1. Anaphora as a clue to hidden sentence structure

1**(a)** Jill blames herself

1**(b)** *Jill blames himself

1**(c)** *Jill thinks Bob blames herself

1**(d)** Mary confronted Marcy all by herself

2. Anaphora as a clue to the strength of semantic constraints vs. discourse constraints. Allen's (1995, pg. 435) adaptation of Wilks [1975]. (Also discussed in Hirst [1981, pg. 55].)

John drank the wine on the table. It was brown and round.

3. Anaphora as a clue to hidden discourse structure. Adapted from Sidner [1979].
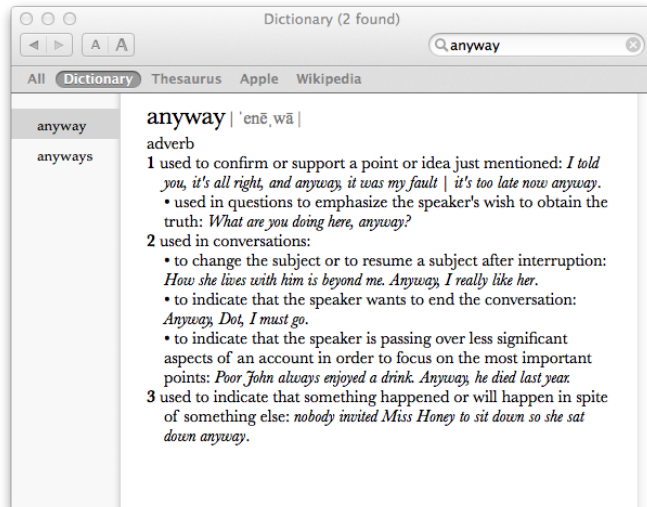
3**(a)**
1. Albert is a nice guy but a little clueless.
2. He told me he was sending me a book, but he sent it by surface mail.
3. It was actually a pretty interesting book —
4. apparently there's a weird new theory involving "sideways" quarks.
5. Anyway, I finally got it about two weeks ago.

3**(b)**
1. Albert is a nice guy but a little clueless.
2. He told me he was sending me a book, but he sent it by surface mail.
3. It was actually a pretty interesting book —
4. apparently there's a weird new theory involving "sideways" quarks.
5. I finally got it about two weeks ago.

3**(c)**
1. Albert is a nice guy but a little clueless.
2. He told me he was sending me a book, but he sent it by surface mail.
3. It was actually a pretty interesting book —
4. apparently there's a weird new theory involving "sideways" quarks.
5. Anyway, I finally got it about two weeks ago.
6. They've been fundamental to understanding the "new relativity".

4. Credited by Grosz and Sidner [1986] to Polanyi and Scha "forthcoming", although the published versions of Polanyi and Scha that I was able to find give a similar but longer discourse.

    4**(a)**   John came by and left the groceries.

    4**(b)**   Stop that you kids.

    4**(c)**   And I put them away after he left.

5. From Grishman [1986, pg. 157].

    A: Do you know when the train to Boston leaves?

    B: Yes.

    A: I want to know when the train to Boston leaves.

    B: I understand.

References

James Allen. *Natural language understanding*. Benjamin/Cummings Pub. Co., Redwood City, Calif., second edition, 1995. URL http://books.google.com/books?id=l4lQAAAAMAAJ&q=natural+language+understanding&dq=natural+language+understanding&hl=en&ei=KaJUTY-vFsOblgeCns2wBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAA.

Ralph Grishman. *Computational linguistics: An introduction*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]; New York, 1986. ISBN 0521310385. URL http://books.google.com/books?id=Ar3-TXCYXUkC&printsec=frontcover&dq=computational+linguistics+grishman&source=bl&ots=3EJfIPYSZC&sig=yi2khJEIboNYLlCISasUNqhQXzI&hl=en&ei=36FUTcu3BYOclgfS2NTLBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&sqi=2&ved=0CBsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false.

Barbara J. Grosz and Candace L. Sidner. Attention, intentions, and the structure of discourse. *Computational Linguistics*, 12:175–204, 7 1986. ISSN 0891-2017. URL http://acl.ldc.upenn.edu/J/J86/J86-3001.pdf.

Graeme Hirst. *Anaphora in Natural Language Understanding*. Lecture notes in computer science 119. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1981. URL http://www.springerlink.com/content/t82712u28641/?p=bae5b25c10964abd9533ec7ce3b2e0eb&pi=.

Candace Lee Sidner. AITR-537. Technical report, Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, MIT, 1979. URL http://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/handle/1721.1/6880/AITR-537.pdf?sequence=2.

Yorick Wilks. An intelligent analyzer and understander of English. *Communications of the ACM*, 18(5):264–274, 1975. URL http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/360762.360770.