Ling 566

Nov 26, 2024

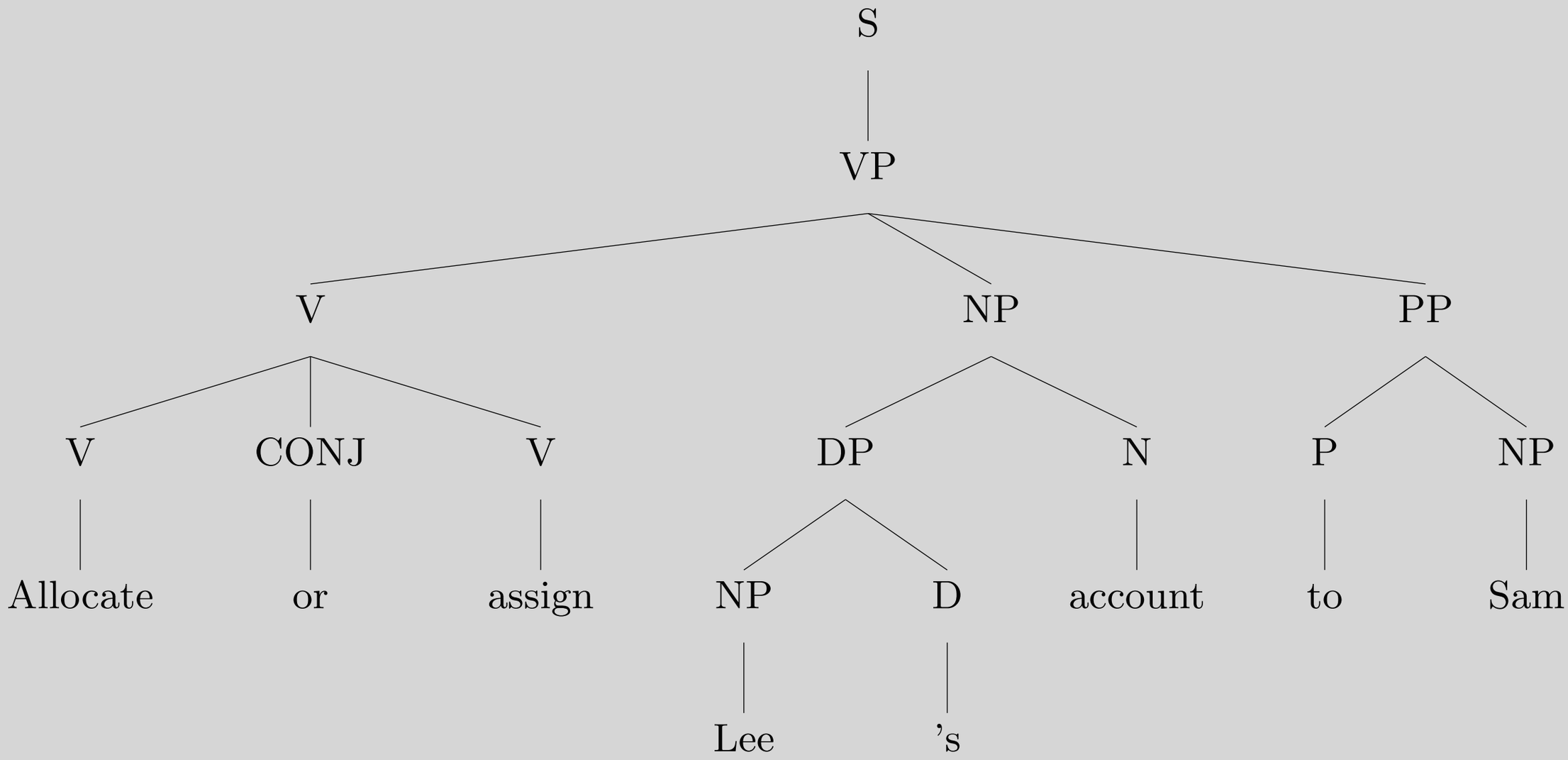
Catch-up/review

Overview

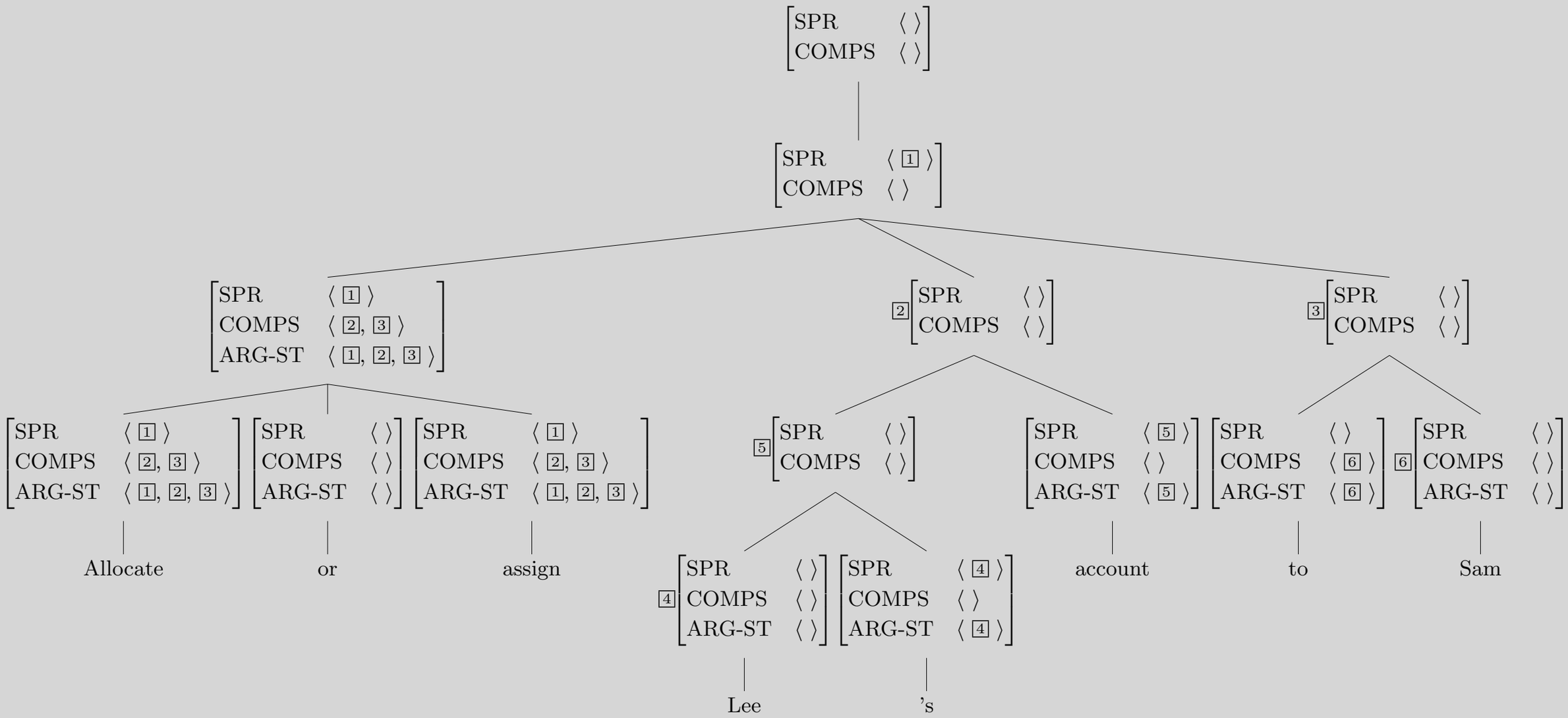
- Midterm Q3
- Big picture
- Untangle this…
- Course evals

Midterm Q3 tree

Which rule licenses each node? How many nodes have ARG-ST?



NO EXTRA FEATURES



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?

