

Sentence Level Text Analysis

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Simon spoke about sex with Britney Spears



Zkolaboval katastr nemovitostí , lidé musejí přespávat v parcích

Zkolaboval katastr nemovitostí

kdo/co katastr nemovitostí

příruček Zkolaboval

lidé musejí přespávat v parcích

kde v parcích

kdo/co lidé

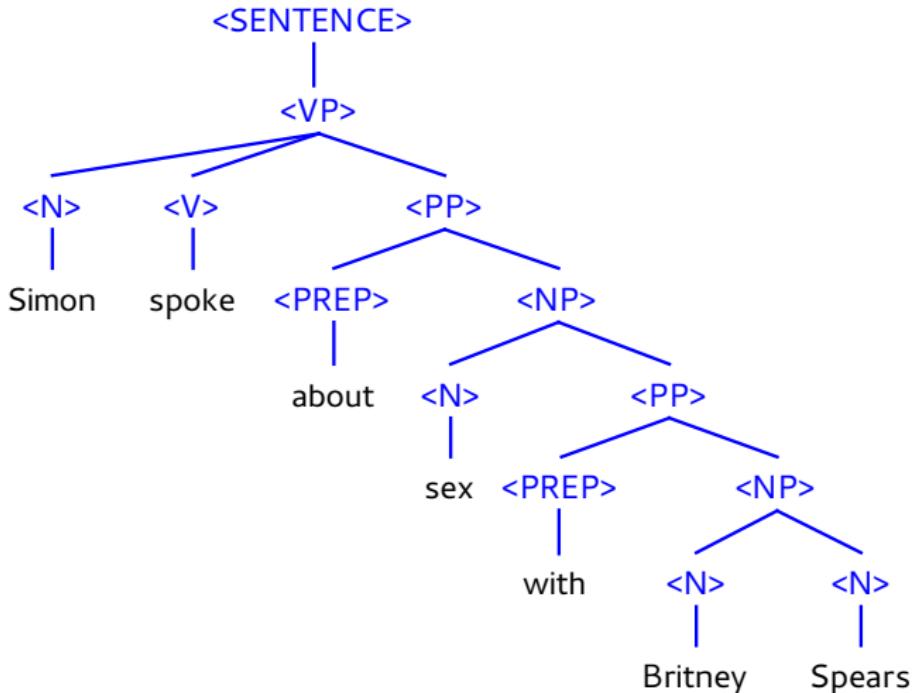
příruček musejí přespávat

zdroj: www.infobaden.cz

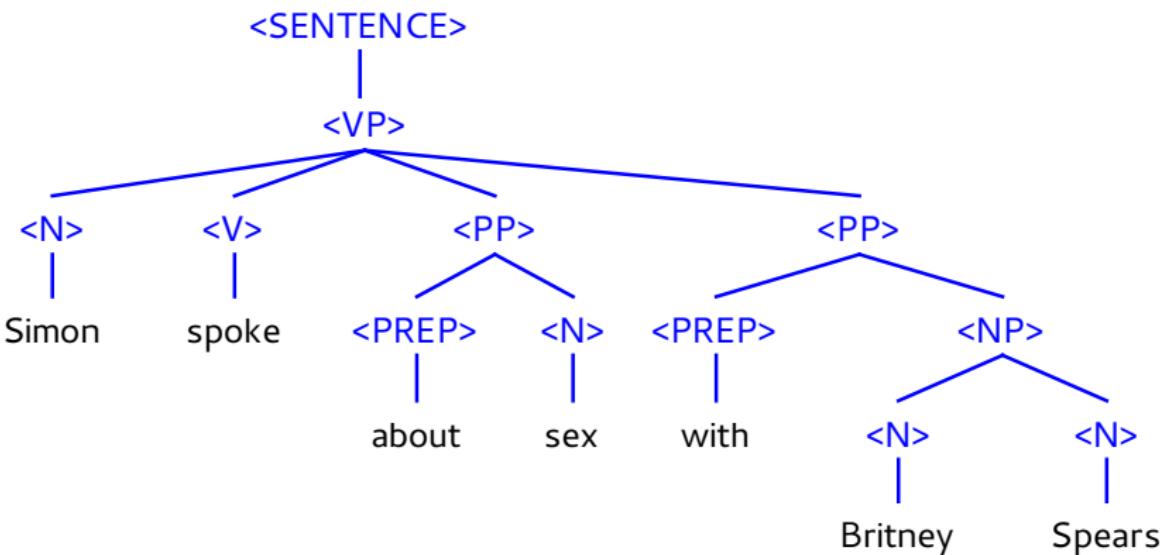
Sentence level (syntactic) analysis

- Natural language syntax
 - describes relationships among words
- Automatic syntactic analysis
 - revealing inter-word relationships on various levels
 - detection of noun (prepositional, verb, ...) phrases, clauses
 - finding relationships (dependencies) among the units
- | Simon | spoke | about sex | with Britney Spears |
- | Simon | spoke | about sex with Britney Spears |

