Task: Evaluation of Grammar Rules.

Description: We want to collect grammatical rules in many languages to answer questions such as, under what conditions in a given language:

Q1. is there a **gender agreement** between a head and its dependent token?
Q1. is a **subject before/after** its **verb**?
Q1. a **noun** takes a **nominative** case marker over an **accusative** case?

The rules operate over automatically extracted syntactic, semantic and/or lexical features are presented in a tabular format as shown below.

Navigating website:

The <link> will present the different linguistic phenomena for which we have extracted rules

ISO	Language	Treebank	Linguistic Analysis
en	English	EWT	Agreement WordOrder CaseMarking

Clicking on "WordOrder", for example, will take you to the following page, where we have extracted rules for the following word order relations (wherever applicable):

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adjective-noun

subject-verb

object-verb

noun-adposition

numeral-noun

Clicking on "object-verb" will direct you to the page describing the rules for subject-verb word order.

Rules: Object-verb word order in English:

Order of **objects** with respect to the syntactic head **verb**

The dominant order in the corpus is **after**

Rules						Label	Examples	Test Examples
object with PronType		object's head has lemma	in the neighborhood of the object		verb is a word like			
Int	Rel	say	how	say	tell,know,see,let,have be,make,understand,imagine,learn			
Generally the word order is						after	☐ Examples	en_pud en_esl en_lines en_partut en_ewt en_gum
-	Y	-	-	-	-	before	☐ Examples	en_pud en_lines en_ewt en_gum
N	N	Y	-	Y	-	after	☐ Examples	en_pud en_lines en_partut en_ewt en_gum
N	N	N	Y	-	Y	after	☐ Examples	en_pud en_lines en_ewt
Y	N	-	-	-	-	before	☐ Examples	en_pud en_lines en_ewt en_gum

Each row above represents one rule with the label column informing us about the word order expected for examples under this rule. Each sub-column under the **Rules** column is a feature which comprises the rule, with **Y** denoting that this feature is active and **N** denoting this feature is not-active and **-** denoting that this feature is not applicable. So, the second row reads as follows:

"if the object has a pronoun type Int i.e. the pronoun is an interrogative pronoun, then the object comes before its head verb in English."

If you click on the **Examples** page, it will take you to the page containing some illustrative examples.

We want language experts to evaluate how correct and readable these extracted rules are.To evaluate each rule, please click on the **Examples** link in each row. This will take you to a page like this where on the top we display the features that were active/inactive for this rule.
There is a feedback form provided for each rule which you would need to answer based on the features and the examples we provide.

Examples:

Under the example, we show some examples which illustrate the rule. If you hover on the tokens involved in the dependency relation shown, it will show you POS, lemma, morphological analysis details. In some rules, we also show examples which have the same features active/inactive but they do not follow the order predicted by that rule. We refer to these examples as counter examples.

Examples that disagree with the label: **before**

Feedback Form:

Based on the examples and the features provide above, we would like you to answer the following questions:

Q1. Looking at the examples below, is the rule
○ precisely defining a linguistic distinction
○ too specific
○ too general
○ not a rule

Q2. If you selected any of the first three options in Q1, does it match the rules you provided earlier?
○ Yes, precisely
○ Yes, not exactly but somewhat
○ No, but I was aware of such a construction
○ No, I was not aware of this before

Q3. Do the features accurately describe the difference between the examples?
○ Yes
○ No
○ Partially correct

Other comments:

If you are accessing this form for the very first time, you are required to **enter your email address** as shown above. Note, we will not share this information with anyone. Here are the questions we ask:

Q1. asks about whether by looking at the examples, can you say that they follow some underlying grammar rules?

If so, is that underlying rule precisely captured by the examples → select "**precisely defining a linguistic distinction**" option.

Or the underlying rule is too specific i.e. it cannot generalize to other examples which might also follow such a rule → select "**too specific**" option

Or the underlying rule is too general i.e. it can encompass examples which do not follow the rule, hence the rule needs to be more specific → select "**too general**" option

Or there is no underlying rule → select "**not a rule**" option

Q2 asks if the rule is valid (i.e. you selected any of the first 3 options in Q1) then were you aware of this rule before? Before starting this exercise, we had presented you with an excel sheet when you had written the rules for some of these linguistic questions. Based on that, can you tell us whether you were familiar with the rule we extracted?

Q3. Finally, we ask whether the features that we provide on the top, how accurately do they describe the underlying rule?

We also provide a **comment box** at the end for you to provide any feedback or additional information to help with our study.

Please press "**Submit**" to submit your form and click on "**Back to English-EWT page**" to take you back to the page with all rules. You can then select the next row and continue with the evaluation process.

FAQs

Q: Do I have to answer all questions assigned at once?
A: No, you may work at your own pace on the questions. Your answers will be saved as you go, and when you log back in, you will be able to resume where you left off.

Q: Can I consult other people or Google to help with the annotation?
A: Yes! You can consult grammar books or websites to cross-check your understanding of a rule.

Q: Can I edit and resubmit the feedback form?
A: Yes, if you want to edit your previously submitted form, its possible. Simply go to that rule again, you will be shown your previous selections, you may correct them as you deem fit and press **submit** after you are done.

Q: What does "cannot decide" mean in the label column?
A: "cannot decide" means that we were not certain about any particular label. For example, "cannot decide" for word order means that either before/after order is equally likely. If you agree that this is indeed valid under the given rule then accordingly answer the subsequent questions. But if you think that there are some examples whose word order is governed by a rule, then please explain briefly in the comment box. This is a vague category, so feel free to ask us for more clarification.

Q: Who should I reach out to if I face any issues with the tool?
A: Please reach out if you face any issues or have any questions.