كارگاه تخصصي زبانشناسي

نمودار درختی جمله های انگلیسی



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بيشكفتار

درحوزه آموزش و مطالعات نحوی نمودارهای درختی نمایه ای ترسیمی ازساختار دستوری یک جمله به شمار می آیند. کاربرد اصطلاح "نمودار جمله" درجایی که ساخت جمله هابه کمک نمودار تحلیل میشوداهمیت ویژه ای دارد. هدف استفاده از نمودارهای درختی دسترسی به مدلی مربوط به ساختار جمله است که در باره ارتباط بین کلمه ها و ماهیت ساختار نحوی جمله اطلاعاتی را به دست می دهد. عملکرد این مدل همانند حلقه ای است که به کمک آن می توان امکان یا عدم امکان ساخت جمله ها را از لحاظ دستوری پیش بینی کرد.

دانلود این کتاب رایگان است. از بازدیدکنندگان ارجمند تقاضا می شود در صورت تمایل پس از دانلود کتاب در یک اقدام خدا پسندانه مبلغی را بنابر تمایل خود به حساب یکی از موسسات خیریه واریز فرمایند.

نمودار درختي جمله

Sentence tree diagram

In pedagogy and theoretical syntax, a **sentence diagram** or *parse tree* is a pictorial representation of the grammatical structure of a sentence. The term "sentence diagram" is used more in pedagogy, where sentences are *diagrammed*. The purpose of sentence diagrams and parse trees is to have a model of the structure of sentences. The model is informative about the relations between words and the nature of syntactic structure and is thus used as a tool to help predict which sentences are and are not possible.

در حوزه آموزش ونظریه های نحوی نمودار درختی نمایه ای ترسیمی از ساختار دستوری یک جمله به شمار می آید. کاربر د اصطلاح "نمودار جمله" در جایی که ساخت جمله هابه کمک نمودار تحلیل میشوداهمیت ویژه ای دار د. هدف استفاده از نمودار های در ختی دسترسی به مدلی مربوط به ساختار جمله است که در باره ارتباط بین کلمه ها و ماهیت ساختار نحوی جمله اطلاعاتی را به دست می دهد. عملکر د این مدل همانند حلقه ای است که به کمک آن می توان امکان یا عدم امکان ساخت جمله ها را از لحاظ دستوری پیش بینی کر د.

Principles for Drawing Tree Diagrams

اصول ترسیم نمودار درختی

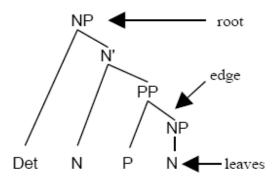
Diagram symbols

نمادهای نموداری

Symbol	Meaning	Example
S	sentence	the man walked
NP	noun phrase	a dog
VP	verb phrase	saw a park
Phrase Structure Tree the child found the puppy S the child found the puppy NP the child found the puppy Det N NP the puppy Det N NP	Phrase Structure Tree the child found the puppy S the child found the puppy NP VP the child found the puppy Det N the puppy Det N	Phrase Structure Tree the child found the puppy the child found the puppy the child found the puppy Det N V NP the puppy Det N NP The puppy Det N
Det	determiner	the
N	noun	dog
V	verb	walked
P	preposition	in

A tree consists of **nodes**. A node has a label, for example NP for noun phrase, VP for verb phrase, and so on. The node at the very top of the tree, the one from which all the others ultimately derive, is called the **root** of the tree. The nodes are connected by lines, known as **edges**. The terminal nodes of diagrams are known as the **leaves** of the tree. They will contain labels for the word categories (parts of speech) of each word:

