LSci 51/Psych 56L: Acquisition of Language

Lecture 17 Development of syntax I

Announcements

HW 5 is due 11/25/19 - be working on it

Be working on the review questions for morphology and syntax

Consider taking language science courses next quarter (LSci)!

Adult knowledge: The target state for syntax







Adult knowledge: The target state for syntax



http://arnoldzwicky.org/category/syntax/word-order/



http://arnoldzwicky.org/category/syntax/word-order/

Adult knowledge: The target state for syntax



http://mimiandeunice.com/2011/09/23/sentenced-to-death/

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) Infinitely many

Sentences never heard before...

"Some tulips are starting to samba across the chessboard."







www.shutterstock.com - 35399887

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) Infinitely many



"Sir Didymus said..."



- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) Infinitely many



"Sir Didymus said that he thought ... "



- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) Infinitely many



Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said that he thought that the odiferous leader of the goblins had it in mind..."

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) Infinitely many



Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said that he thought that the odiferous leader of the goblins had it in mind to tell the unfortunate princess..."

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
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Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said that he thought that the odiferous leader of the goblins had it in mind to tell the unfortunate princess that the cries that she made during her kidnapping from the nearby kingdom ..."

Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create

- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) Infinitely many



Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said that he thought that the odiferous leader of the goblins had it in mind to tell the unfortunate princess that the cries that she made during her kidnapping from the nearby kingdom that the goblins themselves thought was a general waste of countryside ..."

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) Infinitely many



https://www.ted.com/talks/ajit narayanan a word game to communicate in any language

"So there is another hidden abstraction here which children with autism find a lot of difficulty coping with, and that's the fact that you can modify words and you can arrange them to have different meanings, to convey different ideas. Now, this is what we call grammar. And grammar is incredibly powerful, because grammar is this one component of language which takes this finite vocabulary that all of us have and allows us to convey an infinite amount of information, an infinite amount of ideas. It's the way in which you can put things together in order to convey anything you want to."

An account that won't work

"You just string words together in an order that makes sense"

In other words...

"Syntax is determined by Meaning"

(The way words are put together is determined solely by what they mean)

Nonsense sentences with clear syntax

Colorless green ideas sleep furiously. (Chomsky) A verb crumpled the ocean. I gave the question a goblin-shimmying egg.

...which are incomprehensible when the syntax is nonsense

*Furiously sleep ideas green colorless.

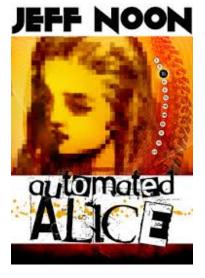
*Ocean the crumpled verb a.

*The question I an egg goblin-shimmying gave.

More nonsense sentences with clear syntax

From "Automated Alice" by Jeff Noon:

Oh spoons may dangle from a cow With laughter ten feet tall; But all I want to know is how It makes no sense at all. Oh shirts may sing to books who pout In rather rigid lines; But all I want to turn about Is how the world unwinds.



Famous nonsense sentences with clear syntax

'Twas brillig and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe; All mimsy were the borogroves, And the mome raths outgrabe



Beware the Jabberwock, my son! The jaws that bite, the claws that catch! Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun The frumious Bandersnatch!"

- Lewis Carroll, Jabberwocky

'It seems very pretty,' she said when she had finished it, 'but it's RATHER hard to understand!' (You see she didn't like to confess, even to herself, that she couldn't make it out at all.) 'Somehow it seems to fill my head with ideas -- only I don't exactly know what they are! However, SOMEBODY killed SOMETHING: that's clear, at any rate -- '



And these same nonsense sentences with nonsense syntax are incomprehensible...

'Toves slithy the and brillig 'twas wabe the in gimble and gyre did...



Ungrammatical sentences that make perfect sense

Jareth put the cape on. Jareth put on the cape.

Jareth put it on. *Jareth put on it.



Ungrammatical sentences that make perfect sense

Sarah gave a ring to the Wiseman. Sarah gave him a ring.

Sarah donated a ring to the Wiseman. *Sarah donated him a ring.



Ungrammatical sentences that make perfect sense

Jareth made Hoggle leave. Jareth let Hoggle leave. Jareth saw Hoggle leave. *Jareth wanted Hoggle leave.

*Jareth made Hoggle to leave. *Jareth let Hoggle to leave. *Jareth saw Hoggle to leave. Jareth wanted Hoggle to leave.





Ungrammatical sentences that make perfect sense

Hoggle poked at the wall. Hoggle hit at the wall. *Hoggle touched at the wall.

