# Treebanks, evaluation Discussion 

Syntactic analysis/parsing
2024

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Based on slides by Marco Kuhlmann

## Treebank grammars

## Reading rules off the trees

Given a treebank, we can construct a grammar by reading rules off the phrase structure trees.

| Sample grammar rule | Span |
| :--- | :--- |
| $S \rightarrow$ NP-SBJ VP . | PierreVinken ... Nov. 29. |
| NP-SBJ $\rightarrow$ NP, ADJP, | PierreVinken, 61 years old, |
| $V P \rightarrow$ MDVP | will join the board ... |
| $N P \rightarrow$ DT NN | the board |

## Properties of treebank grammars

- Treebank grammars are typically rather flat. Annotators tend to avoid deeply nested structures.
- Grammar transformations. In order to be useful in practice, treebank grammars need to be transformed in various ways.
- Treebank grammars are large.

The vanilla PTB grammar has 29,846 rules.

## Treebank grammars

## Estimating rule probabilities

- The simplest way to obtain rule probabilities is relative frequency estimation.
- Step I: Count the number of occurrences of each rule in the treebank.
- Step 2: Divide this number by the total number of rule occurrences for the same left-hand side.
- The grammar that you use in the assignment is produced in this way.


## Parser evaluation

## Parser evaluation

## Evaluation measure

- Precision:

Out of all brackets found by the parser, how many are also present in the gold standard?

- Recall:

Out of all brackets in the gold standard, how many are also found by the parser?

- FI-score:
harmonic mean between precision and recall:
$2 \times$ precision $\times$ recall $/$ (precision + recall $)$


## Parser evaluation

## Evaluation and transformation

- It is good practice to always re-transform the grammar if it has been transformed, for instance into CNF
- In assignment I you will do your evaluation on the parse trees in CNF
- It affects the scores, so they are not comparable to scores on the original treebank
- This is not really good practice
- But, it simplifies the assignment!

Assignment I

## Assignment I

## Parser and grammar

- def CKY(pcfg, norm_words):
- pcfg is a class
- Access its variables:
- pcfg.N
- pcfg.q1[X,norm]
- ...

Practicalities

## Literature seminar I, Feb 7

- Recurrent neural network grammars, Dyer, Kuncoro, Ballesteros, and Smith
- Detailed instructions on the course web page
- Read the article carefully
- Work through the given questions
- Be prepared to discuss the article and questions
- Make an effort to try to understand the paper!
- But fine if you do not understand everything, especially the details about neural networks and maths
- The seminar will help in understanding the paper!


## Literature seminars

- The seminar is obligatory and part of the examination
- Will be held on campus
- If you do not attend, have not prepared, or do not take part in the discussion: written report instead
- Groups and times will be available on the web page soon
- 45 minutes per group


## Coming sessions

- Wednesday, Jan 3I, 8-I0:
- Lecture on transition-based dependency parsing
- Recorded videos + exercise available
- Monday Feb. 5:
- Supervision in Chomsky
- Wednesday Feb 7:
- Literature seminar I: 9-I2 (groups TBA)

