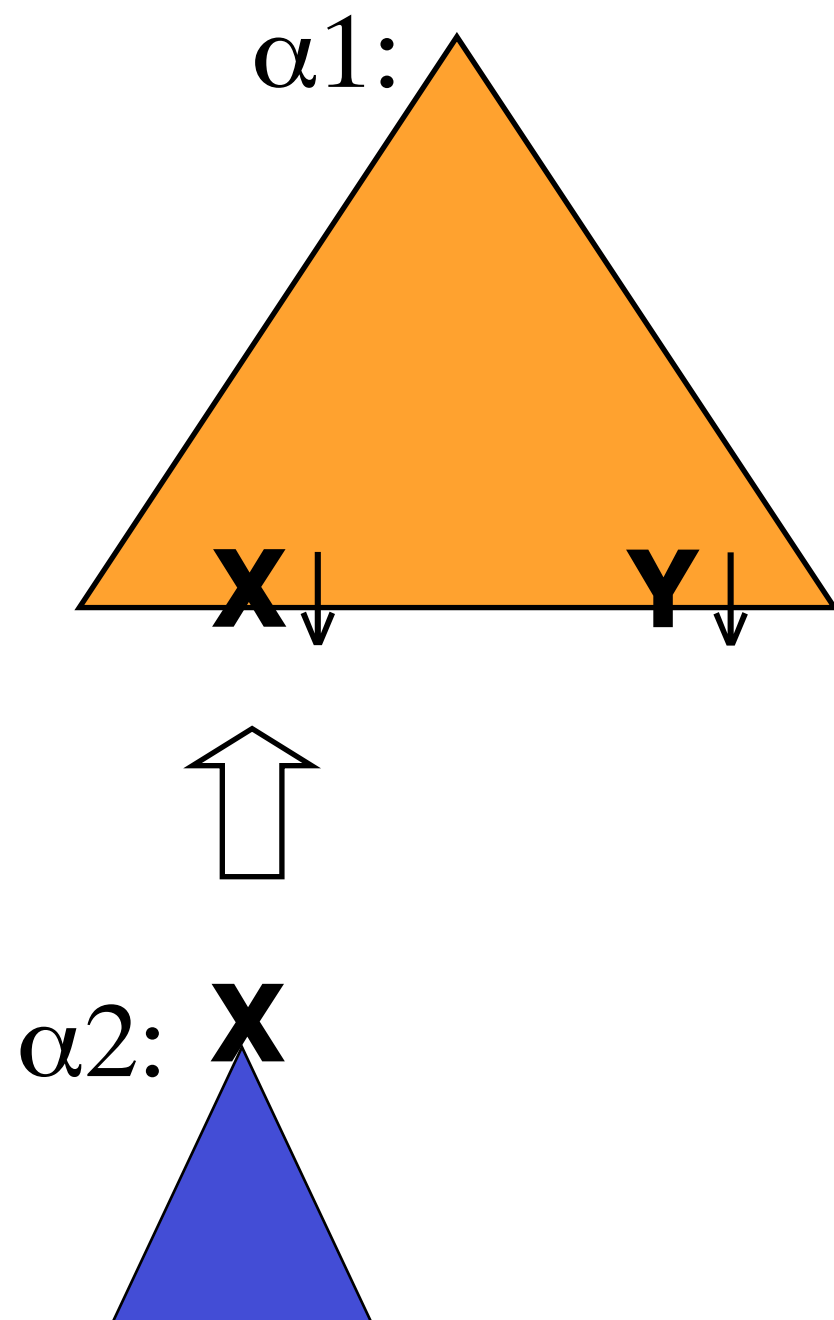
# **TAG substitution (arguments)**