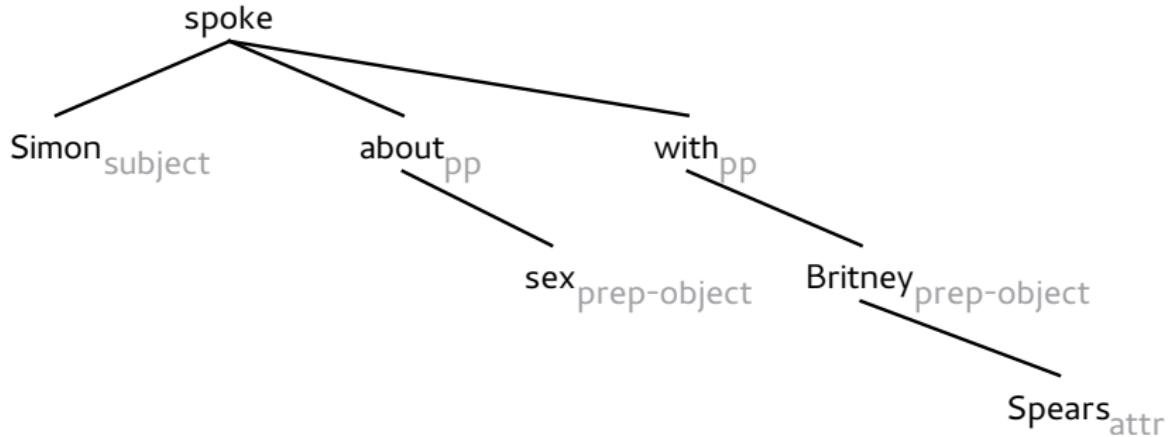
Syntactic trees



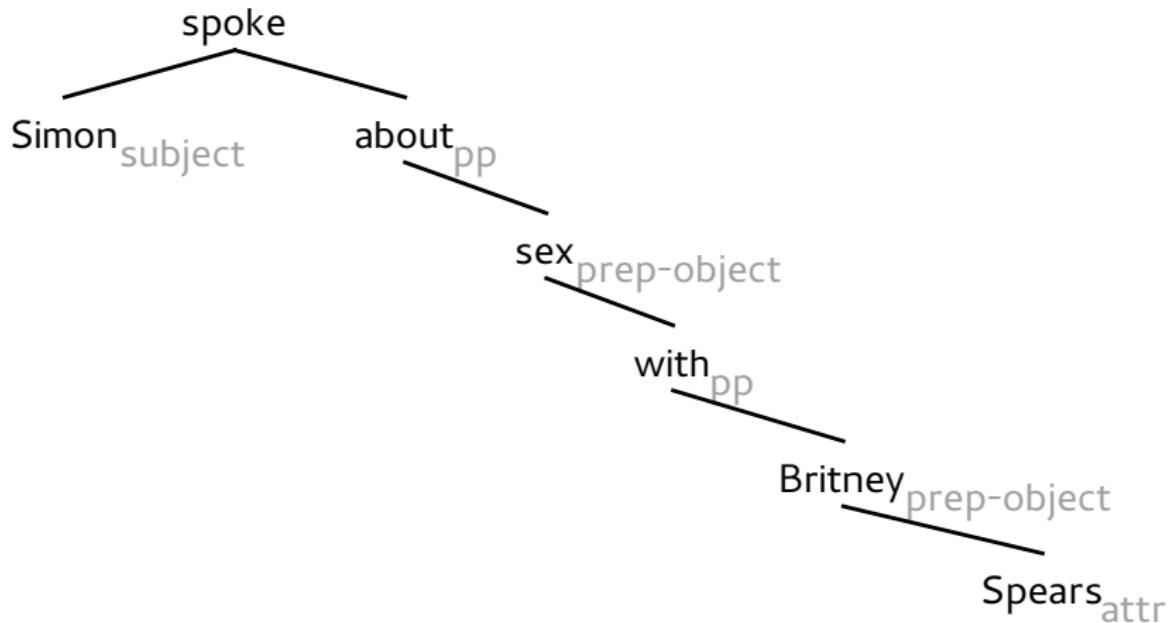
Syntactic trees



Syntactic trees



Syntactic trees



Why are we doing this?

