

Ling 566

Dec 7, 2021

Catch-up/review

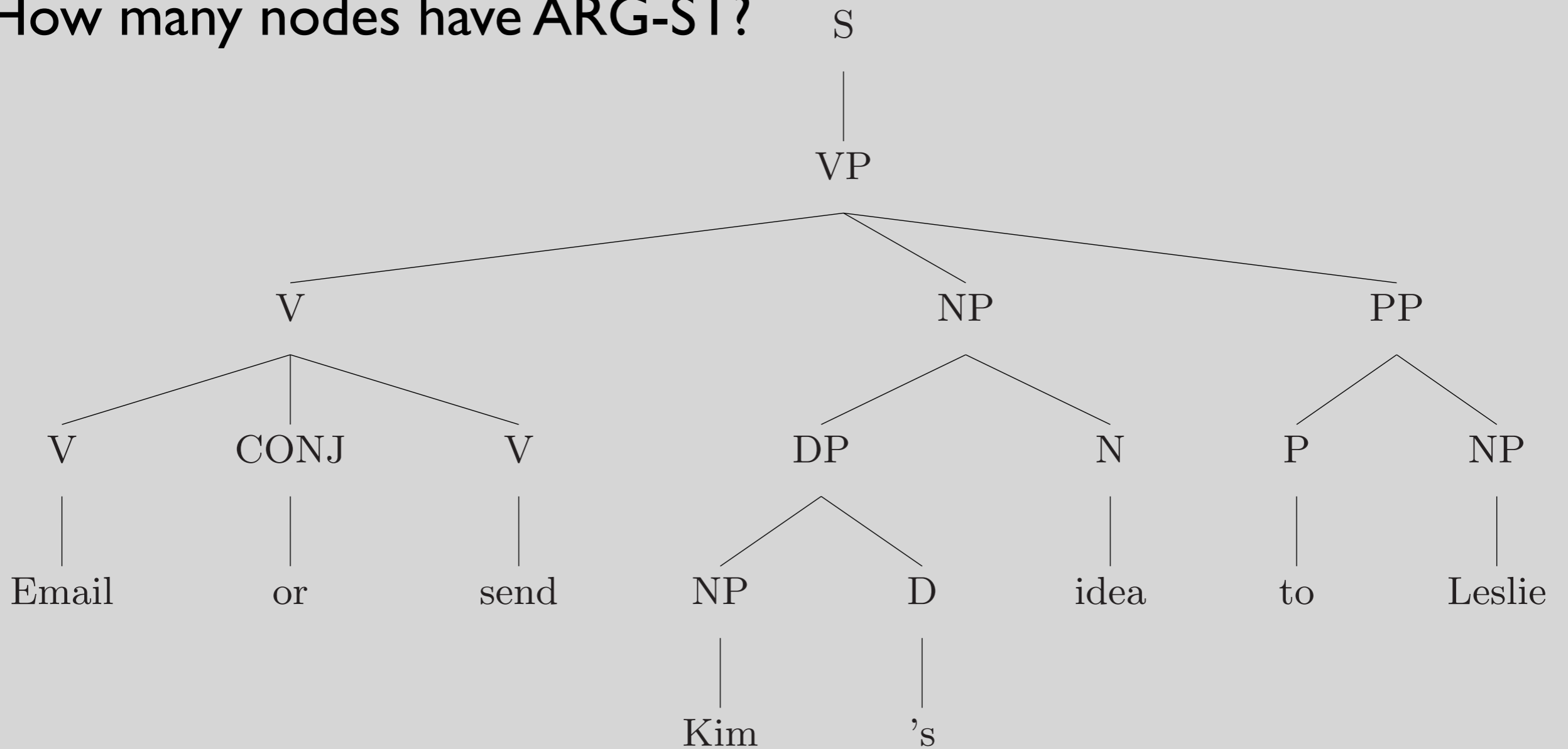
Overview

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

