Ling 566

Nov 25, 2008

Catch-up/review

Overview

- Big picture
- Untangle this...
- Course evals

Big picture: Our model

- Describes a set of strings
- Associates semantic representations (and trees) with well-formed strings
- Is stated in terms of declarative constraints
- ... which are order-independent
- Locates most constraints ‘in the lexicon’
- Is stated in a precise fashion

Parts of our model

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

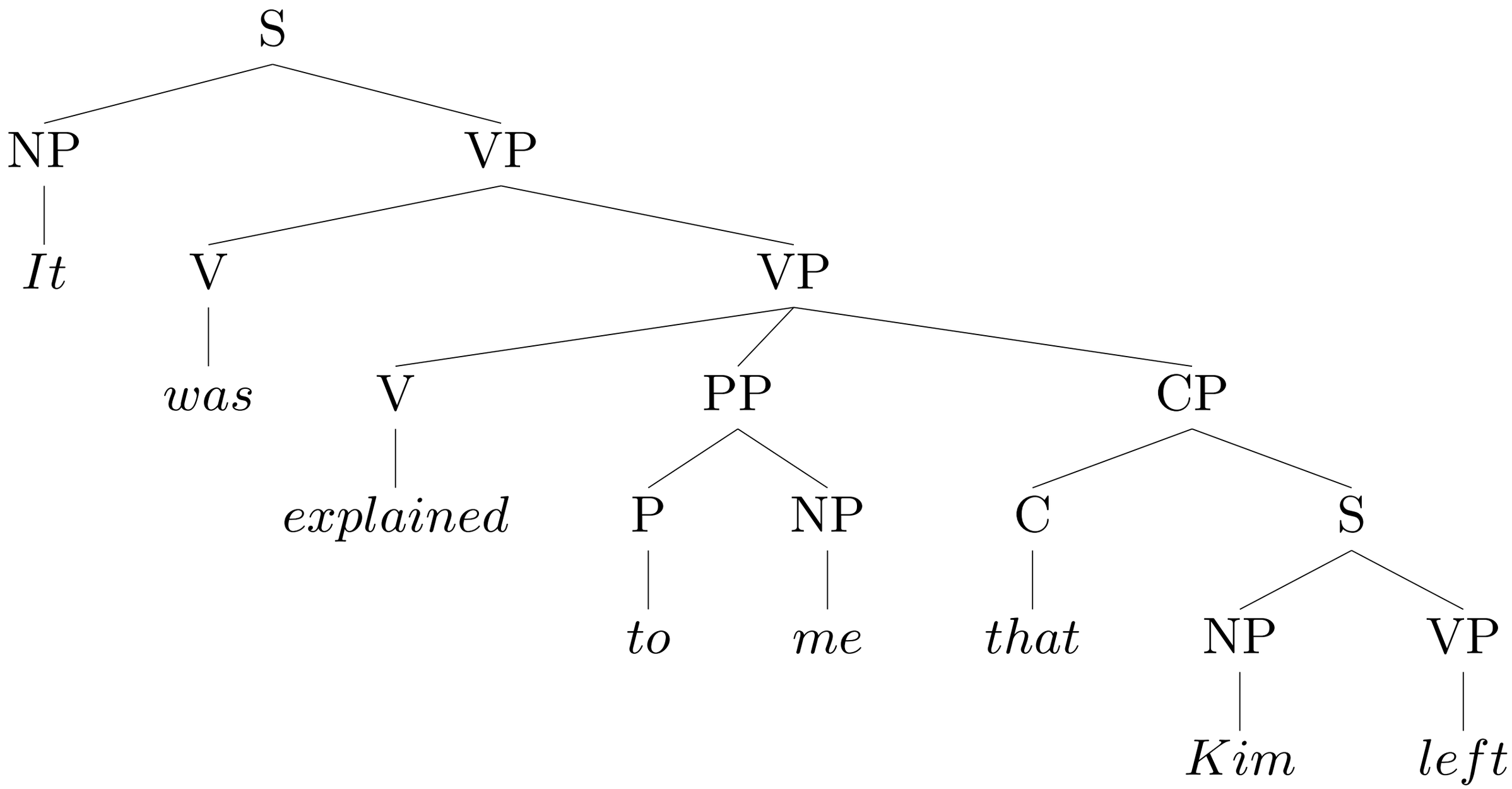
Pause for reflection

- 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?

