Ling 566 Oct 17, 2013 Review

### Overview

- Bonus reading questions
- Homework tips
- SPR and COMPS
- Common mistakes
- Analogies to other systems you might know
- Problems 4.7, 4.9

- In what way does the actual meaning of the two structures assigned to this sentence differ?
  - We sent two letters to Lee.
- Are they really both grammatical?





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$$\begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{group}} \\ \operatorname{INST} & i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{speaker}} \\ \operatorname{INST} & l \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{i}} \\ \operatorname{SET} & i \\ \operatorname{ELEMENT} & l \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{send}} \\ \operatorname{SIT} & s_7 \\ \operatorname{SENDER} & i \\ \operatorname{SENDEE} & j \\ \operatorname{SENT} & k \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{two}} \\ \operatorname{BV} & k \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{letter}} \\ \operatorname{INST} & k \\ \operatorname{ADDRESSEE} & m \end{bmatrix},$$

RELN	name
NAME	Lee
NAMED	j

$$\begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{group}} \\ \operatorname{INST} & i \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{speaker}} \\ \operatorname{INST} & l \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{member}} \\ \operatorname{SET} & i \\ \operatorname{ELEMENT} & l \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{send}} \\ \operatorname{SIT} & s_7 \\ \operatorname{SENDER} & i \\ \operatorname{SENDEE} & j \\ \operatorname{SENT} & k \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{two}} \\ \operatorname{BV} & k \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{RELN} & \operatorname{\mathbf{teter}} \\ \operatorname{INST} & k \\ \operatorname{ADDRESSEE} & m \end{bmatrix},$$

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- How do we know what features to put into a *predication*?
- Would *letters* as in letters of the alphabet have the same lexical entry as *letters* like what's usually sent in the mail?
- How do we represent the difference in meaning between *send* and *sent*?

- How do we get enough different INDEX values for a whole dictionary?
- Why sometimes *s* and sometimes *s<sub>n</sub>*, and not *t*, *u*, *v*?
- How can *to* be semantically empty and still have a meaningful INDEX value?
- How can the head of a phrase be semantically empty?
- Why does *letter* share its INDEX with its SPR?



- Does set of well-formed structures correspond exactly to the set of well-formed English sentences?
- Do we have to understand the squiggly bits?
- Why bother formalizing?
- Don't these feature structures get ridiculously large?

- Does English have dative case?
- Is it redundant to have a feature CASE for English given that we mostly use prepositions to mark 'case'?
- English nouns (other than pronouns) are underspecified for CASE. How do we figure out their particular CASE values when they are used in a tree?

- Is position alone enough to tell whether something is SPR or COMPS?
- Will this approach work for morphologically complex languages as well?
- What ever happened to NOM?
- Is it worth memorizing the rules now?

- Is top-down or bottom-up more efficient in actual processing?
- How can we possibly do "simultaneous satisfaction" of all constraints?
- What are the best practices for writing trees going bottom-up (order of things to put in)?

- Does not having to realize semantic roles mean we can license semantically weird sentences?
- Can we build a grammar that works with more than one sentence at a time? (I.e., paragraphs)

## Homework tips/requests

- Type whenever possible
- Answer each part of each question separately
- Be sure to answer each part of each question, and follow the directions!
- Look over the problems early and ask questions
- Check your work
- Monitor GoPost
- WORK TOGETHER

### SPR value on AP/PP?

- Kim grew fond of baseball.
- Kim and Sandy ate lunch in the park.
- Kim and Sandy are in the park.

#### Which grammar does this tree go with?











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## Tags & lists

• What's the difference between these two?

$$\begin{bmatrix} SPR & 1 \langle NP \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} SPR & \langle 1NP \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

• When does it matter?



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## And this?



### How about this?



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### Better version



# Type hierarchy analogies

- How is this formalism like OOP?
- How is it different?
- How is the type hierarchy like an ontology?
- How is it different?
- How is this formalism like the MP's formalism?
- How is it different?



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### 4.7 Icelandic Case

(i) Drengurinn kyssti stúlkuna.the-boy.NOM kissed the-girl.ACC'The boy kissed the girl.'

 How do the following support the analysis of case marking as a lexical phenomenon?

(ii) Drengina vantar mat.the-boys.ACC lacks food.ACC'The boys lack food.'

(iii) Verkjanna gaetir ekki.the-pains.GEN is-noticeable not'The pains are not noticeable.'

(iv) Barninu batnathi veikin.
the-child.DAT recovered-from the-disease.NOM
'The child recovered from the disease.'

## 4.9 Agreement in NP coord

- What is the NUM value of NPs coordinated with *and*?
- How does the PER value of coordinated NPs get computed from the PER value of the coordinands? Use examples like the following:

You and she distinguished yourselves/ \*themselves/\*ourselves.