*Hoggle poked the stick against the wall. Hoggle hit the stick against the wall. *Hoggle touched the stick against the wall.



Cross-linguistic variation

If syntax was entirely determined by meaning, then we should not expect to find syntactic differences between languages of the world....but we do see variation.

English: Sarah	sees	that book.
Korean: Sarah	ku chayk	poata.
Sarah	that book	see

Cross-linguistic variation

If syntax was entirely determined by meaning, then we should not expect to find syntactic differences between languages of the world....but we do see variation.

English: Baso put the money in the cupboard.

Selayarese (spoken in Indonesia): Lataroi doe injo ri lamari injo i Baso. put money the in cupboard the Baso

So...what does determine how you string words together?

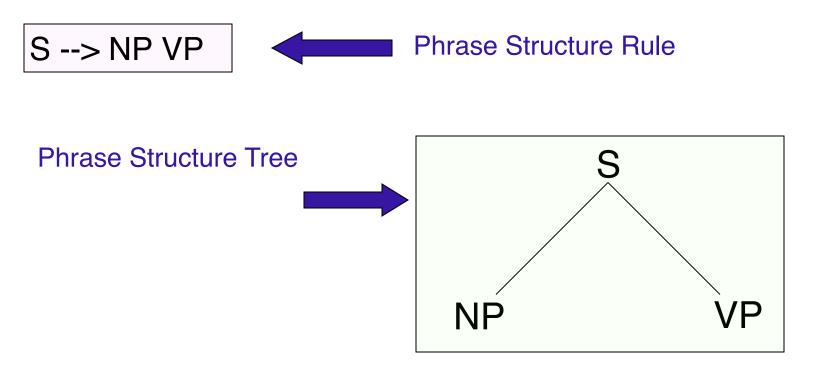
Answer: Syntax!

(That is, our knowledge of the possible *forms* of sentences in our language.)

"Syntax is determined by Meaning" (The way words are put together is determined solely by what they mean)



A sentence often consists of a Noun Phrase followed by a Verb Phrase



Noun Phrase

Hoggle

The chicken

Seven goblins

Sarah

A feeling

The strangest story that you ever did hear

Verb Phrase

slept tricked the guards left said that Ludo thought that pixies were nasty kicked the bucket

got drunk on dwarf wine

Noun Phrase	Verb Phrase
Hoggle	slept
The chicken	tricked the guards
Seven goblins	left
Sarah	said that Ludo thought that
A feeling	pixies were nasty
The strangest story	kicked the bucket
that you ever did hear	got drunk on dwarf wine

