A decorative border in the top-left corner of the slide, composed of a grid of small orange squares and rectangles.

Ling 566

Nov 25, 2025

Catch-up/review

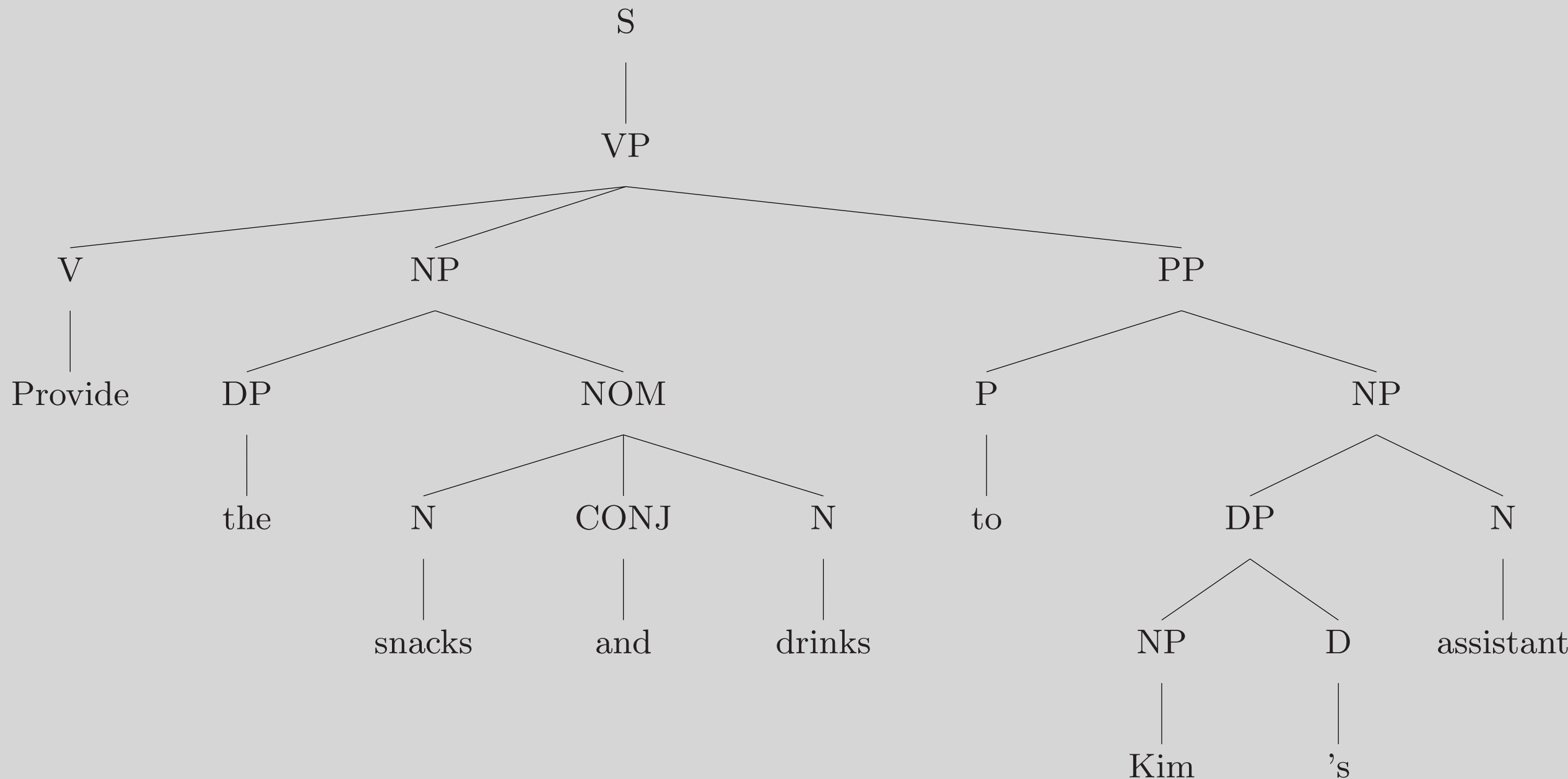
Overview

- Midterm Q3
- Big picture
- Untangle this...

