ECL1 Exercise 05

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1.1

- a)
- b)
- c)

This is not a CFG. It has a string (i.e. a terminal) on the left, which is not allowed. There has to be a single non-terminal on the left of the arrow fo rit to be a CFG.

d)

This is a CFG. It has one non-terminal symbol on the left and one terminal followed by a non-terminal symbol on the right. Since the non-terminal symbol is the same on both sides of the arrow this represents recursiveness.

e)

This is a CFG. The non-terminal A can derive itself or the non-terminal B or C.

f)

This is a CFG. The non-terminal B can derive the terminal a. As it only has the one terminal symbol on the right, it is also in Chomsky normal form.

1.2

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

4

4.1

a)

4.1.1

Sentence 1: The old man the boat.

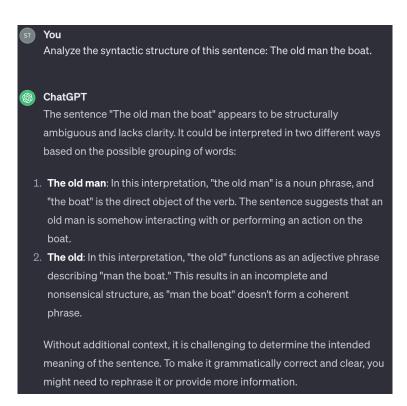


Figure 1: sentence 1

Sentence 1 is clearly wrong. The only way to interpret this sentence is: $[the\ old]_{subject}\,[man]_{verb}\,[the\ boat]_{object}$

It is understandable that GPT got this wrong because the verb 'to man' isn't commonly used, and using 'the old' as a nominal phrase is also unexpected.

4.1.2

Sentence 2: "The weary men manned the old boat on the tumultuous sea."

Certainly! Here's an analysis of the grammatical structure of the sentence "The weary 1. Subject: "The weary men" • "The" is a definite article. · "weary" is an adjective describing the noun "men." • "men" is a noun, serving as the subject. 2. Verb Phrase: "manned" • "manned" is the main verb of the sentence, indicating the action performed by the 3. Direct Object: "the old boat" • "the" is a definite article. • "old" is an adjective describing the noun "boat." • "boat" is a noun, serving as the direct object of the verb "manned." 4. Prepositional Phrase: "on the tumultuous sea" • "on" is a preposition. • "the" is a definite article. • "tumultuous" is an adjective describing the noun "sea." • "sea" is a noun, serving as the object of the preposition "on." Putting it all together, the sentence describes an action where fatigued individuals (the weary men) are operating or crewing the old boat on the turbulent or tumultuous sea. The structure follows the typical subject-verb-object pattern, with additional details provided by the prepositional phrase.

Figure 2: sentence 2

Sentence 2 was parsed perfectly.

4.1.3

Sentence 3: "The weary did man their boat on the tumultuous sea."

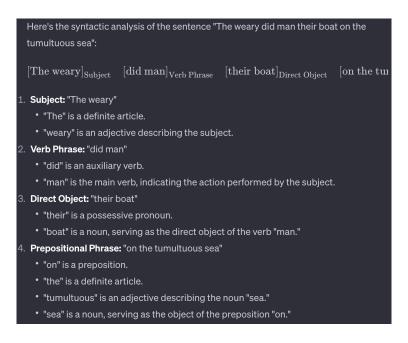


Figure 3: sentence 3

Sentence 3 was parsed perfectly. The only little mistake is that they say 'weary' is an adjective, although

in this context it is actually a noun. But you could argue that it is an adjective to the implicit noun (people, men etc)

4.1.4

Sentence 4: "That we may fail is that which scares us most."

Main Clause: Subject: "That we may fail" Verb: "is" Complement: "that which scares us most" Subordinate Clause (embedded within the complement of the main clause): Subordinating conjunction: "that" Subject: "which" Verb: "scares" Object: "us" Adverbial phrase: "most"

Figure 4: sentence 4

Sentence 4 was parsed incorrectly. In English, for emphasis, one may begin the utterance with the clausal compliment ('that we may fail') - this does not make it the subject. Interestingly, the same sentence in the other order (sentence 5) is correctly interpreted).

4.1.5

Sentence 5: "That which scares us most is that we may fail."