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In three words or less, what have you found most surprising in this class?

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Nobody has responded yet.

Hang tight! Responses are coming in.

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

0

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

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Syntax (so far) helps me:

0

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

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In the future, I think syntax will help me:

0

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

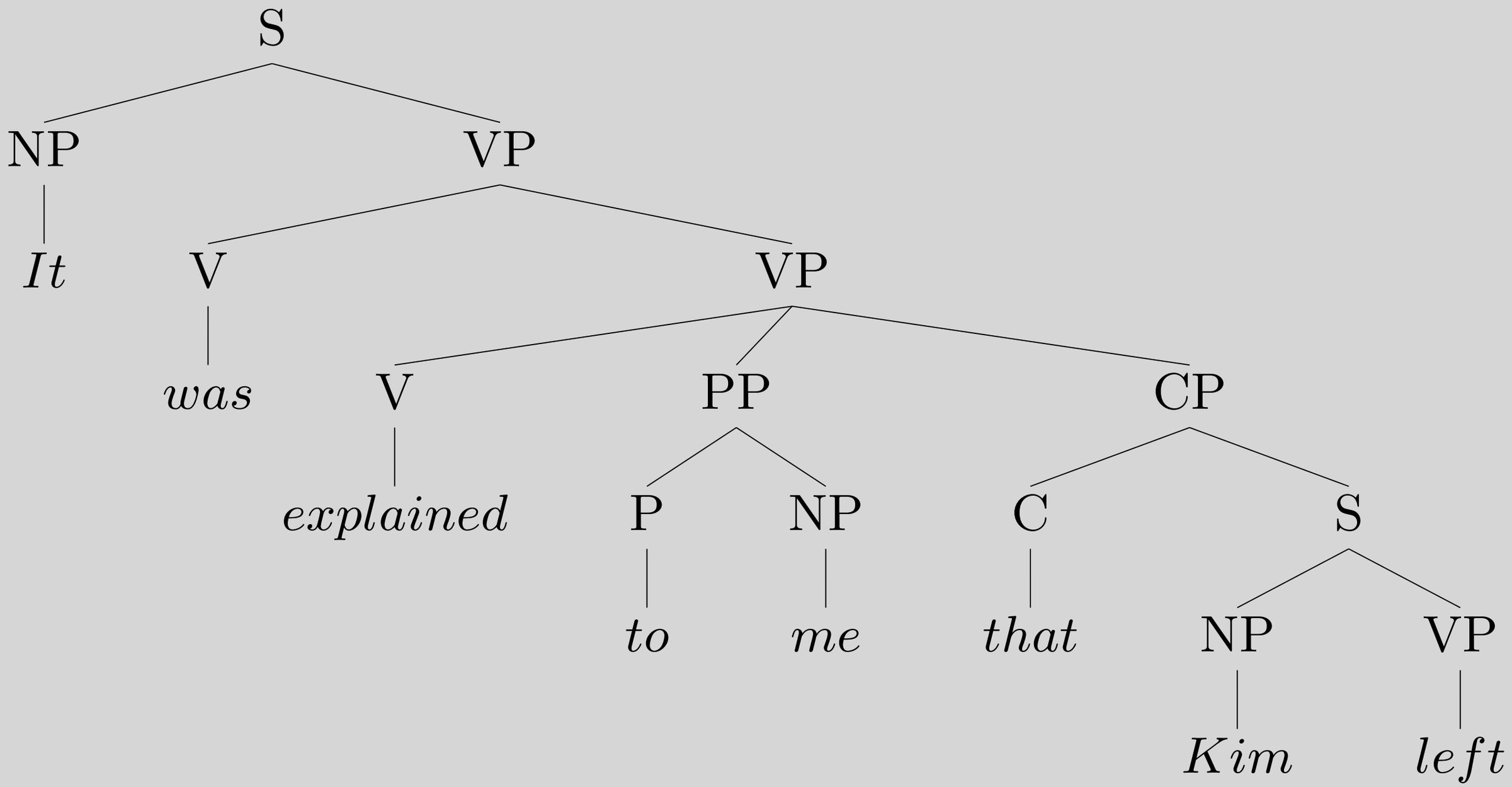
by being interesting

0

Complicated example #1

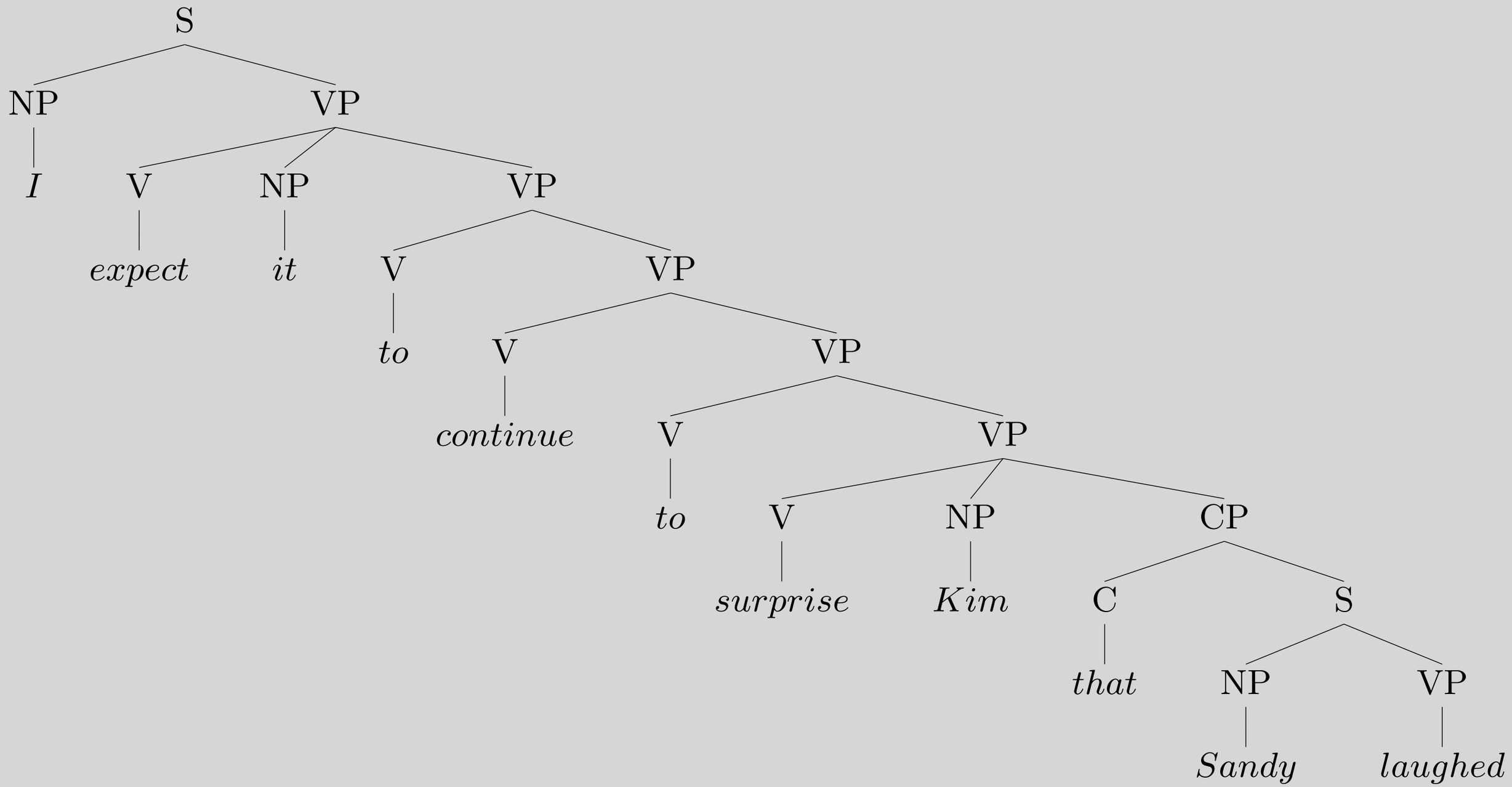
- What phenomena are illustrated by this sentence?
- What rules or interesting lexical types are involved in our analysis of it?
- What tree structure does our grammar assign?

