Earley Parsing

Informatics 2A: Lecture 21

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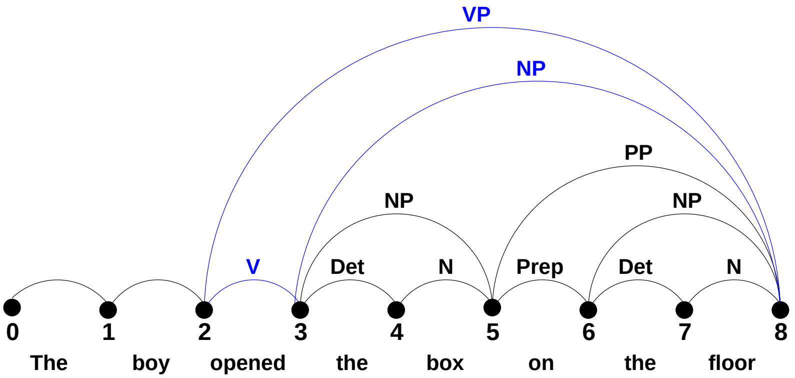
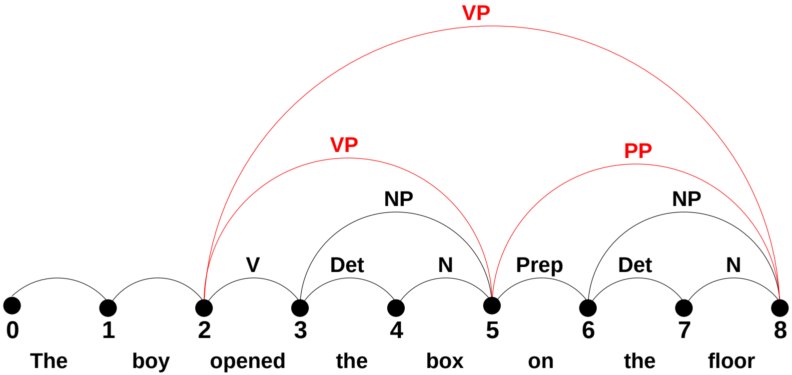
Graph representation

The CYK chart can also be represented as a graph. E.g. for a certain grammar containing rules $VP \rightarrow V\ NP$ and $VP \rightarrow VP\ PP$:



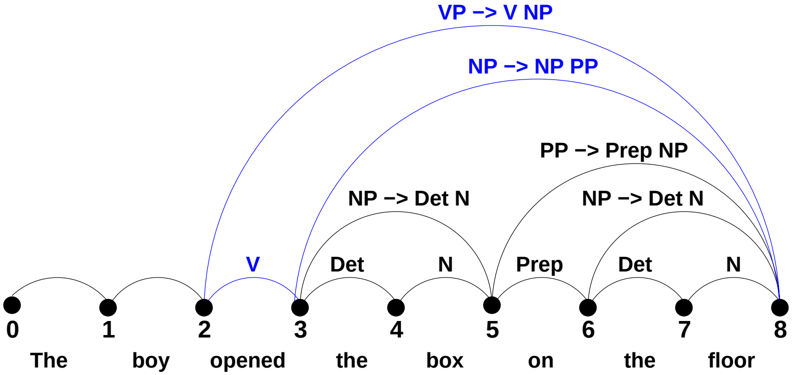
Graph representation

An alternative analysis. Note we don't know which production the VP arc [2, 8] represents: $VP \rightarrow V\ NP$ or $VP \rightarrow VP\ PP$.



CYK Chart entries

If the entire production were recorded, rather than just its LHS (ie, the constituent that it analyses), then we'd (usually) know.



CYK Chart entries

If the entire production were recorded, rather than just its LHS (ie, the constituent that it analyses), then we'd (usually) know.