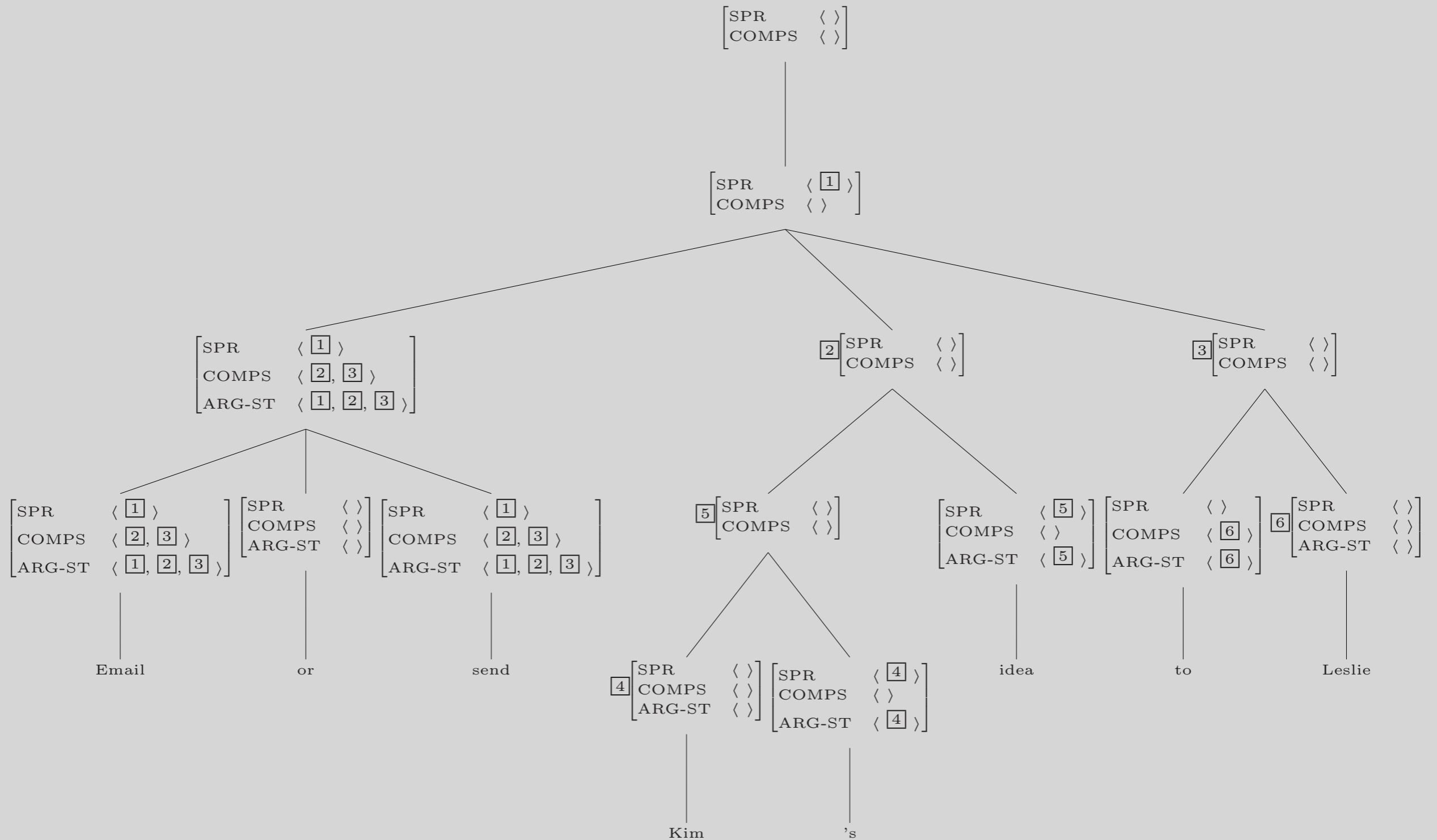
Midterm Q3 tree

Which rule licenses each node?

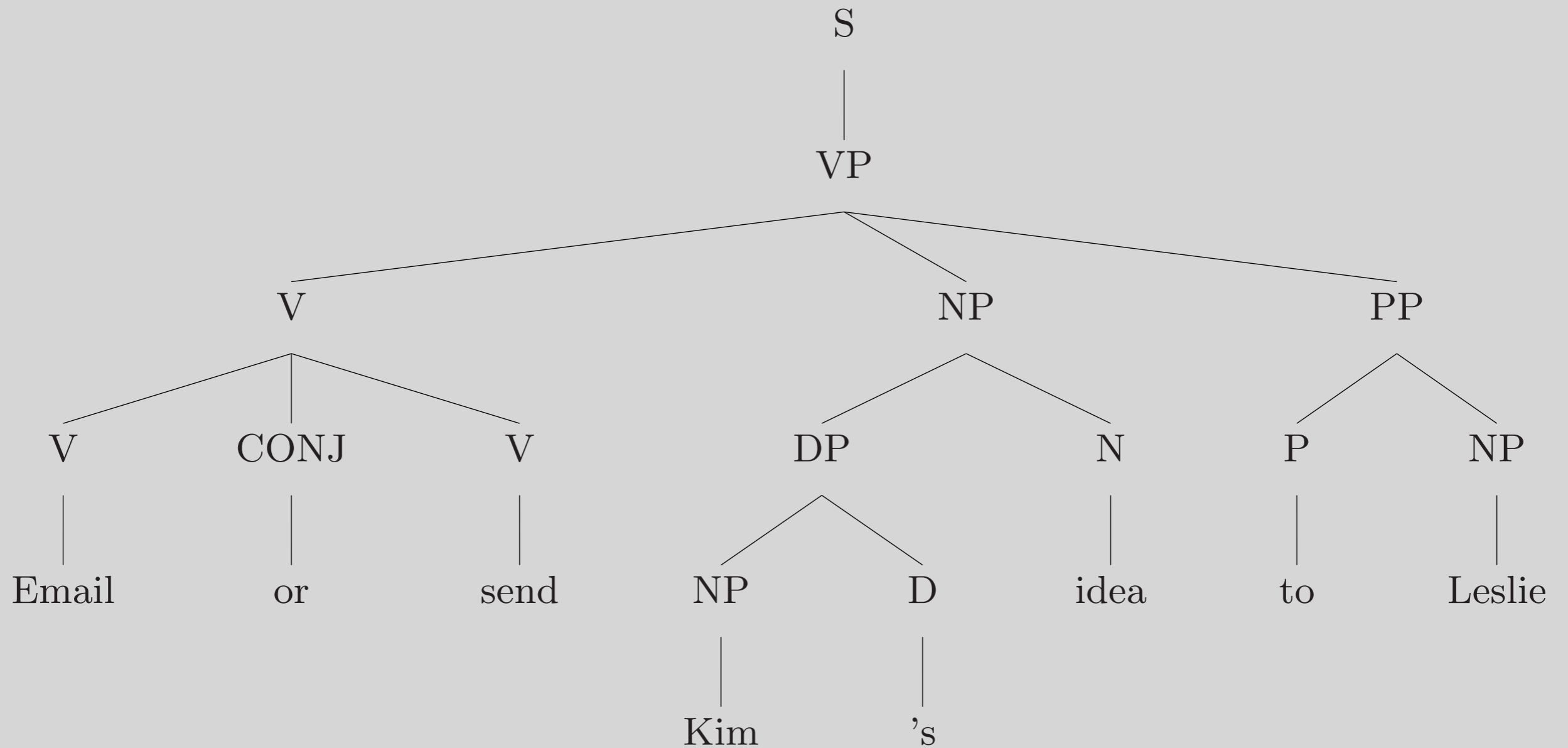
How many nodes have ARG-ST?