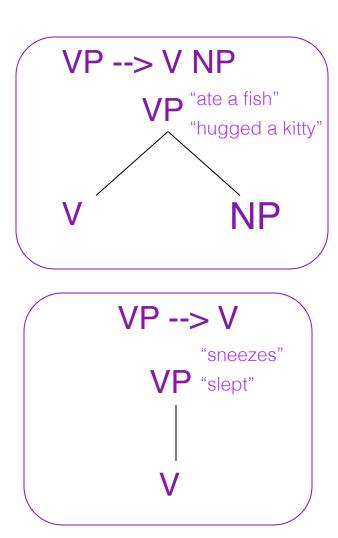
6 Sentences

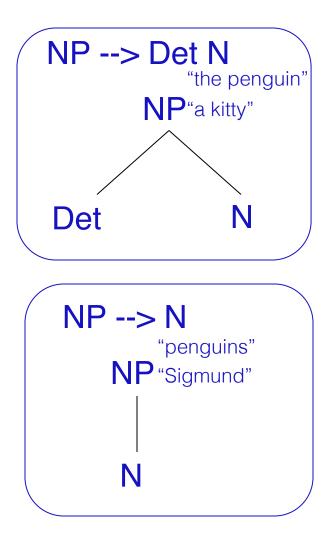


36 Sentences

Noun Phrase

Verb Phrase



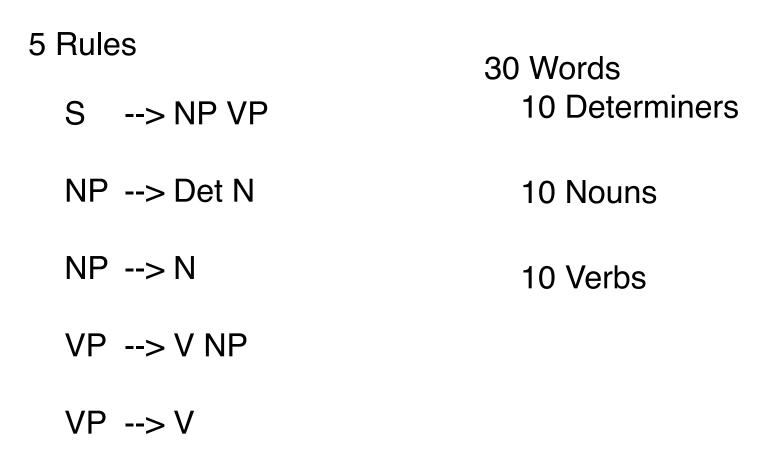


A tiny little grammar

5 Rules	9 Words	
S> NP VP	Det: the, four, some	
NP> Det N	N: goblins, crystals, peaches	
NP> N	V: understood, ate,	
VP> V NP	approached	
VP> V		

468 Sentences

A tiny little grammar



122,100 Sentences

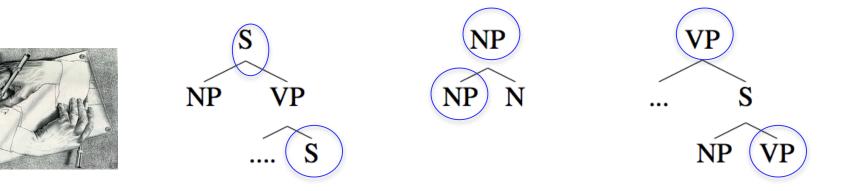
Embedded sentences

Additional VP Rule

Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach. $VP \rightarrow VS$

Can be used to create a sentence-inside-a-sentence = example of *recursion*

Recursion = a phrase of one kind inside a phrase of the same kind (a sentence is a kind of phrase, so a sentence-inside-a-sentence fits this definition)



Recursion: the LingSpace

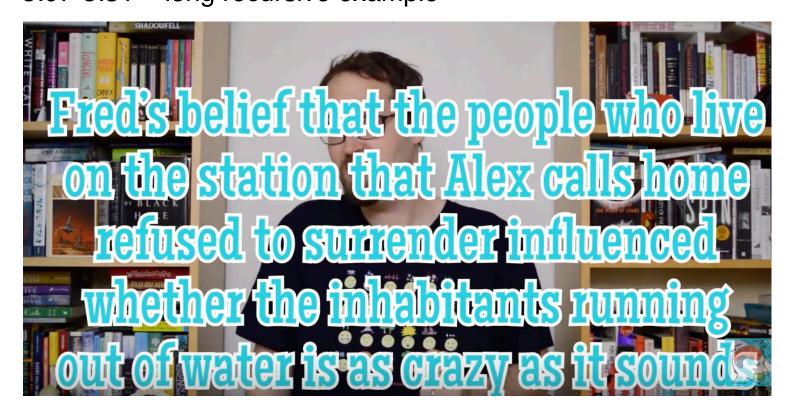
http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-86, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9g77Wj5wr0

1:34-2:30 = recursion



Recursion: the LingSpace

http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-86, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9g77Wj5wr0 5:07-5:31 = long recursive example



Additional VP Rule

Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach. VP \rightarrow V S

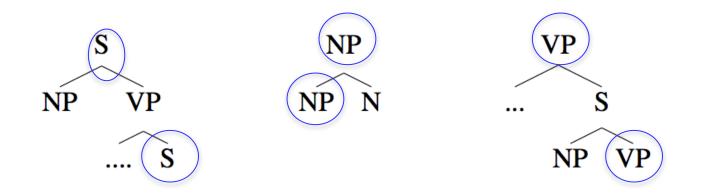
Infinitely many sentences can be generated!

Ludo said Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach. The fairy claimed Ludo said Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach. The Wiseman's birdhat hoped the fairy claimed Ludo said Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach.

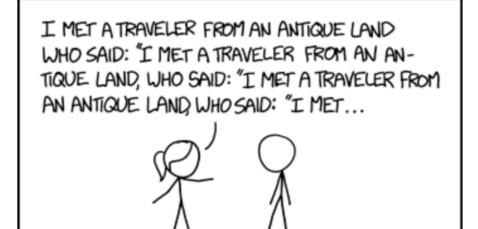
We can also see this property in English noun phrases $NP \rightarrow NP$'s Noun

Sarah's friend is a dwarf. Sarah's friend's uncle is a dwarf. Sarah's friend's uncle's neighbor is a dwarf.

