CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

CS 115B

March 11, 2025

Slides thanks to Scott Farrar

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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Today's lecture



2 CKY algorithm

3 Chomsky Normal Form (CNF)



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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Parsing strategies

• Name one reason why bottom-up parsing is inefficient?

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- And what makes naive search so inefficient?

Parsing strategies

- Name one reason why bottom-up parsing is inefficient? *The* [search for Spock] *was successful.*
- And for top-down? Which would you like? That one.
- And what makes naive search so inefficient? There's no way to store intermediate solutions.

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CKY algorithm

Cocke-Kasami-Younger (CKY) algorithm: a fast bottom-up parsing algorithm that avoids some of the inefficiency associated with purely naive search with the same bottom-up strategy.

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- The CKY is picky about what type of grammar it accepts.
- We require that our grammar be in a special form, known as Chomsky Normal Form (CNF).
- The rationale is to fill in a chart with the solutions to the subproblems encountered in the bottom-up parsing process.

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Dynamic programming

Definition

Dynamic programming: a method of reducing the runtime of algorithms by discovering solutions to subproblems along the way to the solution of the main problem; to optimally plan a multi-stage process

- good for problems with overlapping subproblems
- generally involves the caching of partial results in a table for later retrieval
- many application (outside of NLP)

What are the subproblems for the parsing task?

Well-formed substring table (WFST)

Definition

A well-formed substring table is a data structure containing partial constituency structures. It may be represented as either a chart or a graph.

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Well-formed substring table (WFST)

Example

the brown dog

 $NP \rightarrow DT$ Nom, Nom \rightarrow JJ NN, $DT \rightarrow$ the, etc.

the	brown	dog
DT_1		NP_5
	JJ_2	Nom ₄
		NN ₃

Numbers indicate order in which symbol was enterred into table.

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Setting up the CKY algorithm

- For an input of length=n, create a matrix (n + 1 x n + 1), indexed from 0 to n.
- Each cell in the matrix [i, j] is the set of all categories of constituents spanning from position i to j.
- The algorithm forces you to fill in the table in the most efficient way.
- Process cells left to right (across columns), bottom to top (backwards across rows).

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the	brown	dog
DT_1		NP_5
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Numbers indicate order in which symbol was enterred into table.

CKY: assumptions

Critical observation: any portion of the input string spanning i to j can be split at k, and structure can then be built using sub-solutions spanning i to k and sub-solutions spanning k to j.

Example

 \bullet_0 the \bullet_1 brown \bullet_2 dog \bullet_3

- k = 1: possible constituents are [0,1] and [1,3]
- k = 2: possible constituents are [0,2] and [2,3]

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Simple grammar

- $S \rightarrow NP VBZ$ $S \rightarrow NP VP$ $VP \rightarrow VP PP$ $VP \rightarrow VBZ NP$ $VP \rightarrow VBZ PP$ $VP \rightarrow VBZ NNS$ $VP \rightarrow VBZ VP$ $VP \rightarrow VBP NP$ $VP \rightarrow VBP PP$ $NP \rightarrow DT NN$ $NP \rightarrow DT NNS$ $PP \rightarrow IN NP$
 - DT
 ightarrow the
 - $NN \rightarrow chef$
 - $NNS \rightarrow fish$
 - $NNS \rightarrow chopsticks$
 - $VBP \rightarrow fish$
 - $VBZ \rightarrow eats$
 - $IN \rightarrow with$

 \bullet_0 the \bullet_1 chef \bullet_2 eats \bullet_3 fish \bullet_4 with \bullet_5 the \bullet_6 chopsticks \bullet_7



Build an $n+1 \times n+1$ matrix, where n = number of words in input

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	[0,1]						
1		[1,2]					
2			[2,3]				
3				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]

Illustrate the numbering of cells: [i,j]'s represent spans.

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0							
1		[1,2]					
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

Notice how the spans (e.g, [1,2]) differ from the word indices (e.g, 'chef', 2).

