A Rule-Based and MT-Oriented Approach to Prepositional Phrase Attachment

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Abstract
Prepositional Phrase is the key issue in structural ambiguity. Recently, researches in corpora provide the lexical cue of prepositions with other words and the information could be used to partly resolve ambiguity resulted from prepositional phrases. Two possible attachments are considered in the literature: either noun attachment or verb attachment. In this paper, we consider the problem from viewpoint of machine translation. Four different attachments are told out according to their functionality: noun attachment, verb attachment, sentence-level attachment, and predicate-level attachment. Both lexical knowledge and semantic knowledge are involved resolving attachment in the proposed mechanism. Experimental results show that considering more types of prepositional phrases is useful in machine translation.

1 Introduction
Prepositional phrases are usually ambiguous. The well-known sentence shown in the following is a good example.
Kevin watched the girl with a telescope.
Whether the prepositional phrase with a telescope modifies the head noun girl or the verb watch are not resolved by using only one knowledge source. Many researchers observe text corpora and learn some knowledge based on language model to determine the plausible attachment. For example, we could expect that the aforementioned prepositional phrase is usually attached to verb according to text corpora. However, the correct attachment is dependent on world knowledge sometimes.

Some approaches to determination of PPs are reported in literature (Kimball, 1973; Frazier, 1978; Ford et al., 1982; Shieber, 1983; Wilks et al., 1985; Liu et al., 1990; Chen and Chen, 1992; Hindle and Rooth, 1993; Brill and Resnik, 1994). The possible attachment they consider are NOUN attachment and VERB attachment. These resolutions fall into three categories: syntax-based, semantics-based and corpus-based approaches.

The brief discussion are described in the following:

1. Syntax-based
   • Right Association (Kimball, 1973)
   The PPs always modifies the nearest component preceding it.
   • Minimal Attachment (Frazier, 1978; Shieber, 1983)
   The correct attaching point of a PP in a sentence is determined by the number of nodes in a parsing tree.

2. Semantics-based
   • Lexical Preference (Ford et al., 1982)
   The real attaching point must satisfy some constraints, e.g., verb features. Different verbs accompanying with the same PPs may have the different attaching points.
   • Preference Semantics (Wilks et al., 1985)
   Wilks and his colleagues argue the real attaching point must be determined by the preference of verbs and prepositions.
   • Propagated Semantics (Chen and Chen, 1992)
   The attachment of prepositional phrase is co-determined by the semantic usage of noun, verb, and preposition.

3. Corpus-based
   • Statistical Score (Liu et al., 1990)
   They use semantic score and syntactic
score to determine the attaching point. These scores are trained from text corpora.

- Lexical Association (Kühler and Rooth, 1993)
  This method applies statistical techniques to discover the lexical association from text corpora. Thus, the attachment of PPs is determined.

- Model Refinement (Brill and Resnik, 1994)
  Their approach assumes every PP modifies the immediately previous noun and uses rules trained from text corpora to change the erroneous attachments.

These approaches manage to resolve the PP attachment via only one language consideration. In contrast, we investigate this problem from viewpoint of machine translation and do not restrict ourselves in two possible attachment choices.

In the sections what follows, we will first present our viewpoint from machine translation to this problem. Section 3 will discuss the detail resolution to PPs attachment, which considers more different attachments. Section 4 will conduct experiments to investigate our approach. Section 5 will provide some concluding remarks.

2 Our Viewpoint from MT
From the viewpoint of machine translation, in particular, English-Chinese machine translation (Chen and Chen, 1995), the main shortcoming of the approaches mentioned in previous section is that they all consider either PPs modify nouns or PPs modify verbs. Although PPs usually modify nouns or verbs, there are some counter examples even in the simple sentences like “there is a book on the table” and “the apple has worn it”. In the first example, the PP “on the table” is neither used to modify the copula verb nor the noun phrase “a book”. It describes the situation of the whole sentence. The second example shows that the PP “in it” is also not a modifier, but a complement to the preceding noun phrase. That is, the PP has a nonrestrictive usage. To transfer PPs among different languages, we must capture the correct interpretation. Therefore, we distinguish four different prepositional phrases.

- Predicative PPs (PPP): PPs that serve as predicates.
  He is at home.
  Tāl zài tài jiā.
  He found a lion in the net.
  Tāl fāxiàn lǐng zhì dì wáng zhī zì lǐ.

- Prepositional PPs (SPP): PPs that serve functions of time and location.
  There is no parking along the street
  Zhe4 tiao2 jie1 shang4 jin4zhi3 ting2 che1.
  We had a good time in Paris.
  Zai4 bāliú wò3men5 yóu3 yí1 duān4 méi3 hao3 de5 shīzǎiguāng1.

- PPs Modifying Verbs (VPP)
  I went to a movie with Mary
  Wò3 hàn4 mào4zi5 qu4 yí1 dì yān4yǐng3.
  I bought a book for Mary.
  Wò3 wèi3 mào4zi5 mǎi3 le5 yì4 bèn3 shū1.