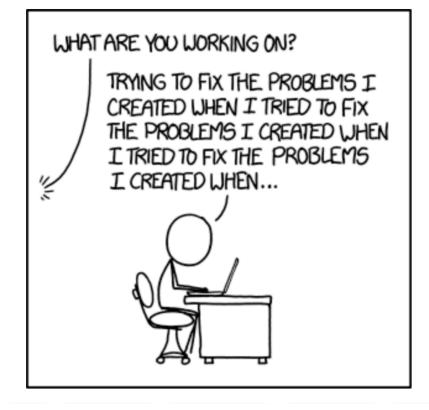




http://xkcd.com/1557/



http://xkcd.com/1739/



http://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comicid=1758



"What if I know what I don't know, but I don't know how to know what I need to know to know what I don't know?"

http://hyperboleandahalf.blogspot.com/2010/02/please-stop.html

Me: "It's a free country! I can sit on your bed if I want!"

My sister: "PLEASE STOP!"

Me: "PLEASE STOP SAYING PLEASE STOP!"

My sister: "PLEASE STOP TELLING ME TO PLEASE STOP SAYING PLEASE STOP!"

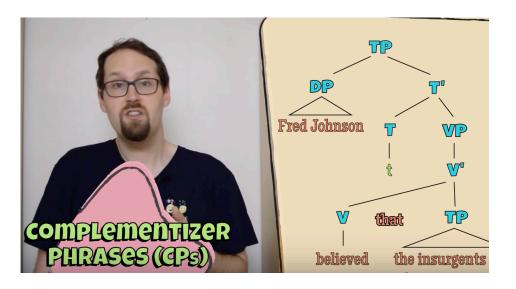
Me: "PLEASE STOP TELLING ME TO PLEASE STOP TELLING YOU TO PLEASE STOP SAYING PLEASE STOP!"

We had discovered a glitch in the system -- Please Stop was flawed. It could be used against itself *infinitely*, thereby becoming useless. We were in a goddamn Mexican standoff.

Complementizers: the LingSpace

http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-86, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9g77Wj5wr0

2:31 - 4:30 = complementizers



Note: In structure examples, DP = NP

$$TP = S$$

$$CP = S'$$

for our purposes

Clauses as subjects or objects: the LingSpace

http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-86, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9g77Wj5wr0

4:56 - 5:07 = clauses as subjects or objects



Complementizer

Complementizer (Comp): words like THAT, IF, and WHETHER that allow one sentence to be the subject or object of another sentence

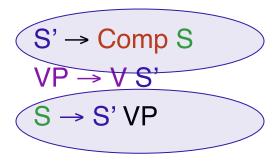
Hoggle realized <u>that Sarah ate the peach</u>. <u>Whether Sarah ate the peach</u> didn't matter.

 $S' \rightarrow Comp S$ $VP \rightarrow V S'$ $S \rightarrow S' VP$

Complementizer

Complementizer (Comp): words like THAT, IF, and WHETHER that allow one sentence to be the subject or object of another sentence

Hoggle realized <u>that Sarah ate the peach</u>. <u>Whether Sarah ate the peach</u> didn't matter.



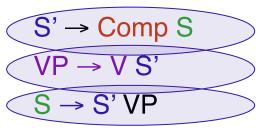
Example of Recursion 1: S expands to include S' S' expands to include S

 $S \rightarrow S' VP \rightarrow Comp S VP$

Complementizer

Complementizer (Comp): words like THAT, IF, and WHETHER that allow one sentence to be the subject or object of another sentence

Hoggle realized <u>that Sarah ate the peach</u>. <u>Whether Sarah ate the peach</u> didn't matter.



Example of Recursion 2:

S expands to include VP VP expands to include S' S' expands to include S

 $S \rightarrow S' VP \rightarrow S' V S' \rightarrow S' V Comp S$

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

Hoggle likes jewels.

NP --> Det N NP --> N

S --> NP VP

S --> S' VP

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VP --> V NP
VP --> V
VP --> V S
VP --> V S'
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9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

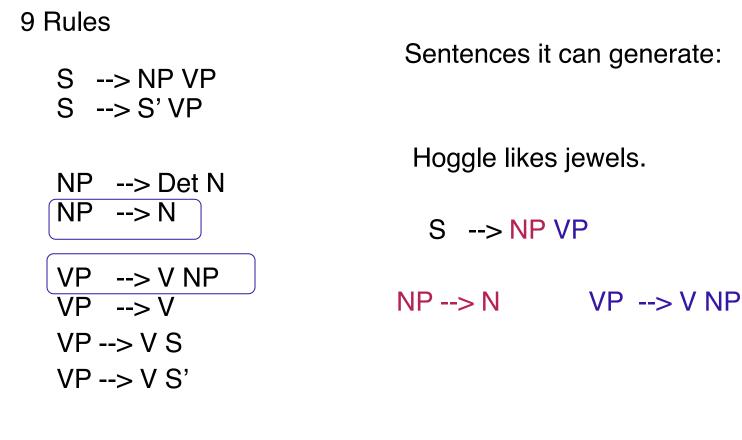
Hoggle likes jewels.