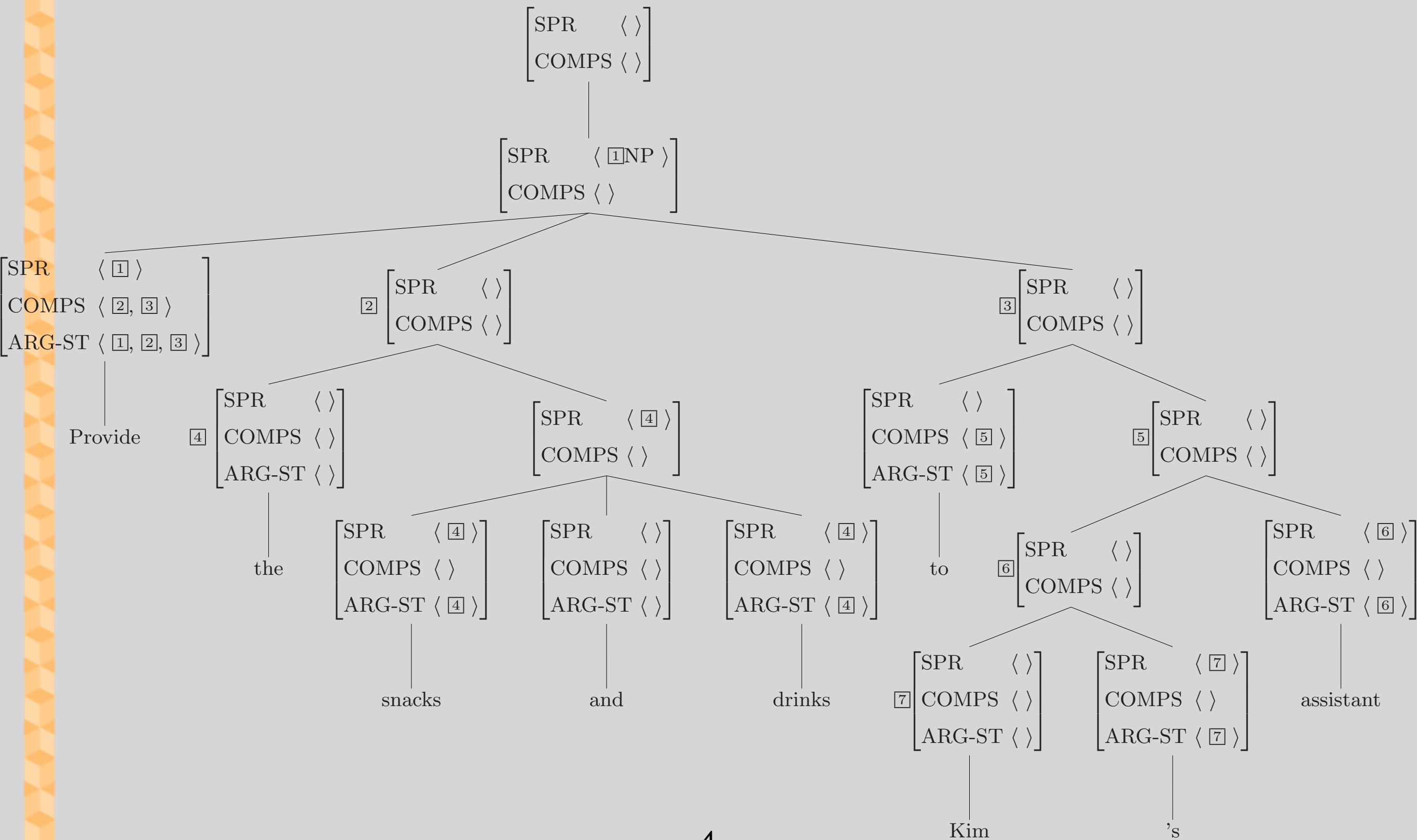
Midterm Q3 tree

Which rule licenses each node?

How many nodes have ARG-ST?



NO EXTRA FEATURES



Chain of identities

	Grammar entity	1st member of identity	2nd member of identity
1.	lexical entry for <i>provide</i>	RECIPIENT role of the provide predication	INDEX value of the third element (PP) on its ARG-ST list.
2.	ARP (w/the SHAC)	third element of the ARG-ST list of <i>provide</i>	2nd element of its COMPS list
3.	Head Complement Rule	2nd element of the COMPS list	the 3rd daughter of the VP constituent (the PP [3])
4.	Semantic Inheritance Principle	INDEX of the PP <i>to Kim's assistant</i>	INDEX of the P <i>to</i>
5.	lexical entry for <i>to</i> /the type <i>argmkp-lxm</i>	INDEX of <i>to</i>	INDEX of the sole element of its ARG-ST
6.	ARP	sole argument of <i>to</i> 's COMPS list	sole argument of its ARG-ST
7.	Head Complement Rule	the sole element of the COMPS list of the P <i>to</i>	the NP <i>Kim's assistant</i> ([6])
8.	Semantic Inheritance Principle	INDEX of the NP <i>Kim's assistant</i>	INDEX of the N <i>assistant</i>
9.	lexical entry for <i>assistant</i>	INST value of the assistant predication	its INDEX value

Parts of our model

- Type hierarchy (lexical types, other types)
- Phrase structure rules
- Lexical rules
- Lexical entries
- Grammatical principles
- Initial symbol

Pause for reflection

- What have you learned about the nature of human language?
- What have you learned about how linguists think about language?
- How does this model/type of model differ from CFG (with atomic categories)?
- In what applications might (atomic category) CFG be sufficient?
- What applications might benefit from something linguistically more motivated?



Reality v. expectations: Now that you're almost done with 566, how does it compare to what you expected?