# TAG substitution (arguments)

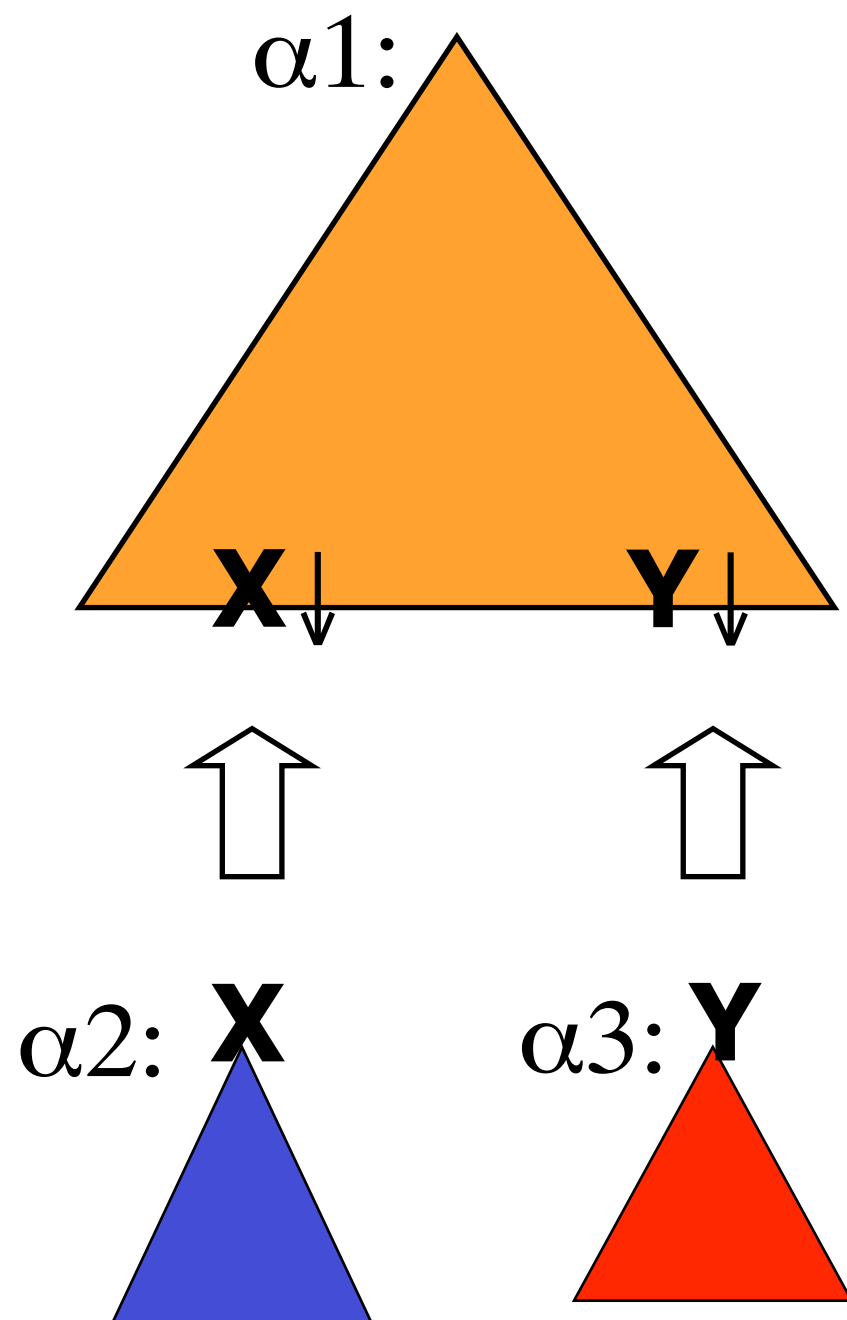