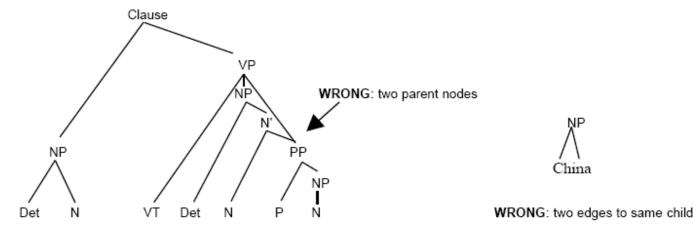
هر درخت گره هایی را شامل می شود. گره ها نیز برچسب هایی از جمله NP برچسب گروه اسمی و VP برچسب گروه فعلی و غیره را دربر می گیرند. گره هایی که دربالاترین قسمت درخت قرار داشته و احتمالا گره هایی دیگر از آنها منشعب می شوند ریشه درخت نامیده می شوند. آخرین گره ها در ندبه یکدیگرمتصل می شوند. آخرین گره ها درنمودار برگ های درخت هستند که برچسب طبقه بندی واژگانی (بخش دستوری گفتار) هریک از واژگان به شمار می آیند:



the officials from China

The nodes below another node are called the **children** of that node. A node that has children is a **parent** node. Parent nodes can themselves be children of other parents. If we need to talk about nodes that are children of children, we call them **descendants**. It is important to note that while a node may have several children, it only has one parent. Each line should connect to one child node

با در نظر گرفتن یک رویکرد مجازی گره هایی که در قسمت های تحتانی یک گره قرار می گیرند فرزندان آن گره نامیده می شوند بر این اساس گره فوقانی این گره ها نیز والدین آن گره به شمار خواهد آمد.گره های والدینخودمی توانند فرزندی از والدینی دیگر باشند که در آنصورت آنها را نوه های آن گره ها خواهیم نامید. توجه به این نکته مهم است که اگرچه یک گره می تواند چندین فرزند داشته باشد اما فقط یک گره تحت عنوان والدین خواهد داشت. علاوه بر آن هر خط (لبه) فقط به گره می شود. یک گره فقط به بیشتر از آن و صل می شود.



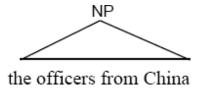
The government censured the officials from China.

Further, the nodes should always be space out so that edges do not cross one another. This practice is only for visual clarity. In principle, there's no reason why the lines must never cross.

ر عایت فاصله بین گره هابرای ممانعت از برخور د خط ها بایکدیگر نیز ضروری است. معرفی نمونه بالاهمچنین جهت تاکید براین نکته است که خط ها (لبه ها) هرگز نباید یکدیگر را قطع کنند.

Sometimes, analyzing a sentence completely is not aimed. Initially, we will lack the knowledge to analyze everything in a sentence. Later on, with more complex sentences, we may choose to ignore details that aren't relevant to our purpose. In these cases, we will indicate an unanalyzed constituent by using a triangle.

گاهی اوقات هدف از ترسیم نمودار درختی تجزیه و تحلیل کامل یک جمله نیست. این می تواند ناشی ازفقدان اطلاعات کافی برای تحلیل تمامی اجزائ جمله باشد. از طرفی دربرخی از موارد به هنگام تحلیل جمله های پیچیده تر الزاما از جزئیاتی که مرتبط با هدف تحلیل نباشند صرفنظر می شود. در اینگونه موارد همانند نمونه زیر سازه تجزیه نشده بلکه درنموداردرختی در قالب یک مثلث نشان داده می شود:



Tree Diagrams of Ambiguous Sentences

نمودار درختی جمله های مبهم

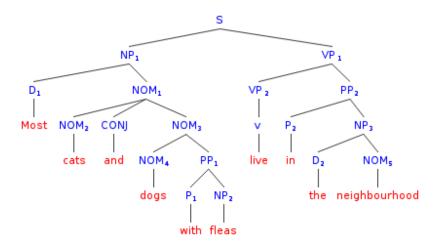
Suppose the following sentence:

Most cats and dogs with fleas live in the neighbourhood.

