

# Introduction to treebanks

Session 1: 7/08/2011

# Outline

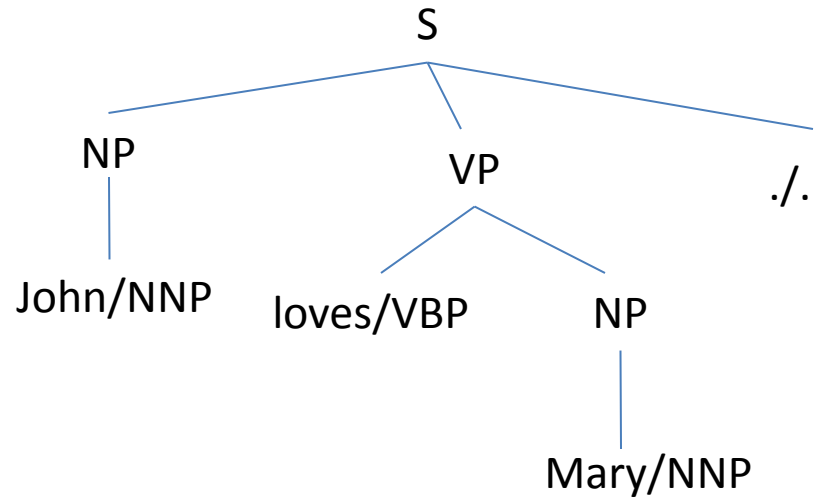
- Types of treebanks
  - (Syntactic) Treebank
  - PropBank
  - Discourse Treebank
- The English Penn Treebank
- Why do we need treebanks?
- Hw1

# (Syntactic) Treebank

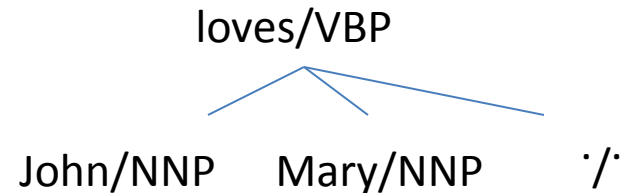
- Sentences annotated with syntactic structure (dependency structure or phrase structure)
- 1960s: Brown Corpus
- Early 1990s: The English Penn Treebank
- Late 1990s: Prague Dependency Treebank
- 1990s – now: **Arabic**, **Chinese**, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, **Hindi**, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, **Korean**, Latin, Norwegian, Polish, Spanish, Turkish, etc.

# An example

- John loves Mary .



- (S (NP (NNP John))  
(VP (VBP loves)  
(NP (NNP Mary))))  
(. .))



# PropBank

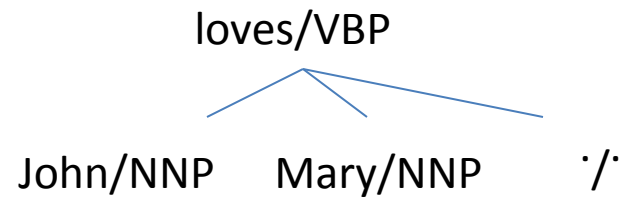
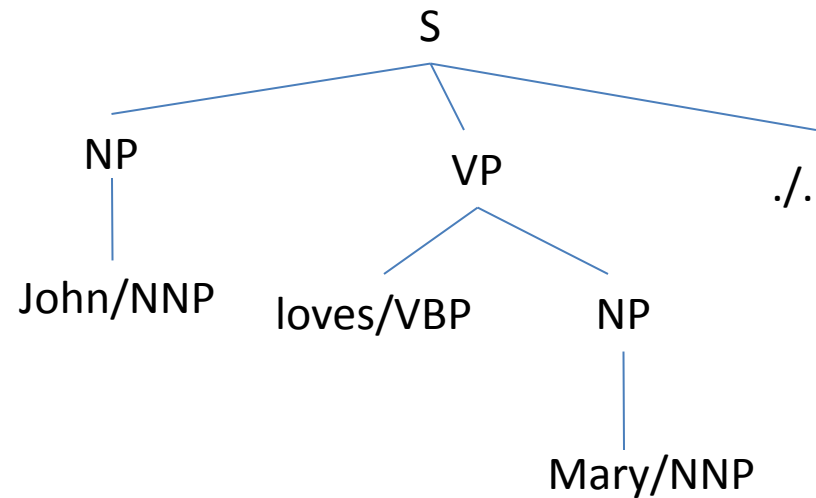
- Sentences annotated with predicate argument structure
- Ex: John loves Mary
  - “loves” is the predicate
  - “John” is Arg0 (“Agent”)
  - “Mary” is Arg1 (“Theme”)
- 2000s: The English PropBank, followed by the PropBanks for Chinese, Arabic, Hindi/Urdu, etc.