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT						
	[0,1]						
1		[1,2]					
2			[2,3]				
3				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]
(.1)	· · · ·						

'the' is labelled DT

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT						
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			[2,3]				
3				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]
4 1	\overline{c}						

'chef' is labelled NN

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT [0,1]	NP [0,2]					
1		NN [1,2]					
2			[2,3]				
3				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]
_		. [0 1] [1 0]					

Found an NP: [0,1], [1,2]

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]					
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ				
			[2,3]				
3				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]
1	امطمل						

'eats' is labelled VBZ

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT [0,1]	NP [0,2]	<mark>S</mark> [0,3]				
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ [2,3]				
3				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]

Found an S: [0,2],[2,3]

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]				
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ				
			[2,3]				
3				NNS			
				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]
(Cala	'in Inhall				-		

'fish' is labelled NNS

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]				
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ				
			[2,3]				
3				NNS,VBP			
				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]
(Cala	'is labell						

'fish' is labelled VBP

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]				
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ				
				VP [2,4]			
			[2,3]				
3				NNS,VBP			
				[3,4]			
4					[4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]
Four	nd a VP:	[2,3], [3,4]					

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	DT [0,1]	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	<mark>S</mark> [0,4]				
1		NN [1,2]						
2			VBZ [2,3]	VP [2,4]				
3				NNS,VBP [3,4]				
4					[4,5]			
5						[5,6]		
6							[6,7]	
Farm	Found on S: [0.2] [2.4]							

Found an S: [0,2],[2,4]

	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ	VP [2,4]			
			[2,3]				
3				NNS,VBP			
				[3,4]			
4					IN [4,5]		
5						[5,6]	
6							[6,7]
Autoby to the body of the							

'with' is labelled IN

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the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			
[0,1]						
	NN [1,2]					
		VBZ	VP [2,4]			
		[2,3]				
			NNS,VBP			
			[3,4]			
				IN [4,5]		
					DT [5,6]	
						[6,7]
	1 DT [0,1]	1 2 DT NP [0,2] [0,1]	1 2 3 DT NP [0,2] S [0,3] [0,1] NN [1,2] NN VBZ [2,3] Image: Second	1 2 3 4 DT NP [0,2] S [0,3] S [0,4] [0,1] NN [1,2] NN [1,2] VBZ VP [2,4] [2,3] [2,3] NNS,VBP [3,4] Image: Note of the second seco	1 2 3 4 5 DT NP [0,2] S [0,3] S [0,4] - [0,1] NN [1,2] S - - NN [1,2] VBZ VP [2,4] - - [2,3] NNS,VBP - - - Image: Second sec	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

'the' is labelled DT

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ	VP [2,4]			
			[2,3]				
3				NNS,VBP			
				[3,4]			
4					IN [4,5]		
5						DT [5,6]	
6							NNS
							[6,7]

'chopsticks' is labelled NNS

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ	VP [2,4]			
			[2,3]				
3				NNS,VBP			
				[3,4]			
4					IN [4,5]		
5						DT [5,6]	NP [5,7]
						DT [5,0]	
6							NNS
							[6,7]
-							

Found an NP: [5,6], [6,7]

	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ	VP [2,4]			
			[2,3]				
3				NNS,VBP			
				[3,4]			
4							
					<mark>IN</mark> [4,5]		PP [4,7]
5						DT [5,6]	NP [5,7]
6							NNS
							[6,7]
Four	nd a PP	[4 5] [5 7]					

Found a PP: [4,5],[5,7]

	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ	VP [2,4]			
			[2,3]				
3				NNS, VBP			
				[3,4]			VP [3,7]
4					IN [4,5]		
							PP [4,7]
5						DT [5,6]	NP [5,7]
6							NNS
							[6,7]
Four	nd a VP:	[3,4], [4,7]					