This sentence has two different interpretations, with one attributing fleas to both cats and dogs and the other only dogs. For the case of attributing fleas to only dogs, this diagram is drawn:

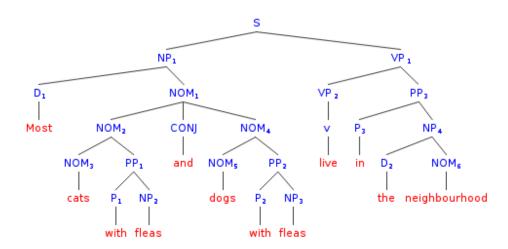
این جمله دو تفسیر مجز ا از هم دارد:دریکیfleas هم مربوط به cats و هم dogs است و دریکی فقط مربوط به dogs است.

نمودار درختی تفسیر دوم که در آن fleas فقط مربوط به dogs است به شکل زیر است :



Now for the second interpretation, the NOM substructure should be added to the first NOM before CONJ:

اما در تفسیر اول قبل از حرف ربط باید یک زیرساختار NOM به اولین NOM افزوده شود:



This reflects the fact that the attribute is equally applicable to both NOMs. But on the other hand, words on the added branch that aren't there are written (as they have been deleted for avoiding repetition) and the tree reads a longer sentence.

نموداربالا نمایانگر آن است که fleas بر هر دو NOM اعمال شده است . با این وجود کلمه هایی که در جمله اصلی دیده نمی شوند در شاخه افزوده شده ذکر شده اند (این کلمه ها به دلیل جلوگیری از تکرار در روساخت خذف شده اند). بنابراین جمله از لحاظ کمیت طولانی تر از آنچه که در روساخت بوده است دیده می شود.

نمودار های زیر نمونه هایی دیگر از این موارد هستند:

Hunting in Africa, I shot an elephant in my pajamas. How he got into my pajamas, I don't know.

Let's take a closer look at the ambiguity in the phrase: "I shot an elephant in my pajamas." First we need to define a simple grammar:

ابتدا با توجه به ایهام این جمله در زیر قاعده دستوری ساده ای را برای آن تعریف می کنیم:

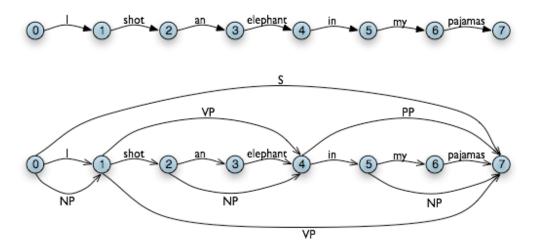
```
>>> groucho_grammar = nltk.CFG.fromstring("""
... S -> NP VP
... PP -> P NP
... NP -> Det N | Det N PP | 'I'
... VP -> V NP | VP PP
... Det -> 'an' | 'my'
... N -> 'elephant' | 'pajamas'
... V -> 'shot'
... P -> 'in'
... """)
```

This grammar permits the sentence to be analyzed in two ways, depending on whether the prepositional phrase in my pajamas describes the elephant or the shooting event.

این قاعده دستوری به ما اجازه می دهد تاباتوجه به اینکه گروه حرف اضافه ای in my pijamas و یا

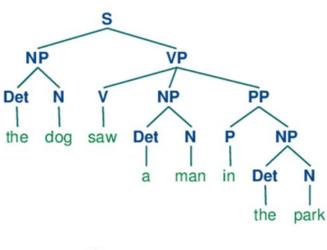
the shooting event را توضيح مي دهد أن را تفسير كرده و نمودار أن را ترسيم كنيم.