# Discourse Treebank

- 2006-2008: The English Discourse Treebank
- The city's Campaign Finance Board has refused to pay Mr. Dinkins \$95,142 in matching funds because his campaign records are incomplete.
- Motorola is fighting back against junk mail. So much of the stuff poured into its Austin, Texas, offices that its mail rooms there simply stopped delivering it. Implicit = so Now, thousands of mailers, catalogs and sales pitches go straight into the trash.

# Multi-representational, multi-layered treebank

- 2010-: Multi-representational, multi-layer Treebank for Hindi/Urdu
- The treebank includes both PS, DS, and PB.



“loves” is predicate.  
“John” is Arg0.  
“Mary” is Arg1.

# Outline

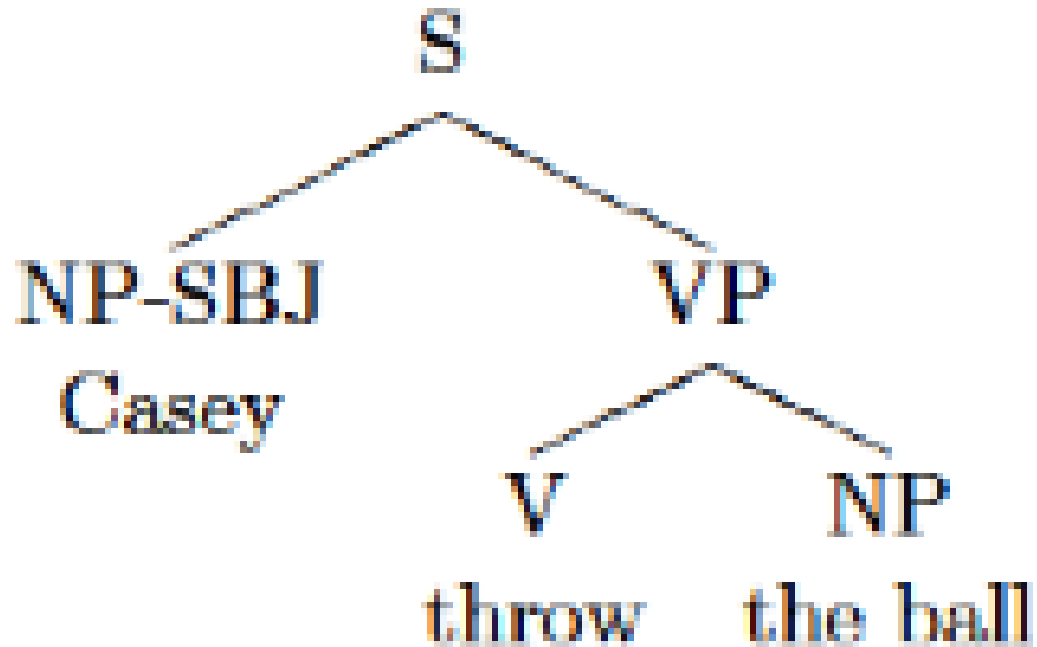
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# The English Penn Treebank (PTB)

- Developed at UPenn in early 1990s
- Most commonly used treebank in the CL field
- Data:
  - WSJ: 1-million words from 1987 to 1989
  - Others: Brown Corpus, ATIS, etc.
- Release:
  - 1992: version 1
  - 1995: version 2
  - 1999: version 3