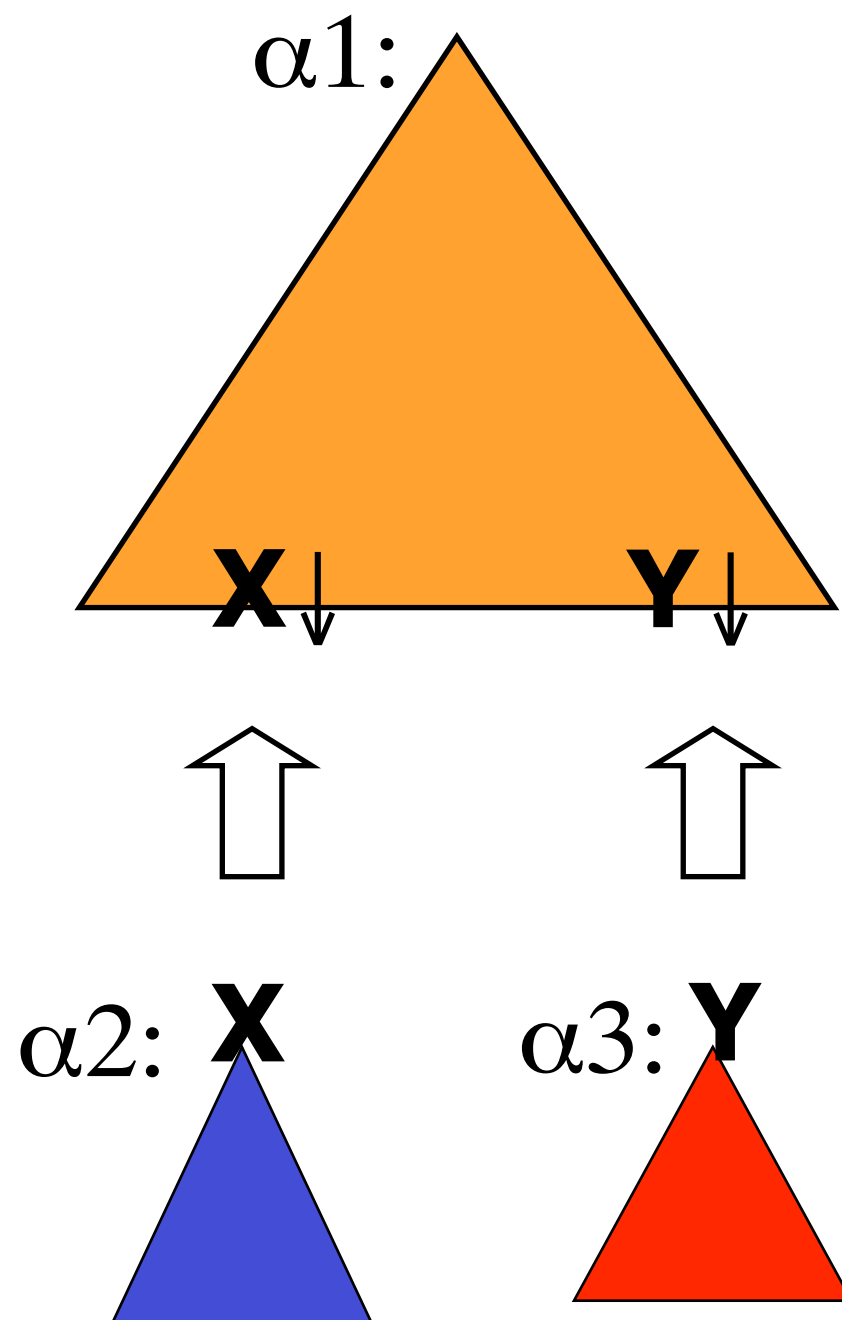
# TAG substitution (arguments)



