

Tree Adjoining Grammars

Logical Methods in Natural Language Processing

Lecturer: M. Moortgat

Cecilia Chávez Aguilera

May 3, 2012

Joshi's Program

- Joshi, Aravind K., Leon S. Levy, and Masako Takahashi. 1975. 'Tree Adjunct Grammars.' *Journal of Computer and System Sciences*, 10(2)

Joshi's Program

- Joshi, Aravind K., Leon S. Levy, and Masako Takahashi. 1975. 'Tree Adjunct Grammars.' *Journal of Computer and System Sciences*, 10(2)
- TAG's have been a cornerstone in the road of Mildy-Context Sensitive Languages

Joshi's Program

- Joshi, Aravind K., Leon S. Levy, and Masako Takahashi. 1975. 'Tree Adjunct Grammars.' *Journal of Computer and System Sciences*, 10(2)
- TAG's have been a cornerstone in the road of Mildy-Context Sensitive Languages
- How much context sensitivity do we need to model natural languages?

Joshi's Program

- Joshi, Aravind K., Leon S. Levy, and Masako Takahashi. 1975. 'Tree Adjunct Grammars.' *Journal of Computer and System Sciences*, 10(2)
- TAG's have been a cornerstone in the road of Mildy-Context Sensitive Languages
- How much context sensitivity do we need to model natural languages?
- Polynomial Parsable

Formalism

- A TAG is a tuple $G = \langle N, T, S, I, A, \rangle$ where

Formalism

- A TAG is a tuple $G = \langle N, T, S, I, A, \rangle$ where
 - ▶ N a set of non-terminal symbols.

Formalism

- A TAG is a tuple $G = \langle N, T, S, I, A, \rangle$ where
 - ▶ N a set of non-terminal symbols.
 - ▶ T an alphabet of terminal symbols $N \cup T = \emptyset$

Formalism

- A TAG is a tuple $G = \langle N, T, S, I, A, \rangle$ where
 - ▶ N a set of non-terminal symbols.
 - ▶ T an alphabet of terminal symbols $N \cup T = \emptyset$
 - ▶ $S \in N$.

Formalism

- A TAG is a tuple $G = \langle N, T, S, I, A, \rangle$ where
 - ▶ N a set of non-terminal symbols.
 - ▶ T an alphabet of terminal symbols $N \cup T = \emptyset$
 - ▶ $S \in N$.
 - ▶ I a finite set of trees called initial trees (usually denoted by α) and

Formalism

- A TAG is a tuple $G = \langle N, T, S, I, A, \rangle$ where
 - ▶ N a set of non-terminal symbols.
 - ▶ T an alphabet of terminal symbols $N \cup T = \emptyset$
 - ▶ $S \in N$.
 - ▶ I a finite set of trees called initial trees (usually denoted by α) and
 - ▶ A a finite set of trees called auxiliary trees (usually denoted by β).

- The set $A \cup I$ is set of *elementary trees* of G from which we will construct our derived trees.

- The set $A \cup I$ is set of *elementary trees* of G from which we will construct our derived trees.
- A tree is *Initial* if its root node is labeled with S . Inner and frontier nodes can be either terminal or non-terminal.

- The set $A \cup I$ is set of *elementary trees* of G from which we will construct our derived trees.
- A tree is *Initial* if its root node is labeled with S . Inner and frontier nodes can be either terminal or non-terminal.
- A tree is *Auxiliar* if it has a special node called its *food node*, marked with $*$ which has the same label than its root node.

- The set $A \cup I$ is set of *elementary trees* of G from which we will construct our derived trees.
- A tree is *Initial* if its root node is labeled with S . Inner and frontier nodes can be either terminal or non-terminal.
- A tree is *Auxiliar* if it has a special node called its *food node*, marked with $*$ which has the same label than its root node.
- The string language generated by G is defined to be the set

$$L(G) = \{y(t) | t \in T(G)\}$$

where $T(G)$ is the set of all derived trees of G , and $y(t)$ is the unique string associated with t , (the yield of t) obtained by concatenating all terminal symbols labeling the frontier of t from left to right.

