### MAPPING RULES: REPLACE & SUBSTITUTE (i)

- REPLACE removes all the tags in the reading that matches the target and adds the inserted tag(s)
  if all the contextual tests are satisfied.
- SUBSTITUTE it removes the tags from the search tags and adds the new tags in its place in a reading that matches the target if all the contextual tests are satisfied.

E.g.

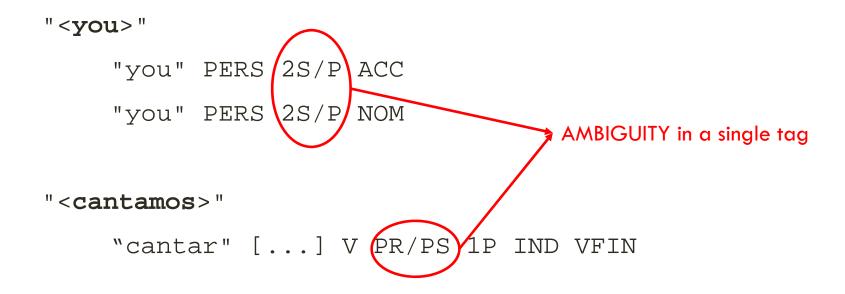


This rule replaces the whole reading by PERS 2S ACC if the reading belongs to an ambiguous you and it has a plural noun next to the right e.g. you guys. Be careful! It replaces the whole reading; the rest of the tags are erased.



This rule replaces the tags 2S/P by 2S if the reading belongs to an ambiguous you and it has a plural noun next to the right e.g. you guys.

# SUBSTITUTE for disambiguation (i)



# SUBSTITUTE for disambiguation (ii)

You guys must hurry up.

```
"<you>"
        "you" <*> PERS 2S/P ACC
        "you" <*> PERS 2S/P NOM
"<guys>"
       "quy" V PR 3S
        "guy" <H> <cc-cord> N P NOM
"<must>"
        "must" V PR
        "must" <amount> N S NOM
"<hurry>"
        "hurry" V PR -3S
        "hurry" V INF
        "hurry" V IMP
        "hurry" <act> <f-psych> <sit> N S NOM
"<up>"
        "up" <adir> ADV
        "up" PRP
"<$.>"
       "." PU <<< @PU
```

## SUBSTITUTE for disambiguation (ii): rule

```
DELIMITERS = "<$.>" "<$!>" "<$?>" "<$\;;>" "<$:>" "<$-->" "<$>" ;

MAPPING-PREFIX = @ ;

SETS

LIST PLURAL_NOUN = (N P NOM) ;

LIST AMBIGUOUS_YOU = ("you" PERS 2S/P) ;

MAPPINGS

SUBSTITUTE(2S/P) (2P) TARGET AMBIGUOUS_YOU IF (1 PLURAL_NOUN);

search tag new tag optional targetset optional condition
```

## SUBSTITUTE for disambiguation: outcome

```
"<you>"
    "you" <*> PERS 2P ACC SUBSTITUTE:12
    "you" <*> PERS 2P NOM SUBSTITUTE:12
"<guys>"
    "guy" V PR 3S
    "guy" <H> <cc-cord> N P NOM
[...]
```

### MAPPING: MAP & ADD

- MAP operation adds a tag (or sequence of tags) to all readings containing the target tag if all the tests are satisfied. A reading is not mapped twice.
- ADD operation is similar to MAP, but it continues mapping. Therefore, a reading can mapped with more than one tag.

```
Operation inserted tag optional targetset optional test to be satisfied

ADD/MAP (INSERTION) TARGET targetset IF (test1) (test2)...;
```

```
ADD (@AGREEMENT-MISTAKE)

TARGET AUX

IF (0 (PR -3S)) (-1 (PERS 3S NOM));
```

This rule adds the tag @AGREEMENT-MISTAKE to some auxiliary verbs (i.e. to readings having a tag in set AUX) if they are in non-third-person-singular form (-3S) and the previous word is a singular personal pronoun.

#### He do not like paella.

```
"<he>"
       "he" <*> <masc> PERS MASC 3S NOM
"<do>"
       "do" <v.contact> V PR -3S
       "do" <v.contact> V INF
       "do" <v.contact> V IMP
"<not>"
       "not" ADV
"<like>"
       "like" ADJ POS
       "like" ADV
       "like" KS
       "like" <percep-f> N S NOM
       "like" <vtk+ADJ> V PR -3S
       "like" <vtk+ADJ> V INF
       "like" <vtk+ADJ> V IMP
       "like" PRP
"<paella>"
       "paella" <food-h> N S NOM
"<$.>"
       "." PU <<< @PU
```

### MAPPING: rule

```
DELIMITERS = "<$.>" "<$!>" "<$?>" "<$\;>" "<$:>" "<$-->" "<$>" ;

MAPPING-PREFIX = @ ;

SETS

LIST HE/SHE/IT = (PERS 3S NOM) ; # "<he>" "<she>" or "<it>" wordforms

LIST AUX = "be" "have" "do" ;

LIST NOT3S = -3S 1S -1/3S; # to be => 1S (I am), -1/3S (we/you/they are)

SET AUX-NOT3S = AUX + NOT3S ; # concatenation of sets AUX and NOT3S

MAPPINGS
ADD (@AGREEMENT-MISTAKE)

    TARGET AUX-NOT3S
    IF (-1 HE/SHE/IT)
    ;
```

### MAPPING: output

#### He do not like paella.

```
"<he>"
       "he" <*> <masc> PERS MASC 3S NOM
"<do>"
       "do" <v.contact> V PR -3S @AGREEMENT-MISTAKE ADD:11
       "do" <v.contact> V INF
       "do" <v.contact> V IMP
"<not>"
       "not" ADV
"<like>"
       "like" ADJ POS
       "like" ADV
       "like" KS
       "like" <percep-f> N S NOM
       "like" <vtk+ADJ> V PR -3S
       "like" <vtk+ADJ> V INF
       "like" <vtk+ADJ> V IMP
       "like" PRP
"<paella>"
       "paella" <food-h> N S NOM
"<$.>"
       "." PU <<< @PU
```

### **MAPPING**

Check the same rule with the sentences:

He do not like paella. It have made a mistake. She are swimming. He were doing well.

And then with their correct versions:

He does not like paella. It has made a mistake. She is swimming. He was doing well.

### Practical exercise 2