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?

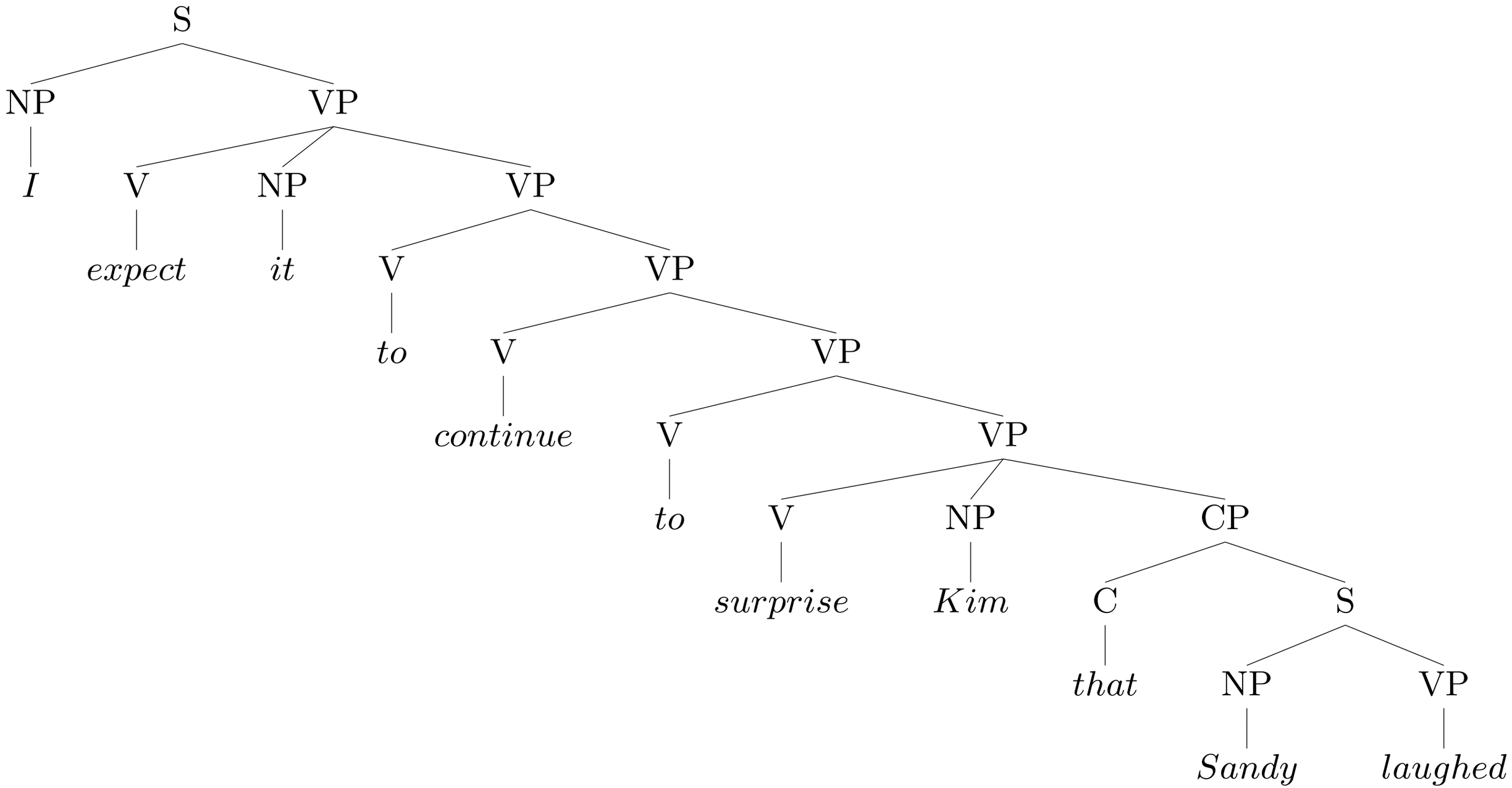
It was explained to me that Kim left.