NP --> Det N NP --> N

<u>S</u> --> NP VP S --> S' VP

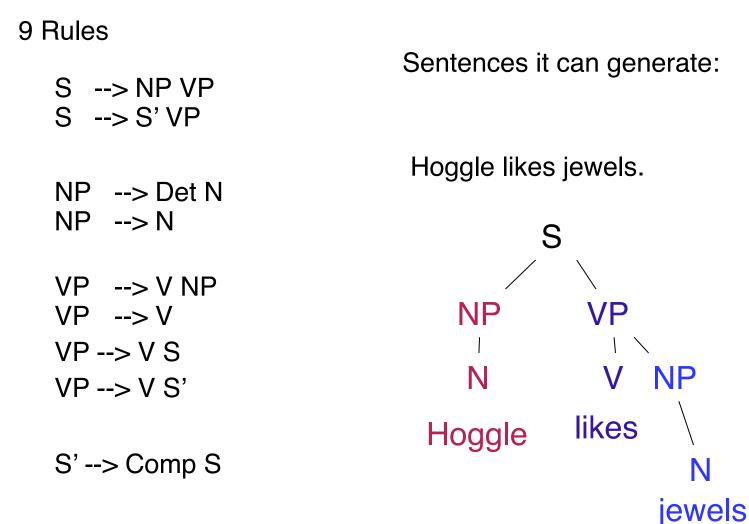
S' --> Comp S

S --> NP VP



9 Rules	Contonooo it		
S> NP VP S> S' VP	Sentences it can generate:		
NP> Det N	Hoggle likes	s jewels.	
NP> N	S> NP VP		
VP> V NP VP> V	NP> N	VP> V NP	
VP> V S VP> V S'	Ν	V NP	
		NP> N	
S'> Comp S		Ν	

9 Rules	Contonoo ii		
S> NP VP S> S' VP	Sentences I	can generate:	
NP> Det N NP> N	Hoggle likes jewels.		
	S> NP	S> NP VP	
VP> V NP VP> V	NP> N	VP> V NP	
VP> V S VP> V S'	Ν	V NP	
S'> Comp S	Hoggle	likes NP> N	
		N	
		jewels	



9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP

Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.

- NP --> Det N NP --> N
- VP --> V NP VP --> V VP --> V S VP --> V S'

9 Rules

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP Sentences it can generate:

Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.

S --> NP VP

NP --> N VP --> V NP VP --> V VP --> V S

NP --> Det N

VP --> V S'

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.

S --> NP VP

NP --> Det N NP --> N

 $VP \rightarrow VNP$

S --> NP VP

S --> S' VP

NP --> N VP --> V S'

VP --> V S VP --> V S'

VP --> V

9 Rules	
S> NP VP	Sentences it can generate:
S> S' VP	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.
NP> Det N	S> NP VP
NP> N	NP> N VP> V S'
VP> V NP	N V S'
VP> V	Sarah thought
VP> V S	
VP> V S'	

9 Rules		_	
S> NP VP S> S' VP	Sentences it can generate:		
	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.		
NP> Det N		S	> NP VP
NP> N	NP> N	VP>	VS'
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S VP> V S'	N Sarah	V S' thought	S'> Comp S
S'> Comp S			

9 Rules			
S> NP VP S> S' VP	Sentences it can generate:		
	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.		
NP> Det N		S	> NP VP
NP> N	NP> N	VP>	V S'
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S VP> V S'	N Sarah	V S' thought	Comp S
S'> Comp S			

9 Rules			
S> NP VP S> S' VP	Sentences it can generate:		
	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.		
NP> Det N NP> N	S> NP VP		
	NP> N	VP>	V S'
	Ν	V S'	
VP> V NP VP> V	Sarah	thought	Comp S
VP> V S			that
VP> V S'			

9 Rules			
S> NP VP	Sentences it can generate:		
S> S' VP	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.		
NP> Det N	S> NP VP		
$NP \rightarrow N$	NP> N VP> V S'		
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S VP> V S'	N V S' Comp Sarah thought that S		
S'> Comp S			

9 Rules

S--> NP VPS--> S' VPSSarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.NP--> NP VPNP--> NP VPNPNP --> NVP--> V NPVP--> V NPVP--> V SVP--> V S'