	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ	VP [2,4]			
			[2,3]				VP [2,7]
3			[2,3]				
3				NNS,VBP			VP [3,7]
				[3,4]			
4					IN [4,5]		PP [4,7]
5						DT [5,6]	NP [5,7]
6							NNS
							[6,7]
Four	nd a VP:	[2,3],[3,7]					

	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			
	[0,1]						
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ				VP_1 , VP_2
			[2,3]	VP [2,4]			[2,7]
3				NNS,VBP			VP [3,7]
				[3,4]			
4					IN [4,5]		
							PP [4,7]
5						DT [5,6]	NP [5,7]
6							NNS
							[6,7]
-	1 1		[4 →1				,

Found another VP: [2,4],[4,7]

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT [0,1]	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			<mark>S</mark> [0,7]
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ [2,3]	VP [2,4]			VP ₁ , VP ₂ [2,7]
3				NNS,VBP [3,4]			VP [3,7]
4					IN [4,5]		PP [4,7]
5						DT [5,6]	NP [5,7]
6							NNS [6,7]
Γ		ada: [0.2] ['	וד נ				

Found an S node: [0,2] [2,7]

1	2					chopsticks
	4	3	4	5	6	7
DT [0,1]	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			<i>S</i> ₁ , <i>S</i> ₂ [0,7]
	NN [1,2]					
		VBZ	VP [2,4]			VP_1 , VP_2
		[2,3]				[2,7]
			NNS,VBP			VP [3,7]
			[3,4]			
				IN [4,5]		PP [4,7]
					DT [5,6]	NP [5,7]
						NNS
						[6,7]
	[0,1]	[0,1] NP [0,2] NN [1,2]	[0,1] NP [0,2] NN [1,2] VBZ [2,3]	[0,1] NP [0,2] NN [1,2] VBZ VP [2,4] [2,3] NNS,VBP	[0,1] NP [0,2] Image: Constraint of the second	[0,1] NP [0,2] Image: Constraint of the second

Found a second S node: also [0,2] [2,7]

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	the	chef	eats	fish	with	the	chopsticks
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	DT [0,1]	NP [0,2]	S [0,3]	S [0,4]			<i>S</i> ₁ , <i>S</i> ₂ [0,7]
1		NN [1,2]					
2			VBZ	VP [2,4]			VP_1 , VP_2
			[2,3]				[2,7]
3				NNS,VBP			VP [3,7]
				[3,4]			
4					IN [4,5]		PP [4,7]
5						DT [5,6]	NP [5,7]
6							NNS
							[6,7]

Found a second S node: also [0,2] [2,7]

Recognition algorithm returns True when a root node is found in [0,n]

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The CKY Algorithm (recognition)

function CKY-Parse (words, grammar) returns table

for $j \leftarrow 1$ to length(words) do: (loop over columns)

 $table[j-1,j] \leftarrow \{A | A \rightarrow words[j] \in grammar\} (add POS)$

for i \leftarrow j-2 downto 0 do: (loop over rows, backwards)

for $k \leftarrow i+1$ to j-1 do: (loop over contents of cell)

 $\textit{table[i,j]} \gets \textit{table[i,j]} \cup$

 $\{A|A \rightarrow B \ C \in grammar,$

 $\mathsf{B} \in \textit{table}[\mathsf{i},\mathsf{k}]$

 $C \in table[k,j]$

CKY recognition vs. parsing

- Returning the full parse requires storing more in a cell than just a node label.
- We also require back-pointers to constituents of that node.
- We could also store whole trees, but less space efficient.
- For parsing, we must add an extra step to the algorithm:

CKY recognition vs. parsing

- Returning the full parse requires storing more in a cell than just a node label.
- We also require back-pointers to constituents of that node.
- We could also store whole trees, but less space efficient.
- For parsing, we must add an extra step to the algorithm: follow pointers and return the parse

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The CKY Algorithm (parsing)

function CKY-Parse (words, grammar) returns parses

for $j \leftarrow 1$ to length(words) do: (loop over columns)