- The combination operations for our grammar are *Substitution* and *Adjunction*

- The combination operations for our grammar are *Substitution* and *Adjunction*
- Substitution Let $\gamma = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be a syntactic tree, $\alpha = \langle V', E', r' \rangle$ an initial tree, and $v \in V$. Denote by $\alpha[v, \gamma]$, the result of substituting γ into α at node v , defined as follows:

- The combination operations for our grammar are *Substitution* and *Adjunction*
- Substitution Let $\gamma = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be a syntactic tree, $\alpha = \langle V', E', r' \rangle$ an initial tree, and $v \in V$. Denote by $\alpha[v, \gamma]$, the result of substituting γ into α at node v , defined as follows:
 - ▶ If v is no leaf or $l(v) \neq l(r)$, then $\alpha[v, \gamma]$ is undefined.

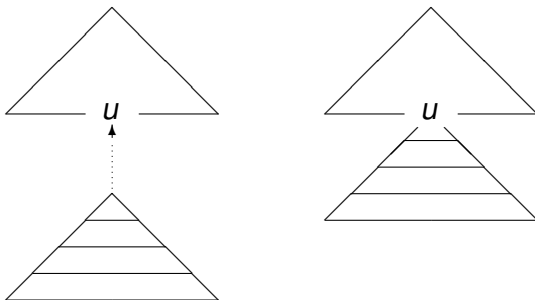
- The combination operations for our grammar are *Substitution* and *Adjunction*
- Substitution Let $\gamma = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be a syntactic tree, $\alpha = \langle V', E', r' \rangle$ an initial tree, and $v \in V$. Denote by $\alpha[v, \gamma]$, the result of substituting γ into α at node v , defined as follows:
 - ▶ If v is no leaf or $l(v) \neq l(r)$, then $\alpha[v, \gamma]$ is undefined.
 - ▶ Otherwise, $\alpha[v, \gamma] := \langle V'', E'', r'' \rangle$ with $V'' = V \cup V' \setminus \{v\}$,
 $E'' = \{E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_2 = v\}\} \cup E' \cup \{\langle v_1, r \rangle \mid \langle v_1, v \rangle \in E\}$

- The combination operations for our grammar are *Substitution* and *Adjunction*
- Substitution Let $\gamma = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be a syntactic tree, $\alpha = \langle V', E', r' \rangle$ an initial tree, and $v \in V$. Denote by $\alpha[v, \gamma]$, the result of substituting γ into α at node v , defined as follows:
 - ▶ If v is no leaf or $l(v) \neq l(r)$, then $\alpha[v, \gamma]$ is undefined.
 - ▶ Otherwise, $\alpha[v, \gamma] := \langle V'', E'', r'' \rangle$ with $V'' = V \cup V' \setminus \{v\}$,
 $E'' = \{E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_2 = v\}\} \cup E' \cup \{\langle v_1, r \rangle \mid \langle v_1, v \rangle \in E\}$
- A leaf that has a non-terminal label is called a substitution node.

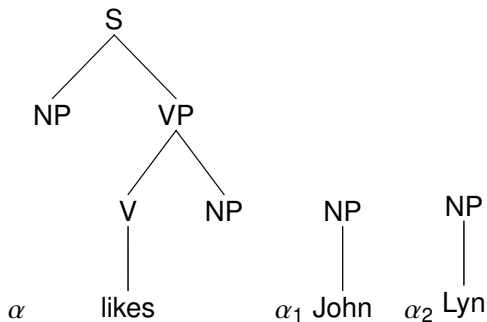
- The combination operations for our grammar are *Substitution* and *Adjunction*
- Substitution Let $\gamma = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be a syntactic tree, $\alpha = \langle V', E', r' \rangle$ an initial tree, and $v \in V$. Denote by $\alpha[v, \gamma]$, the result of substituting γ into α at node v , defined as follows:
 - ▶ If v is no leaf or $l(v) \neq l(r)$, then $\alpha[v, \gamma]$ is undefined.
 - ▶ Otherwise, $\alpha[v, \gamma] := \langle V'', E'', r'' \rangle$ with $V'' = V \cup V' \setminus \{v\}$,
 $E'' = \{E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_2 = v\}\} \cup E' \cup \{\langle v_1, r \rangle \mid \langle v_1, v \rangle \in E\}$
- A leaf that has a non-terminal label is called a substitution node.
- This operation can be iterated as long as there is a substitution node.

