

Structure and rules

Jean Mark Gawron

Linguistics 503 San Diego State University

2013 Jan

Relation of rules to structures

- 1 A PS-rule does more than list the order of words in a phrase. It is part of a grammar of PS rules, which together define possible tree structures in the hierarchical analysis of the language:

Relation of trees & rules

No tree \Leftrightarrow No rule

- 2 Consequences
 - 1 A PS-rule expanding phrase A does no work if phrase A does not occur on the **right hand side** of a rule (unless A is S, the “root node”)
 - 2 The hierarchical structure of the grammar defines a complex set of conditions for word occurrences: The occurrence of a word is conditional on the occurrence of the structure introducing it.

PS-Grammars and trees

c d f g

$A \rightarrow B E$

$B \rightarrow C D$

$E \rightarrow F G$

$C \rightarrow c$

$D \rightarrow d$

$E \rightarrow e$

$F \rightarrow f$

$A \rightarrow C D F G$

$B \rightarrow C D$

$E \rightarrow F G$

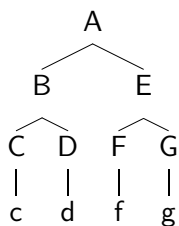
$C \rightarrow c$

$D \rightarrow d$

$E \rightarrow e$

$F \rightarrow f$

PS-Grammars and trees



$$A \rightarrow B E$$

$$B \rightarrow C D$$

$$E \rightarrow F G$$

$$C \rightarrow c$$

$$D \rightarrow d$$

$$E \rightarrow e$$

$$F \rightarrow f$$

$$A \rightarrow C D F G$$

$$B \rightarrow C D$$

$$E \rightarrow F G$$

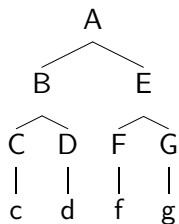
$$C \rightarrow c$$

$$D \rightarrow d$$

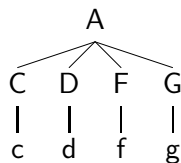
$$E \rightarrow e$$

$$F \rightarrow f$$

PS-Grammars and trees

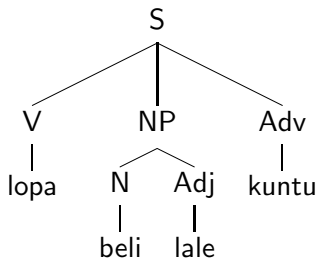
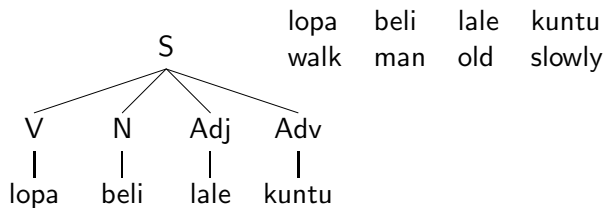


$A \rightarrow B E$
 $B \rightarrow C D$
 $E \rightarrow F G$
 $C \rightarrow c$
 $D \rightarrow d$
 $E \rightarrow e$
 $F \rightarrow f$

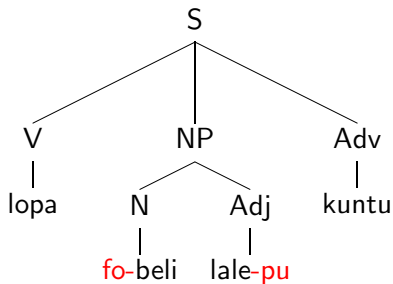
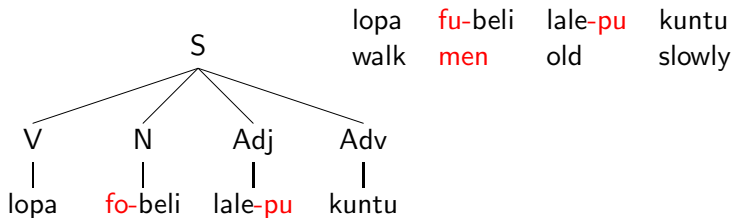


$A \rightarrow C D F G$
 $B \rightarrow C D$
 $E \rightarrow F G$
 $C \rightarrow c$
 $D \rightarrow d$
 $E \rightarrow e$
 $F \rightarrow f$