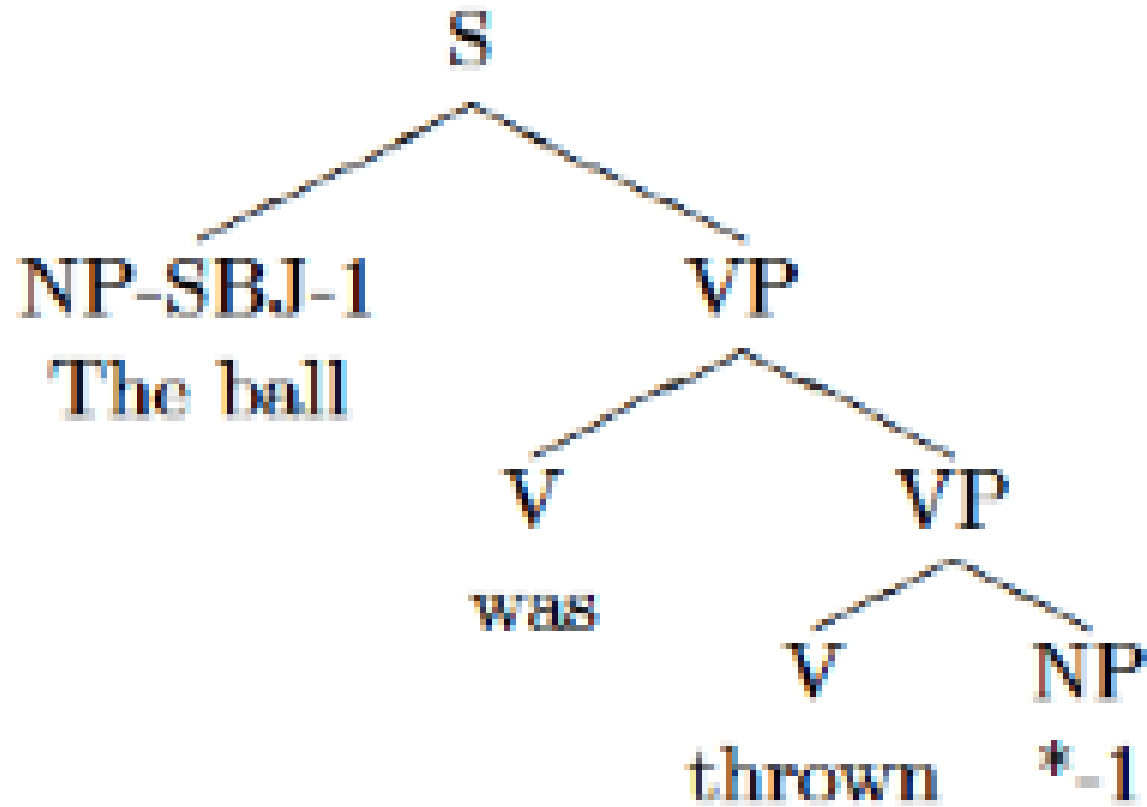
# An example



# The PTB Tagset

- Syntactic labels: e.g., NP, VP
- Function tags: e.g., -SBJ, -LOC
- Empty categories (ECs): e.g., \*T\* (for A-bar movement)
- Sub-categories for ECs: e.g., 0 (zero complementizers), NP\* (PRO, A-movement)

