Maschinelles Übersetzen natürlicher Sprachen

5. Übungsblatt

2016-11-24

Aufgabe 1

Using the context-free grammar in Figure 1, give a leftmost derivation, and the corresponding parse tree and abstract syntax tree for the sentence "I fly to Alaska".

S	→	NP VP
NP	→	Pronoun | Proper-Noun | Det Nominal
Nominal	→	Noun Nominal | Noun
VP	→	Verb | Verb NP | Verb NP PP | Verb PP
PP	→	Preposition NP
Noun	→	flight | breeze | trip | morning | ...
Verb	→	is | prefer | like | need | want | fly
Pronoun	→	me | I | you | it | ...
Proper-Noun	→	Alaska | Baltimore | Los Angeles | Chicago | ...
Det	→	the | a | an | this | these | that | ...
Preposition	→	from | to | on | near | ...

Figure 1: Productions of a context-free grammar [JM09, Figs. 9.2. and 9.3, p. 330].

Aufgabe 2

Give a context-free grammar over the terminal alphabet $\{(,), [,]\}$ which represents the well-braced strings over this alphabet (Dyck language). For example, ([ ])[ ] is well-braced, while ([ )] is not.

Aufgabe 3

Let Σ be an alphabet and $t \in \mathrm{U}_\Sigma$. Formally define the set of positions of t, denoted by $\mathrm{pos}(t)$. A position is a sequence of integers greater or equal than one. Such a sequence describes a (partial) path through the tree starting at the root. The integers determine with which sub-tree to proceed.

Let $p \in \mathrm{pos}(t)$. Formally define the label of t at p, denoted by $t(p)$, and the sub-tree of t at p, denoted by $t|_p$.

References

[JM09] Daniel Jurafsky and James H. Martin. *Speech and Language Processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, second edition edition, 2009.