

# Dependency Parsing

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# How does it work?

- Language: English and German
- Lectures: Tuesday, 14:30-16:00, online
- Labs: Friday, 10:30-12:00, online
- Weekly homework exercises (in groups)
- BN: homework
- AP: homework + exam

# Where to find more?

- Website:

<https://user.phil.hhu.de/~waszczuk/teaching/hhu-dp-su21/>

# What is it about?

- Mainly *data-driven* dependency parsing
- Blocks:
  - Basics, machine learning, grammar-based methods
  - Transition-based methods
  - Implementation of a transition-based parser
  - Graph-based methods
- Supports used:
  - Book: Dependency parsing, by Sandra Kübler, Ryan McDonald and Joakim Nivre (<https://katalog.ulb.hhu.de/Record/003823743>)
  - Slides: used by the same authors for various courses (ACL 2006, ESSLLI 2007, EACL 2014)

# Motivations

- Why syntax?
- Why parsing?
- Why is parsing hard/interesting?

# Why syntax?

- 1 Grammaticality
- 2 Structure

## Grammaticality:

The syntax of a language governs which combinations of words form sentences.

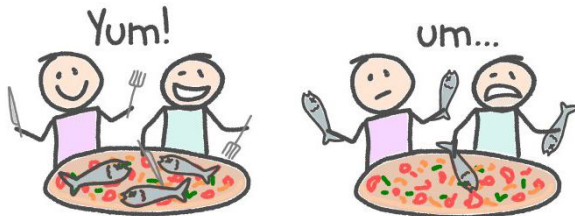
- The man walks
- \*Walks man the
- #Man the walks

# Why syntax?

## Structure:

Syntax assigns **structure** to sentences.

“They ate the pizza with anchovies”



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James Constable, 2010

# Why parsing?

Academic interest: i.e.,

- Does this theory actually work?
- Can it be **implemented**?

Practical applications: e.g.,

- Question answering (e.g., IBM Watson – McCord et al., 2012)
- Machine translation
- etc.



# Why is parsing hard?

## Ambiguity

Ambiguity is the key problem in NLP.

- “I see a bird”

Every word in this sentence is ambiguous! (Church, ANLP 1988)

# Why is parsing hard?

## Ambiguity

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Every word in this sentence is ambiguous! (Church, ANLP 1988)

- I: roman numeral?
- see: Holy see?
- a: French preposition?
- bird: verb?

Most of this ambiguity invisible to humans,  
But computers need to be told how to resolve it!

# Why is (dependency) parsing interesting?

- Universal Dependencies (<http://universaldependencies.org>)
    - Many languages
    - Many sentences
    - Each annotated in same way
- ⇒ Lots of data for testing new parsing methods (“Common Task Framework”)
- ⇒ Cross-language studies, model transfer
- ⇒ Nice balance between theory and practice