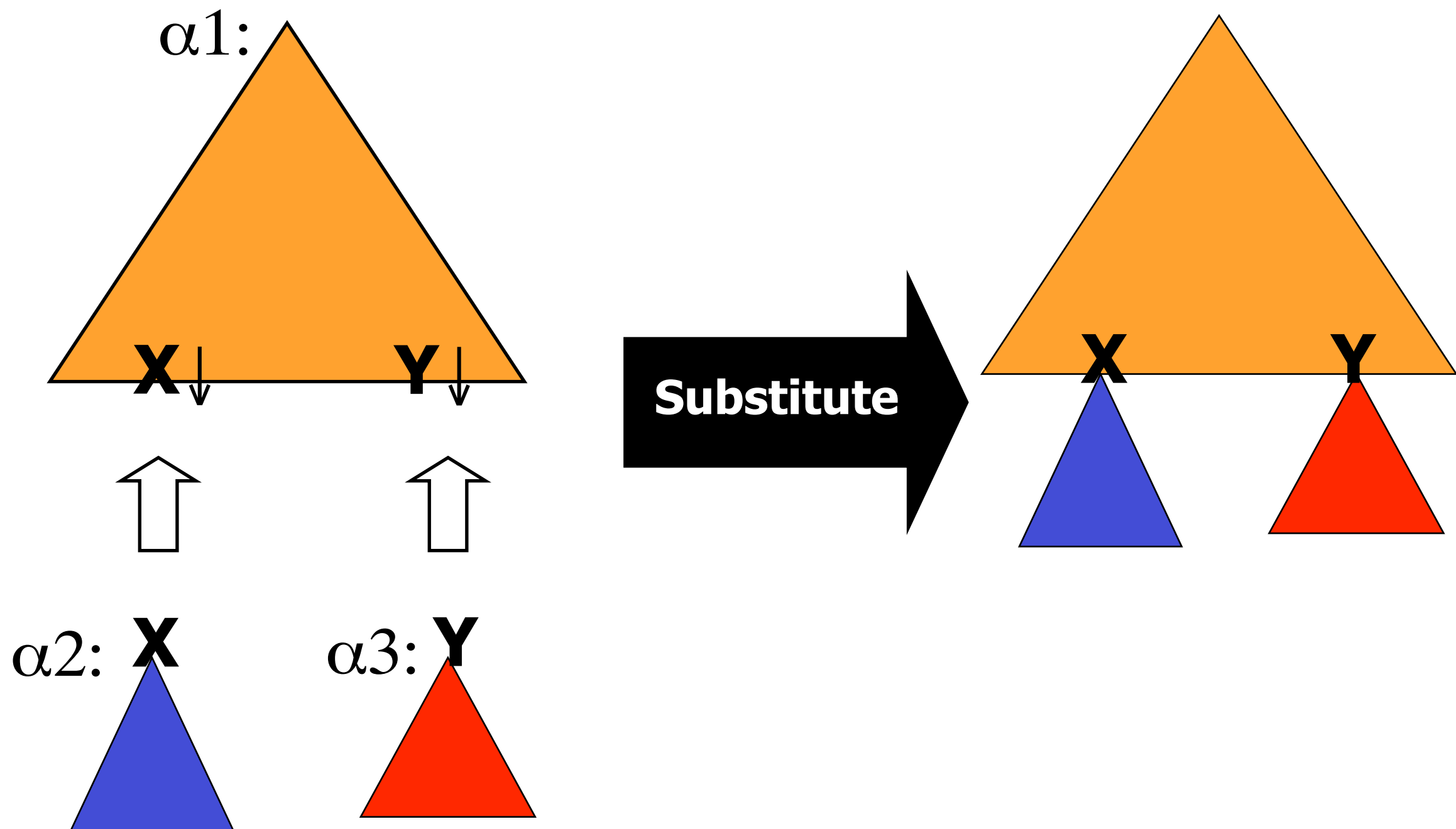
# TAG substitution (arguments)