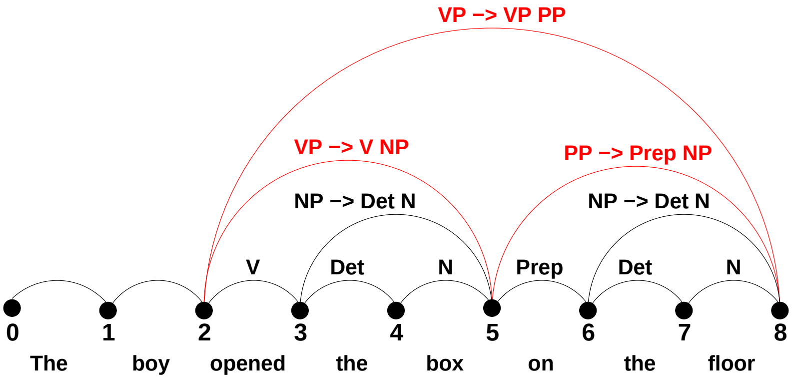
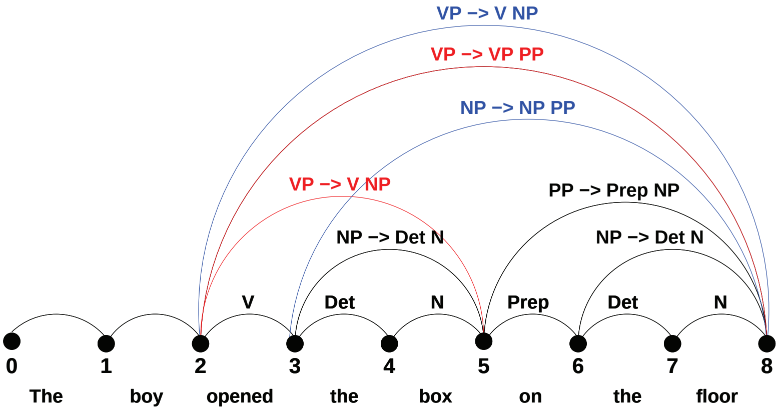


Chart entries: Both analyses



What's good about CYK

But by remembering more of the structure of each analysis, we increase the size of the chart, without improving its ability to support new inferences.

We don't need to know how $\langle 2, VP, 5 \rangle$ was produced when combining it with $\langle 5, PP, 8 \rangle$ to produce $\langle 2, VP, 8 \rangle$.

By remembering only what we need to make new inferences, we save runtime.

What's wrong with CYK

The CYK algorithm avoids redundant work by storing in a chart all the constituents it finds.

But it populates the table with phantom constituents, that don't form part of any complete parse. Can be a significant problem in long sentences.

The idea of the *Earley algorithm* is to avoid this, by only building constituents that are compatible with the input read so far.

Key idea: as well as completed productions (ones whose entire RHS have been recognized), we also record incomplete productions (ones for which there may so far be only partial evidence).

- Incomplete productions (aka incomplete constituents) are effectively predictions about what might come next and what will be learned from finding it.
- Incomplete constituents can be represented using an extended form of production rule called a dotted rule, e.g. $VP \rightarrow V \bullet NP$.
- The dot indicates how much of the RHS has already been found. The rest is a prediction of what is to come.

Earley Parsing

- Allows arbitrary CFGs
- Top-down control
- Fills a table in a single sweep over the input
- Table entries represent:
  - Completed constituents and their locations
  - In-progress constituents
  - Predicted constituents

States

The table entries are called states and are represented with dotted-rules.

$S \to \bullet\ VP$ [0,0]	A *VP* is predicted at the start of the sentence
$NP \to Det \bullet Nominal$ [1,2]	An NP is in progress; seen *Det*, *Nominal* is expected
$VP \to V\ NP\ \bullet$[0,3]	A VP has been found starting at 0 and ending at 3

Once chart is populated there should be an S the final column that spans from 0 to N and is complete: $S \to \alpha \bullet [0, N]$. If that's the case you're done.

Sketch of Earley Algorithm

1. Predict all the states you can upfront, working top-down from S
2. For each word in the input:
    1. Scan in the word.
    2. Complete or extend existing states based on matches.
    3. Add new predictions.
3. When out of words, look at the chart to see if you have a winner.

The algorithm uses three basic operations to process states in the chart: PREDICTOR and COMPLETER add states to the chart entry being processed; SCANNER adds a state to the next chart entry.