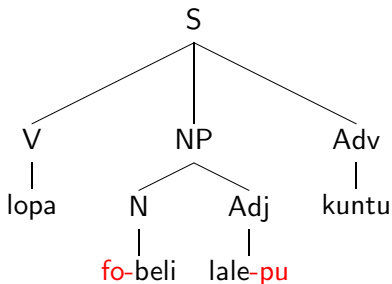
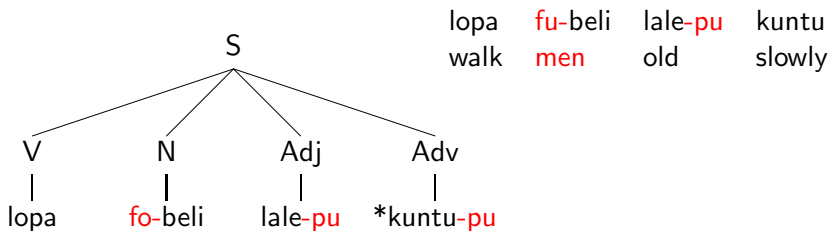
Missing structure



Missing structure



Missing structure



The two grammars

Grammar for bad tree

$$S \rightarrow V N (\text{Adj}) \text{Adv}$$
$$NP \rightarrow N (\text{Adj})$$

Grammar for good tree

$$S \rightarrow V NP \text{Adv}$$
$$NP \rightarrow N (\text{Adj})$$

The two grammars

Grammar for bad tree

$$S \rightarrow V N (\text{Adj}) \text{Adv}$$

NP Rule useless!

Grammar for good tree

$$S \rightarrow V NP \text{Adv}$$
$$NP \rightarrow N (\text{Adj})$$

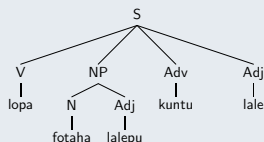
Co-occurrence: Modifiers depend on heads

Mersthami

7. lopa [NP fotaha lalepu] kuntu lale
 walked women old slowly very
 The old women walked very slowly.

Possible Grammar 1

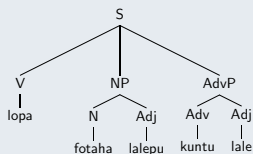
$$S \rightarrow V (NP) (Adv) (Adj)$$

$$NP \rightarrow N (Adj)$$


Possible Grammar 2

$$S \rightarrow V (NP) (AdvP)$$

$$NP \rightarrow N (Adj)$$

$$AdvP \rightarrow Adv (Adj)$$


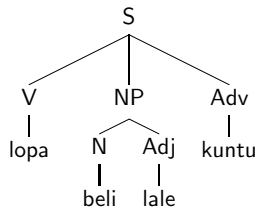
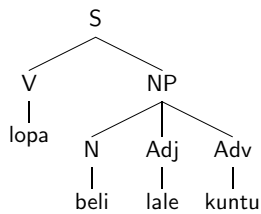
Grammar 2

* lopa fotaha lalepu lale

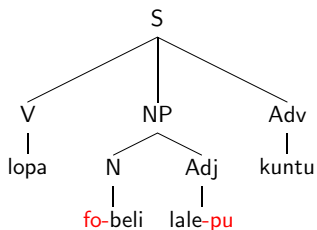
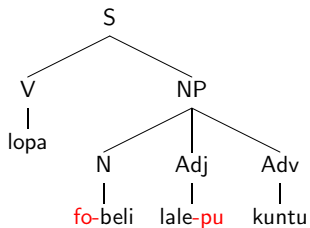
Both grammars

* lopa lalepu

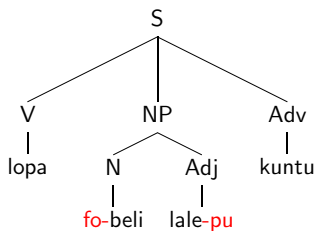
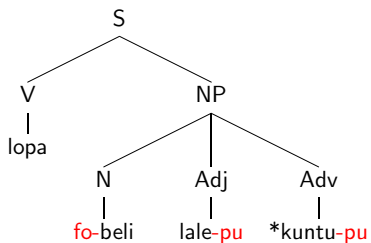
Bad structure



Bad structure



Bad structure



PS-rule heuristics

- 1 Part of what your PS rules are capturing is head-modifier relations
- 2 Intensifiers (*very, such a, extremely, too, ...*) modify what they intensify: *very* modifies *unhappy* in *an extremely unhappy man*.
- 3 Head-modifier relations are semantically-based. Use your knowledge of English head-modifier relations to *guide* you (not decide all issues!).

Adverbs/intensifiers never modify nouns

- a. The old man
- b. The slowly man
- c. *The very man

Even if the parts of speech change, the semantic relationships may not.