NO EXTRA FEATURES



4 step chain: send.RECIPIENT to name.NAMED



9 step chain:

throw.RECIPIENT to name.NAMED

1. Lex entry for *send*
2. ARP (+SHAC)
3. Coordination Rule
4. HCR
5. SIP
6. Lex entry for *to*
7. ARP
8. HCR
9. Lex entry for *Sandy*

**But not:
SCP**

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?

W

In three words or less, what did you find most surprising in this class?

Reality v. expectations: Now that you're almost

W done with 566, how does it compare to what you expected?

Syntax is cool and I
always knew that

Way more nitty gritty
details than expected

Way more work than
expected

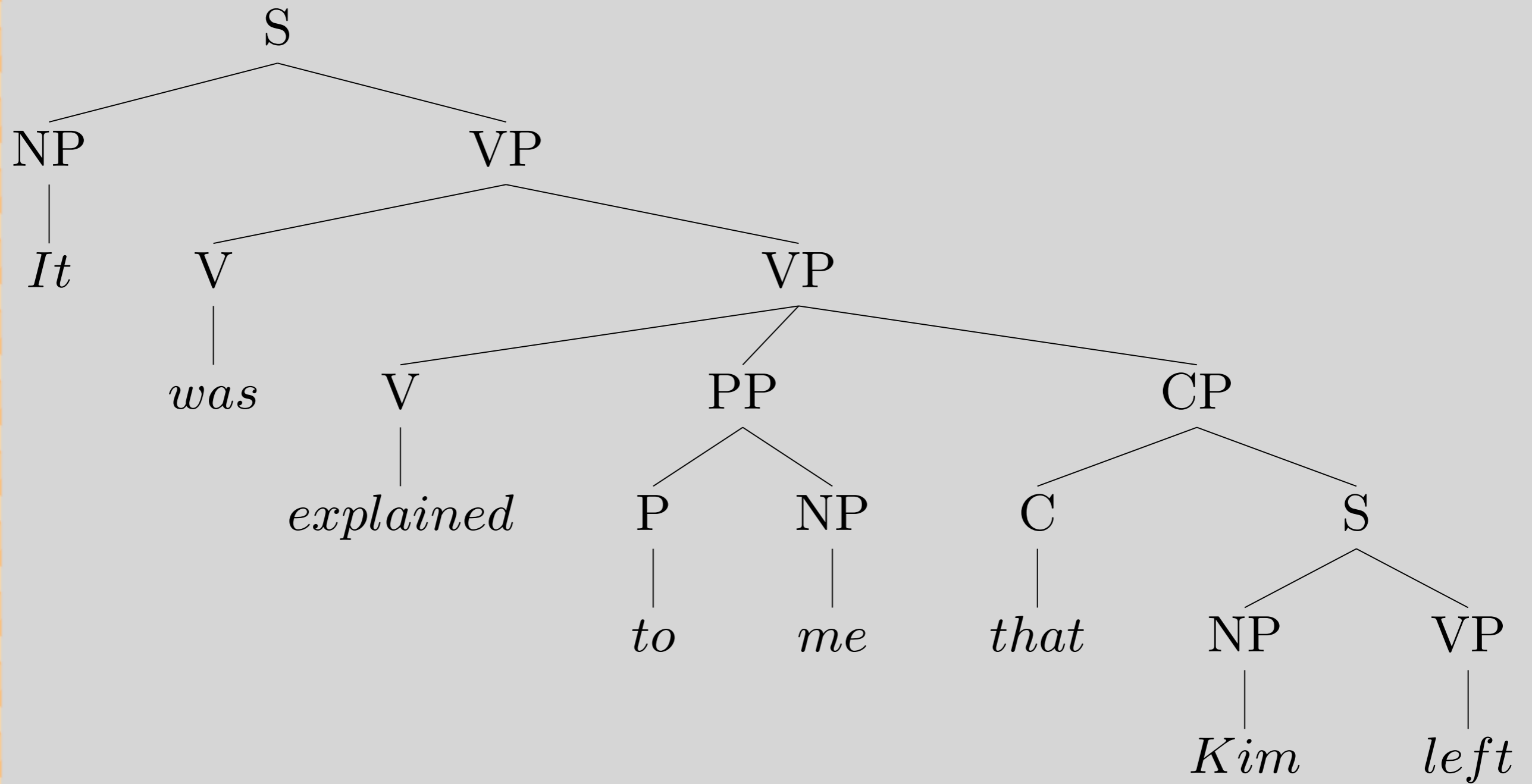
Less work than feared

Actually, I'm more
interested in the P side

Complicated example #1

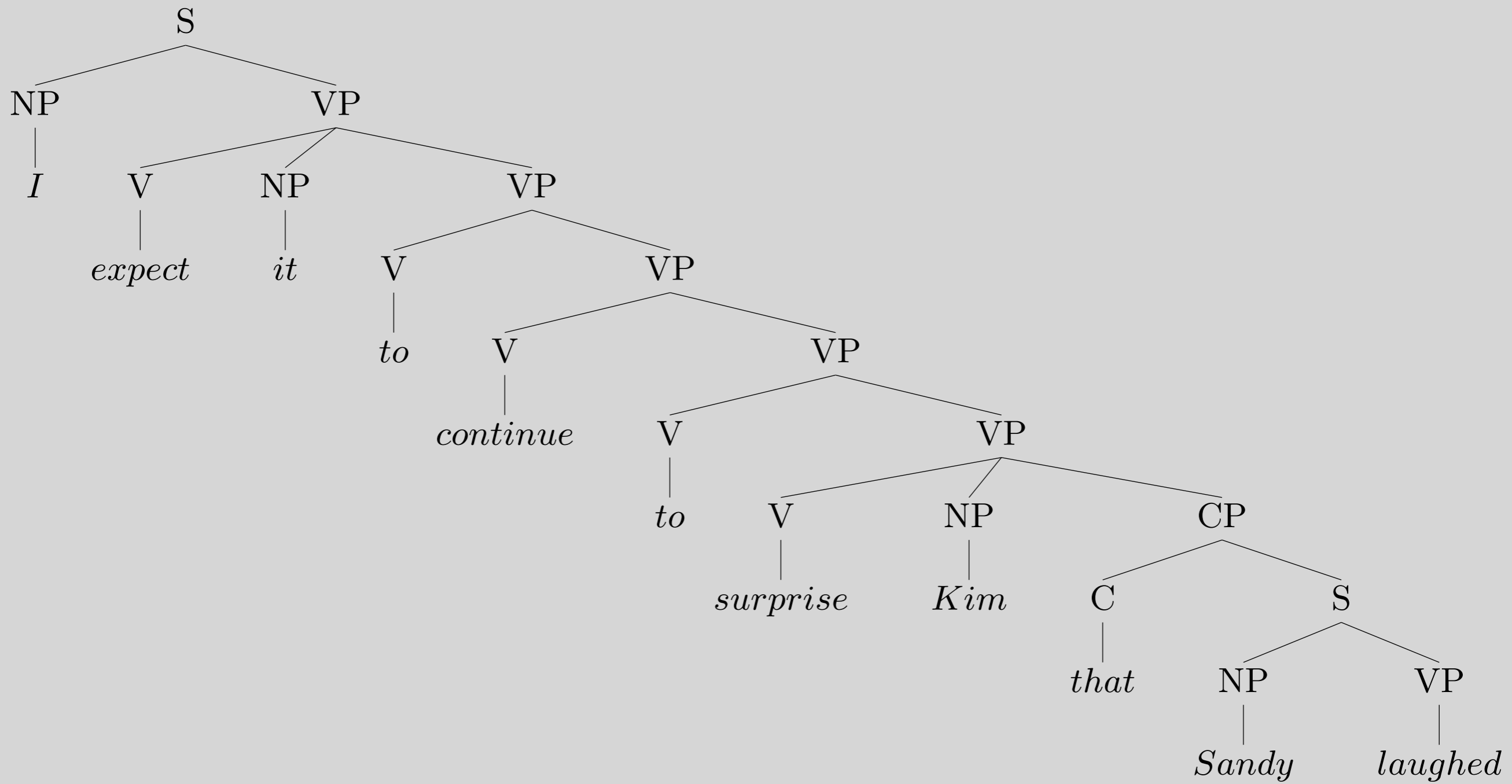
- What phenomena are illustrated by this sentence?
- What rules or interesting lexical types are involved in our analysis of it?
- What tree structure does our grammar assign?