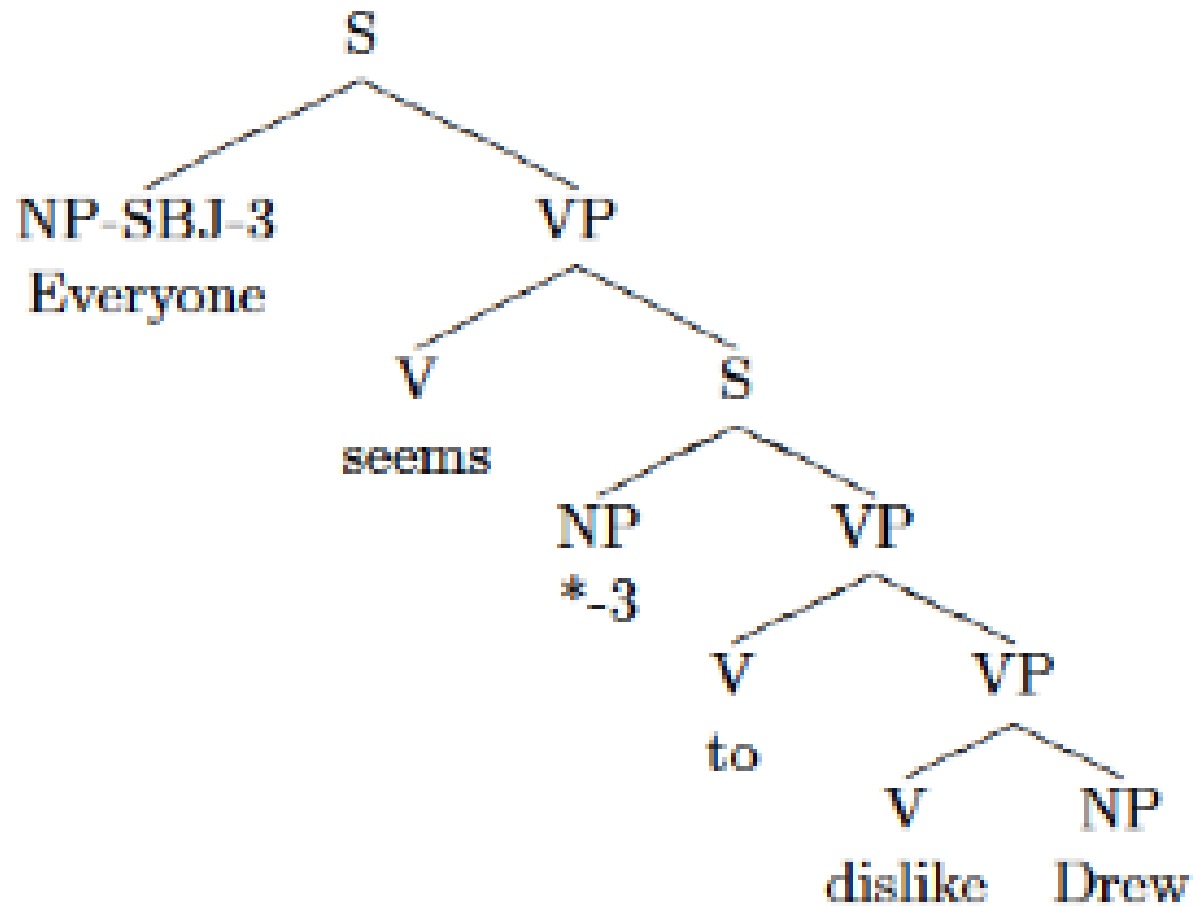
# Passive



# Clausal Complementation

```
(S (NP-SBJ he)
  (VP wrote
    (SBAR that
      (S (NP-SBJ he)
        (VP had
          (VP given (PRT up)
            (NP hope
              (SBAR 0
                (S (NP-SBJ they)
                  (VP would
                    (ADVP-TMP ever)
                    (VP agree
                      (PP-CLR on
                        (NP anything)))))))))))))
```

# Raising



# Wh-Relative Clauses

```
(NP (NP answers)
  (SBAR (WHNP-6 that/which)
    (S (NP-SBJ-3 we)
      (VP 'd
        (VP like
          (S (NP-SBJ *-3)
            (VP to
              (VP have
                (NP *T*-6))))))))))
```

# Contact Relatives

```
(NP (NP answers)
  (SBAR (WHNP-3 0)
    (S (NP-SBJ-4 we)
      (VP 'd
        (VP Like
          (S (NP-SBJ *-4)
            (VP to
              (VP have
                (NP *T*-3))))))))))
```



# Indirect Questions

```
( (S (NP-SBJ I)
  (VP forgot
    (SBAR (WHNP who)
      (S (NP-SBJ they)
        (VP said
          (SBAR (WHNP-2 0)
            (S (NP-SBJ-1 they)
              (VP wanted
                (S (NP-SBJ *-1)
                  (VP to
                    (VP hire
                      (NP *T*-2))))))))))))))
.))
```

# Punctuation

```
( (S (SBAR-ADV If
      (S (NP-SBJ-1 the judge)
          (VP is
            (VP impeached
              (NP *-1))))))
      ,
      (SBAR-ADV as
        (S (NP-SBJ-2 *)
          (VP is
            (VP thought
              (S (NP-SBJ *-2)
                (ADJP-PRD Likely))))))
      ,
      (NP-SBJ-3 he)
      (VP will
        (VP be
          (VP removed
            (NP *-3)
            (PP-DIR from
              (NP office))
            (ADVP-TMP immediately))))
      .))
```