 $table[j-1,j] \leftarrow for all \{A | A \rightarrow words[j] \in grammar\} (add all POS)$

for i \leftarrow j-2 downto 0 do: (loop over rows, backwards)

for $k \leftarrow i+1$ to j-1 do: (loop over contents of cell)

for all $\{A|A \rightarrow B \ C\}$: (all productions)

 $\textit{back}[i,j,A] \gets \{ \ k,B,C \ \} \ (\texttt{add back pointer})$

return buildtree(back[1, length(words,S]), table[1,LENGTH(words),S]
(follow back pointer)

Issues with CKY

Efficiency

- The CKY can be performed in cubic time: $O(n^3)$, where n=number of words in sentence.
- The complexity of the inner most loop is bounded by the square of the number of non-terminals.
- The more rules, the less efficient; but this increases at a constant rate $L = r^2$ where r is the number of non-terminals.

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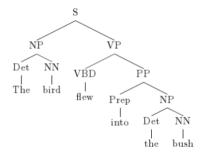
Issues with CKY

Grammar requirements

- The basic algoritm requires a binary grammar, in fact a grammar in Chomsky Normal Form.
- Basic algorithm can be extended to account for arbitrary CFGs.
- However, transforming a grammar into a CNF grammar is easier and more efficient than parsing with an arbitrary grammar.
- Later, we'll look at the Earley Algorithm for parsing arbitrary CFGs.

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Binary tree



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Chomsky Normal Form grammar

Definition

CNF grammar: a context-free grammar where the RHS of each production rule is restricted to be either two non-terminals or one terminal, and no empty productions are allowed.

There can be:

- no mixed rules ($NP \rightarrow the NN$)
- no unit productions (NP \rightarrow NNP), except for NN \rightarrow dog
- no right hand sides of more than two non-terminals $(VP \rightarrow VBZ \ NP \ PP).$

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Grammar equivalence

Any CFG can be converted to a weakly equivalent grammar in CNF.



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Grammar equivalence

Any CFG can be converted to a weakly equivalent grammar in CNF.

Definition

Weak equivalence: Two grammars are weakly equivalent if they generate the same set of strings (sentences). Transforming a grammar to CNF results in a new grammar that is weakly equivalent.

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Grammar equivalence

Any CFG can be converted to a weakly equivalent grammar in CNF.

Definition

Weak equivalence: Two grammars are weakly equivalent if they generate the same set of strings (sentences). Transforming a grammar to CNF results in a new grammar that is weakly equivalent.

Definition

Strong equivalence: Two grammars are strongly equivalent if they generate the same set of strings AND the same structures over those strings. If only the variable names are diff. then the grammar are said to be *isomorphic*.

Symbol naming conventions

- Use new symbols (binarization): X1, X2, ..., Y3 $S \rightarrow NP VP PUNC$ becomes: $S \rightarrow NP X1, X1 \rightarrow VP PUNC$
- Delete a symbol (unary collapsing): $SBAR \rightarrow S, S \rightarrow NP VP$ becomes $SBAR \rightarrow NP VP$

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CNF conversion algorithm

Removing unit-productions (unary collapsing):

- while there is a unit-production $A \rightarrow B$,
- Remove $A \rightarrow B$.
- foreach $B \rightarrow u$, add $A \rightarrow u$.

CNF conversion algorithm

Removing unit-productions (unary collapsing):

- while there is a unit-production $A \rightarrow B$,
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2 Remove terminals from mixed rules

- foreach production $A \rightarrow B_1 \ B_2...B_k$, containing a terminal x
- Add new non-terminal/production $X1 \rightarrow x$ (unless it has already been added)
- Replace every $B_i = x$ with X1

CNF conversion algorithm

Removing unit-productions (unary collapsing):

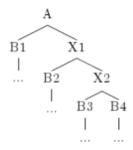
- while there is a unit-production $A \rightarrow B$,
- Remove $A \rightarrow B$.
- foreach $B \rightarrow u$, add $A \rightarrow u$.

