**Review**

M&S Exercise 10.17: Most of the triggering environments in Brill (1995a) refer to preceding context. Why? Would you expect the same tendency for languages other than English?

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M&S Exercise 10.18: The set of possible triggering environments for words and tags is different in (Brill 1995a). For example, "one of the three preceding tags is X" is admissible as a triggering environment, but not "one of the three preceding words is X." What might be the reason for this difference? Consider the differences between the sizes of the search spaces for words and tags.

■

**Preview**

The sentence "Time flies like an arrow" can be generated with the following Context Free Grammar:

$$S \rightarrow NP\ VP \qquad\qquad Prep \rightarrow like$$
$$NP \rightarrow Noun | Det\ Noun \qquad\qquad Det \rightarrow an$$
$$VP \rightarrow Verb\ PP \qquad\qquad Verb \rightarrow flies$$
$$PP \rightarrow Prep\ NP \qquad\qquad Noun \rightarrow Time | arrow$$

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Draw the tree for the resulting structure. You can draw the tree by hand, or use an online tool like `http://mshang.ca/syntree/` to generate an image for you.

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List any new or modified rules we would need in our grammar to allow for two possible parses of the sentence "Fruit flies like a banana".

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