- Syntactic units are carriers of meaning
 - “in the city”
 - meaning of “in”, “the” is unclear, complicated
 - meaning of “in the city” is simply **where**
- Words are sometimes not enough
 - red brick house vs. brick house red vs. red house brick
 - Honey, give me love vs. Love, give me honey
- Starting point for intelligent natural language applications
 - extraction of facts & question answering
 - logical analysis
 - punctuation detection & grammar checking
 - natural text generation
 - authorship detection
 - machine translation

Example: Extraction of facts

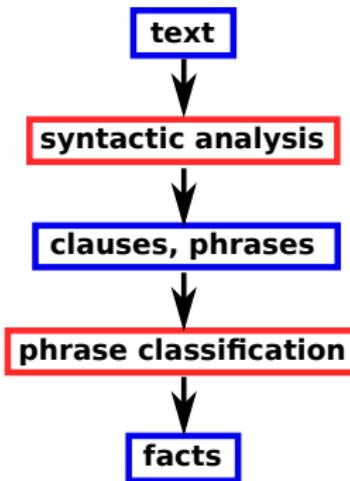
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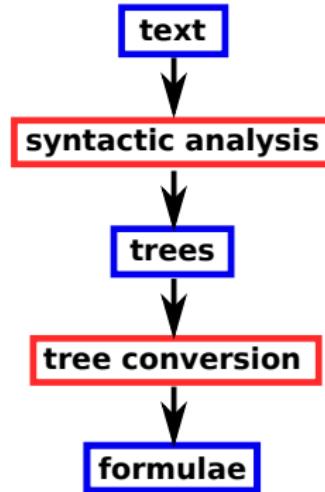
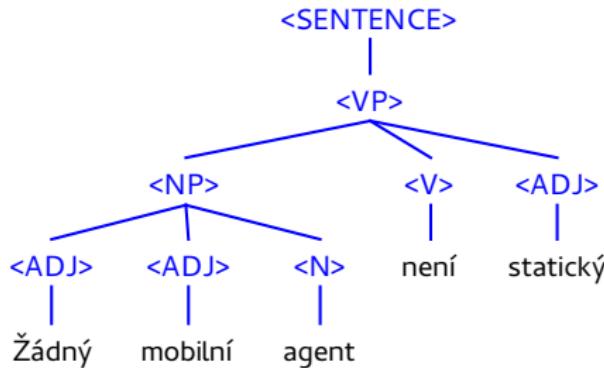
kde v parcích
kdo/co lidé
příručka musejí přespávat



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Example: Logical analysis

Žádný mobilní agent není statický .



$$\neg \exists x(mobilni(x) \wedge agent(x) \wedge staticky(x))$$

$$\lambda w_1 \lambda t_2 \left[\mathbf{Not}, \left[\mathbf{True}_{w_1 t_2}, \lambda w_3 \lambda t_4 (\exists i_5) \left(\left[\mathbf{staticky}_{w_3 t_4} i_5 \right] \wedge \left[\left[\mathbf{mobilni}, \mathbf{agent} \right]_{w_3 t_4, i_5} \right) \right] \right] \dots \Pi$$

Example: Grammar checking

- Let's eat grandma!
 - syntactic analysis
 - detection of non-probable constructions
 - → grandma is not a usual object of eating
 - → correction suggestion
- Let's eat, grandma!
 - life saved :)
- Similarly with other grammar phenomena
 - "This is worth try" → "This is worth trying"

How to analyze natural language syntax?

- Prerequisites
 - word level analysis (part of speech, gender, number)
 - named entity recognition
 - lexical semantic information (e.g. “pregnant” goes with women only)
- Named entity recognition
 - determine that e.g. “prof. Václav Šplíchal” is a person
 - can be viewed as a sub-task of syntactic analysis

How to analyze natural language syntax?

■ Statistical methods

- people annotate corpus
- statistic methods learn rules from the corpus
- universal across languages (to some extent)
- annotation is expensive
- hard to customize for different applications
- data are usually not big enough

■ Rule-based methods

- specialists develop a set of rules ("grammar")
- not universal, depends on specialists
- grammar can become uneasy to maintain
- easy to customize for different applications

■ Hybrids

Syntactic analysers in the NLP Centre

■ Synt

- C++, fast (0.07 s/sentence)
- based on a large meta-grammar

■ SET

- Python, slower but easily adaptable
- based on a set of patterns

■ Both

- rule-based backbone with statistical extensions
- grammars for Czech, English and Slovak
- accuracy 85–90 % on journal texts

■ Word Sketches

- very fast shallow syntax for large corpora
- 31 languages