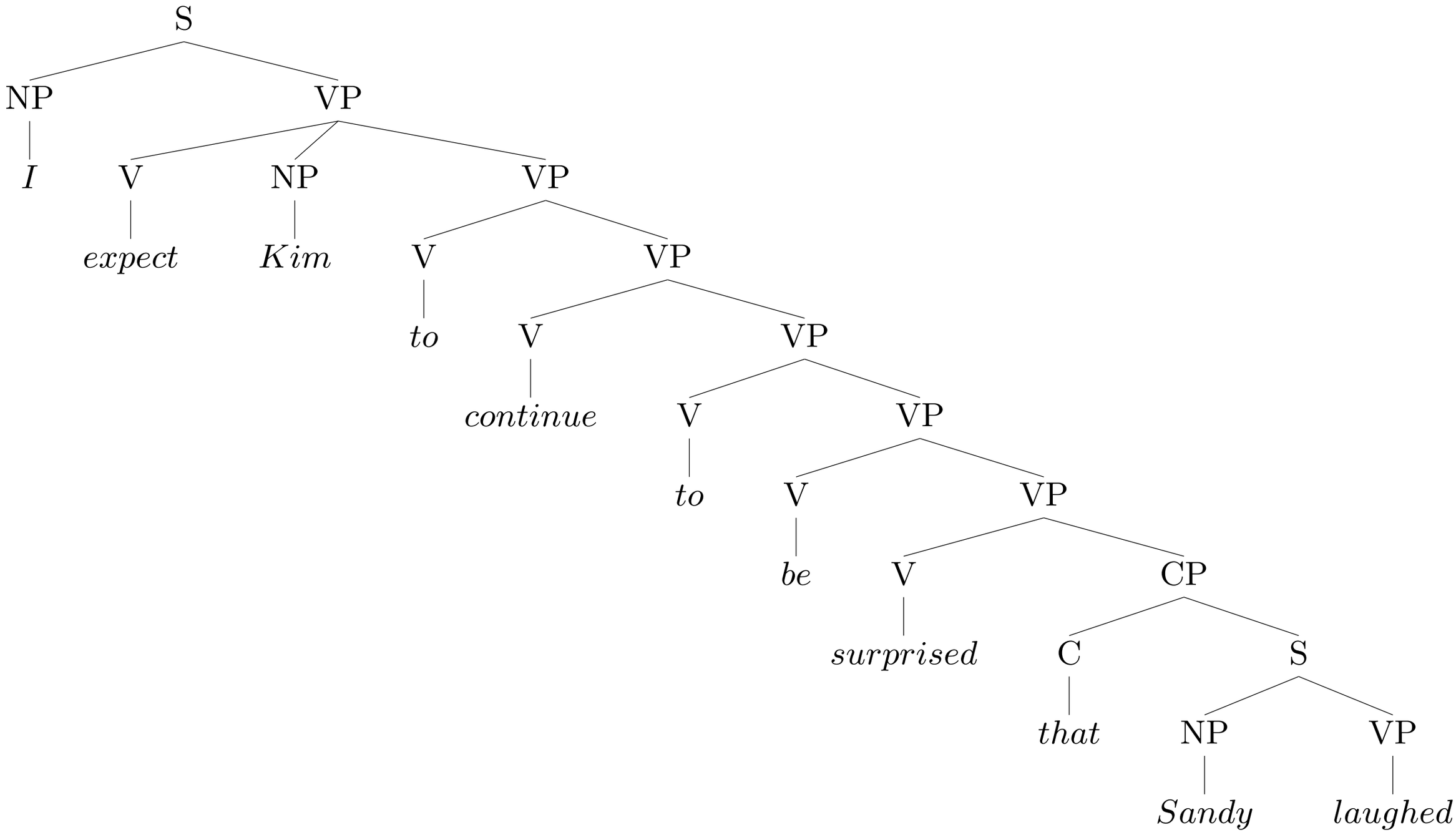


Complicated examples #2&3

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

I expect Kim to continue to be surprised 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.*