Syntax is cool and I always knew that

0

Way more nitty gritty details than expected

0

Way more work than expected

0

Less work than feared

0

Actually, I'm more interested in the P side

0



Syntax (so far) helps me:



understand other classes

0

understand what I'm getting the computer to do

0

understand how to evaluate NLP systems

0

not very much/not at all

0

by being interesting

0



In the future, I think syntax will help me:



understand other classes

0

understand what I'm getting the computer to do

0

understand how to evaluate NLP systems

0

not very much/not at all

0

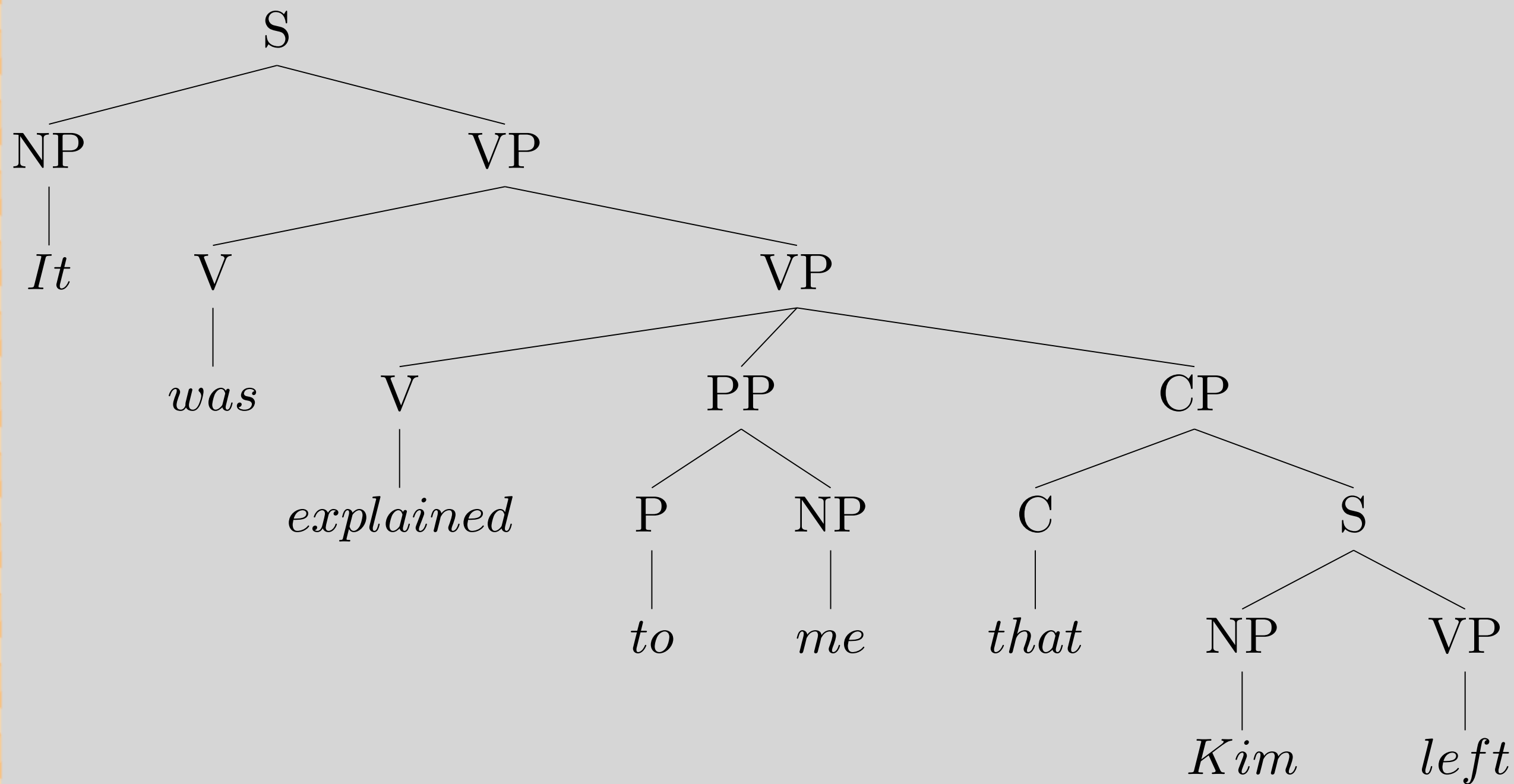
by being interesting

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Complicated example #1

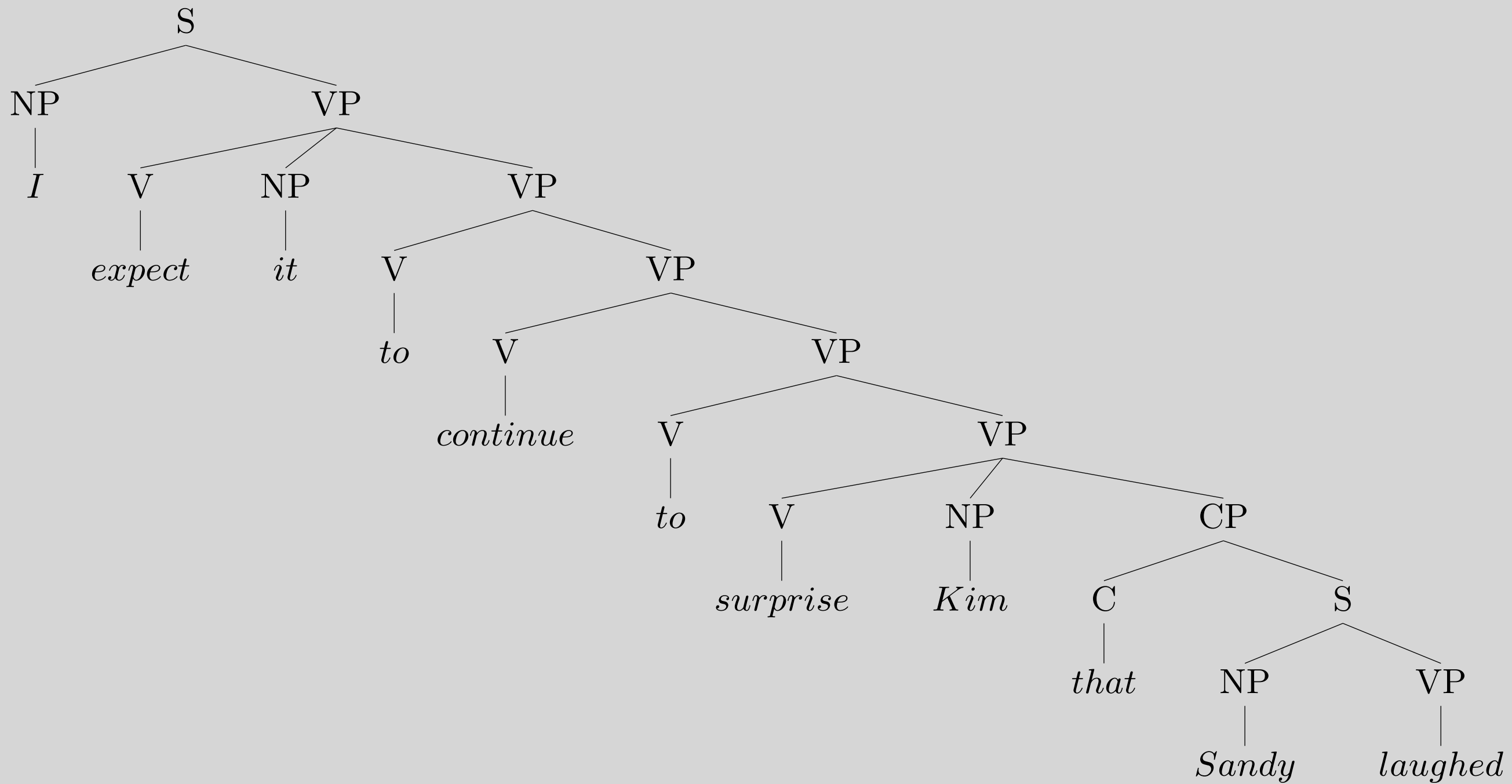
- What phenomena are illustrated by this sentence?
- What rules or interesting lexical types are involved in our analysis of it?
- What tree structure does our grammar assign?

It was explained to me that Kim left.



Complicated example #2

*I expect it to continue to surprise Kim that
Sandy laughed.*



Why not these?

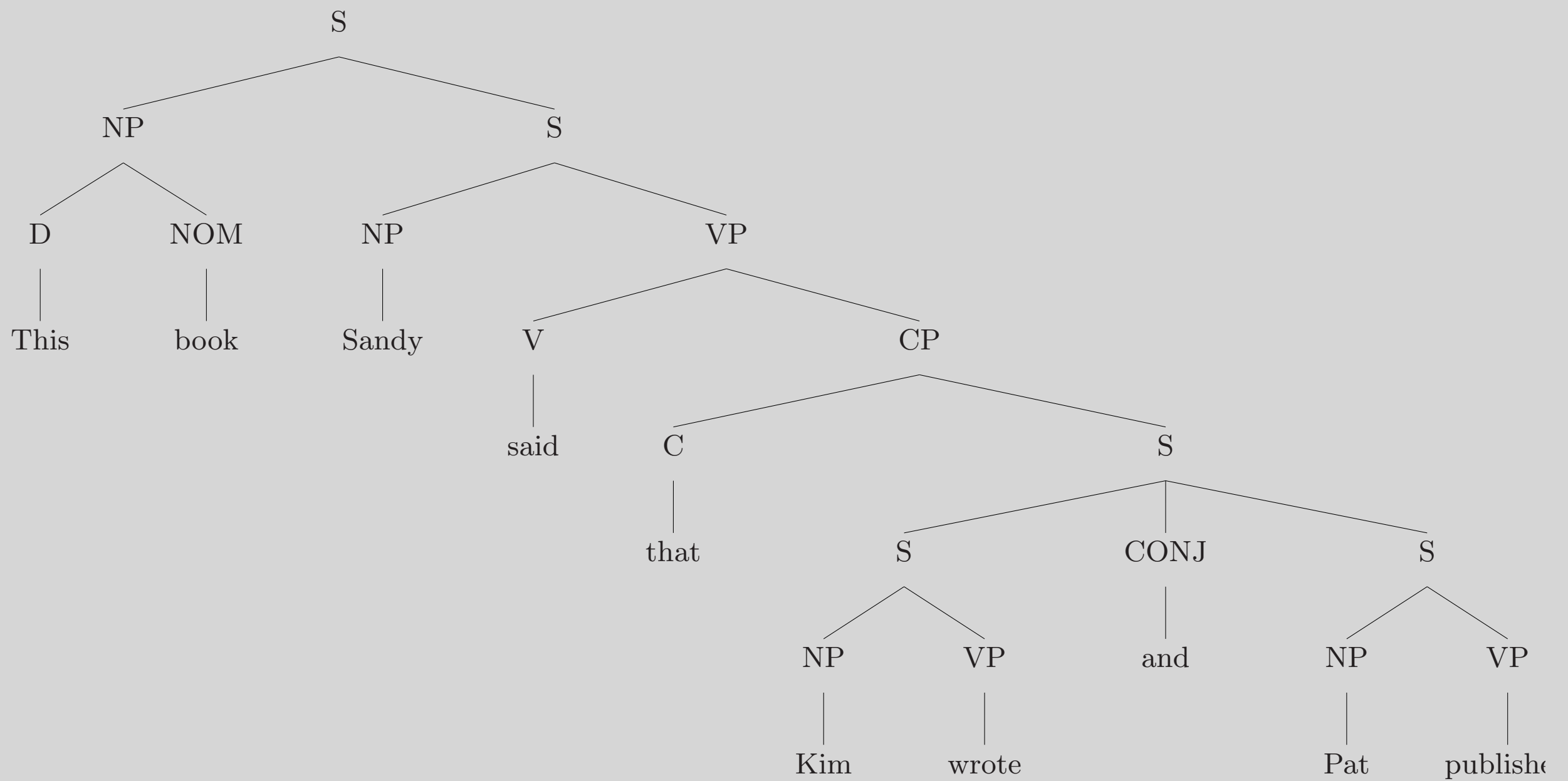
**I expect it to continue to surprise Kim Sandy laughed.*