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?

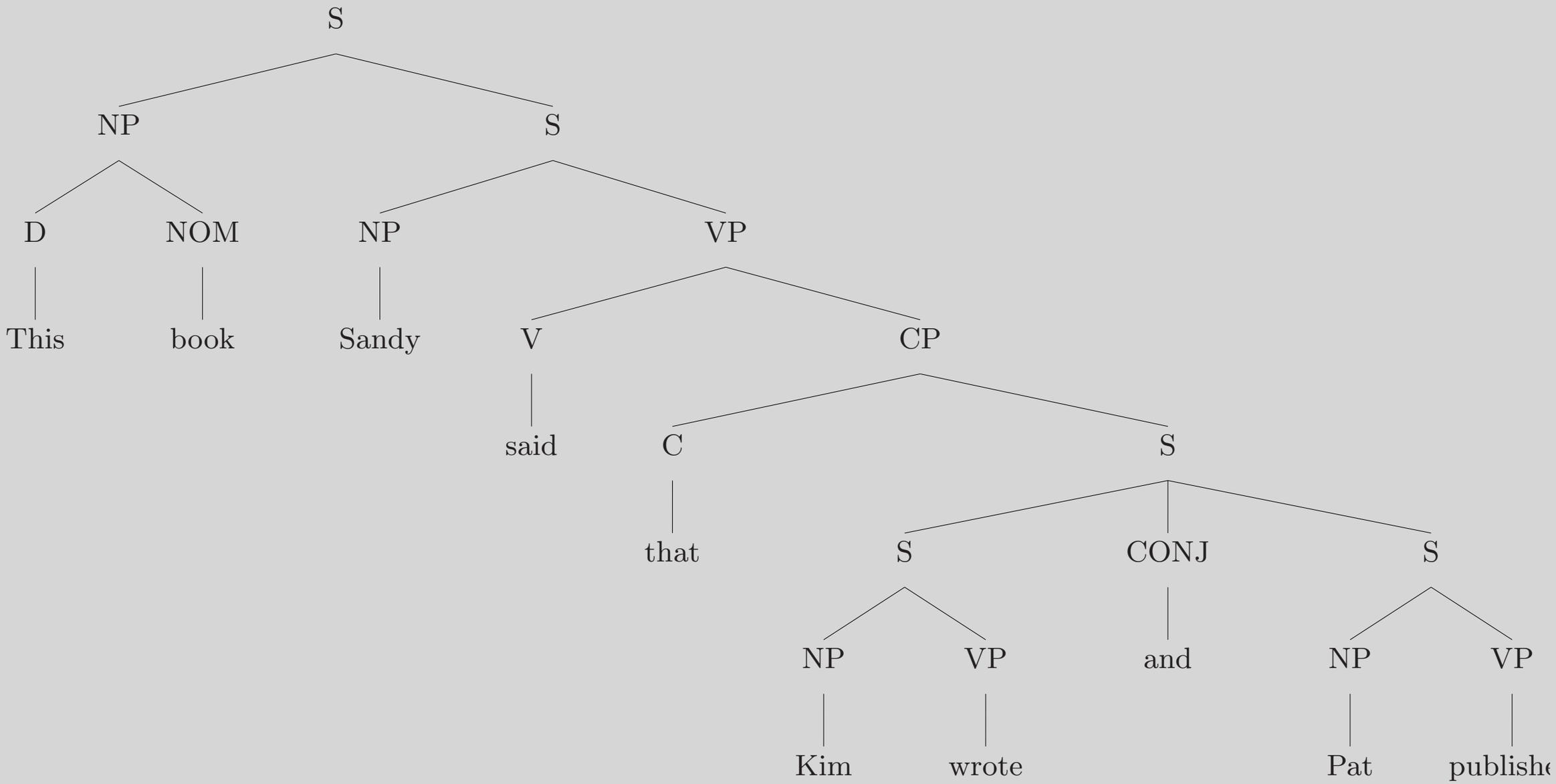
**I expect it to continue to surprise Kim Sandy laughed.*

