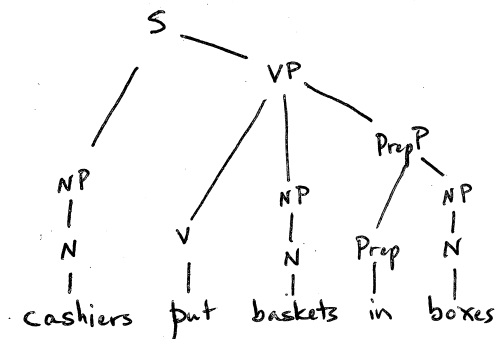


## A Recall from last lecture

We want grammars that allow us to assign “good” structures to “good sentences”:



... but don't allow us to assign structures to “bad sentences”, like “\* they puts baskets from sleep”.

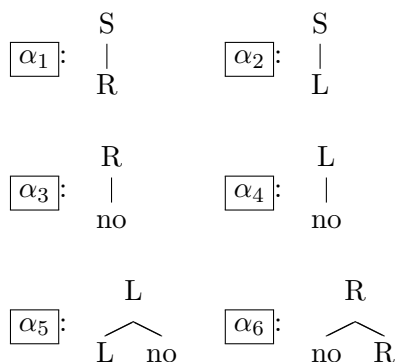
Many required *lexically-induced* features  $\Rightarrow$  proliferation of sub-types:

$$VP_{\text{subject:animateNP,1:puttableNP,2:locationPP}} \rightarrow V_{\text{subject:animateNP,1:puttableNP,2:locationPP}} NP_{\text{puttable,directobjectformPPlocation}}$$

## B Developing CFG parsing intuitions

1. Start symbol is S; decompositions  $\mathcal{R}$  is the following set<sup>1</sup> (using “tree notation” rather than “rule notation”  $S \rightarrow R$ ), which we'll consider to induce: Terminals  $\mathcal{T} = \{\text{no}\}$ ; nonterminals  $\mathcal{N} = \{S, L, R\}$ .

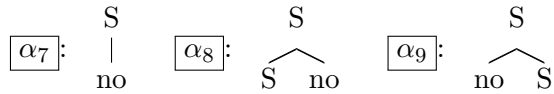
*Question:* how many parse trees does this CFG assign to “no no no”?



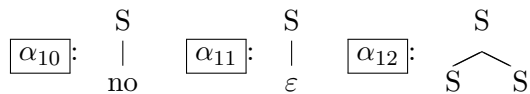

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<sup>1</sup>Tree layout using the QobiTree package.

2. *Question:* how many parse trees does the (induced) CFG below assign to “no no no”?



3. A CFG worth knowing about. “ $\varepsilon$ ” is the *empty string*.



How many parses for “no no no”?

Is the set of sentences it assigns structures to the same as in the previous CFG?

## C Back to the “category proliferation problem” from last time (“let’s be clever engineers”)

From the grammar-designer’s perspective, we’d like:

4.  $VP \rightarrow V \ NP \ \text{PrepP}$

- VP agreement  $\sqcup$  V agreement
- V’s first argument constraints  $\sqcup$  NP
- V’s second argument constraints  $\sqcup$  PrepP

where  $\sqcup$  means “unify” (“smallest set of constraints consistent with both operands’ constraint sets”).

## D Handling gaps in question inversion (another type of long-distance dependencies)

5. what do the cashiers put in the boxes?
6. where do the cashiers put the boxes?
7. \* the cashiers put boxes
8. \* what do the cashiers put the boxes
9.  $S_{\text{question}} \rightarrow \text{NP-WH AUX NP VP}$ 
  - NP-WH  $\sqcup$  VP direct object
  - VP's direct object must have gap: +
  - Subject NP must have gap: -
  - ... (other agreement constraints)

Add to 4:

- at most one of NP, PrepP can have gap: -
10.  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \varepsilon$ 
    - NP gap  $\sqcup$  *yes*

## E Tree substitution grammars: extend the domain of locality