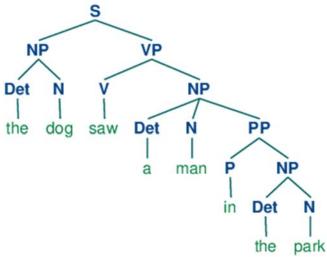
```
>>> sent = ['I', 'shot', 'an', 'elephant', 'in', 'my', 'pajamas']
>>> parser = nltk.ChartParser(groucho_grammar)
>>> for tree in parser.parse(sent):
        print(tree)
. . .
(S
  (NP I)
  (VP
    (VP (V shot) (NP (Det an) (N elephant)))
    (PP (P in) (NP (Det my) (N pajamas)))))
(S
  (NP I)
  (VP
    (V shot)
    (NP (Det an) (N elephant) (PP (P in) (NP (Det my) (N pajamas))))))
               NP
                                   VP
                         VP
                                             PP
                              NP
                                                 NP
                    shot
                         Det
                                  N
                                         in
                                             Det
                               elephant
                          an
                                             my
                                                  pajamas
           b.
                      S
              NP
                                   NP
                                             PP
                                  N
                    shot
                          Det
                                                 NP
                               elephant
                          an
                                             Det
                                         in
                                                  pajamas
```

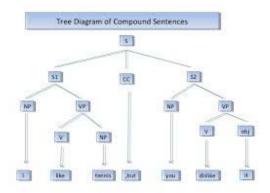


نمونه ای دیگر از جمله های مبهم:

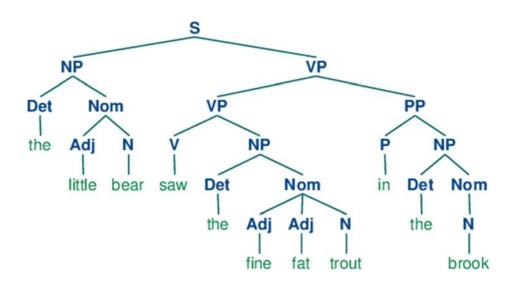
The dog saw a man in the park.



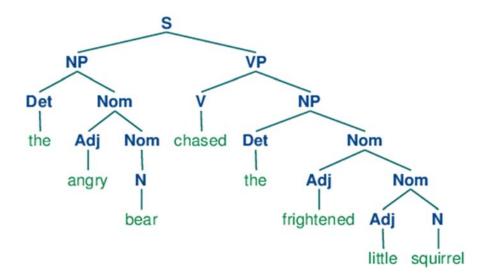




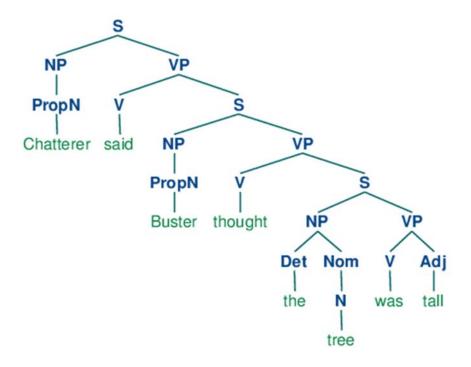
The little bear saw the fine fat trout in the brook.



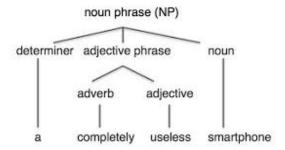
The angry bear chased the frightened little squirrel.



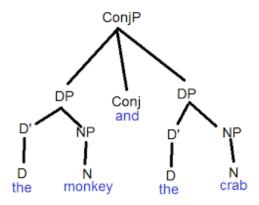
Chatterer said Buster thought the tree was tall.



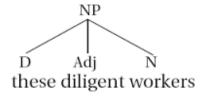
(NP) a completely useless smartphone



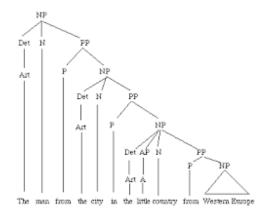
(Conjuncted Phrases) The monkey and the crab



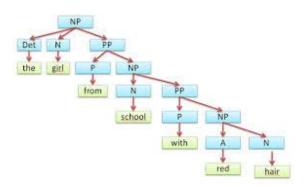
(NP) these diligent workers



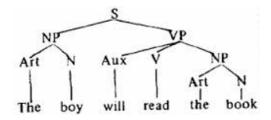
(NP) The man from the city in the little country fom western Europe.