2 Remove terminals from mixed rules

- foreach production $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2...B_k$, containing a terminal x
- Add new non-terminal/production $X1 \rightarrow x$ (unless it has already been added)
- Replace every $B_i = x$ with X1
- Remove rules with more than two nonterminals on the RHS (binarization)
 - foreach rule p of form $A \rightarrow B_1 B_2...B_k$
 - replace p with $A \rightarrow B_1 X_1, X_1 \rightarrow B_2 X_2, X_2 \rightarrow B_3 X_3, ..., X(k-2) \rightarrow B_{k-1} B_k (Xi's are new variables.)$

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Binarization



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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A sample CFG

 $S \rightarrow NP VP PUNC$

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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A sample CFG

 $S \rightarrow NP VP PUNC$ (non-binary)

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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A sample CFG

 $S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC$ (non-binary) $S \rightarrow S \ and \ S$

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

A sample CFG

 $S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC$ (non-binary) $S \rightarrow S \ and \ S$ (mixed)



A sample CFG

$$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC$$
 (non-binary)
 $S \rightarrow S \ and \ S$ (mixed)
 $NP \rightarrow DT \ NP$

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

A sample CFG

$$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC$$
 (non-binary)
 $S \rightarrow S \ and \ S$ (mixed)
 $NP \rightarrow DT \ NP$ (OK)

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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A sample CFG

$$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC$$
 (non-binary)
 $S \rightarrow S \ and \ S$ (mixed)
 $NP \rightarrow DT \ NP$ (OK)
 $NP \rightarrow NN$

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

A sample CFG

$$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC$$
 (non-binary)
 $S \rightarrow S \ and \ S$ (mixed)
 $NP \rightarrow DT \ NP$ (OK)
 $NP \rightarrow NN$ (unit production)

A sample CFG

$$\begin{array}{cccc} S \rightarrow NP & VP & PUNC & (\text{non-binary}) \\ S \rightarrow S & and & S & (\text{mixed}) \\ NP \rightarrow DT & NP & (OK) \\ NP \rightarrow NN & (\text{unit production}) \\ NN \rightarrow dog \end{array}$$

A sample CFG

$$\begin{split} S & \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC \quad (\text{non-binary}) \\ S & \rightarrow S \ and \ S \quad (\text{mixed}) \\ NP & \rightarrow DT \ NP \quad (\text{OK}) \\ NP & \rightarrow NN \quad (\text{unit production}) \\ NN & \rightarrow dog \quad (\text{OK}) \end{split}$$

A sample CFG

$$\begin{array}{cccc} S \rightarrow NP & VP & PUNC & (\text{non-binary}) \\ S \rightarrow S & and & S & (\text{mixed}) \\ NP \rightarrow DT & NP & (OK) \\ & NP \rightarrow NN & (\text{unit production}) \\ & NN \rightarrow dog & (OK) \\ & NN \rightarrow cat \end{array}$$

A sample CFG

$$\begin{array}{cccc} S \rightarrow NP & VP & PUNC & (\text{non-binary}) \\ S \rightarrow S & and & S & (\text{mixed}) \\ NP \rightarrow DT & NP & (OK) \\ & NP \rightarrow NN & (\text{unit production}) \\ & NN \rightarrow dog & (OK) \\ & NN \rightarrow cat & (OK) \end{array}$$

A sample CFG

$$\begin{array}{cccc} S \rightarrow NP & VP & PUNC & (\text{non-binary}) \\ S \rightarrow S & and & S & (\text{mixed}) \\ NP \rightarrow DT & NP & (OK) \\ & NP \rightarrow NN & (\text{unit production}) \\ & NN \rightarrow dog & (OK) \\ & NN \rightarrow cat & (OK) \\ & VP \rightarrow VBZ & NP \end{array}$$