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?

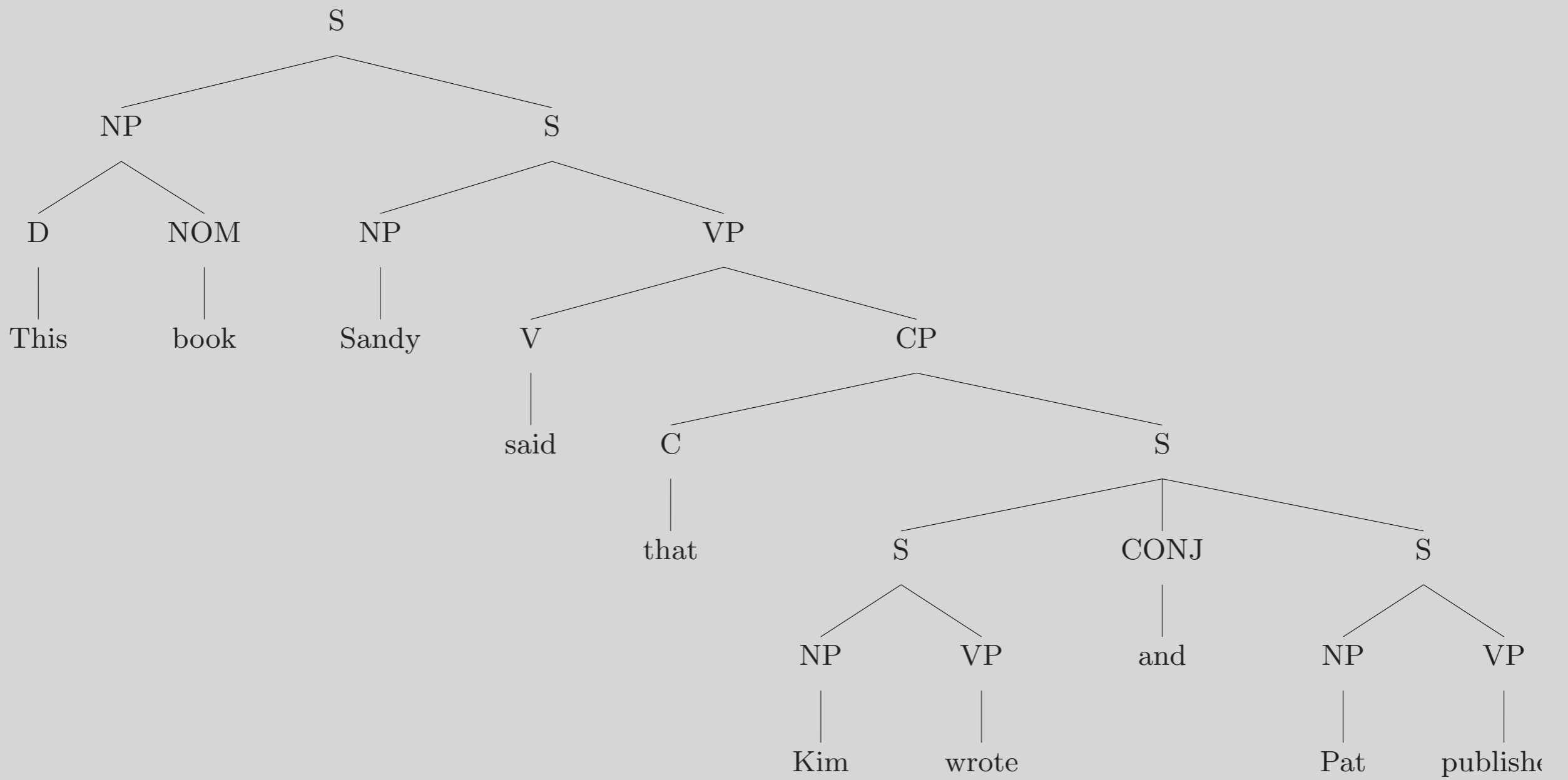
**I expect it to continue to surprise Kim Sandy laughed.*