# FinancialSpeak

```
(S (NP-SBJ Copper)
  (VP finished
    (ADVP-CLR down
      (NP 4.5 cents))
    ,
    (PP-CLR at
      (NP (NP $ 1.2345 *U*)
        (NP-ADV a pound))))
  .)
```

# Lists 1

```
( (S (NP-SBJ-1 It)
  (VP was
    (VP used
      (NP *-1)
      (S-CLR (NP-SBJ *)
        (VP (VP (LST -LRB-
              1
              -RRB-)
            to
            (VP investigate
              (NP wave behavior)))
          ,
          (VP (LST -LRB-
              2
              -RRB-)
            to
            (VP estimate
              (NP the wave energy)))
          ,
          and
          (VP (LST -LRB-
              3
              -RRB-)
            forecast
            (NP coastal changes))))))
.))
```

# Lists 2

```
( (S (NP-SBJ The aged care plan)
  (VP carries
    (NP these benefits)
    (PP for
      (NP (NP persons)
        (PP over
          (NP 65))))))
  ))
( (NP (LST 1)
  (NP Full payment)
  (PP of
    (NP (NP hospital bills)
      (PP for
        (NP (NP stays)
          (NP (QP up to 90) days))))))
  ))
( (NP (LST 2)
  (NP Full payment)
  (PP of
    (NP nursing home bills))
  (PP-TMP for
    (NP (NP (QP up to 180) days)
      (PP-TMP following
        (NP (NP discharge)
          (PP from
            (NP a hospital))))))
  ))
( (NP (LST 3)
  (NP Hospital outpatient clinic diagnostic service)
  (PP for
    (NP (NP all costs)
      (PP in
        (NP (NP excess)
          (PP of
            (NP (NP $ 20)
              (NP-ADV a patient))))))
  ))
  ))
```

# Outline

- Types of treebanks
- The English Penn Treebank
- **Why do we need treebanks?**
- Hw1

# Why do we need treebanks?

- Computational Linguistics: (Session 6-7)
  - To build and evaluate NLP tools (e.g., word segmenters, part-of-speech taggers, parsers, semantic role labelers)
  - This leads to significant progress of the CL field
- Theoretic linguistics: (Session 2 and 5-6)
  - Annotation guidelines are like a grammar book, with more detail and coverage
  - As a discovery tool
  - One can test linguistic theories and collect statistics by searching treebanks.

# CL example: Parsing

Input: John loves Mary .

$S \Rightarrow NP VP .$

$NP \Rightarrow NNP$

$VP \Rightarrow VBP NP$

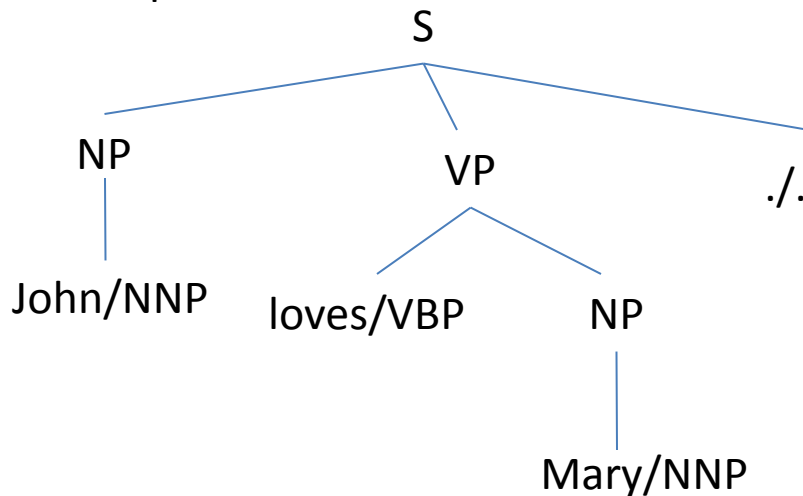
$NNP \Rightarrow \text{John}$

$NNP \Rightarrow \text{Mary}$

$VBP \Rightarrow \text{loves}$

$. \Rightarrow .$

Output:





# Ambiguity

PP attachment: John bought the book in the store

S => NP VP

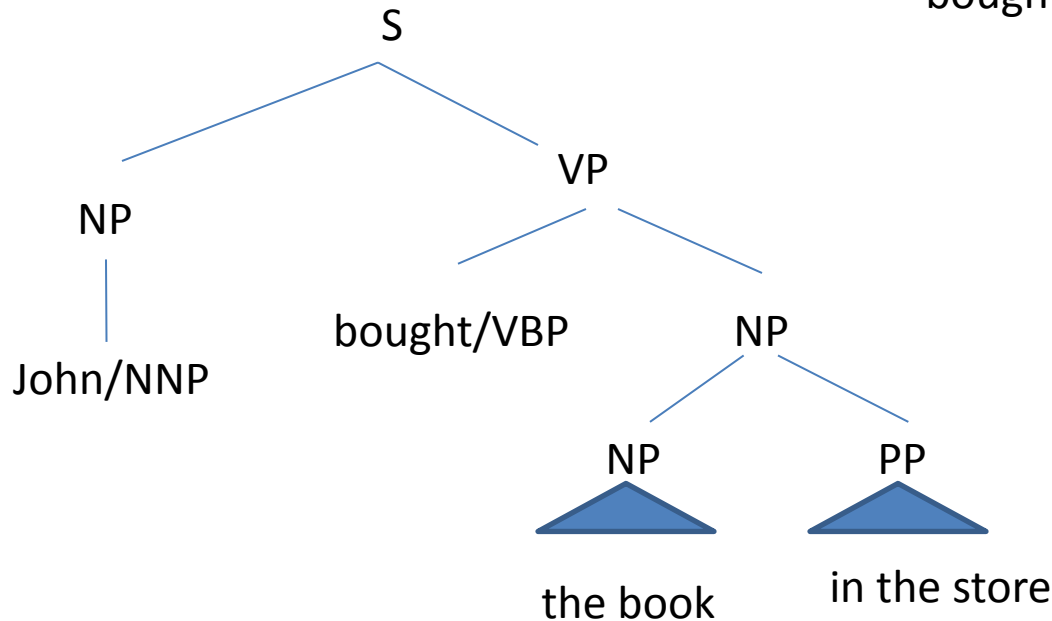
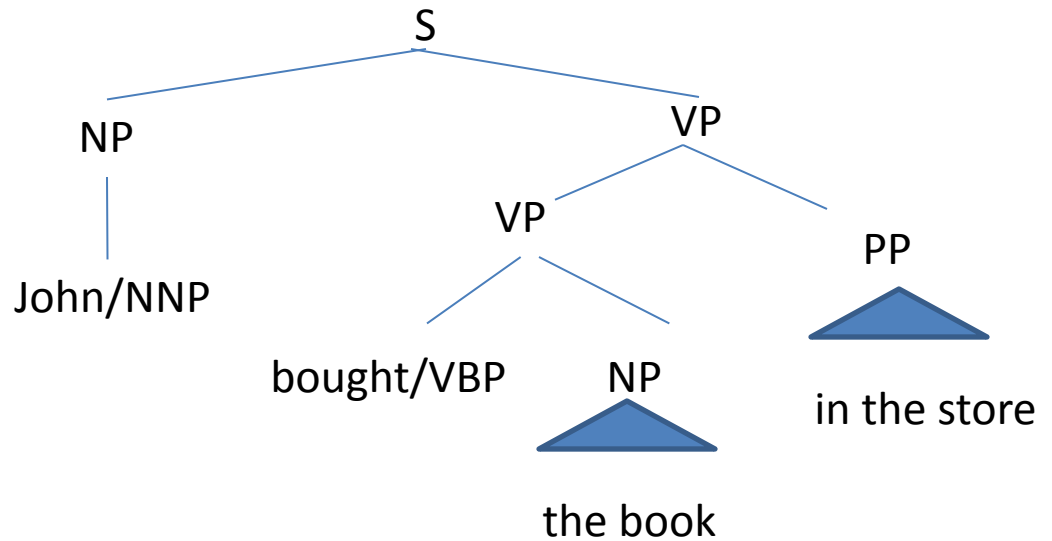
NP => PN