Substitution

- In a picture



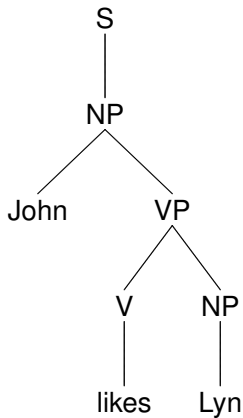
Example



Substituting

Derived tree

$\alpha [NP, \alpha_1]; \alpha [NP, \alpha_2]$



Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $l(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.

Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $l(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,

Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $l(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,
 - ▶ Denote by $\alpha \uparrow v$ the tree $\langle V^\uparrow, E^\uparrow, r^\uparrow \rangle$ where:

Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $l(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,
 - ▶ Denote by $\alpha \upharpoonright v$ the tree $\langle V^\uparrow, E^\uparrow, r^\uparrow \rangle$ where:
 - ★ $V^\uparrow = V \setminus \{v \in V \mid v \in \llbracket v \rrbracket\}$

Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $l(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,
 - ▶ Denote by $\alpha \uparrow v$ the tree $\langle V^\uparrow, E^\uparrow, r^\uparrow \rangle$ where:
 - ★ $V^\uparrow = V \setminus \{v \in V \mid v \in [v]\}$
 - ★ $E^\uparrow = E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_1 = v\}$

Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $l(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,
 - ▶ Denote by $\alpha \uparrow v$ the tree $\langle V^\uparrow, E^\uparrow, r^\uparrow \rangle$ where:
 - ★ $V^\uparrow = V \setminus \{v \in V \mid v \in [v]\}$
 - ★ $E^\uparrow = E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_1 = v\}$
 - ★ $r^\uparrow = r$

Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $l(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,
 - ▶ Denote by $\alpha \uparrow v$ the tree $\langle V^\uparrow, E^\uparrow, r^\uparrow \rangle$ where:
 - ★ $V^\uparrow = V \setminus \{v \in V \mid v \in \llbracket v \rrbracket\}$
 - ★ $E^\uparrow = E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_1 = v\}$
 - ★ $r^\uparrow = r$
- Then, denote by $\beta(\alpha)_v$ the adjunction of β into α at node v defined in the following way:

Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $l(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,
 - ▶ Denote by $\alpha \uparrow v$ the tree $\langle V^\uparrow, E^\uparrow, r^\uparrow \rangle$ where:
 - ★ $V^\uparrow = V \setminus \{v \in V \mid v \in \downarrow v\}$
 - ★ $E^\uparrow = E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_1 = v\}$
 - ★ $r^\uparrow = r$
- Then, denote by $\beta(\alpha)_v$ the adjunction of β into α at node v defined in the following way:
 - ▶ If $l(v) \neq l(r')$, then this operation is undefined