**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.



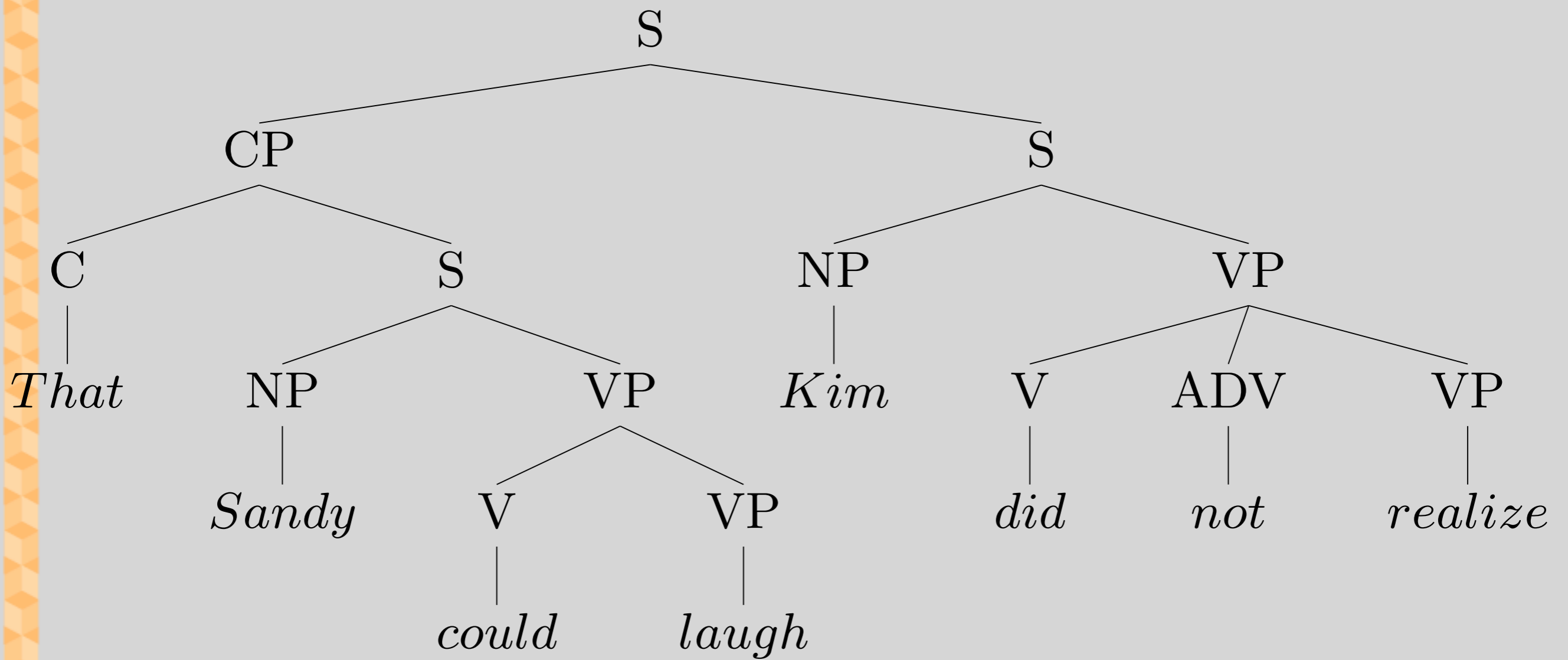
Complicated example #5

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.*