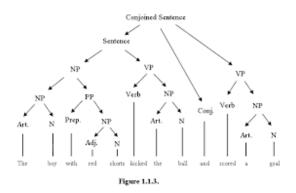
(NP) the girl from school with red hair



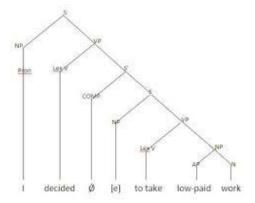
The boy will read the book.



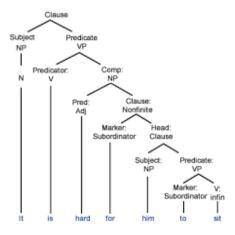
The boy with red shoes kicked the ball and scored a goal.



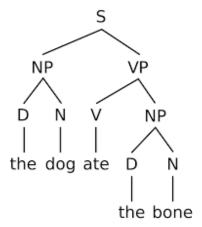
I decided to take loe-paid work.



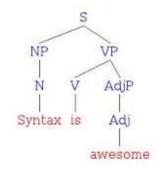
It is hard for him to sit.



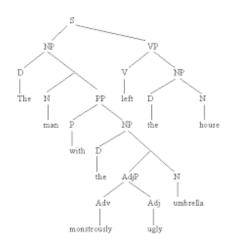
The dog ate the bone.



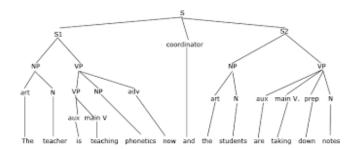
Syntax is awesome.



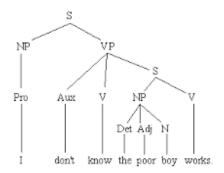
The man with the monstrously ugly umbrella left the house.



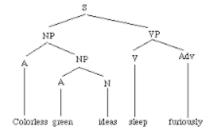
The teacher is teaching phonetics now and the students are taking down notes.



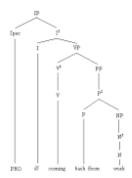
I don't know the poor boy works.



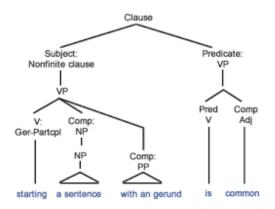
Colorless grean ideas sleep furiously.



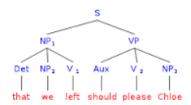
Pro is coming back from work.



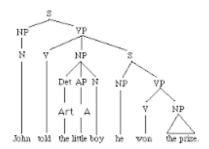
Starting a sentence with a gerund is common.



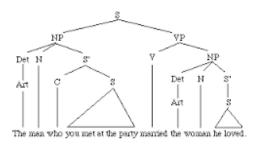
That we left should please Joe.



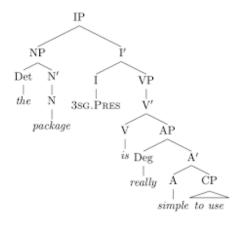
John told the little boy he won the prize.



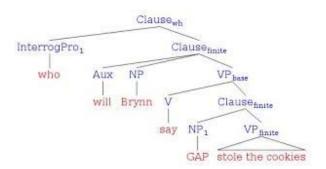
The man who you met at the party married the woman he loved.



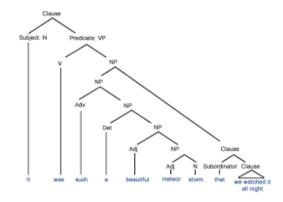
The package is really simple to use.



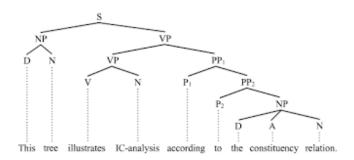
Who will Brynn say stole the cookies?