**I expect there to continue to surprise Kim that Sandy laughed.*

**I expect that Sandy laughed to Kim be surprised.*

Complicated example #4

This book, Sandy said that Kim wrote and Pat read.



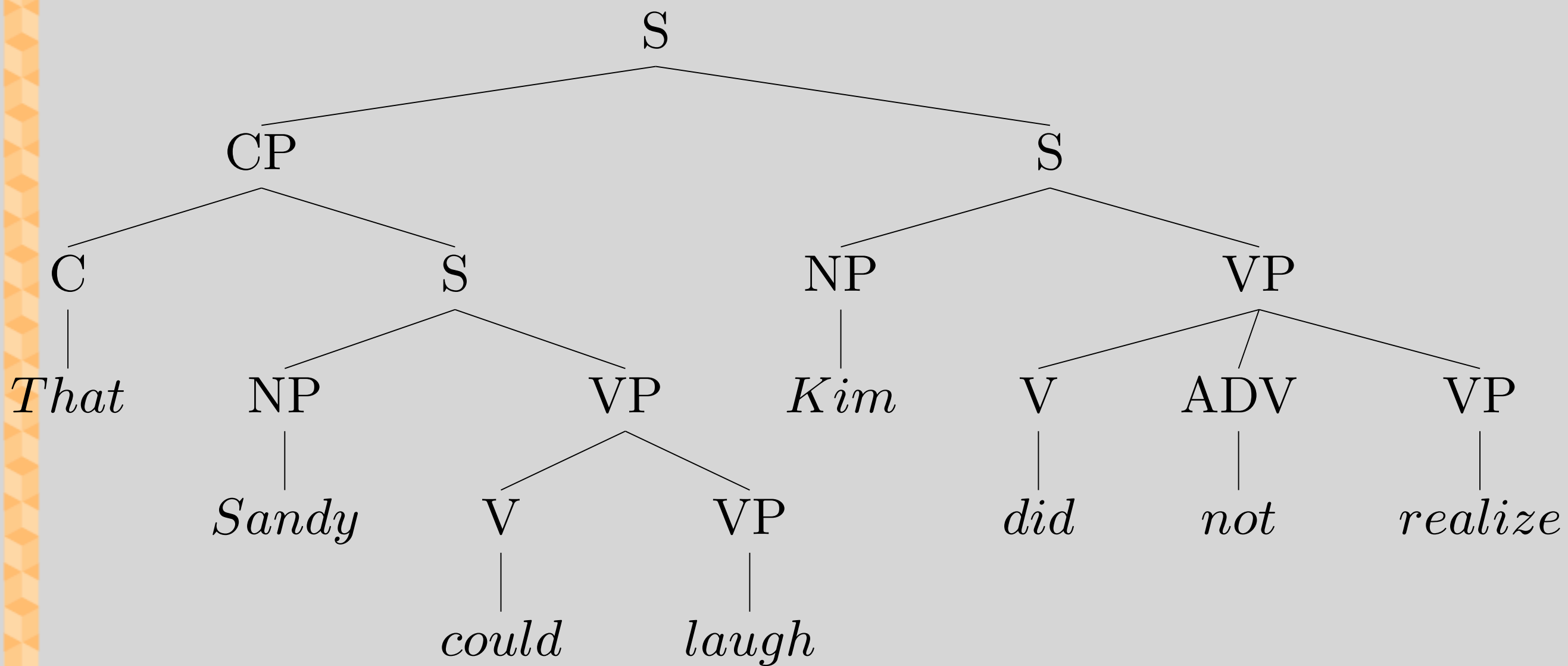
Complicated example #5

That Sandy could laugh (so hard), Kim did not realize.