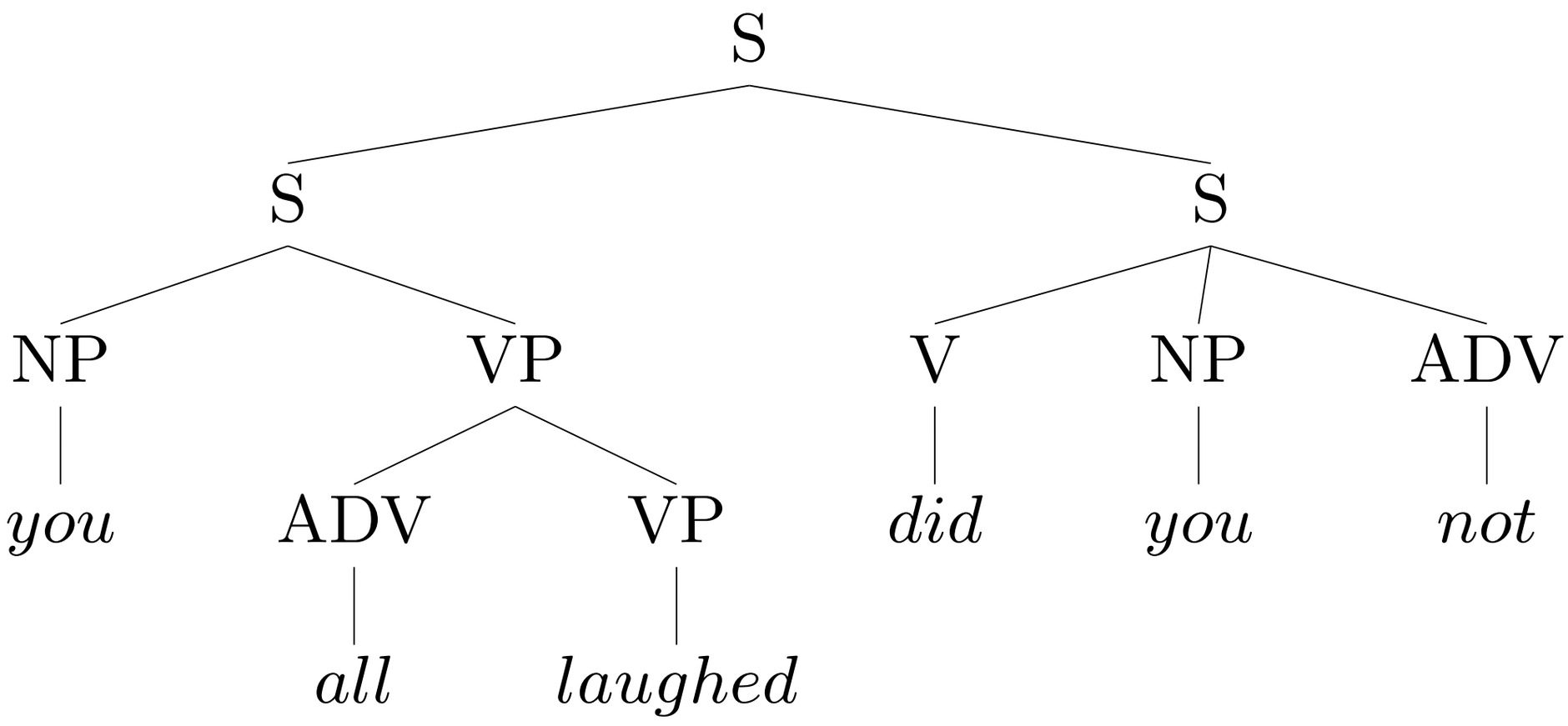
**I expect that Sandy laughed to Kim be surprised.*

