

Limitations

Over-gen:

My grammar incorrectly includes noun phrase + adv phrase + verb phrase + adv phrase (e.g. I slowly eat slowly) since I have to consider the sentence with noun phrase + verb phrase + adv phrase (e.g. my cat jumped slowly), and verb phrase must include the combination of adv phrase + verb phrase (e.g. slowly jump). Also, the sentences like “he have eaten” is obvious ungrammatical, however, my grammar accepts these either because we do need to consider simple present tense. Since we do not need to consider the determiner for vowel/consonant, or the countable/uncountable noun either, my grammar also incorrectly accepts sentences like “an cat left” or “a fur”.

Under-gen:

My grammar incorrectly excludes the sentences which start with adv (e.g. immediately I left). If a sentence is using “be/am/is/are/etc.” as the only verb, it will also be judged as false (e.g. he is handsome) because we do not need to consider them as verbs. Also, since “have, see, etc.” are considered as the transitive verbs in my grammar, the sentences with “have to, saw by, etc.” are under consideration either. The sentence with sentence + that + sentence or noun phrase + that + verb phrase (e.g. I told Ross to believe that I won the boat, the cat that was soft) cannot be accepted since my “that” grammar only considers acceptable verbs + that + sentence/noun phrase. The complex sentence with multiple verb phrases (e.g. the man shooting Nadia wanted Ross to leave) cannot be accepted too. The simple past tense sentence (e.g. I eat) will also be excluded by handout requirements (i.e. we only need to consider simple past tense).

Test Strategy

Generally, I tested my grammar by making example sentences which match the grammar of current requirements. Also, I tested the test cases given by the professor.

3.1

I tested the determiner (e.g. a cat), simple past tense with correct verb (e.g. Nadia ate, her ate), verb with adv (e.g. left immediately), multiple adj (e.g. long soft fur), sentence structure (e.g. NP + VP + AdvP), transitive/intransitive verbs (e.g. she arrived, she left).

3.2

I tested the auxiliary + verb. For example, aux + intransitive verb (e.g. will arrive), aux + intransitive past participle verb (e.g. have arrived), aux + intransitive gerundive participle verb (e.g. is arriving), aux + transitive past participle verb (e.g. is left), aux + transitive gerundive participle verb (e.g. is leaving). Of course, the test cases should include more complex examples, such as “be being, have been, have been being, etc.”

3.3

I tested more complex grammar. “that” is very important at this part. I tested transitive verb + that + sentence/noun phrase (e.g. saw that cat). Also, I tested was/were + noun phrase/PP/intransitive gerundive participle (e.g. was cat, was on the boat, was leaving).