**That Sandy could laugh (so hard), Kim realized not.*

**Sandy could laugh (so hard), Kim did not realize.*

**That Sandy could laugh (so hard), Kim did not realize it.*



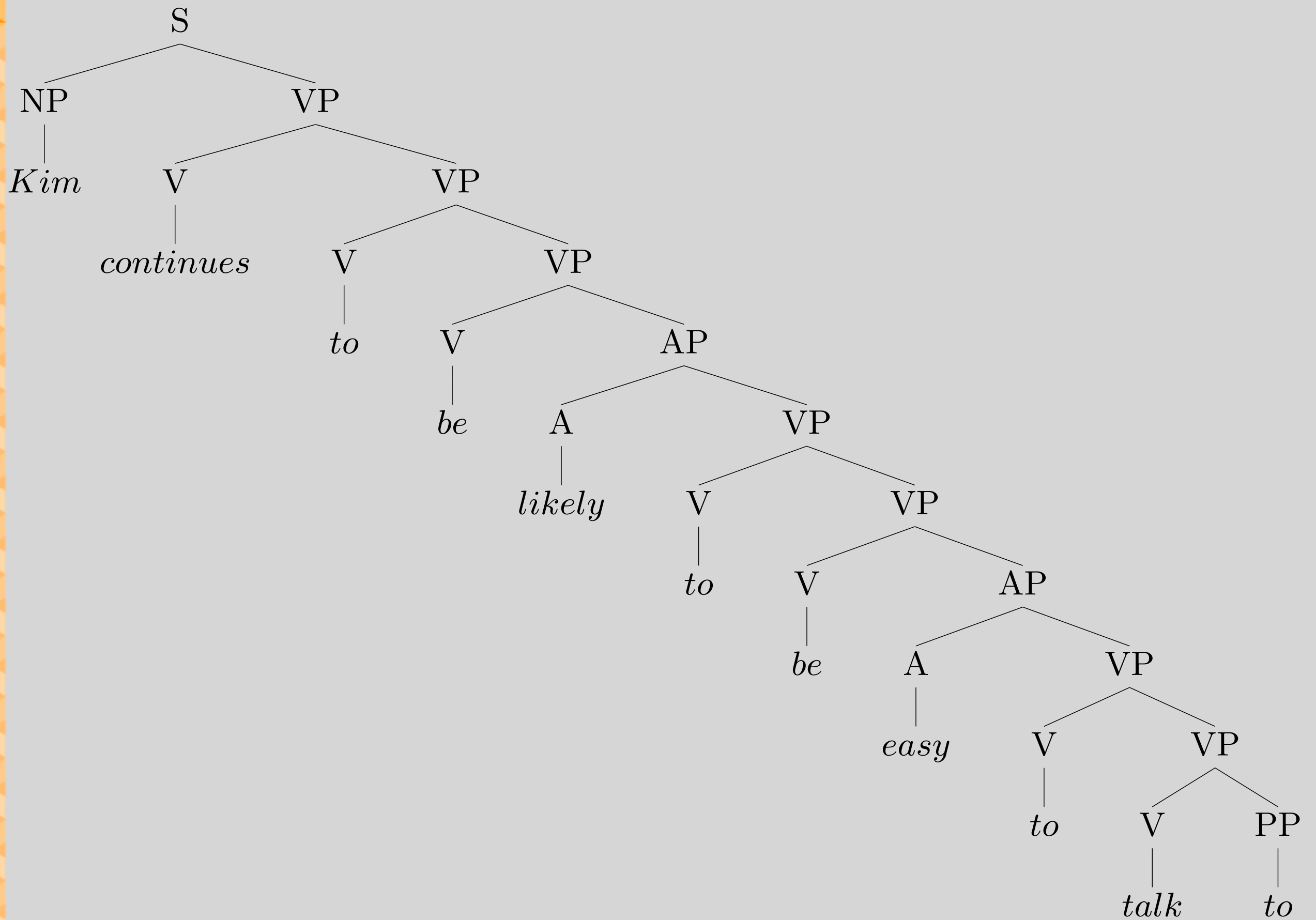
Complicated example #6

Kim continues to be likely to be easy to talk to.