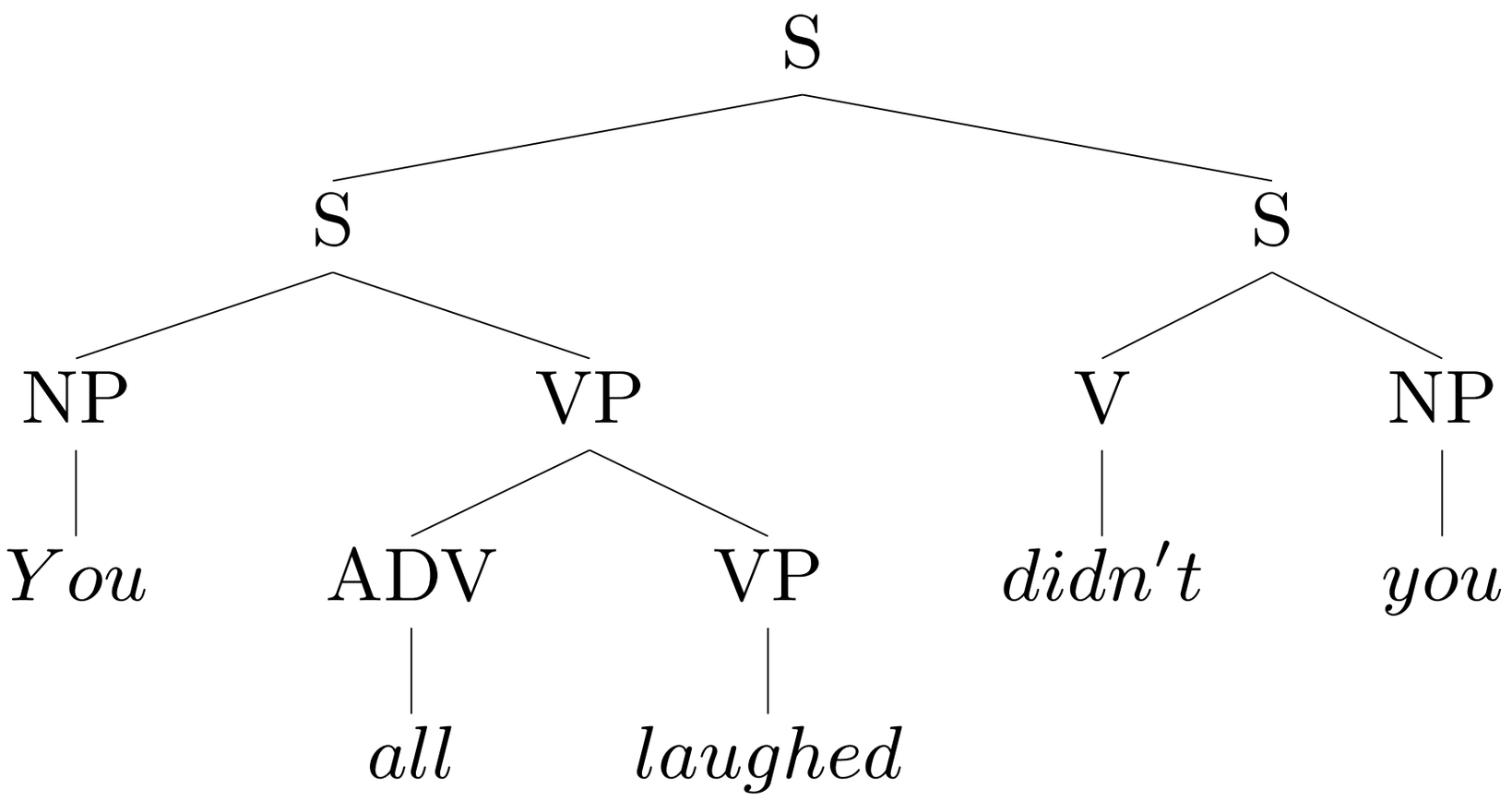
Complicated example #4

You all laughed, did you not?