Adjunction

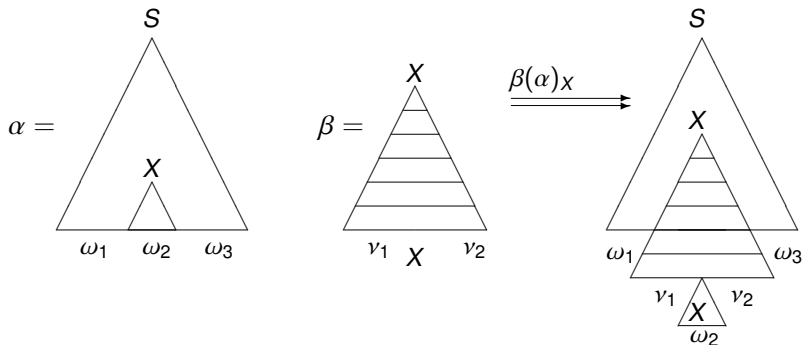
- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $I(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,
 - ▶ Denote by $\alpha \uparrow v$ the tree $\langle V^\uparrow, E^\uparrow, r^\uparrow \rangle$ where:
 - ★ $V^\uparrow = V \setminus \{v \in V \mid v \in \downarrow v\}$
 - ★ $E^\uparrow = E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_1 = v\}$
 - ★ $r^\uparrow = r$
- Then, denote by $\beta(\alpha)_v$ the adjunction of β into α at node v defined in the following way:
 - ▶ If $I(v) \neq I(r')$, then this operation is undefined
 - ▶ Otherwise, do $\alpha \uparrow v [v, \beta]$, and call γ the resulting tree, then, do $\gamma [*, \alpha/v]$

Adjunction

- Let $\alpha = \langle V, E, r \rangle$ be an initial tree, $\beta = \langle V', E', r', * \rangle$, an auxiliary tree, $v \in V$ a node in α such that $I(v) = N_0$ some non-terminal symbol.
 - ▶ Denote by α/v the subtree of α rooted at v ,
 - ▶ Denote by $\alpha \uparrow v$ the tree $\langle V^\uparrow, E^\uparrow, r^\uparrow \rangle$ where:
 - ★ $V^\uparrow = V \setminus \{v \in V \mid v \in \lfloor v \rfloor\}$
 - ★ $E^\uparrow = E \setminus \{\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \mid v_1 = v\}$
 - ★ $r^\uparrow = r$
- Then, denote by $\beta(\alpha)_v$ the adjunction of β into α at node v defined in the following way:
 - ▶ If $I(v) \neq I(r')$, then this operation is undefined
 - ▶ Otherwise, do $\alpha \uparrow v [v, \beta]$, and call γ the resulting tree, then, do $\gamma [*, \alpha/v]$
- This operation can always be iterated

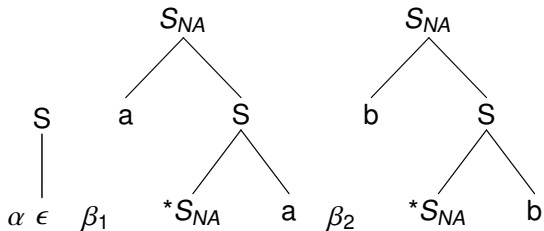
Adjunction

In a picture



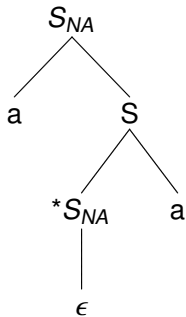
Example

Copy Language



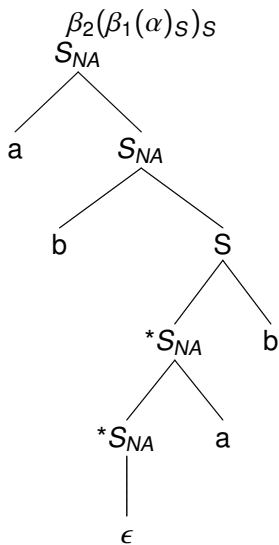
Adjunction

Derived tree

 $\beta_1(\alpha)_S$ 

Adjunction

Derived tree



- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)

- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)
 - ▶ CFG can be seen as a special case of TSG

- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)
 - ▶ CFG can be seen as a special case of TSG
 - ▶ TSG's are not enough to strongly lexicalize CFG

- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)
 - ▶ CFG can be seen as a special case of TSG
 - ▶ TSG's are not enough to strongly lexicalize CFG
- TAG'S can be restricted to only the Adjunction operation

- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)
 - ▶ CFG can be seen as a special case of TSG
 - ▶ TSG's are not enough to strongly lexicalize CFG
- TAG'S can be restricted to only the Adjunction operation
 - ▶ Substitution can be simulated by adjunction.

- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)
 - ▶ CFG can be seen as a special case of TSG
 - ▶ TSG's are not enough to strongly lexicalize CFG
- TAG'S can be restricted to only the Adjunction operation
 - ▶ Substitution can be simulated by adjunction.
 - ▶ Restrictions over adjunction. No Adjunction. Obligatory Adjunction, Selected Adjunction.

- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)
 - ▶ CFG can be seen as a special case of TSG
 - ▶ TSG's are not enough to strongly lexicalize CFG
- TAG'S can be restricted to only the Adjunction operation
 - ▶ Substitution can be simulated by adjunction.
 - ▶ Restrictions over adjunction. No Adjunction. Obligatory Adjunction, Selected Adjunction.
 - ▶ TAG's do Strongly lexicalize CFG

- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)
 - ▶ CFG can be seen as a special case of TSG
 - ▶ TSG's are not enough to strongly lexicalize CFG
- TAG'S can be restricted to only the Adjunction operation
 - ▶ Substitution can be simulated by adjunction.
 - ▶ Restrictions over adjunction. No Adjunction. Obligatory Adjunction, Selected Adjunction.
 - ▶ TAG's do Strongly lexicalize CFG
- Parsable in $O(n^6)$ over the length of the string to be parsed

- Tree Substitution Grammars (TSG)
 - ▶ CFG can be seen as a special case of TSG
 - ▶ TSG's are not enough to strongly lexicalize CFG
- TAG'S can be restricted to only the Adjunction operation
 - ▶ Substitution can be simulated by adjunction.
 - ▶ Restrictions over adjunction. No Adjunction. Obligatory Adjunction, Selected Adjunction.
 - ▶ TAG's do Strongly lexicalize CFG
- Parsable in $O(n^6)$ over the length of the string to be parsed
- Constant growth property ?

Properties

- Let L , and L' be tree adjoining languages, then the following are TAL as well:

Properties

- Let L , and L' be tree adjoining languages, then the following are TAL as well:
- $L \cap L'$

Properties

- Let L , and L' be tree adjoining languages, then the following are TAL as well:
- $L \cap L'$
- $L \cup L'$

Properties

- Let L , and L' be tree adjoining languages, then the following are TAL as well:
- $L \cap L'$
- $L \cup L'$
- L^*

Properties

- Let L , and L' be tree adjoining languages, then the following are TAL as well:
- $L \cap L'$
- $L \cup L'$
- L^*
- $L \cdot L'$

Properties

- Let L , and L' be tree adjoining languages, then the following are TAL as well:
- $L \cap L'$
- $L \cup L'$
- L^*
- $L \cdot L'$
- $L \cap R$ with R a regular language

- Extended domain of locality. A domain over which various dependencies (syntactic and semantic) can be specified. Joshi, A. K. 'Domains of Locality', *Data and Knowledge Engineering* Vol. 50 Issue 3 2004

- Extended domain of locality. A domain over which various dependencies (syntactic and semantic) can be specified. Joshi, A. K. 'Domains of Locality', *Data and Knowledge Engineering* Vol. 50 Issue 3 2004
- Although here and there it has been stated that TAG's are closed under strong lexicalization, recently, it has been shown that TAG's are NOT closed under strong lexicalization:
Kuhlman and Satta 'Tree-Adjoining Grammars are not closed under strong lexicalization' *Computational Linguistics* 2012

- The class of dependency structures induced by this formalism is the class of well-nested structures with block degree at most two.

$$\mathcal{D}(TAG) = \mathcal{D}_2 \cap \mathcal{D}_{wn}$$

- The class of dependency structures induced by this formalism is the class of well-nested structures with block degree at most two.