- PPs Modifying Nouns (NPP)
  The man with a hat is my brother.
  Dài4 mào4zi5 de5 rén2 shì4 wǒ3 gé1ge5.
  Give me the book on the desk
  Bā3 zhuō1 shàng4 de5 shū1 gé1wǒ3.

It is obvious that these four different prepositional phrases have their own appropriate positions in Chinese. That is after we determine the type of a prepositional phrase, the constituent to which PP is attached is known and its corresponding position in Chinese is also determined.

3 Resolving PP-Attachment
In the previous section, four different types of PPs are defined according to their functionality. Thus, the resolution to this problem is to determine which type the PPs belong to. The basic steps are:

- Check if it is a PPP.
- Check if it is an SPP.
- Check if it is a VPP.
- Otherwise, it is an NPP.

Now, the problem is what constitutes the mechanism of each step.

Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (OALD) (Hornby, 1989) defines 32 different verb patterns to describe the usage of verbs. These verb frames are like skeleton of a sentence and the constituents are the flesh of sentence. Chen and Chen (1994) have proposed a method to determine the predicate argument structure of a sentence. The OALD-defined verb frames are regarded as the primary language knowledge source and an NP parser and a finite-state mechanism are cooperatively used to determine the plausible predicate-argument structure. Once the predicate-argument structure of a sentence contains prepositional phrase, the underlying prepositional phrase is PPP.
As for SPP, VPP, and NPP, the rules are dependent on the lexical knowledge and semantic usage. That is to say, the semantic tag should be assigned to each word. Figure 1 and Figure 2 describe the semantic hierarchy for noun and verb. However, manually building a lexicon with semantic tag information is a time-consuming and human-intensive work. Fortunately, an on-line thesaurus provides this information. Roget’s thesaurus defines a semantic hierarchy with 1000 leaf nodes shown in Table 1. Each leaf node contains words with this semantic usage, that is, these words have the semantic tags represented by these leaf nodes. We just map these leaf nodes to the semantic definitions listed in Figure 1 and Figure 2. Therefore, nouns and verbs in running texts could be easily assigned semantic tags in our semantic definitions.

In general, four factors contribute the determination of PP-attachment: 1) verbs; 2) accusative nouns; 3) prepositions; and 4) oblique nouns. We use a 4-tuple \( \langle V, N_1, P, N_2 \rangle \) to denote the relationship of a possible PP attachment, where \( V \) denotes semantic tag of verbs, \( N_1 \) denotes the semantic tag of accusative noun, \( P \) denotes the preposition and \( N_2 \) denotes the semantic tag of oblique noun. For example, the following sentence has the 4-tuple \( \langle \text{non_speech_act, human, with, instrument} \rangle \).

Kevin watched the girl with a telescope.

Having the 4-tuple in advance, we could apply 67 rule-templates listed in Appendix to determine what the PP type is by aforementioned steps. That is, apply SPP rule-template first, and then VPP rule-template. If none succeeds, the PP should be an NPP. We summarize the algorithm as follows.

**Algorithm 1:**

**Resolution to PP-Attachment**

1. Check if it is a PPP according to the predicate-argument structure.
2. Check if it is an SPP according to 21 rule-templates for SPP.
3. Check if it is a VPP according to 46 rule-templates for VPP.
4. Otherwise, it is an NPP.

**4 Experiments**

The Penn Treebank (Marcus et al., 1993) is used as the testing corpus. The following is a real example extracted from this treebank.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{(S (ADVP (NP Next week) ) ) } \\
&\text{(S (NP (NP some inmates) ) ) } \\
&\text{(VP released) } \\
&\text{(ADVP early) } \\
&\text{(PP from) } \\
&\text{(NP the Hampton County jail) } \\
&\text{(PP in) } \\
&\text{(NP Springfield) ) ) ) \\
&\text{will be} \\
&\text{(VP wearing) } \\
&\text{(NP (NP a wristband) ) ) } \\
&\text{(SBARQ) } \\
&\text{(WHNP that) } \\
&\text{(S (NP T) ) } \\
&\text{(VP hooks up) } \\
&\text{(PP with) } \\
&\text{(NP a special jack) } \\
&\text{(PP on) } \\
&\text{(NP their home phones) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) )
\end{align*}
\]

The PPs contained in Penn Treebank are collected and associated with one label of PPP, SPP, VPP, or NPP. For example, the PPs contained in the aforementioned sentence are extracted as follows.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{(from the Hampton County jail, VPP)} \\
&\text{(in Springfield, NPP)} \\
&\text{(with a special jack, VPP)} \\
&\text{(on their home phones, NPP)}
\end{align*}
\]

These extracted PPs constitute the standard set and then the attachment algorithm shown in previous section are applied to attaching these PPs. Finally, the attached PPs are compared to the standard set for performance evaluation. The results are shown in Table 2.

|       | Total | Correct |
|-------|-------|---------|
| SPP   | 750   | 750     |
| VPP   | 6392  | 4923    |
| NPP   | 7230  | 7230    |
| PPP   | 387   | 387     |
| Total | 14759 | 13290   |