**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.



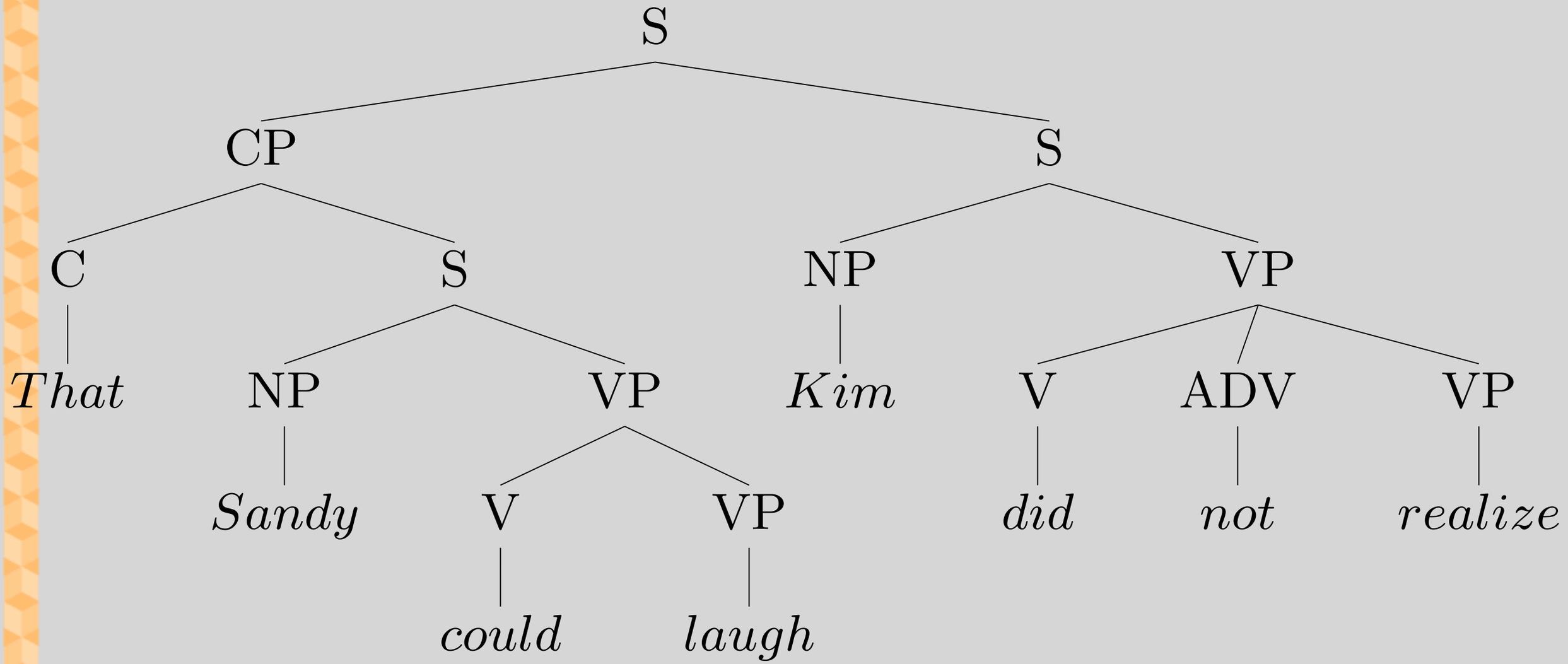
Complicated example #5

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.*