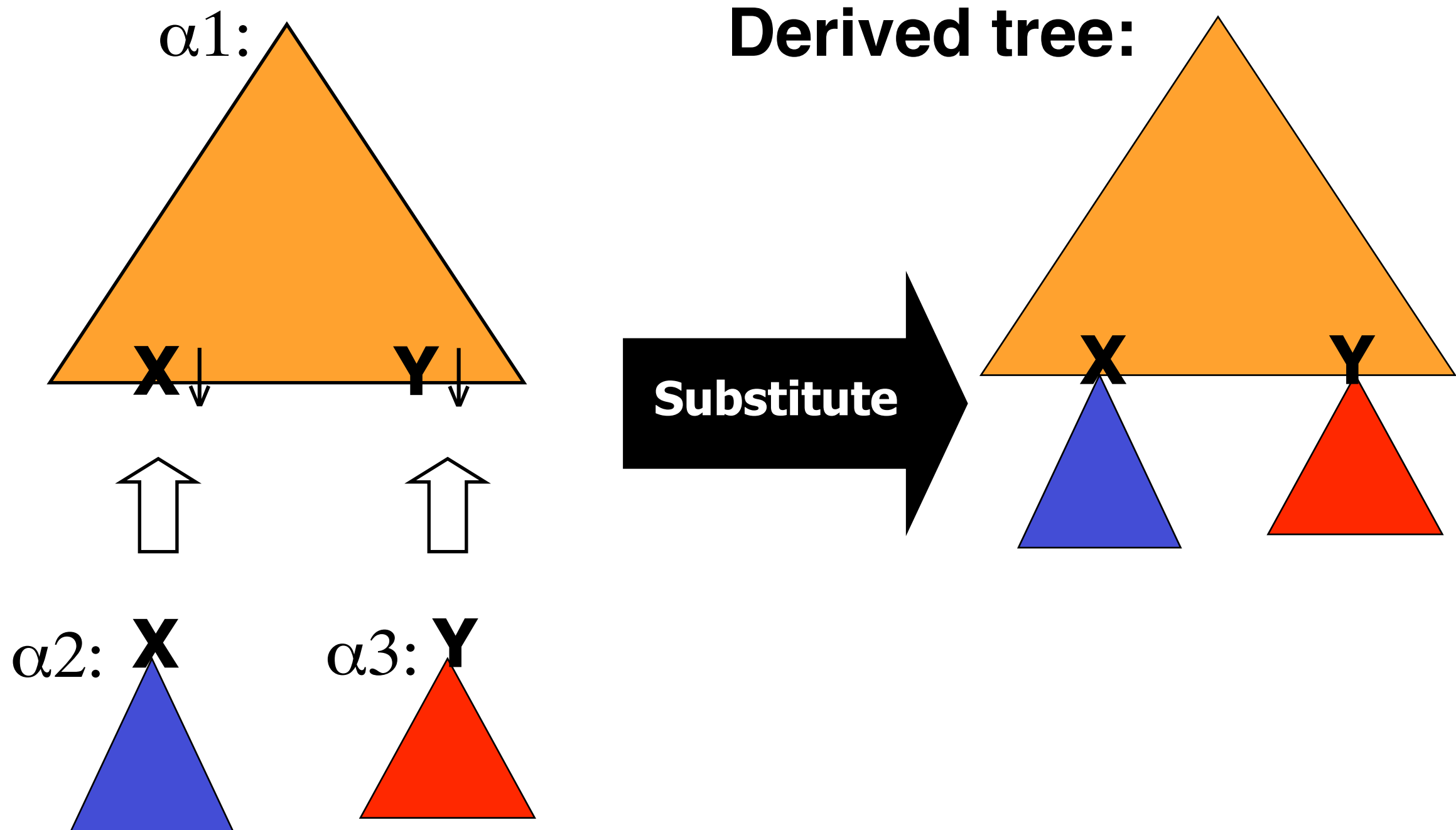
# TAG substitution (arguments)



