START OF QUIZ
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Question 1

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Umlaut is a morpho-phonological process that moves a vowel forward in the mouth under certain morphological processes (for example, Hund+PL -> Hünde in German). What might the re-write rule for this example look like? (1)

Question 2

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

English is often described as an "analytic language with some fusional properties". Describe what that means, with an example. (1)

Question 3

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

Why is differential entropy a good measure for establishing morpheme boundaries? (1)

Question 4

Topic: Lecture 1
Source: Lecture 1

Knowing what you know about parsing, describe how compounding could be considered syntax, instead of morphology. In other words, how might we parse compounds? (1)

Question 5

Topic: Lecture 2
Source: Lecture 2

Do you think that FSTs can work with templatic morphology? Explain. (1)

Question 6

Topic: Lecture 3
Source: Lecture 3

For a language like Archi, which has extremely productive inflection (a verb can theoretically appear in over 1.5 million different forms), do you think that a larger or smaller BPE vocabulary size would be more beneficial? Explain your assumptions about the morphological structure of the language when making your assessment. (2)

Question 7

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Garden path sentences are sentences that start with one parse, but need to be reparsed in the middle of the sentence ("The old man the boats." - 'old' changes from an adjective to a noun, and 'man' from a noun to a verb). A bad Chinese word segmentation could result in the same need to re-parse our segmentation after encountering a new word. Of the methods we looked at, which do you think is the most likely to be able to "correct" a segmentation? Explain. (2)

Question 8

Topic: Lecture 4
Source: Lecture 4

Imagine that we had a language like Chinese that doesn't use spaces for word segmentation, but is considerably more morphologically complex than Chinese. Do you think that it would be easier or harder to segment? Give an explanation (and include any assumptions). (2)

Question 9

Topic: Long
Source: Lecture 2

In class, we mostly discussed using FSTs for *inflectional* morphology. What are some difficulties that derivational morphology presents, and how do you think that FSTs could still handle derivational morphology? Give some examples, along with some PseudoFoma that demonstrates this handling. (3)

END OF QUIZ