9 Ru	les
------	-----

S> NP VP	Sentences it can generate:			
S> NP VP S> S' VP	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.			
NP> Det N	S> NP VP			
NP> N	NP> N VP> V S'			
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S VP> V S'	N V S' Comp Sarah thought that NP VP			

9 Rules			
S> NP VP	Sentences it can generate:		
S> S' VP	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.		
NP> Det N	S> NP VP		
NP> N	NP> N VP> V S'		
	N V S' Comp		
VP> V NP VP> V	Sarah thought that NP VP		
VP> V S	NP> N VP> V NP		
VP> V S'			

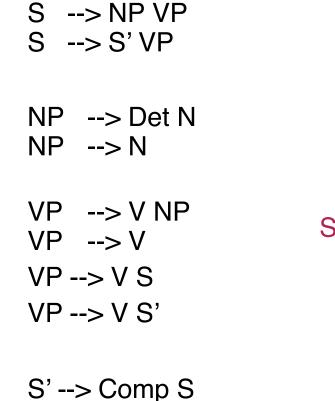
9 Rules			
S> NP VP	Sentences it can generate:		
S> S' VP	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.		
NP> Det N	S> NP VP		
NP> N	NP> N VP> V S'		
	N V S' Comp		
VP> V NP VP> V	Sarah thought that NP VP		
VP> V S	NP> N VP> V NP		
VP> V S'	N V NP		
	she solved		
S'> Comp S			

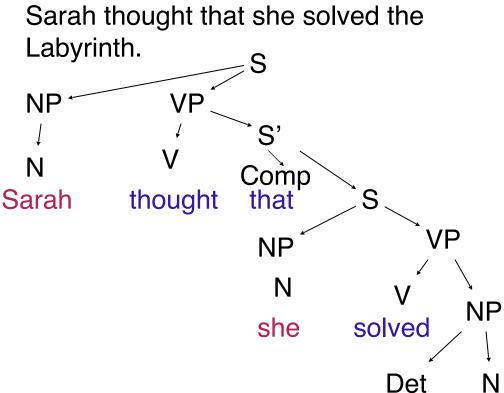
9 Rules				
S> NP VP	Sentences it can generate:			
S> S' VP	Sarah t	thought the	at she sol	ved the Labyrinth.
<u>NP> Det N</u>		S	6> NP	VP
NP> N	NP> N	VP:	> V S'	
	Ν	V S'	Comp	
VP> V NP VP> V	Sarah	thought	that N	IP VP
VP> V S			NP> N	VP> V NP
VP> V S'			Ν	V NP
			she	solved
S'> Comp S				NP> Det N

9 Rules						
S> NP VP S> S' VP	Sentences it can generate:					
	Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.					
NP> Det N NP> N	S> NP VP					
	NP> N	VP	> V S'			
VP> V NP VP> V	Ν	V S	' Comp)		
	Sarah	thought	that	NP VP		
VP> V S			NP>	N VP> V NP		
VP> V S'			Ν	V NP		
			she	solved		
S'> Comp S				NP> Det N Det N		
				the Labyrinth		

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:





the Labyrinth

9 Rules

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP NP --> Det N NP --> N VP --> V NP VP --> V VP --> V S VP --> V S'

S' --> Comp S

Sarah thought that Hoggle was a cheat.

9 Rules

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP NP --> Det N $NP \rightarrow N$ $VP \rightarrow VNP$ VP --> V $VP \rightarrow VS$ VP --> V S' S' --> Comp S

N V Comp N V Det N Sarah thought that Hoggle was a cheat.