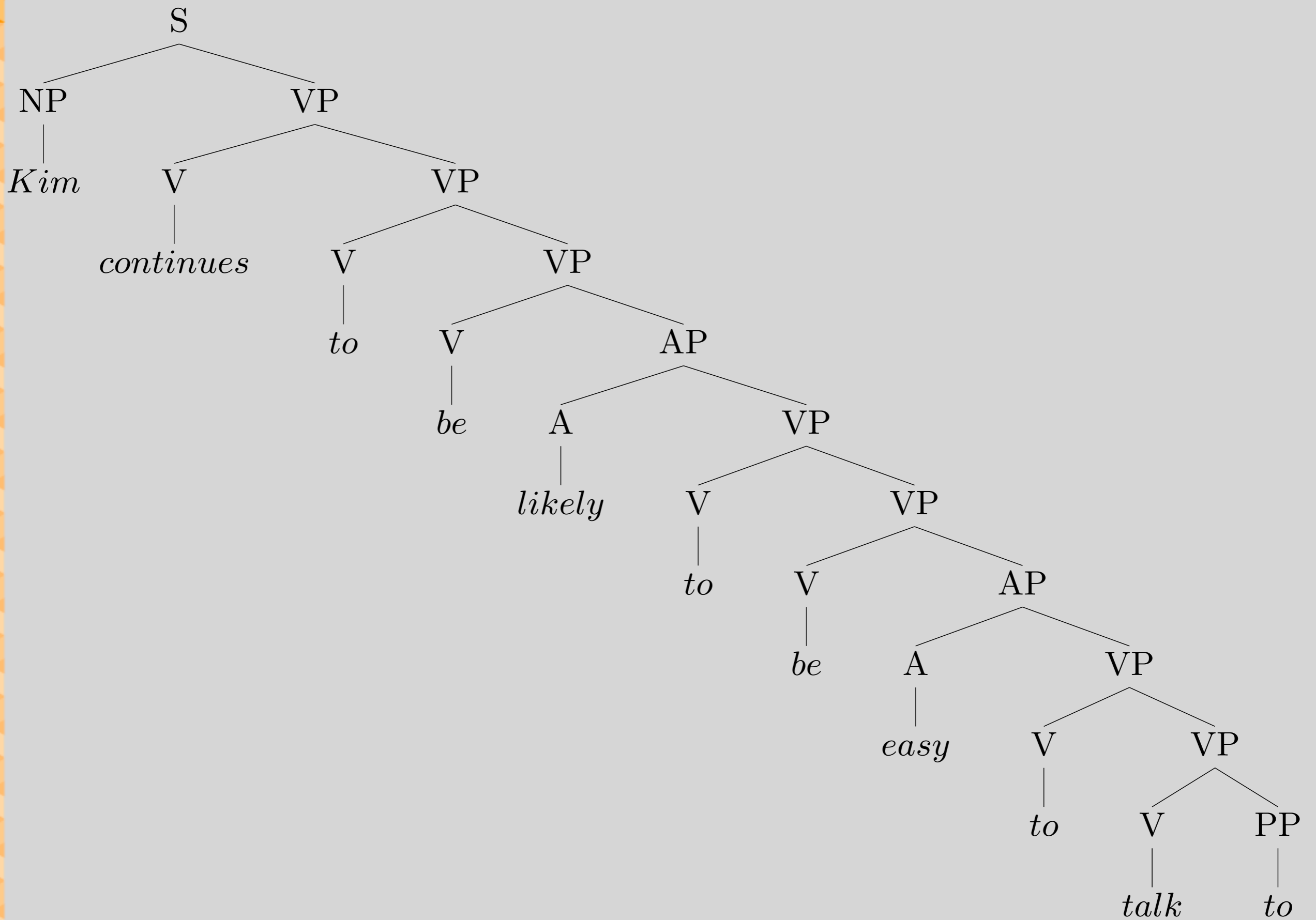
Complicated example #6

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

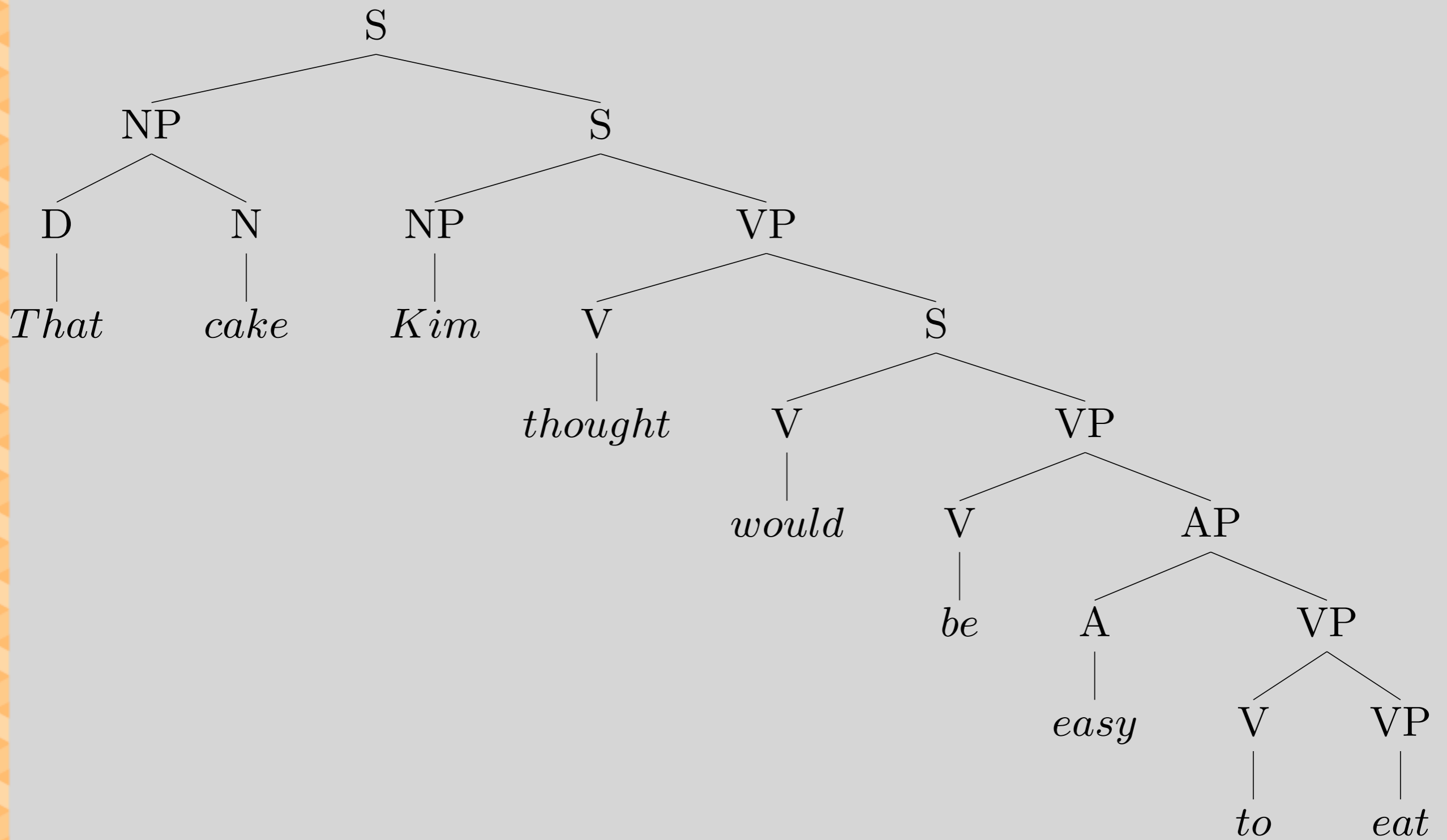
That cake, Kim thought would be easy to eat.