**You all laughed, did not you?*

You all laughed, didn't you?





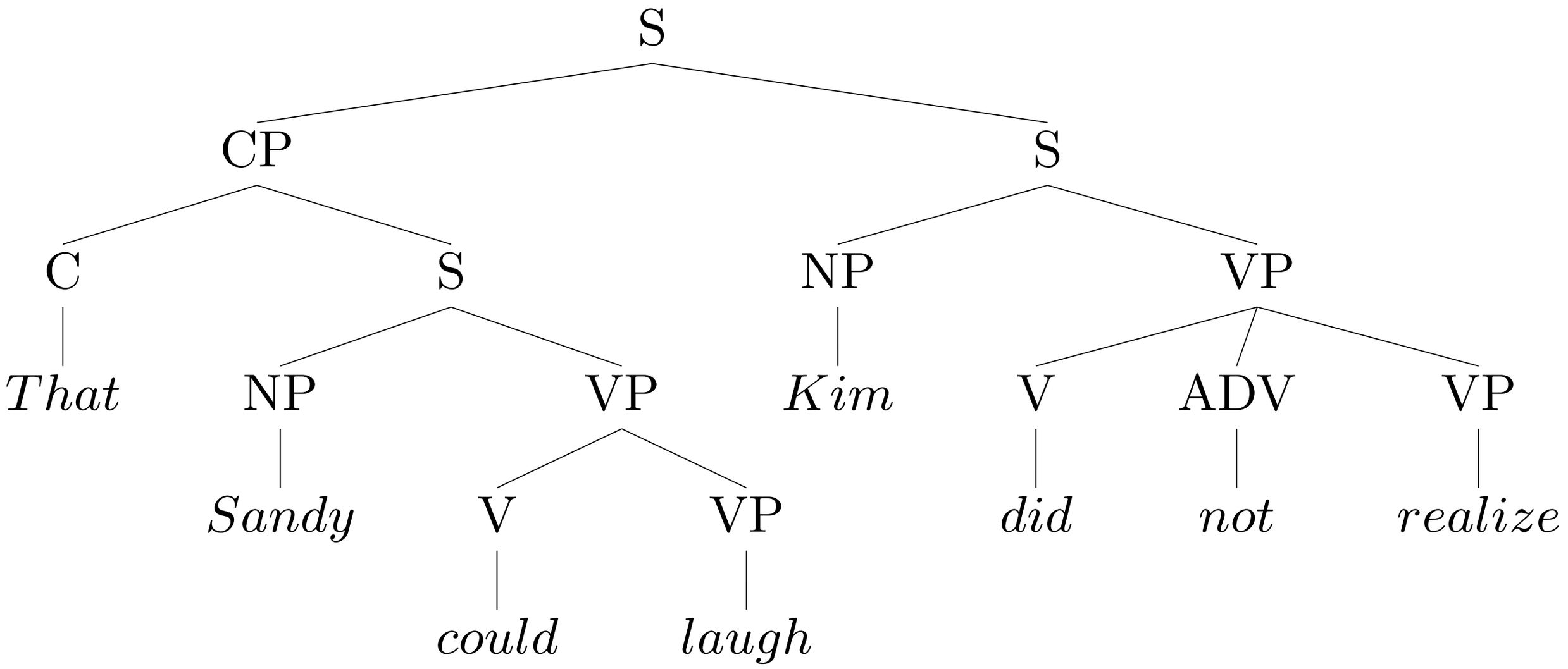
Complicated example #5

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.*