Predictor

- Creates new states representing top-down expectations
- Applied to any state that has a non-terminal (other than a part-of-speech category) immediately to right of dot
- Application results in creation of one new state for each alternative expansion of that non-terminal
- New states placed into same chart entry as generating state

$S \rightarrow \bullet VP$, [0,0]

VP	$\rightarrow \bullet$	$Verb$, [0,0]
VP	$\rightarrow \bullet$	$Verb\ NP$, [0,0]
VP	$\rightarrow \bullet$	$Verb\ NP\ PP$, [0,0]
VP	$\rightarrow \bullet$	$Verb\ PP$, [0,0]
VP	$\rightarrow \bullet$	$VP\ PP$, [0,0]

- Applies to states with a part-of-speech category to right of dot
- Incorporates into chart a state corresponding to prediction of a word with particular part-of-speech
- Creates new state from input state with dot advanced over predicted input category
- Unlike CYK, only parts-of-speech of a word that are predicted by some existing state will enter the chart (top-down input)

VP $\rightarrow \bullet$ *Verb NP*, [0,0]

VP $\rightarrow$ book $\bullet$ *NP*, [0,1]

Completer

- Applied to state when its dot has reached right end of the rule
- This means that parser has successfully discovered a particular grammatical category over some span of the input
- Completer finds and advances all previously created states that were looking for this category at this position in input
- Creates states copying the older state, advancing dot over expected category, and installing new state in chart

$NP \rightarrow Det\ Nominal\ \bullet$, [1,3]

finds state	VP	$\rightarrow$	$Verb \bullet NP$, [0,1]
finds state	VP	$\rightarrow$	$Verb \bullet NP\ PP$, [0,1]

- Applied to state when its dot has reached right end of the rule
- This means that parser has successfully discovered a particular grammatical category over some span of the input
- Completer finds and advances all previously created states that were looking for this category at this position in input
- Creates states copying the older state, advancing dot over expected category, and installing new state in chart

$NP \rightarrow Det\ Nominal\ \bullet$, [1,3]

finds state	VP	$\rightarrow$	$Verb \bullet NP$, [0,1]
finds state	VP	$\rightarrow$	$Verb \bullet NP\ PP$, [0,1]
adds complete state	VP	$\rightarrow$	$Verb\ NP \bullet$, [0,3]
adds incomplete state	VP	$\rightarrow$	$Verb\ NP \bullet PP$, [0,3]

Earley parsing: example

We will use the grammar to parse the sentence "*Book that flight*".

Grammar Rules

$S \rightarrow NP\ VP$	$VP \rightarrow Verb$
$S \rightarrow Aux\ NP\ VP$	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP$
$S \rightarrow VP$	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP\ PP$
$NP \rightarrow Pronoun$	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ PP$
$NP \rightarrow Proper\text{-}Noun$	$VP \rightarrow VP\ PP$
$NP \rightarrow Det\ Nominal$	$PP \rightarrow Preposition\ NP$
$Nominal \rightarrow Noun$	$Verb \rightarrow book \mid include \mid prefer$
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal\ Noun$	$Noun \rightarrow book \mid flight \mid meal$
$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal\ PP$	$Det \rightarrow that \mid this \mid these$

Earley parsing: example[0]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S1	$S \rightarrow \bullet\ NP\ VP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S2	$S \rightarrow \bullet\ Aux\ NP\ VP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S3	$S \rightarrow \bullet\ VP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S4	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Pronoun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S5	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Proper\text{-}Noun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S6	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Det\ Nominal$	[0,0]	Predictor
S7	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb$	[0,0]	Predictor
S8	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S9	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S10	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S11	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ VP\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[0]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S1	$S \rightarrow \bullet\ NP\ VP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S2	$S \rightarrow \bullet\ Aux\ NP\ VP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S3	$S \rightarrow \bullet\ VP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S4	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Pronoun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S5	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Proper\text{-}Noun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S6	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Det\ Nominal$	[0,0]	Predictor
S7	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb$	[0,0]	Predictor
S8	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S9	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor
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Earley parsing: example[0]

state	rule	start/end	reason
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S2	$S \rightarrow \bullet\ Aux\ NP\ VP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S3	$S \rightarrow \bullet\ VP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S4	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Pronoun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S5	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Proper\text{-}Noun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S6	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Det\ Nominal$	[0,0]	Predictor
S7	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb$	[0,0]	Predictor
S8	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S9	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor
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Earley parsing: example[0]

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S4	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Pronoun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S5	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Proper\text{-}Noun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S6	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Det\ Nominal$	[0,0]	Predictor
S7	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb$	[0,0]	Predictor
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S10	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor
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Earley parsing: example[0]

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S4	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Pronoun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S5	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Proper\text{-}Noun$	[0,0]	Predictor
S6	$NP \rightarrow \bullet\ Det\ Nominal$	[0,0]	Predictor
S7	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb$	[0,0]	Predictor
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S9	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor
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Earley parsing: example[0]