It was such a beautiful meteor storm that we watched it all night.

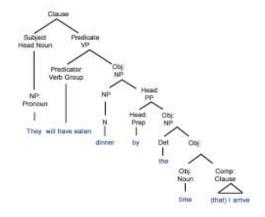


This tree illustrates IC-analysis according to the constituency relation.

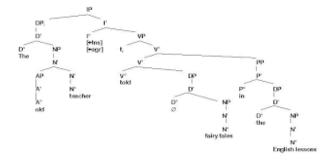


Someone sent the woman with red hair a dozen long stemmed roses for her b-day.

They will have eaten dinner by the time that I arrive.



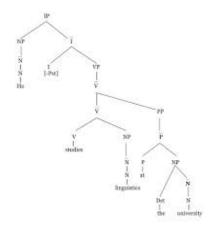
The old teacher told fairy tales in the English lessons.



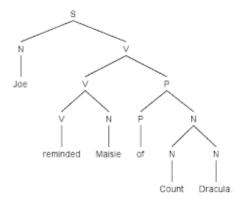
John lost his pants.

He looked with one eye at the dog.

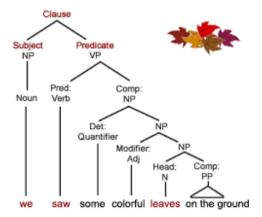
He studies languages at the university.



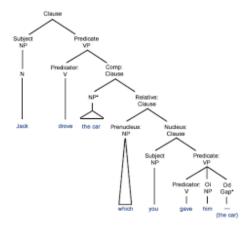
Joe reminded Maisie of Count Dracula.



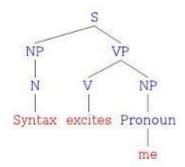
We saw some colorful leaves on the ground.



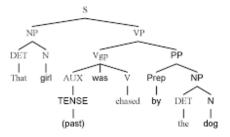
Jack drove the car which you gave him.



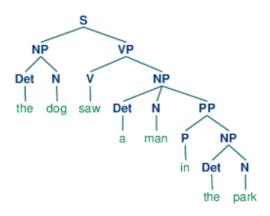
Syntax excites me.



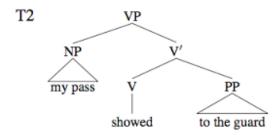
That girl was chased by the dog.



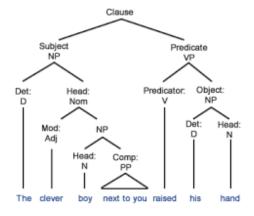
The dog saw a man in the park.



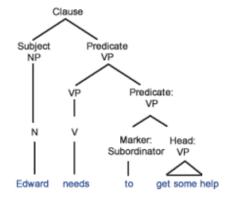
My pass showed to the guard.



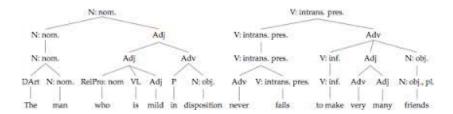
The clever boy next to you raised his hand.



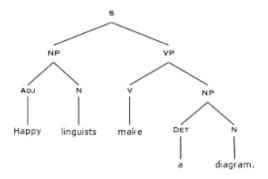
Edward needs to get some help.



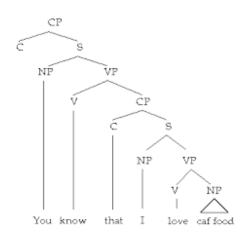
The man who is mild in disposition never fails to make very many friends.



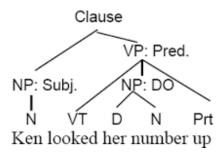
Happy linguists make a diagram.



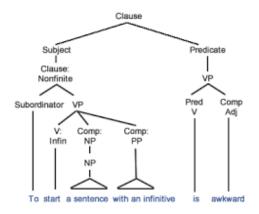
You know that I love caf food.



