A Computational Model of Attachment Preferences

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LING 72500 - Sentence Processing CUNY Graduate Center

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The goal of this project is to create a computational model based on (M. F. Boston 2012) to account for cross-linguistic variations in attachment preferences using:

Dependency grammars

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- Incremental, Transition-based dependency parser

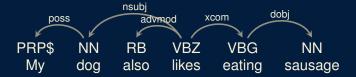
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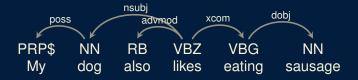
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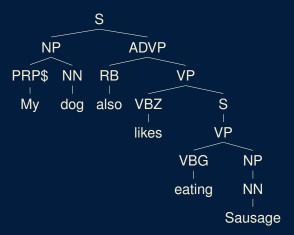
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- ► The structure of the sentence is formed by the connections the mind perceives between the word and its neighbors.
- ► The structural connections establish dependency relations between the words.

Comparison to Phrase Structure Graphs

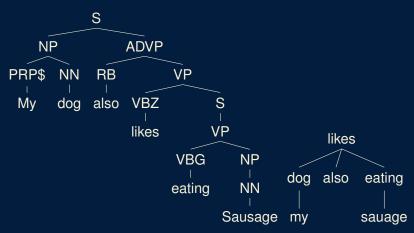
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```
word<sub>7</sub> word<sub>8</sub> word<sub>9</sub> . . .
```

a stack, which represents working memory

```
word<sub>6</sub>
word<sub>5</sub>
word<sub>4</sub>
```

and a set of edges, which represents the dependency tree

```
\langle word_1, word_2 \rangle
\langle word_2, word_3 \rangle
\vdots
```

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- ▶ SHIFT: Move the next word from the queue onto the stack.

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Next Transition should be RIGHT-ARC.



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- fan_j identifies the number of words already seen that have the same grammatical category as the cue j.

Past Experiments

Summary

The model, as developed by Boston et al has been shown to:

- Predict reading difficulty as measured in eye-tracking (M. Boston et al. 2008).
- Predict strong and week island constraint violations (M. F. Boston 2011)
- Predict garden path phenomena (M. F. Boston and Hale 2007)

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Someone likes the servant of the actress who is on the balcony

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Explore impact of other features (e.g. phrase length).

Select References I

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