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S8	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S9	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ NP\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S10	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ Verb\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor
S11	$VP \rightarrow \bullet\ VP\ PP$	[0,0]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[1]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S12	$Verb \rightarrow book \bullet$	[0,1]	Scanner
S13	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet$	[0,1]	Completer
S14	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP$	[0,1]	Completer
S15	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP\ PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S16	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S17	$S \rightarrow VP \bullet$	[0,1]	Completer
S18	$VP \rightarrow VP \bullet PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S19	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Pronoun$	[1,1]	Predictor
S20	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Proper\text{-}Noun$	[1,1]	Predictor
S21	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Det\ Nominal$	[1,1]	Predictor
S22	$PP \rightarrow \bullet Prep\ NP$	[1,1]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[1]

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S12	$Verb \rightarrow book \bullet$	[0,1]	Scanner
S13	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet$	[0,1]	Completer
S14	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP$	[0,1]	Completer
S15	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP\ PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S16	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S17	$S \rightarrow VP \bullet$	[0,1]	Completer
S18	$VP \rightarrow VP \bullet PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S19	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Pronoun$	[1,1]	Predictor
S20	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Proper\text{-}Noun$	[1,1]	Predictor
S21	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Det\ Nominal$	[1,1]	Predictor
S22	$PP \rightarrow \bullet Prep\ NP$	[1,1]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[1]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S12	*Verb* → *book* •	[0,1]	Scanner
S13	*VP* → *Verb* •	[0,1]	Completer
S14	*VP* → *Verb* • *NP*	[0,1]	Completer
S15	*VP* → *Verb* • *NP PP*	[0,1]	Completer
S16	*VP* → *Verb* • *PP*	[0,1]	Completer
S17	*S* → *VP* •	[0,1]	Completer
S18	*VP* → *VP* • *PP*	[0,1]	Completer
S19	*NP* → • *Pronoun*	[1,1]	Predictor
S20	*NP* → • *Proper-Noun*	[1,1]	Predictor
S21	*NP* → • *Det Nominal*	[1,1]	Predictor
S22	*PP* → • *Prep NP*	[1,1]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[1]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S12	$Verb \rightarrow book \bullet$	[0,1]	Scanner
S13	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet$	[0,1]	Completer
S14	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP$	[0,1]	Completer
S15	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP\ PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S16	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S17	$S \rightarrow VP \bullet$	[0,1]	Completer
S18	$VP \rightarrow VP \bullet PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S19	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Pronoun$	[1,1]	Predictor
S20	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Proper\text{-}Noun$	[1,1]	Predictor
S21	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Det\ Nominal$	[1,1]	Predictor
S22	$PP \rightarrow \bullet Prep\ NP$	[1,1]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[1]

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S12	$Verb \rightarrow book \bullet$	[0,1]	Scanner
S13	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet$	[0,1]	Completer
S14	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP$	[0,1]	Completer
S15	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP\ PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S16	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet PP$	[0,1]	Completer
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Earley parsing: example[1]

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S12	$Verb \rightarrow book \bullet$	[0,1]	Scanner
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S14	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP$	[0,1]	Completer
S15	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP\ PP$	[0,1]	Completer
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S20	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Proper\text{-}Noun$	[1,1]	Predictor
S21	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Det\ Nominal$	[1,1]	Predictor
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Earley parsing: example[1]

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S14	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP$	[0,1]	Completer
S15	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP\ PP$	[0,1]	Completer
S16	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet PP$	[0,1]	Completer
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Earley parsing: example[1]