VP => V NP

VP => VP PP

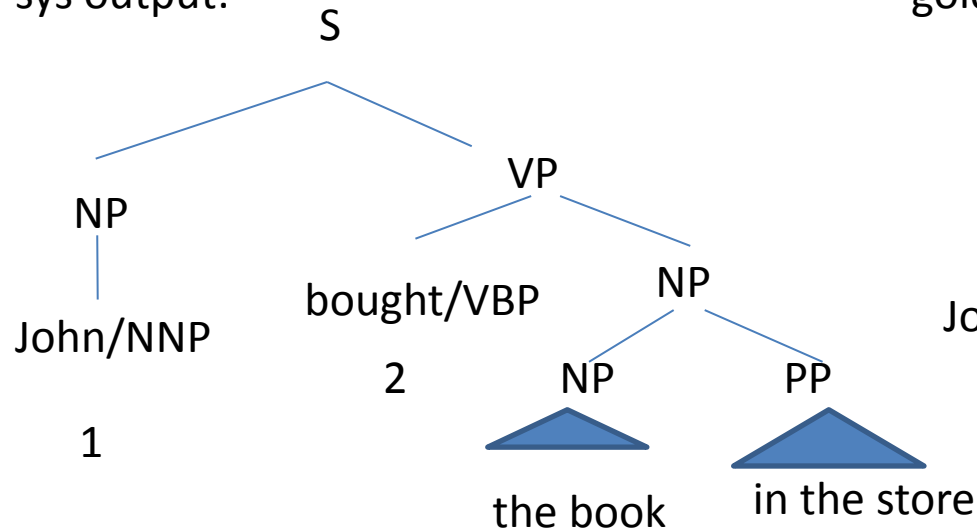
NP => NP PP

PP => P NP



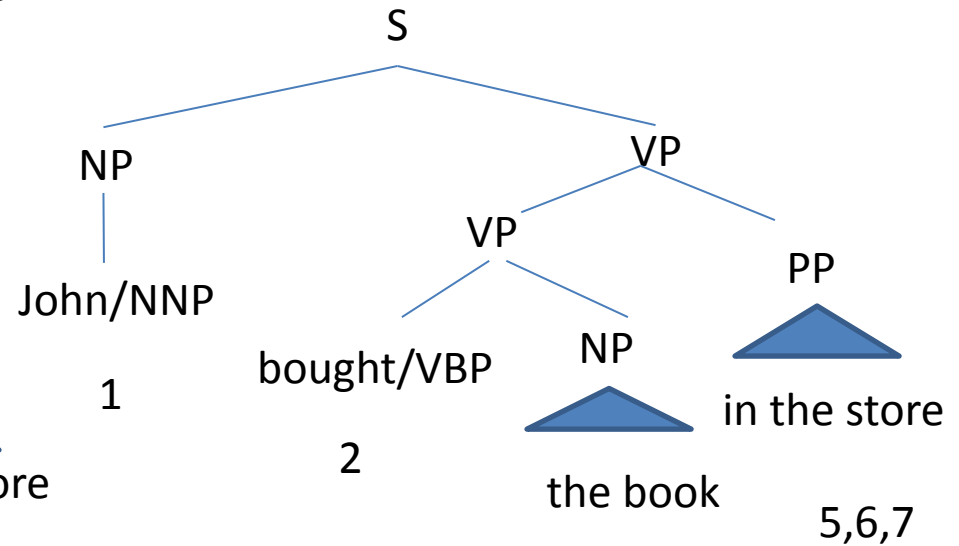
# Labelled f-score

sys output:



- (1, 7, S)
- (1, 1, NP)
- (2, 7, VP)
- (3, 7, NP)**
- (3, 4, NP)
- (5, 7, PP)
- (6, 7, NP)

gold standard:



- (1, 7, S)
- (1, 1, NP)
- (2, 7, VP)
- (2, 4, VP)**
- (3, 4, NP)
- (5, 7, PP)
- (6, 7, NP)

Prec=6/7, recall=6/7, f-score=6/7

# Parsing evaluation

- Use the English Penn Treebank
  - Section 2-18 for training
  - Section 23 for final testing
  - Section 0-1, 22, and 24 for development
- Evaluation:
  - precision, recall, f-score
  - Best f-score: around 91%

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- The English Penn Treebank
- Why do we need treebanks?
- **Hw1**

# Hw1: required part

- Required reading: Chapters 1 and 2 of the PTB guidelines
- Assignment:
  - pick a specific phenomenon handled by the PTB,
  - discuss the PTB treatment of this phenomenon, and
  - explain whether you concur with the treatment or not. If you do not, outline how you would have represented it differently.