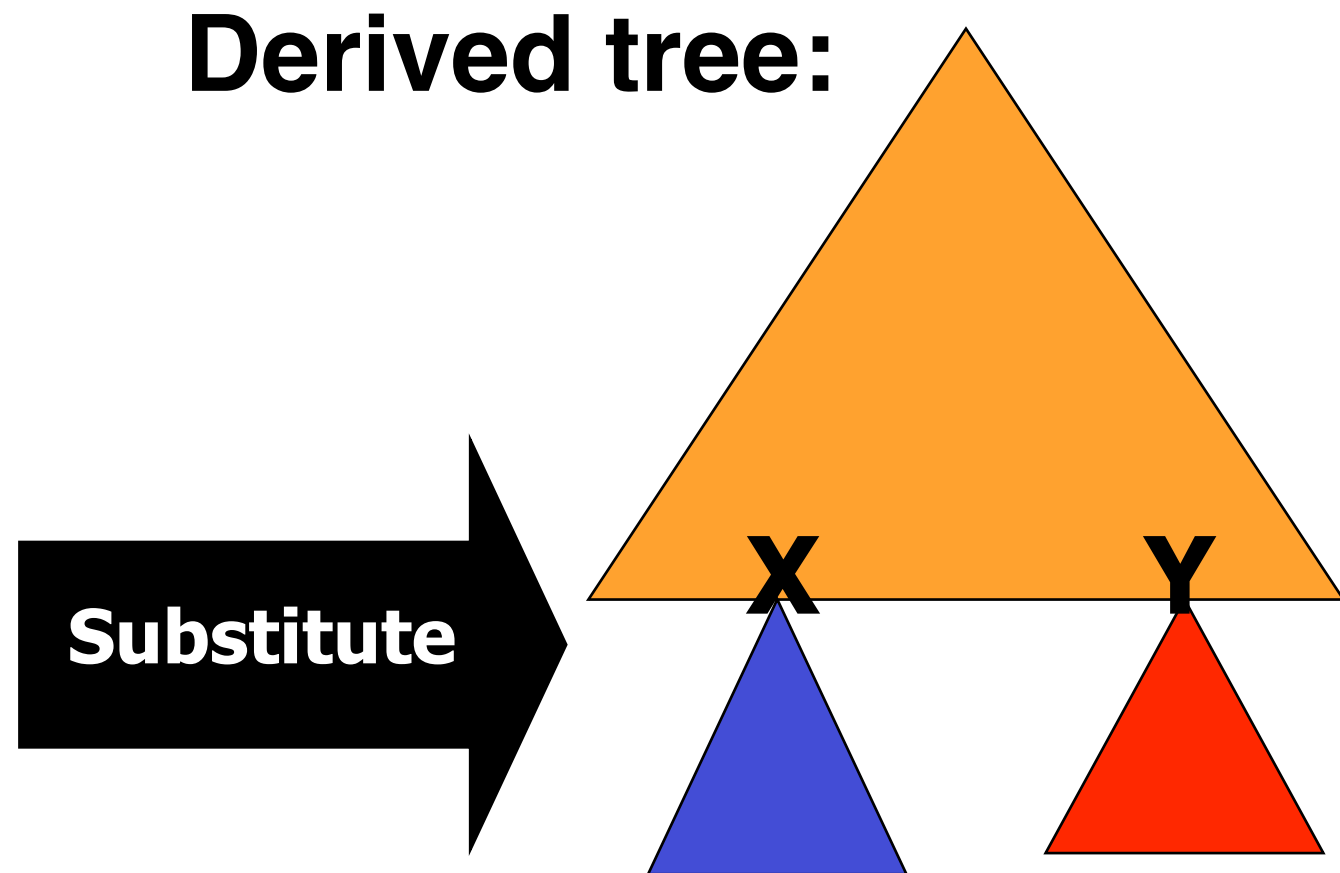
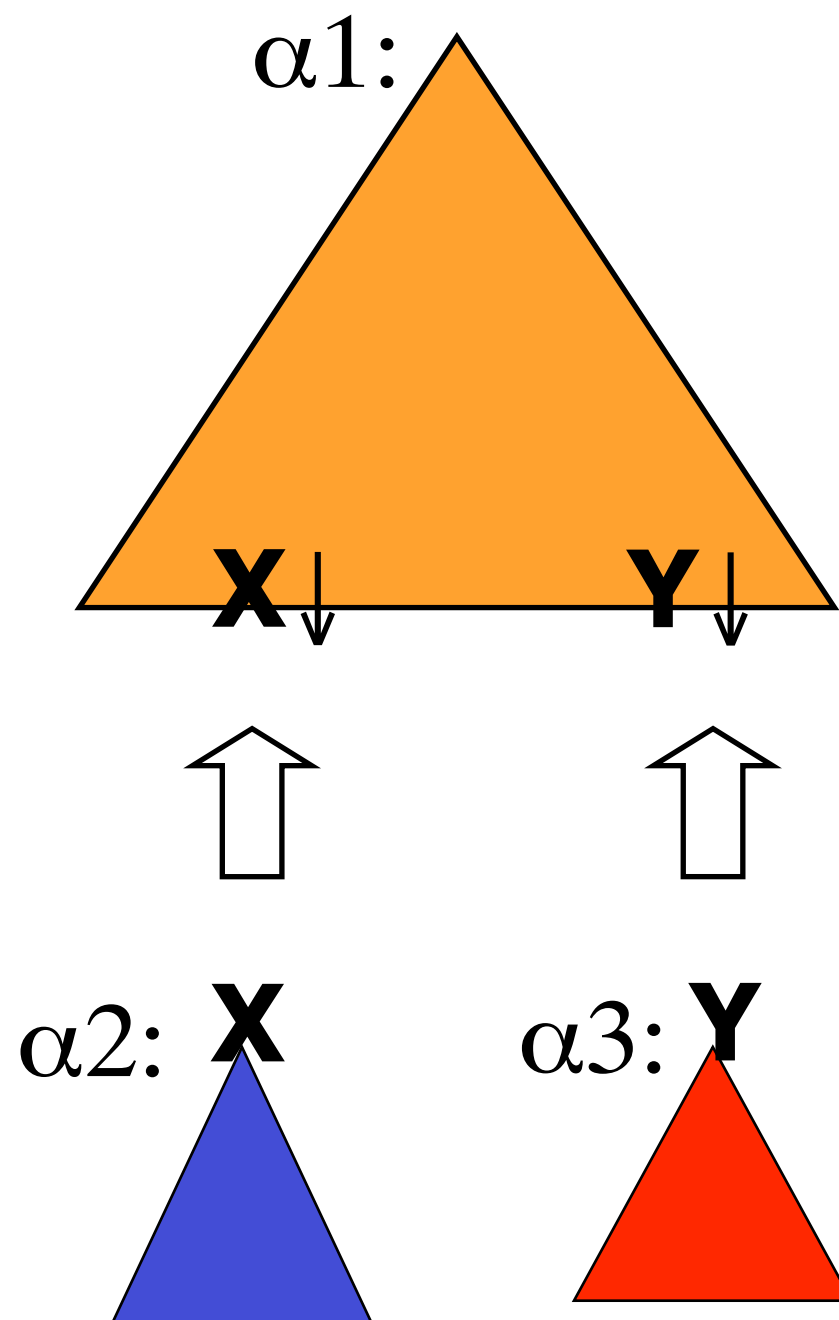