$$\mathcal{D}(TAG) = \mathcal{D}_2 \cap \mathcal{D}_{wn}$$

- Traversal Strategy: **BLOCK-ORDER-COLLECT**

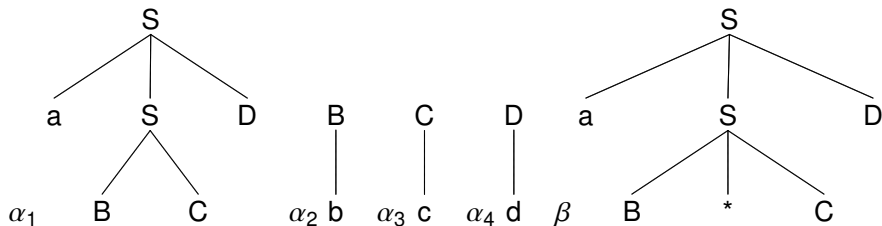
- The class of dependency structures induced by this formalism is the class of well-nested structures with block degree at most two.

$$\mathcal{D}(\text{TAG}) = \mathcal{D}_2 \cap \mathcal{D}_{wn}$$

- Traversal Strategy: **BLOCK-ORDER-COLLECT**
- Derivation Trees are terms over the signature of elementary trees.

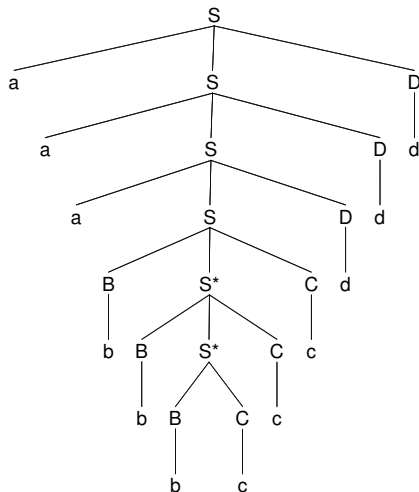
$\{a^n b^n c^n d^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

Running Example



Derived Tree

aaabbbccc

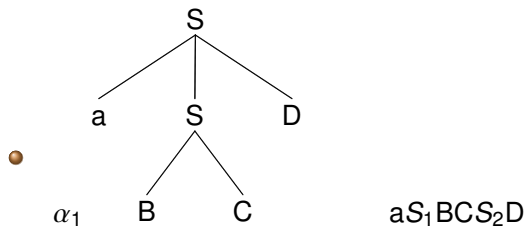


Linearization

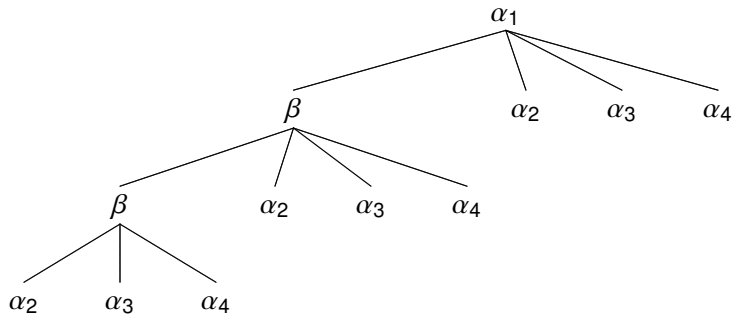
- For the linearization of the elementary trees in the grammar we should keep in mind the way we will produce a string by means of that tree.

Linearization

- For the linearization of the elementary trees in the grammar we should keep in mind the way we will produce a string by means of that tree.