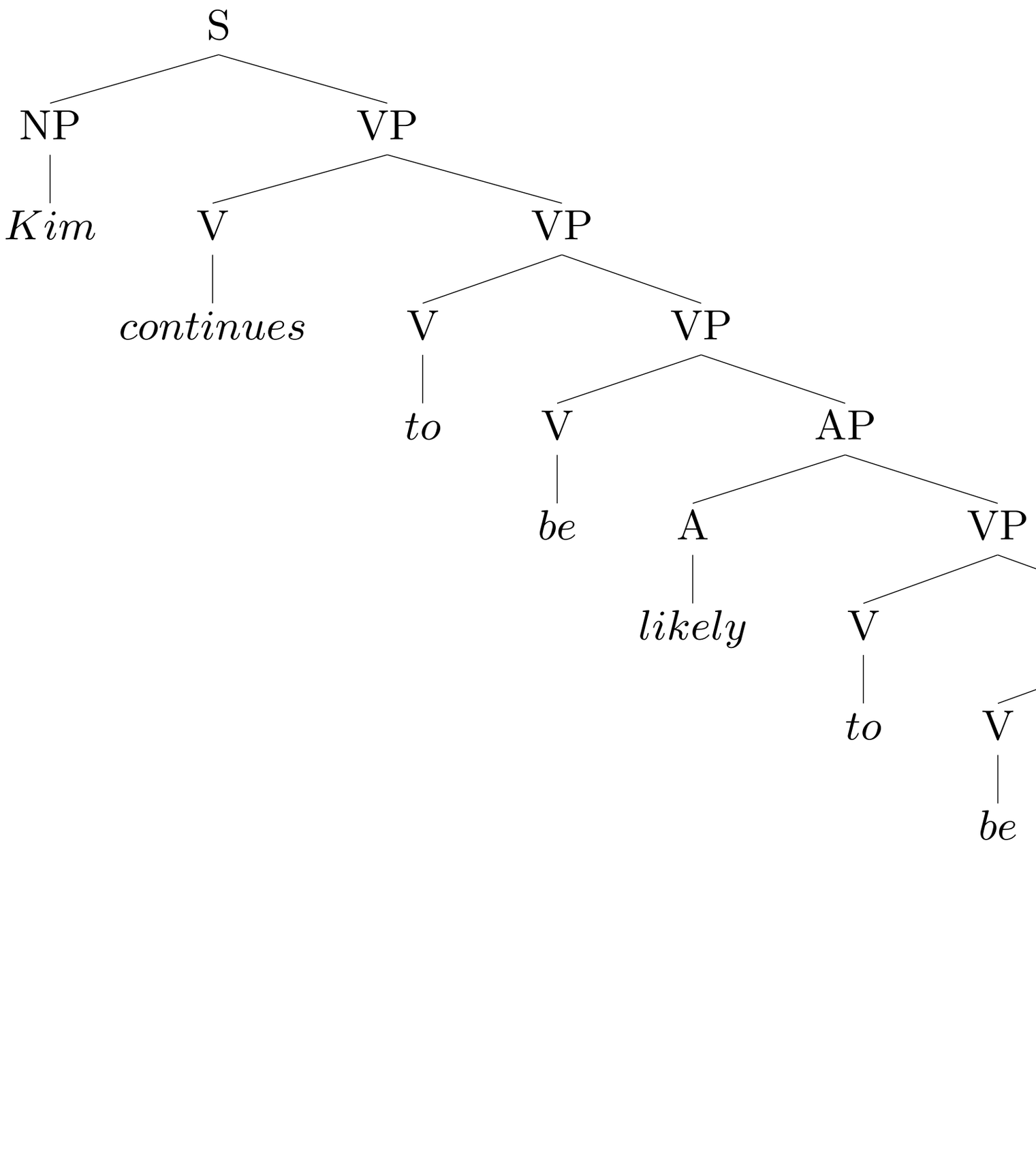
Complicated example #6

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

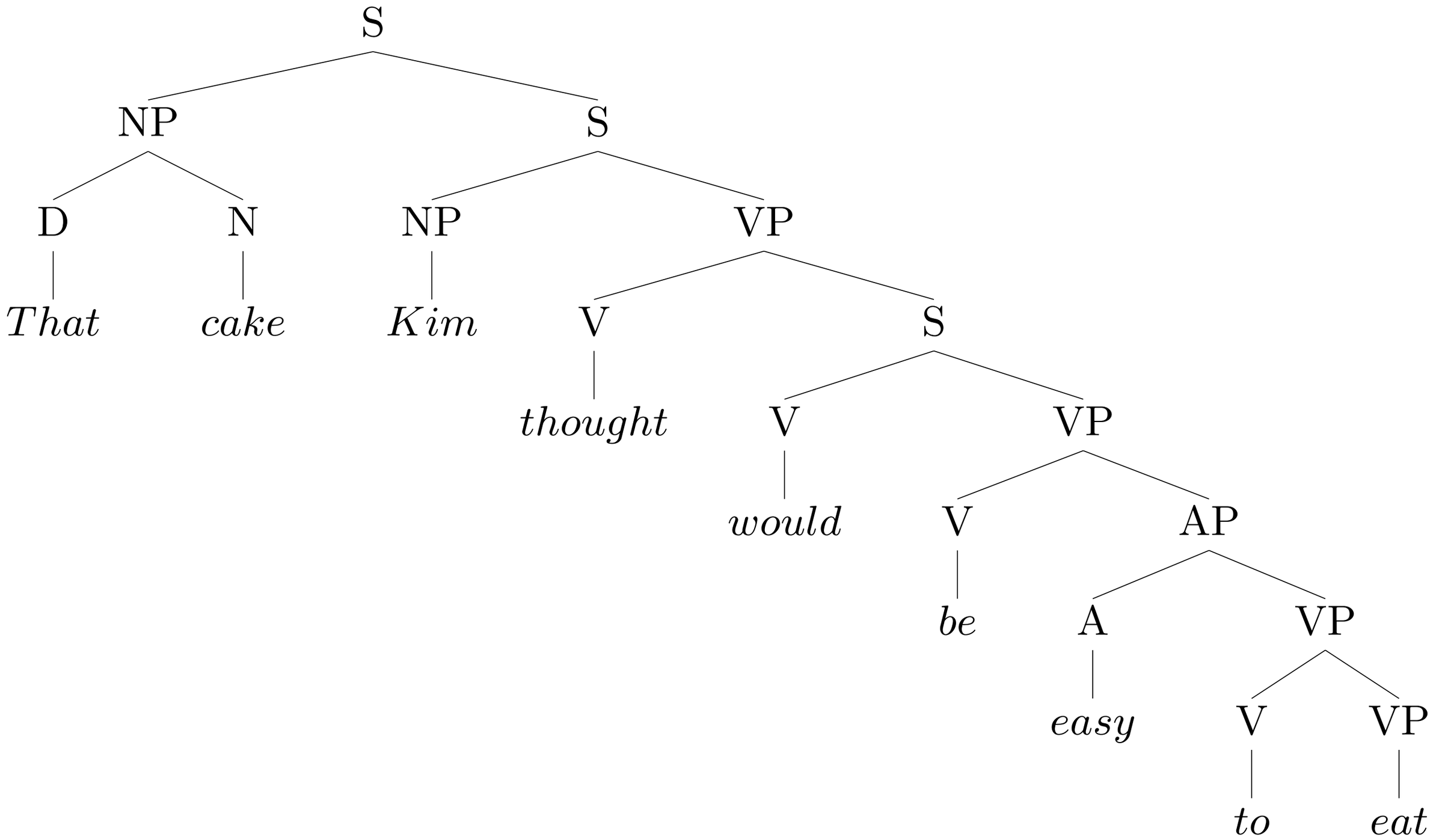
That cake, Kim thought would be easy to eat.

**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.*



Overview

- Big picture
- Untangle this...
- Course evals