**Table 2: Experimental Results**

First, NPP and VPP dominate the distribution of PPs (92%). The former occupies 49% population and the latter 43%. If we carefully process NPP and VPP, the result would be good. In fact, the proposed algorithm is based on the philosophy of model refinement. That is, we assume each PP is NPP except it is a PPP or it matches the 67 rule-templates. Table 2 shows that each NPP is
Table 1: Classification of Roget’s Thesaurus

| CLASS       | SECTION | TAG | CLASS       | SECTION | TAG |
|-------------|---------|-----|-------------|---------|-----|
| ABSTRACT RELATIONS |         |     | MATTER      |         |     |
| Existence   | 1 8     |     | In General | 180 191 |     |
| Relation    | 9 24    |     | Dimensions | 192 239 |     |
| Quantity    | 25 57   |     | Form       | 240 263 |     |
| Order       | 58 83   |     | Motion     | 264 315 |     |
| Number      | 84 105  |     | In General | 316 320 |     |
| Time        | 106 139 |     | Inorganic  | 321 356 |     |
| Change      | 140 152 |     | Organic    | 357 449 |     |
| Causation   | 153 179 |     | Personal   | 820 827 |     |
| INTELLECT   |         | 510 515 | Sympathetic | 888 921 |     |
| Communication of Ideas | 516 599 |     | Moral      | 922 975 |     |
| VOLITION    | Individual | 600 736 | Religious | 975 1000 |     |

Figure 1: Semantics Tags for Verbs.

Figure 2: Semantics Tags for Nouns.
not misdiagnosed and this corresponds to the behavior to model refinement. However, many VPPs are not correctly resolved due to the rigidity of rule-templates. Therefore, relaxing these rules will result in more correct VPP, but less correct NPP. Another difficulty comes from the assignment of semantic tags. As everyone knows the sense ambiguity is a serious problem, to assign unique semantic tag is hard. We plan to resolve this problem in the near future and to use the semantic-tagged corpus to train the rule-templates.

5 Concluding Remarks

Prepositional phrases usually result in structural ambiguities and cost systems many resources to resolve the attachment. We develop a rule-based and MT-oriented model refinement algorithm to tackle this problem. We find PPP, SPP, VPP, and NPP are more realistic than only two attachment choices in machine translation. After large-scale experiments, the results show that rule-based system is also useful for difficult problem like PP attachment. However, the determination of VPP is relatively difficult under our algorithm. Another difficulty is how to assign unique semantic tag to word. The resolution for these two problems will greatly improve the performance of this work.

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Appendix

The following lists rule-templates for PP attachment. Every template consists of four elements \((V, N1, P, N2)\). The curl bracket pair denotes OR, the underline denotes DON'T CARE and \(\sim\) denotes NOT.

1. Rule-template for SPP

1. \((\sim, \sim, about, time)\)

2. \((\sim, \sim, across, location)\)

3. \((\sim, \sim, after, time)\)

4. \((\sim, \sim, along, location)\)

5. \((\sim, \sim, among, location)\)

6. \((\sim, \sim, at, \{location, time\})\)

7. \((\sim, \sim, before, time)\)

8. \((\sim, \sim, between, \{location, time\})\)

9. \((\sim, \sim, by, time)\)

10. \((\sim, \sim, during, time)\)

11. \((\sim, \sim, in, \{location, time\})\)

12. \((\sim, \sim, in\ front\ of, location)\)

13. \((\sim, \sim, near, location)\)
11. Rule-template for VPP

1. \( \text{motion}, \text{about}, \{ \text{object, location} \} \)
2. \( \text{at.mnt}, \text{about}, \text{object} \)
3. \( \text{action, event, after, concrete} \)
4. \( \text{at.mnt, \{abstract, event\}, after, \{event, no, time\}} \)
5. \( \text{motion, across, \{location, object\}} \)
6. \( \text{at.moment, at.moment, \ldots, along, \{location, object\}} \)
7. \( \text{motion, \{concrete, location\}, among, \{concrete, location\}} \)
8. \( \text{at.moment, at.moment, \ldots, at, \{animate, object\}} \)
9. \( \text{at.moment, at.moment, \ldots, at, \{location, object\}} \)
10. \( \text{action, event, after, concrete} \)
11. \( \text{at.mnt, \{abstract, event\}, after, \{event, no, time\}} \)
12. \( \text{at.moment, at.moment, \{event, object\}, between, \{abstract, concrete, location\}} \)
13. \( \text{at.moment, at.moment, \{event, object\}, between, \{abstract, concrete, location\}} \)
14. \( \text{motion, by, \{location, instrument\}} \)
15. \( \text{by, manner} \)
16. \( \text{motion, by, \{location, object\}} \)
17. \( \text{by, \{abstract, event, object, vehicle\}} \)
18. \( \text{by, \{animate\} passive voice} \)
19. \( \text{for, time} \)
20. \( \text{motion, for, location} \)
21. \( \text{\{linking, for, \{abstract, concrete, event\}} \)
22. \( \text{for, \{abstract, event, object\}} \)
23. \( \text{for, \{animate\}} \)
24. \( \text{\{motion, speech, act\}, \ldots, from, entity} \)