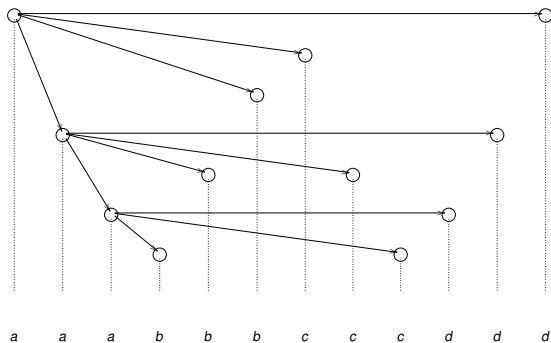
Term



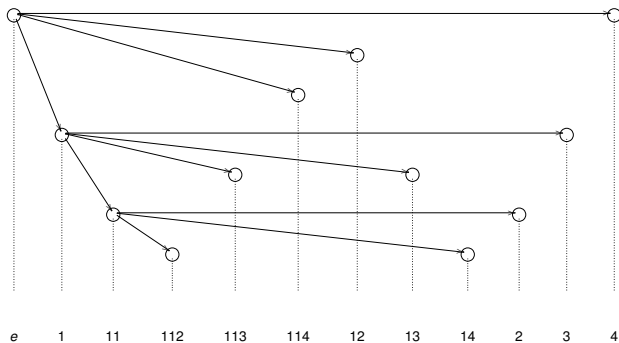
- Recall that an order anotation ω is well-nested if it does not contain a string of the form $ijij$ as a scattered substring, for $i \neq j \in \mathbb{N}$ Denote by Ω_{wn} the set of all well-nested order anotations.

- Recall that an order anotation ω is well-nested if it does not contain a string of the form $ijij$ as a scattered substring, for $i \neq j \in \mathbb{N}$ Denote by Ω_{wn} the set of all well-nested order anotations.
- The set of order anotations for the terms of this formalism is well-nested.

- Recall that an order anotation ω is well-nested if it does not contain a string of the form $ijij$ as a scattered substring, for $i \neq j \in \mathbb{N}$ Denote by Ω_{wn} the set of all well-nested order anotations.
- The set of order anotations for the terms of this formalism is well-nested.
- **Theorem 5.2.1** A dependency structure \mathcal{D} is well-nested if and only if $term(\mathcal{D}) \in T_{\Omega_{wn}}$



Linearization



Block Degree

- Recall the coarsest congruence relation over a set that we are using:

Lemma 4.1.1 Let $\mathcal{C} = (A; \leq)$ be a chain. $S \subseteq A$. Define \equiv_S as follows: $a \equiv_S b$ iff $\forall c \in [a, b], c \in S$

Block Degree

- Recall the coarsest congruence relation over a set that we are using:

Lemma 4.1.1 Let $\mathcal{C} = (A; \leq)$ be a chain. $S \subseteq A$. Define \equiv_S as follows: $a \equiv_S b$ iff $\forall c \in [a, b], c \in S$

- To visualize the segmentation of D , consider the the congruence relation of $[u]/ \equiv_{[u]}$

Block Degree

- Recall the coarsest congruence relation over a set that we are using:
Lemma 4.1.1 Let $\mathcal{C} = (A; \leq)$ be a chain. $S \subseteq A$. Define \equiv_S as follows: $a \equiv_S b$ iff $\forall c \in [a, b], c \in S$
- To visualize the segmentation of D , consider the the congruence relation of $[u]/ \equiv_{[u]}$
- Note that $[11]/ \equiv_{[11]}$ consists of two blocks, and any other node has block degree one.

Block Degree

- Recall the coarsest congruence relation over a set that we are using:
Lemma 4.1.1 Let $\mathcal{C} = (A; \leq)$ be a chain. $S \subseteq A$. Define \equiv_S as follows: $a \equiv_S b$ iff $\forall c \in [a, b], c \in S$
- To visualize the segmentation of D , consider the the congruence relation of $[u]/ \equiv_{[u]}$
- Note that $[11]/ \equiv_{[11]}$ consists of two blocks, and any other node has block degree one.
- Thus the block degree of our dependency structure is two.

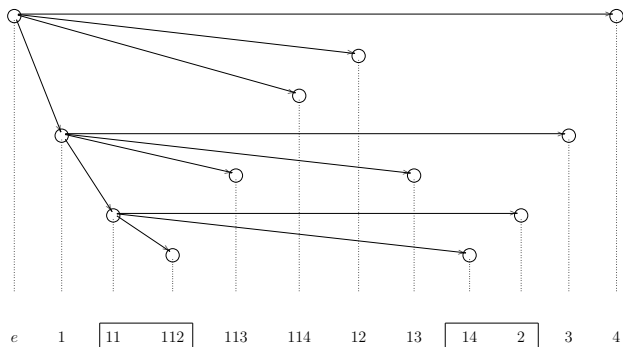


Figure 1: Blocks of node 11

Thanks