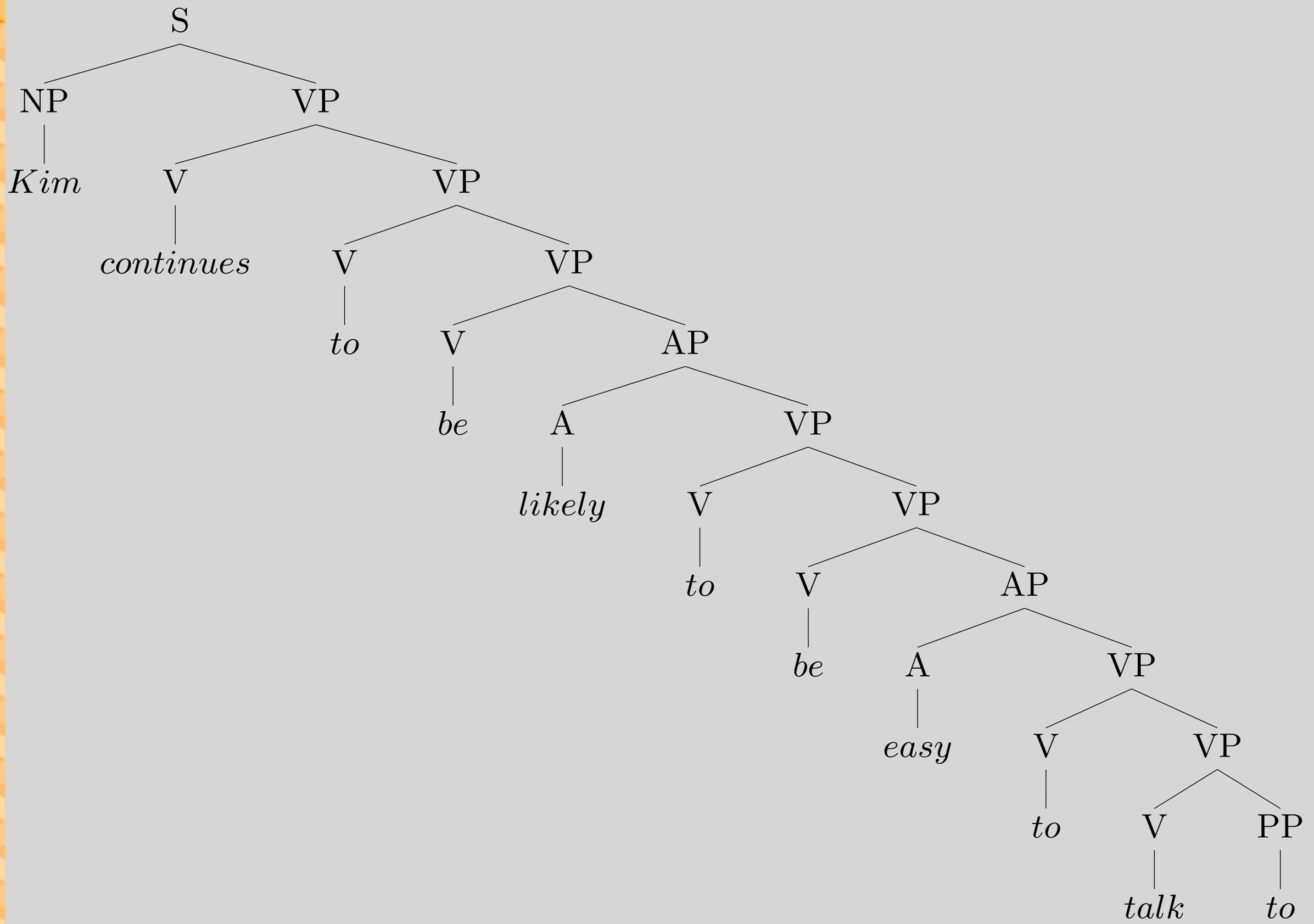
Complicated example #6

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

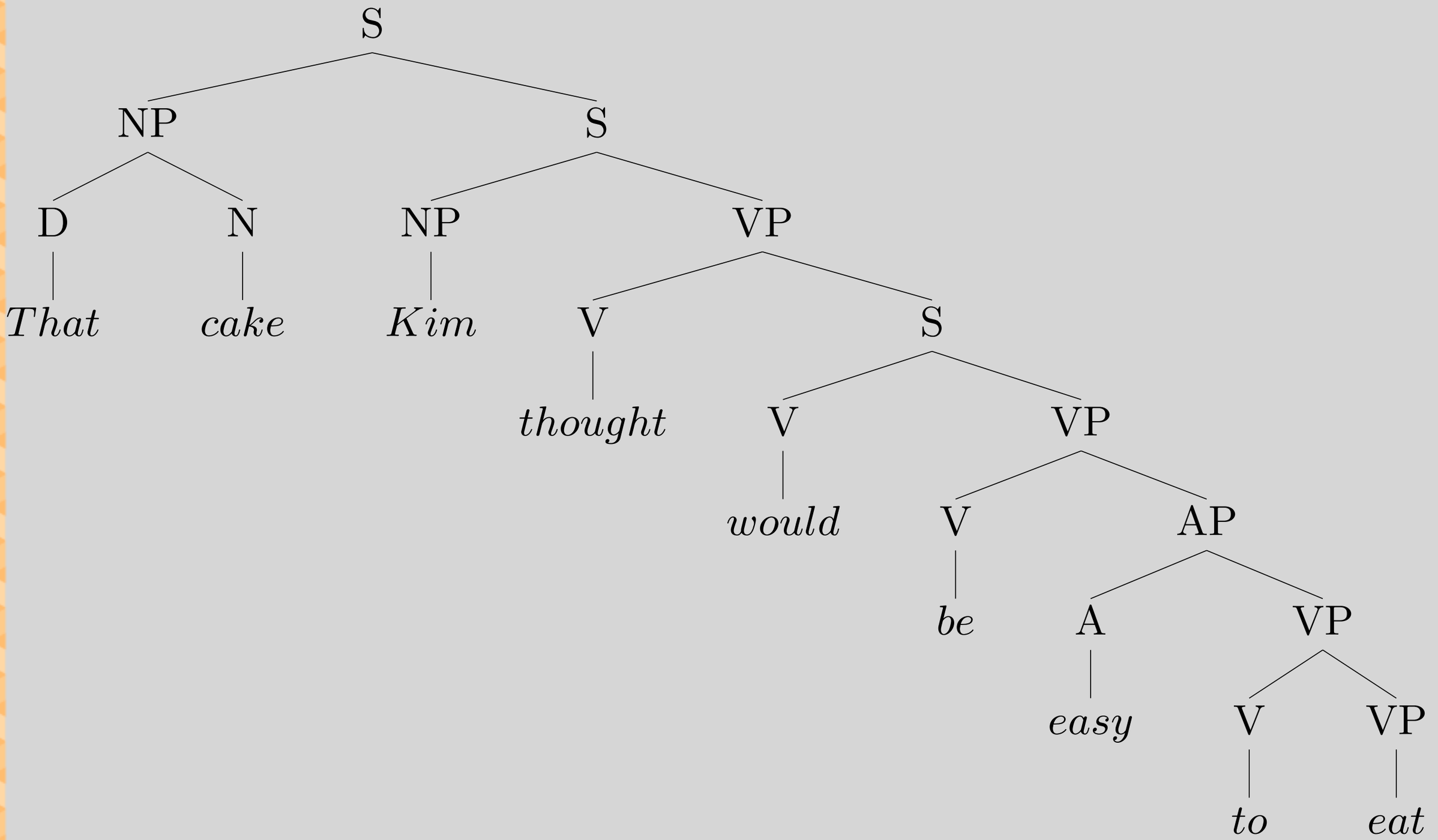
That cake, Kim thought would be easy to eat.

**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.*



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

0

10s
0

100s
0

1000s
0

10000s
0

More?!
0

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