**Kim continue to be likely to be easy to talk to.*

**Kim continues to be likely to is easy to talk to.*

**Kim continues to Kim be likely to be easy to talk to.*



Complicated example #7

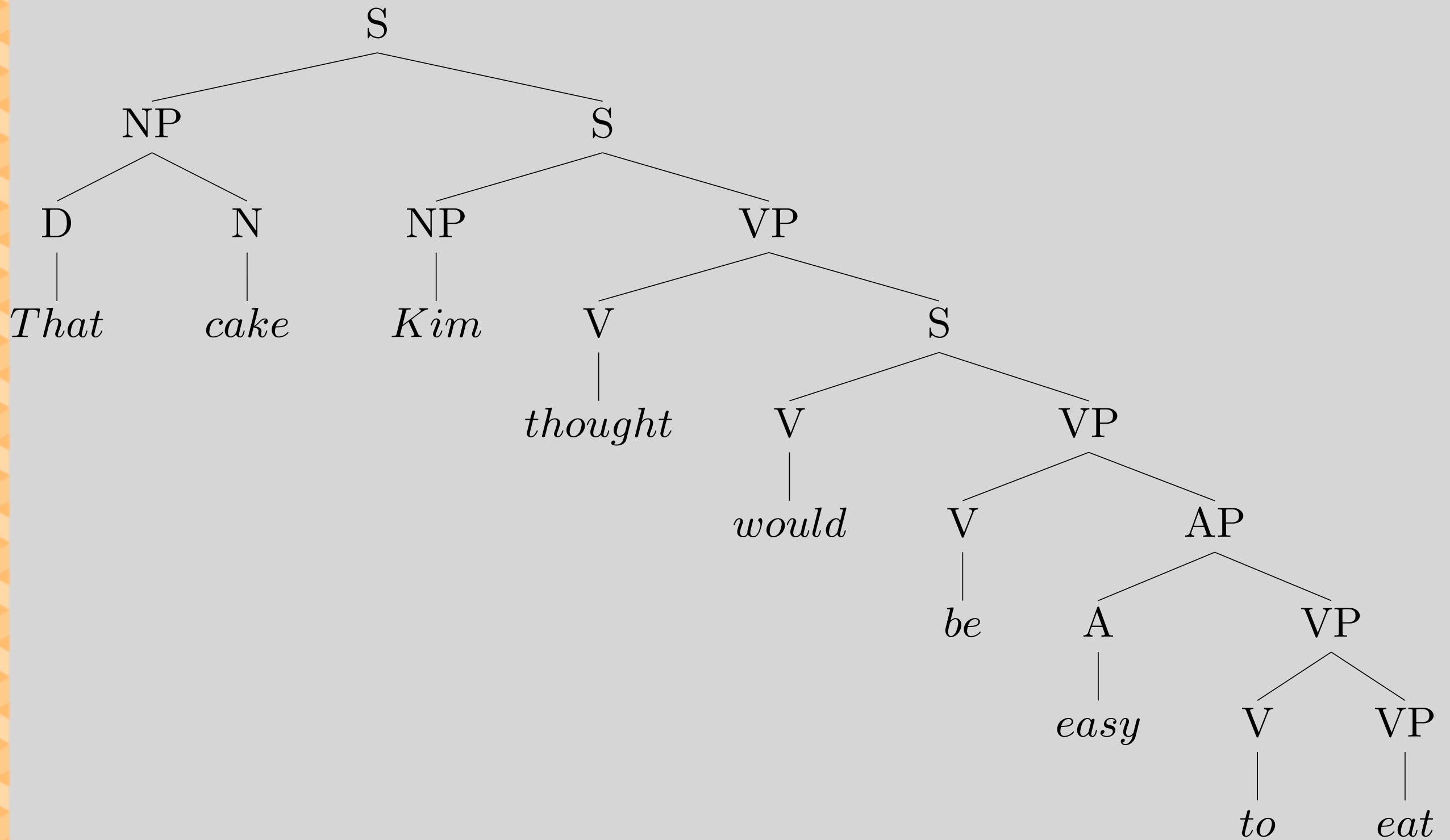
That cake, Kim thought would be easy to eat.

**That cake, Kim thought would be easy to eat pie.*

**That cake, Kim thought would be easy to eaten.*

**Cupcake, Kim thought would be easy to eat.*

**That cake, Kim thought that would be easy to eat.*





How many more analyses of interacting phenomena do you think we'd need to get to broad coverage of English?



10s



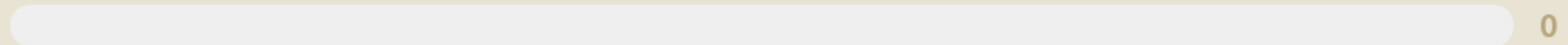
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100s



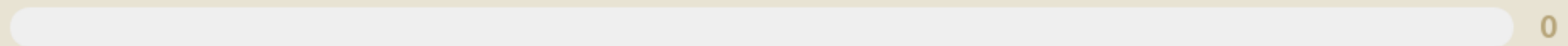
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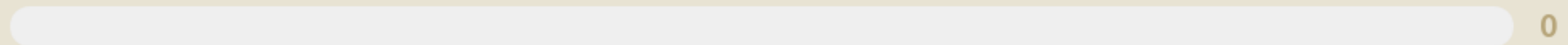
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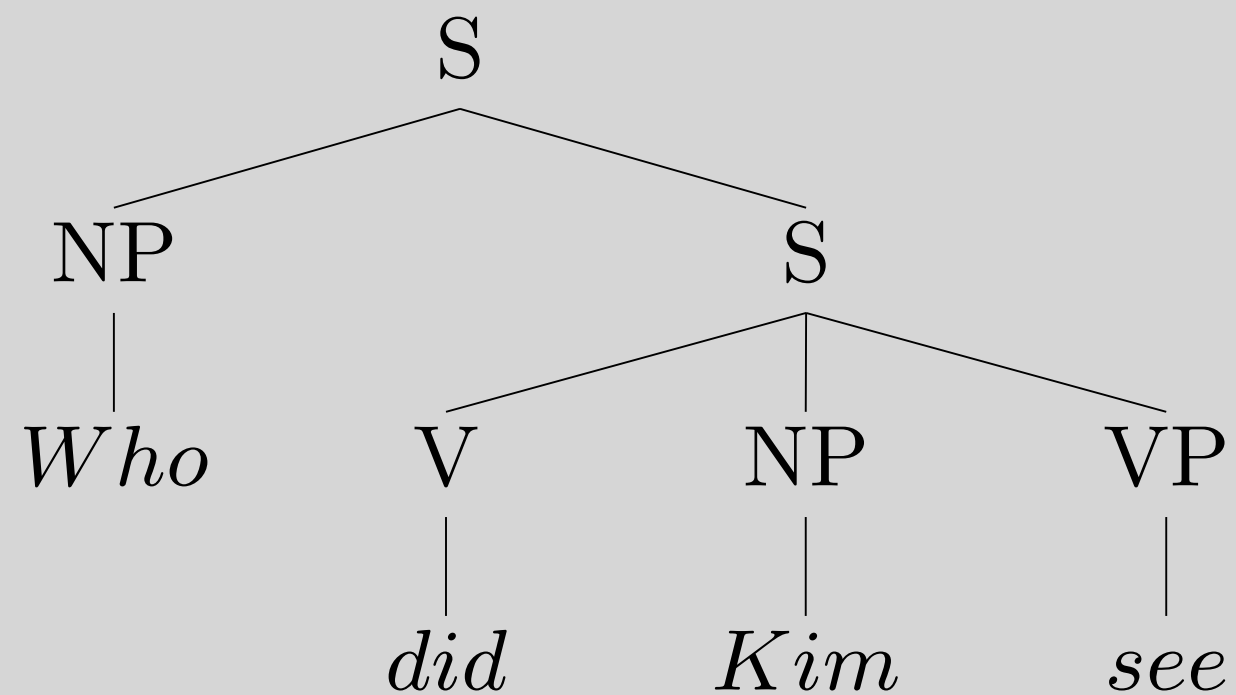
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More?!