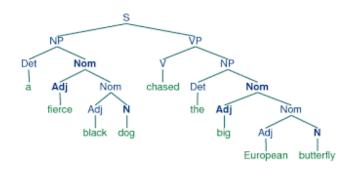
Ken looked herb number up.



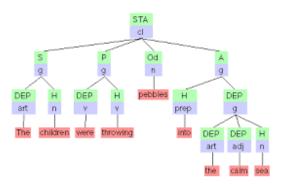
To start a sentence with an infinitive is awkward.



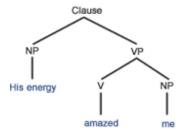
A fierce black dog chased the big European butterfly.



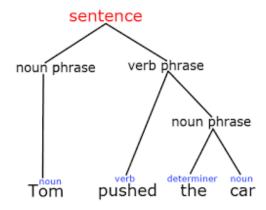
The children were throwing pebbles into the calm sea.



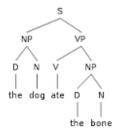
His energy amazed me.



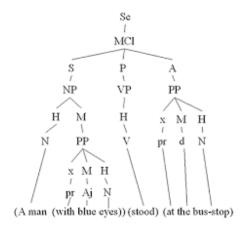
Tom pushed the car.



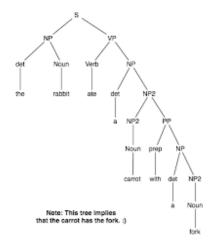
The dog ate the bone.



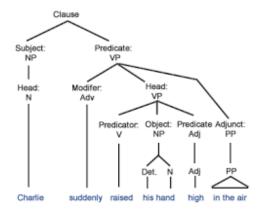
A man with blue eyes stood at the bus stop.



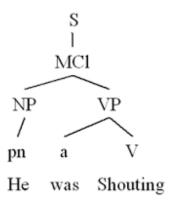
The rabit ate a carrot with a fork.



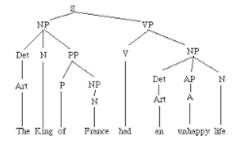
Chrrlie suddenly raised his hand high in the air.



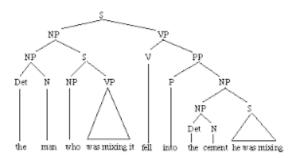
He was shouting.



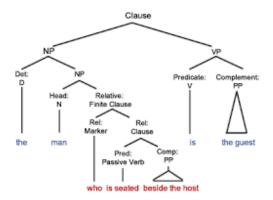
The king of France had an unhappy life.



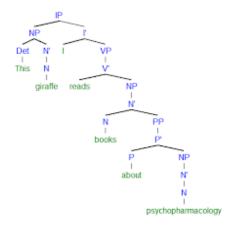
The man who was mixing it fell into the cement he was mixing.



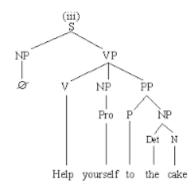
The man who is seated beside the host is the guest.



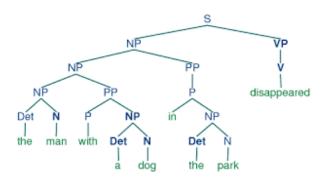
The giraffe reads books about psychopharmacology.



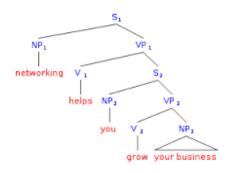
Help yourself to the cake.



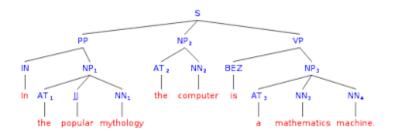
The man with a dog in the park disappeared.



Networking helps you grow your business.



In the popular mythology the computer is a mathematics machine.



Anybody thinks that she will love her class.

We will ask if she left.