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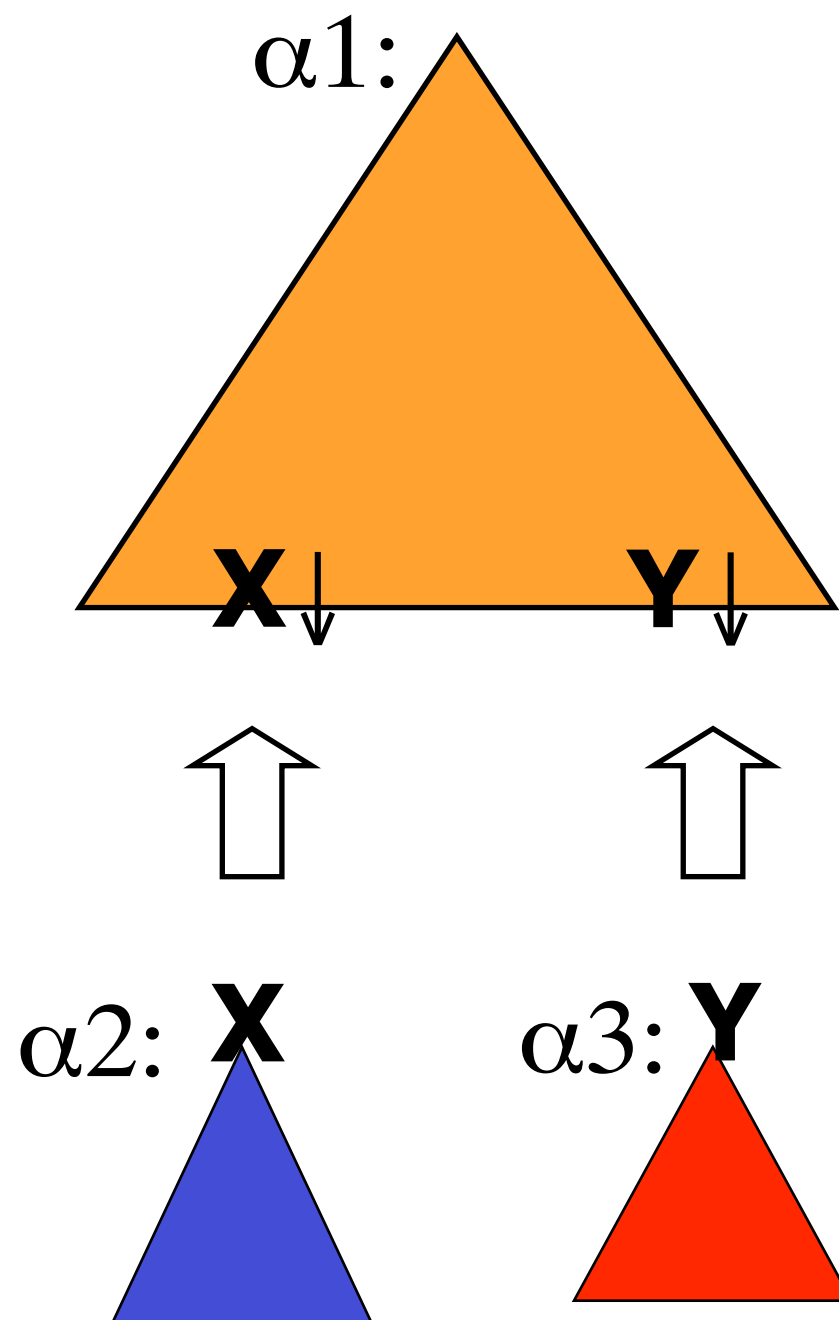