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

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

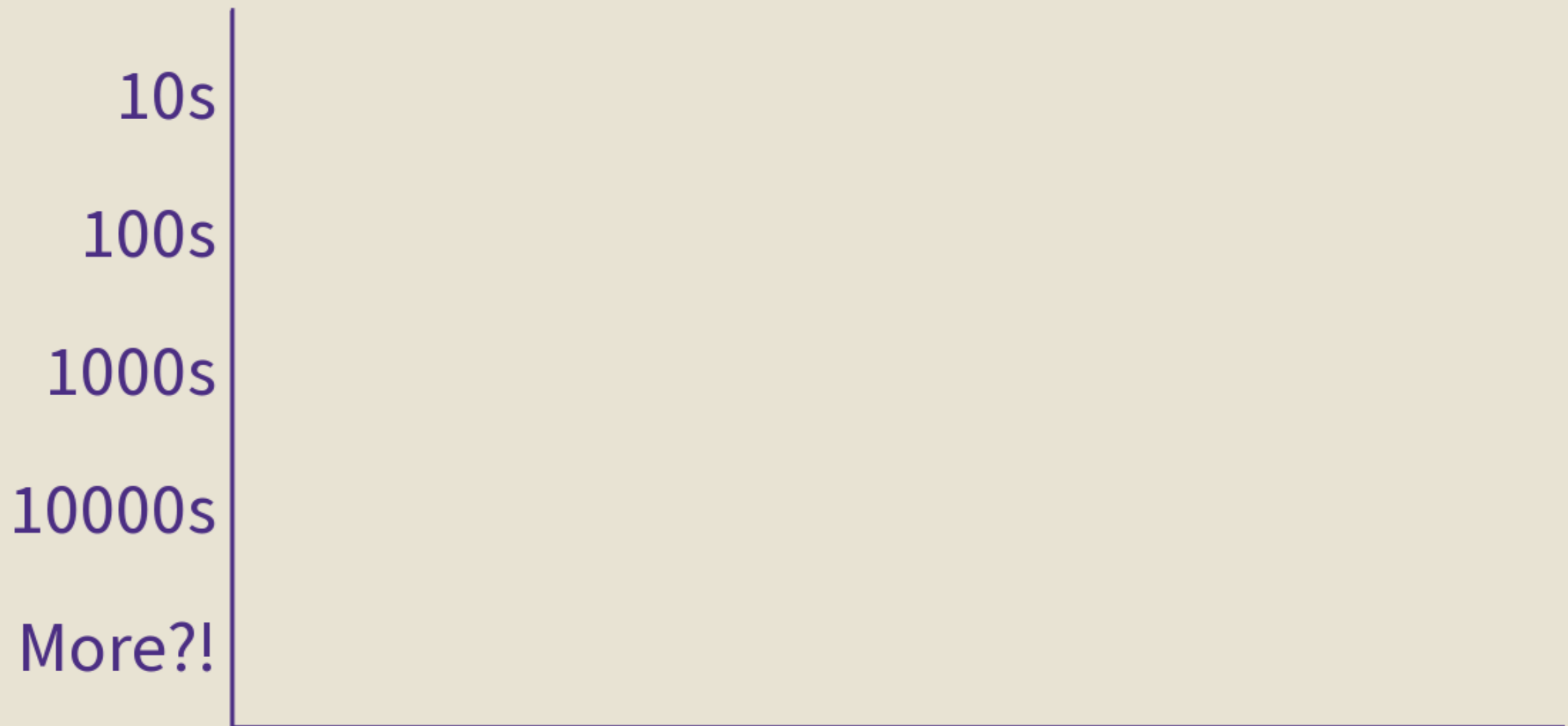
**Cupcake, Kim thought would be easy to eat.*

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



How many more analyses of interacting

W **phenomena do you think we'd need to get to broad coverage of English?**



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