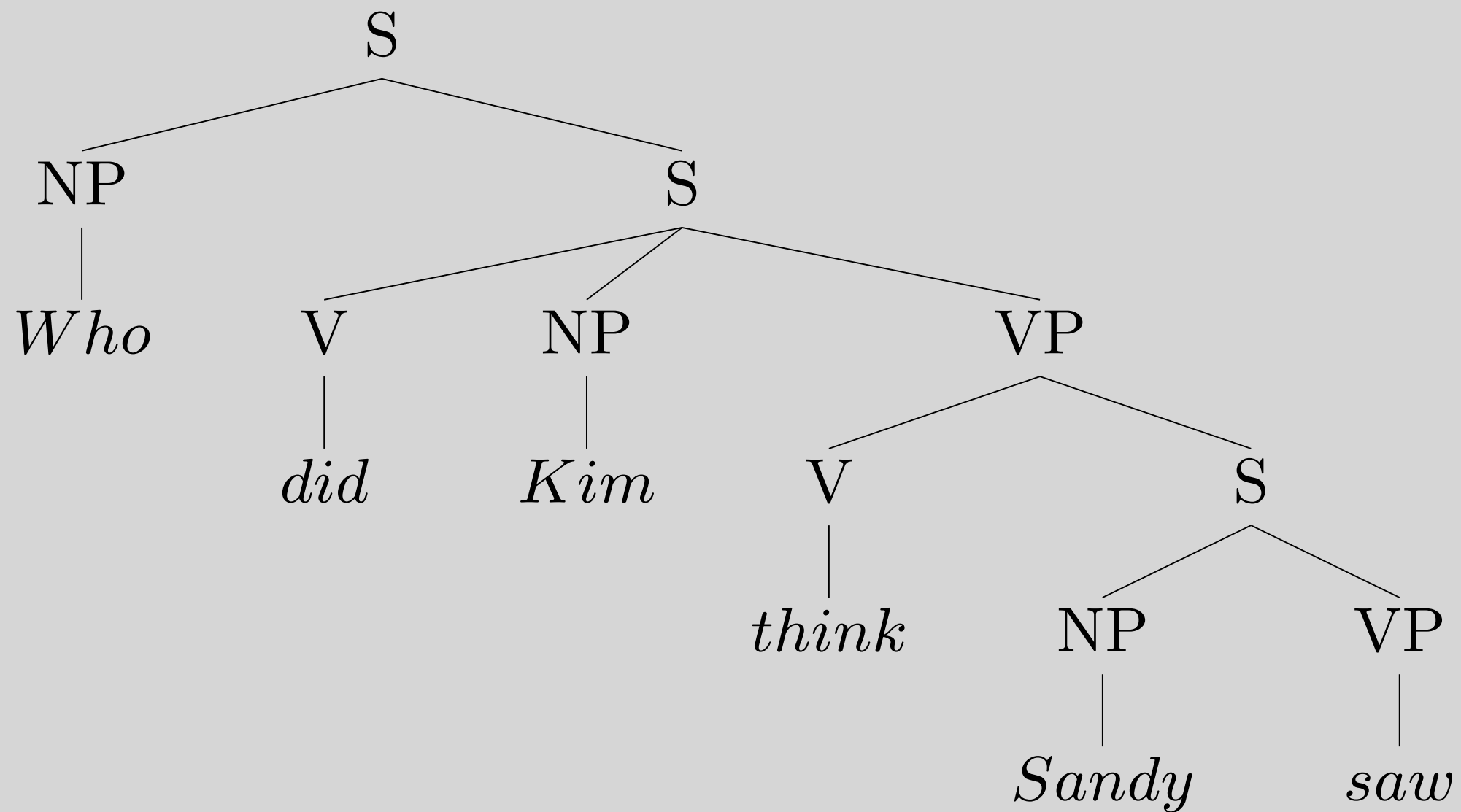


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wh-question



wh-questions again



wh- complications

- Subject-aux inversion required
 - In matrix non-subject questions

Who saw Kim? I wonder who Kim saw.

- Pied piping

Who's brother's sister's kid did you meet?

- ‘Subjacency’

*Who read what? *What did who read?*

- *the hell*: *Who the hell reads what (*the hell)*

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