# TAG substitution (arguments)

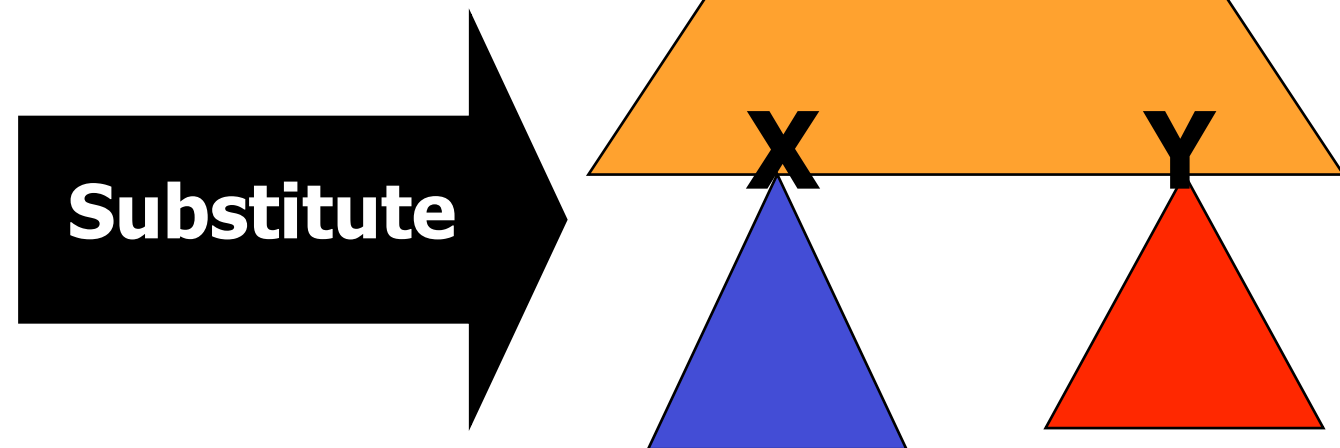


**Derivation tree:**

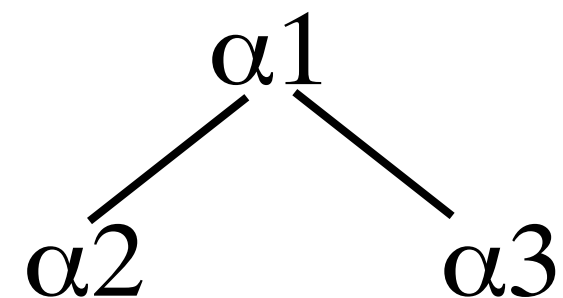
# TAG substitution (arguments)



Derived tree:



Derivation tree:



# Tree-Substitution Grammar

- **TAG without adjunction  
= Tree-substitution grammar.**
  - elementary objects = trees.
  - recursive operation: substitution
- **Substitution alone does not give us anything beyond context-free grammar.**



# A small TSG lexicon

$\alpha_2$ :

NP  
|  
**John**

$\alpha_3$

:  
NP  
|  
**tapas**

$\alpha_1$ :

S  
/ \  
NP VP  
/ \  
VBZ NP  
|  
**eats**