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S12	$Verb \rightarrow book \bullet$	[0,1]	Scanner
S13	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet$	[0,1]	Completer
S14	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP$	[0,1]	Completer
S15	$VP \rightarrow Verb \bullet NP\ PP$	[0,1]	Completer
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S20	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Proper\text{-}Noun$	[1,1]	Predictor
S21	$NP \rightarrow \bullet Det\ Nominal$	[1,1]	Predictor
S22	$PP \rightarrow \bullet Prep\ NP$	[1,1]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[2]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S23	$Det \rightarrow that \bullet$	[1,2]	Scanner
S24	$NP \rightarrow Det \bullet Nominal$	[1,2]	Completer
S25	$Nominal \rightarrow \bullet Noun$	[2,2]	Predictor
S26	$Nominal \rightarrow \bullet Nominal\ Noun$	[2,2]	Predictor
S27	$Nominal \rightarrow \bullet Nominal\ PP$	[2,2]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[2]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S23	*Det* $\rightarrow$ *that* $\bullet$	[1,2]	Scanner
S24	*NP* $\rightarrow$ *Det* $\bullet$ *Nominal*	[1,2]	Completer
S25	*Nominal* $\rightarrow$ $\bullet$ *Noun*	[2,2]	Predictor
S26	*Nominal* $\rightarrow$ $\bullet$ *Nominal Noun*	[2,2]	Predictor
S27	*Nominal* $\rightarrow$ $\bullet$ *Nominal PP*	[2,2]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[2]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S23	*Det* → *that* •	[1,2]	Scanner
S24	*NP* → *Det* • *Nominal*	[1,2]	Completer
S25	*Nominal* → • *Noun*	[2,2]	Predictor
S26	*Nominal* → • *Nominal Noun*	[2,2]	Predictor
S27	*Nominal* → • *Nominal PP*	[2,2]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[2]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S23	$Det \rightarrow that \bullet$	[1,2]	Scanner
S24	$NP \rightarrow Det \bullet Nominal$	[1,2]	Completer
S25	$Nominal \rightarrow \bullet Noun$	[2,2]	Predictor
S26	$Nominal \rightarrow \bullet Nominal\ Noun$	[2,2]	Predictor
S27	$Nominal \rightarrow \bullet Nominal\ PP$	[2,2]	Predictor

Earley parsing: example[3]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S28	$Noun \rightarrow flight \bullet$	[2,3]	Scanner
S29	$Nominal \rightarrow Noun \bullet$	[2,3]	Completer
S30	$NP \rightarrow Det\ Nominal \bullet$	[1,3]	Completer
S31	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal \bullet Noun$	[2,3]	Completer
S32	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal \bullet PP$	[2,3]	Completer
S33	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP \bullet$	[0,3]	Completer
S34	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP \bullet PP$	[0,3]	Completer
S35	$PP \rightarrow Prep \bullet NP$	[3,3]	Predictor
S36	$S \rightarrow VP \bullet$	[0,3]	Completer
S37	$VP \rightarrow VP \bullet PP$	[0,3]	Completer

Earley parsing: example[3]

state	rule	start/end	reason
S28	$Noun \rightarrow flight \bullet$	[2,3]	Scanner
S29	$Nominal \rightarrow Noun \bullet$	[2,3]	Completer
S30	$NP \rightarrow Det\ Nominal \bullet$	[1,3]	Completer
S31	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal \bullet Noun$	[2,3]	Completer
S32	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal \bullet PP$	[2,3]	Completer
S33	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP \bullet$	[0,3]	Completer
S34	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP \bullet PP$	[0,3]	Completer
S35	$PP \rightarrow Prep \bullet NP$	[3,3]	Predictor
S36	$S \rightarrow VP \bullet$	[0,3]	Completer
S37	$VP \rightarrow VP \bullet PP$	[0,3]	Completer

Earley parsing: example[3]

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S28	$Noun \rightarrow flight \bullet$	[2,3]	Scanner
S29	$Nominal \rightarrow Noun \bullet$	[2,3]	Completer
S30	$NP \rightarrow Det\ Nominal \bullet$	[1,3]	Completer
S31	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal \bullet Noun$	[2,3]	Completer
S32	$Nominal \rightarrow Nominal \bullet PP$	[2,3]	Completer
S33	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP \bullet$	[0,3]	Completer
S34	$VP \rightarrow Verb\ NP \bullet PP$	[0,3]	Completer
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Earley parsing: example[3]

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S33	*VP* $\rightarrow$ *Verb NP* $\bullet$	[0,3]	Completer
S34	*VP* $\rightarrow$ *Verb NP* $\bullet$ *PP*	[0,3]	Completer
S35	*PP* $\rightarrow$ *Prep* $\bullet$ *NP*	[3,3]	Predictor
S36	*S* $\rightarrow$ *VP* $\bullet$	[0,3]	Completer
S37	*VP* $\rightarrow$ *VP* $\bullet$ *PP*	[0,3]	Completer