A sample CFG

$$\begin{array}{cccc} S \rightarrow NP & VP & PUNC & (\text{non-binary}) \\ S \rightarrow S & and & S & (\text{mixed}) \\ NP \rightarrow DT & NP & (OK) \\ & NP \rightarrow NN & (\text{unit production}) \\ & NN \rightarrow dog & (OK) \\ & NN \rightarrow cat & (OK) \\ & VP \rightarrow VBZ & NP & (OK) \end{array}$$

A sample CFG

$$\begin{array}{cccc} S \rightarrow NP & VP & PUNC & (\text{non-binary}) \\ S \rightarrow S & and & S & (\text{mixed}) \\ NP \rightarrow DT & NP & (OK) \\ NP \rightarrow NN & (\text{unit production}) \\ NN \rightarrow dog & (OK) \\ NN \rightarrow cat & (OK) \\ VP \rightarrow VBZ & NP & (OK) \\ VP \rightarrow VBZ \end{array}$$

A sample CFG

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A sample CFG

 $S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC \quad (non-binary)$ $S \rightarrow S \ and \ S \quad (mixed)$ $NP \rightarrow DT \ NP \quad (OK)$ $NP \rightarrow NN \quad (unit \ production)$ $NN \rightarrow cat \quad (OK)$ $VP \rightarrow VBZ \ NP \quad (OK)$ $VP \rightarrow VBZ \ (unit \ production)$ $VBZ \rightarrow sleeps$

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A sample CFG

$$\begin{split} S & \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC & (\text{non-binary}) \\ S & \rightarrow S \ and \ S & (\text{mixed}) \\ NP & \rightarrow DT \ NP & (OK) \\ NP & \rightarrow NN & (\text{unit production}) \\ NN & \rightarrow dog & (OK) \\ NN & \rightarrow cat & (OK) \\ VP & \rightarrow VBZ \ NP & (OK) \\ VP & \rightarrow VBZ \ (\text{unit production}) \\ VBZ & \rightarrow sleeps & (OK) \end{split}$$

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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A sample CFG

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A sample CFG

 $S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC \quad (non-binary)$ $S \rightarrow S \ and \ S \quad (mixed)$ $NP \rightarrow DT \ NP \quad (OK)$ $NP \rightarrow NN \quad (unit \ production)$ $NN \rightarrow dog \quad (OK)$ $NN \rightarrow cat \quad (OK)$ $VP \rightarrow VBZ \ NP \quad (OK)$ $VP \rightarrow VBZ \quad (unit \ production)$ $VBZ \rightarrow sleeps \quad (OK)$ $VBZ \rightarrow eats \quad (OK)$

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A sample CFG

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A sample CFG

$$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC \quad (non-binary)$$

$$S \rightarrow S \ and \ S \quad (mixed)$$

$$NP \rightarrow DT \ NP \quad (OK)$$

$$NP \rightarrow NN \quad (unit production)$$

$$NN \rightarrow dog \quad (OK)$$

$$NN \rightarrow cat \quad (OK)$$

$$VP \rightarrow VBZ \ NP \quad (OK)$$

$$VP \rightarrow VBZ \quad (unit production)$$

$$VBZ \rightarrow sleeps \quad (OK)$$

$$VBZ \rightarrow eats \quad (OK)$$

$$DT \rightarrow the \quad (OK)$$

Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1

Non-CNF grammar CNF grammar Action

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1



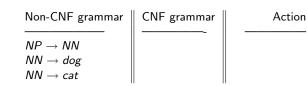
CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1

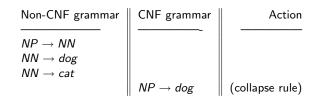


Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1

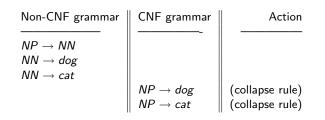


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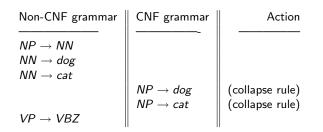
Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1



Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1

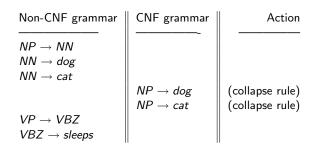


Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1

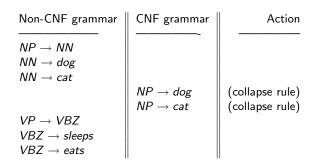


CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1



Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1



Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 1

Non-CNF grammar	CNF grammar	Action
$\overline{\begin{array}{c} NP \rightarrow NN \\ NN \rightarrow dog \end{array}}$		
NN ightarrow cat VP ightarrow VBZ	$egin{array}{l} {\sf NP} ightarrow {\sf dog} \ {\sf NP} ightarrow {\sf cat} \end{array}$	(collapse rule) (collapse rule)
$VBZ \rightarrow sleeps$ $VBZ \rightarrow eats$		
	VP ightarrow sleeps VP ightarrow eats	(collapse rule) (collapse rule)

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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 2

Non-CNF grammar CNF grammar Action

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 2



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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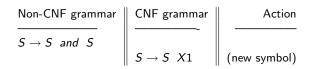
Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 2



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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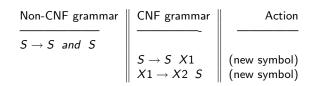
Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 2



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

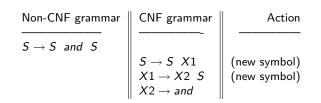
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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 2



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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 2



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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3

Non-CNF grammar CNF grammar

Action

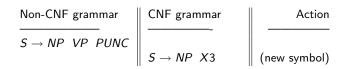
CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

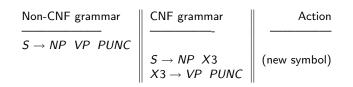
Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

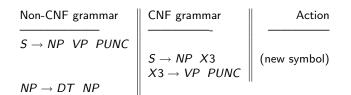
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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

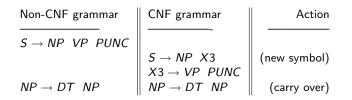
Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3



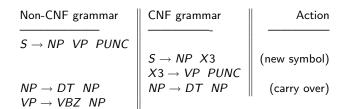
CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3



Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3



CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

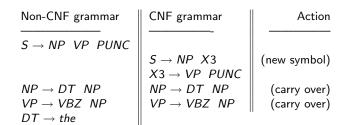
Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3

Non-CNF grammar	CNF grammar	Action
$\overline{S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ PUNC}$		
$3 \rightarrow Wr Vr rowc$	$S \rightarrow NP X3$ $X3 \rightarrow VP PUNC$ $NP \rightarrow DT NP$	(new symbol)
$egin{array}{ccc} NP & ightarrow DT & NP \ VP & ightarrow VBZ & NP \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} NP \rightarrow DT NP \\ VP \rightarrow VBZ NP \end{array} $	(carry over) (carry over)

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

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Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3



Conversion of CFG to CNF: Step 3

Non-CNF grammar	CNF grammar	Action
$S \rightarrow NP VP PUNC$		
	$S \rightarrow NP X3$	(new symbol)
	$X3 \rightarrow VP PUNC$	
$NP \rightarrow DT NP$	$NP \rightarrow DT NP$	(carry over)
$VP \rightarrow VBZ NP$	$VP \rightarrow VBZ NP$	(carry over)
DT ightarrow the	$DT \rightarrow the$	(carry over)

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form

CFG in CNF

 $\begin{array}{lll} NP \rightarrow dog & S \rightarrow NP \ X3 \\ NP \rightarrow cat & X3 \rightarrow VP \ PUNC \\ VP \rightarrow sleeps & NP \rightarrow DT \ NP \\ VP \rightarrow eats & VP \rightarrow VBZ \ NP \\ S \rightarrow S \ X1 & DT \rightarrow the \\ X1 \rightarrow X2 \ S \\ X2 \rightarrow and \end{array}$

CKY Algorithm, Chomsky Normal Form