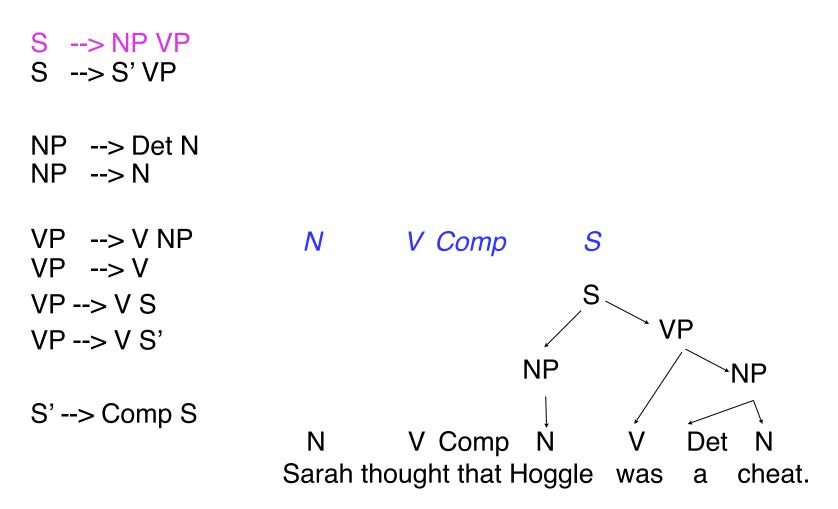
9 Rules

S> NP VP S> S' VP					
NP> Det N NP> N					
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S VP> V S'	N	V Comp	N	V	<i>NP</i> NP
S'> Comp S	N Sarah th	V Comp nought that H		V was	Det N a cheat.

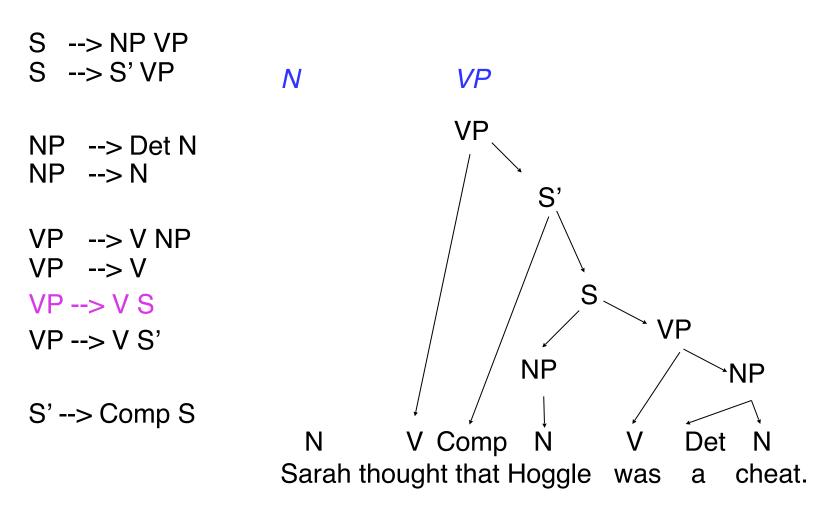
9 Rules

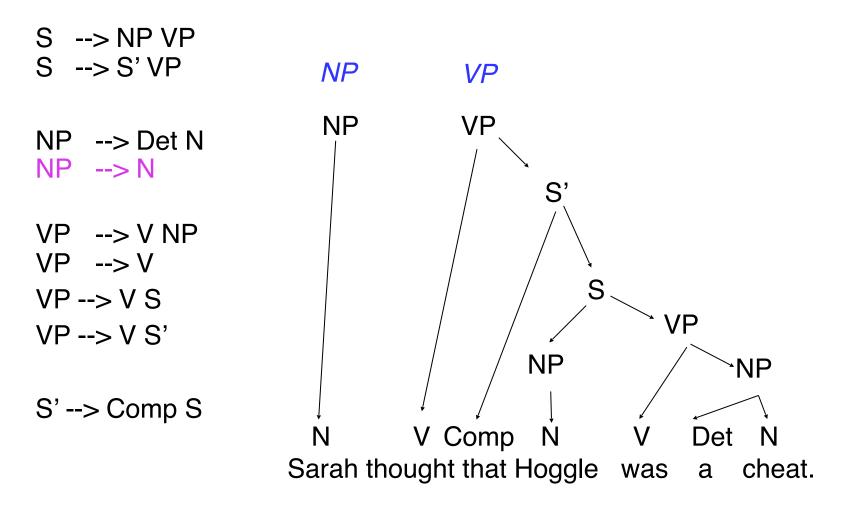
S> NP VP S> S' VP			
NP> Det N NP> N			
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S VP> V S'	Ν	V Comp N	VP VP
S'> Comp S	N Sarah th	V Comp N nought that Hoggle	V Det N was a cheat.

