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.
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.*
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 laugheded, didn’t you?
you all laughed

S

NP

VP

ADV

all

laughed

S

V

did

NP

ADV

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.*
That Sandy could laugh
Kim did not realize
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.
Kim continues to 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.
That cake Kim thought would be easy to eat.
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