The Earley Algorithm

```
function EARLEY-PARSE(words, grammar) returns chart

 ENQUEUE((γ → • S, [0,0]), chart[0])
 for i ← from 0 to LENGTH(words) do
  for each state in chart[i] do
    if INCOMPLETE?(state) and
              NEXT-CAT(state) is not a part of speech then
       PREDICTOR(state)
    elseif INCOMPLETE?(state) and
              NEXT-CAT(state) is a part of speech then
       SCANNER(state)
    else
       COMPLETER(state)
  end
 end
 return(chart)
```

The Earley Algorithm

procedure PREDICTOR(($A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\, \beta$, $[i, j]$))
  for each ($B \rightarrow \gamma$) **in** GRAMMAR-RULES-FOR(B, *grammar*) **do**
    ENQUEUE(($B \rightarrow \bullet\, \gamma$, $[j, j]$), *chart*[j])
  end

procedure SCANNER(($A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\, \beta$, $[i, j]$))
  if B $\subset$ PARTS-OF-SPEECH(*word[j]*) **then**
    ENQUEUE(($B \rightarrow word[j]$, $[j, j+1]$), *chart[j+1]*)

procedure COMPLETER(($B \rightarrow \gamma \bullet$, $[j,k]$))
  for each ($A \rightarrow \alpha \bullet B\, \beta$, $[i, j]$) **in** *chart*[j] **do**
    ENQUEUE(($A \rightarrow \alpha\, B \bullet \beta$, $[i,k]$), *chart[k]*)
  end

Parsing the Input

As with CYK we have formulated a recognizer. We can change it to a parser by adding backpointers so that each state knows where it came from.

Chart[1]	S12	*Verb* $\rightarrow$ *book* $\bullet$	[0,1]	Scanner
Chart[2]	S23	*Det* $\rightarrow$ *that* $\bullet$	[1,2]	Scanner
Chart[3]	S28	*Noun* $\rightarrow$ *flight* $\bullet$	[2,3]	Scanner
	S29	*Nominal* $\rightarrow$ *Noun* $\bullet$	[2,3]	(S28)
	S30	*NP* $\rightarrow$ *Det Nominal* $\bullet$	[1,3]	(S23, S29)
	S33	*VP* $\rightarrow$ *Verb NP* $\bullet$	[0,3]	(S12, S30)
	S36	*S* $\rightarrow$ *VP* $\bullet$	[0,3]	(S33)

Comparing Earley and CYK

- For such a simple example, there seems to be a lot of useless stuff in the chart.
- We are predicting phrases that aren't there at all!
- That's the flipside to the CYK problem.

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Did we solve ambiguity?

Comparing Earley and CYK

- For such a simple example, there seems to be a lot of useless stuff in the chart.
- We are predicting phrases that aren't there at all!
- That's the flipside to the CYK problem.

Did we solve ambiguity? Both CYK and Earley may result in multiple S structures for the $[0, N]$ table entry. Of course, neither can tell us which one is 'right'.

The Asymptotic Complexity of Earley and CKY

- Both algorithms are cubic in n (length of string)
- CKY needs to construct $O(n^2)$ elements in the chart (in the worst-case), and processing each element to create it is $O(n)$, so it is $O(n^3)$ in total
- Earley also needs to construct $O(n^2)$ elements, and the COMPLETER operation takes $O(n)$ time. It could potentially run on $O(n^2)$ elements, so the complexity is again $O(n^3)$

More about Asymptotic Complexity of Earley

- The COMPLETER operation really takes $O(i^2)$ at iteration i
- For unambiguous grammars, Earley shows that the COMPLETER operation can take at most $O(i)$ time
- This means that the complexity for unambiguous grammars is $O(n^2)$
- There are also some specialised grammars for which the Earley algorithm takes $O(n)$ time

Connection between the Earley Algorithm and CKY

What happens if we run the Earley algorithm on a grammar in Chomsky normal form?

- This is essentially CKY with top-down filtering
- It will only create (completed) elements in the chart, if there is a left-most derivation that leads to that constituent

Summary

- The Earley algorithm uses dynamic programming to implement a top-down search strategy.
- Single left to right pass that fills chart with entries.
- Dotted rule represents progress in recognizing RHS of rule.
- Algorithm always moves forward, never backtracks to previous chart entry, once it has moved on.
- States are processed using PREDICTOR, COMPLETER, SCANNER operations.

Reading: Same as for Lecture 17
Next lecture: Resolving ambiguity using statistical parsing.