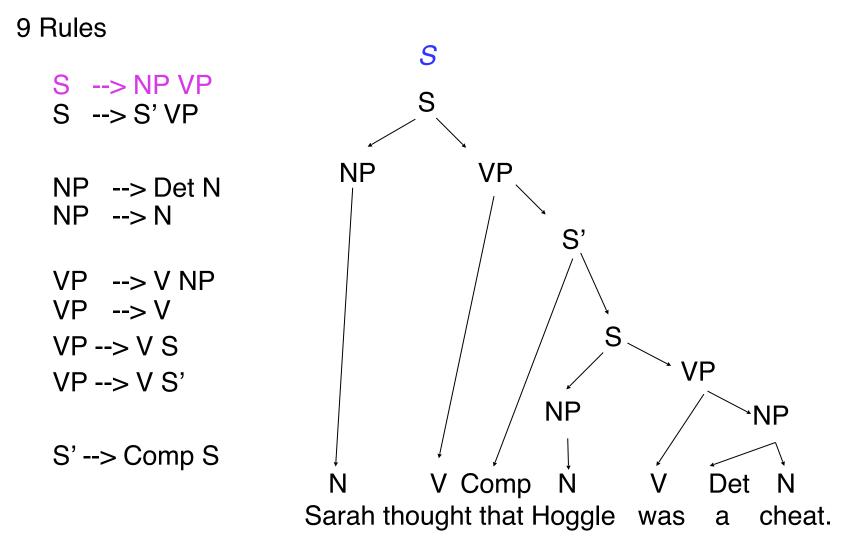
S> NP VP S> S' VP			
NP> Det N NP> N			
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S VP> V S'	Ν	V Comp NP	<i>VP</i> VP
VF> V O		NP	/ NP
S'> Comp S	N Sarah tl	↓ V Comp N nought that Hoggle	V Det N was a cheat.



S> NP VP S> S' VP					
NP> Det N	Ν	V	S'		
NP> N			S'		
VP> V NP					
VP> V VP> V S			S S		
VP> V S'		/		<u> </u>	Ϋ́Ρ
			NP	/	∕ <u></u> NP
S'> Comp S					
	Ν	V Comp) N	V	Det N
	Sarah th	ought that	Hoggle	was	a cheat.







9 Rules

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP NP --> Det N NP --> N VP --> V NP VP --> V VP --> V S VP --> V S'

S' --> Comp S

That Hoggle lied surprised Sarah.

9 Rules

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP NP --> Det N $NP \rightarrow N$ $VP \rightarrow VNP$ VP --> V $VP \rightarrow VS$ VP --> V S' S' --> Comp S

Comp N V V N That Hoggle lied surprised Sarah.

S> NP VP S> S' VP					
NP> Det N NP> N					
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S	0	N/			
VP> V S VP> V S'	Comp	N	V	V	NP NP
S'> Comp S	Comp That Ho		V lied	V surprised	↓ N Sarah.

9 Rules

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP NP --> Det N $NP \rightarrow N$ $VP \rightarrow VNP$ Comp N V VP VP --> V VP VP --> V S VP --> V S' NP S' --> Comp S Comp Ν V V Ν That Hoggle lied surprised Sarah.

9 Rules

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP NP --> Det N NP --> N $VP \rightarrow VNP$ Comp N VP VP VP --> V VP $VP \rightarrow VS$ VP --> V S' VP NP S' --> Comp S Comp Ν V Ν That Hoggle lied surprised Sarah.

9 Rules

S --> NP VP S --> S' VP NP --> Det N NP $\rightarrow N$ $VP \rightarrow VNP$ Comp NP VP VP VP --> V VP $VP \rightarrow VS$ VP --> V S' VP NP NP S' --> Comp S Comp Ν Ν That Hoggle lied surprised Sarah.

S> NP VP S> S' VP				
NP> Det N NP> N	Comp	S	5	VP
VP> V NP VP> V VP> V S	·	9	5	VP
VP> V S'		NP	VP	NP
S'> Comp S	Comp	↓ N	↓ V	V N
	That Ho	oggle	lied	surprised Sarah.

S> NP VP S> S' VP			
	S'		VP
NP> Det N NP> N	S'		
VP> V NP VP> V		5	
VP> V S		\mathbf{i}	VP
VP> V S'		VP	NP
S'> Comp S	∫ ↓ Comp N	↓ V	V N
	That Hoggle	lied	surprised Sarah.

9 Rules S S --> NP VP S --> S' VP S NP --> Det N NP --> NS' $VP \rightarrow VNP$ S VP --> V VP $VP \rightarrow VS$ VP --> V S' VP NP NP S' --> Comp S Comp Ν Ν That Hoggle lied surprised Sarah.

Syntax recap

The structure of language (syntax) involves more than simply the meaning of the words. It involves rules about how the words themselves are allowed to go together.

It isn't enough to know the list of possible sentences in the language. Because adults can generate novel sentences and sentences of infinite length, adults need to know a rule system that can generate sentences.

Adults know (unconsciously) a system of rules for generating the word orders they use. A fairly small set of rules can generate a fairly large set of sentences.

Questions?



You should be able to do up through question 6 on the review questions, and up through question 8 on HW5.