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    Main Clause:

            Subject: "That which scares us most"
            Verb: "is"
            Complement: "that we may fail"

    Subordinate Clause (embedded within the complement of the main clause):

            Subordinating conjunction: "that"
            Subject: "we"
            Verb: "may fail"
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Figure 5: sentence 5

Perfect.

4.1.6

Sentence 6: "Whether she likes it is what we're worried about."

- 1. Main Clause:
 - Subject: "What we're worried about"
 - Verb: "is"
- 2. Subordinate Clause (embedded within the subject of the main clause):
 - · Subordinating conjunction: "Whether"
 - Subject: "she"
 - Verb: "likes"

Figure 6: sentence 6

Incomplete but good job GPT. Interestingly, they weren't thrown off this time with the sentence-initial compliment, probably because 'whether' typically introduces a clausal compliment.

4.1.7

Sentence 7: "Thinking I'd already missed the train, I quickly dropped the pace and leisurely meandered along the quaint streets of the old town."

Adverbial Phrase Modifying the Verb "Thinking":

- Subordinate Clause:
 - Subordinating Conjunction: "Thinking"
 - Subject: Implicit ("I")
 - Predicate: "I'd already missed the train"
 - Auxiliary Verb: "I'd" (contracted form of "I had")
 - · Adverbial Phrase: "already"
 - Verb: "missed"
 - Direct Object: "the train"

[S[NPI][VP[AdvPThinking[S[NPI][VP[AuxI'd][AdvPalready]][VPmissed[NPthetrain]]]]],][NPI][AdvPquickly][VPdropped[NPthepace]][Conjand]
[AdvPleisurely][VPmeandered[PPalong[NPthestreets[PPof[NPthetown]]]]]
[.]]

Figure 7: sentence 7

GPT did a good job with this sentence. I added a screenshot of just a part of the detailed description, where it even describes the implicit subject "I" in the adverbial phrase "Thinking..."

I also prompted for a parsing in bracket notation and it seems quite good.

4.1.8

Sentence 8: "She said she thought she knew his intent but she assumed he knew too."

subordinate clause introduced by the verb "knew." The second main clause contains a verb ("assumed") and a subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction "that," where the verb is "knew."

Figure 8: sentence 8

GPT parsed this sentence perfectly, but then in it's summary it says "subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction 'that'" - but this isn't in the sentence I gave - here we can see that it so expects something it just assumes it's there.

4.1.9

Sentence 8: "Wenn hinter Fliegen Fliegen fliegen, fliegen Fliegen Fliegen nach."

Main Clause: "Wenn Fliegen Fliegen fliegen, fliegen Fliegen Fliegen nach."
Subordinate Clause (conditional): "Wenn Fliegen Fliegen fliegen"
Subordinate Clause (relative): "hinter Fliegen"
Preposition: "hinter" (behind)
Noun: "Fliegen" (flies)
Verb: "fliegen" (fly)
Main Clause: "fliegen Fliegen Fliegen nach."
Verb: "fliegen" (fly)
Subject: "Fliegen Fliegen" (flies fly)

Figure 9: sentence 9

· Prepositional Phrase: "nach" (after)

GPT knows this is a play on words (and must've read about it many times on the internet) and yet fails miserably to identify proper subjects and objects.

4.1 b)

When asked to draw syntactic tree graphs, GPT first draws a simplified graph with some of the constituents missing. When prompted to draw a detailed tree, the provide code that looks like this:

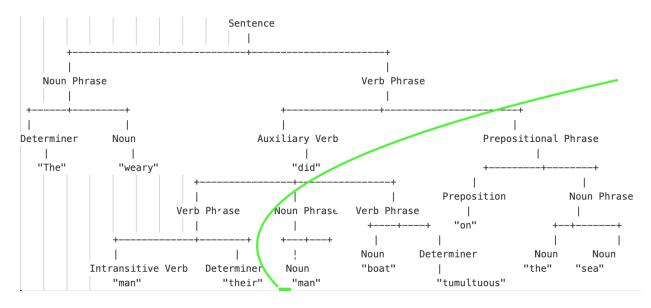


Figure 10: GPT tree sentence 3

This is interesting because GPT did quite a good job, and then failed miserably (like really random...) Everything is fine except the bottom right corner (marked with green line), where GPT starts making stuff up, like the Verb Phrase consisting of 'boat tumultuous"!

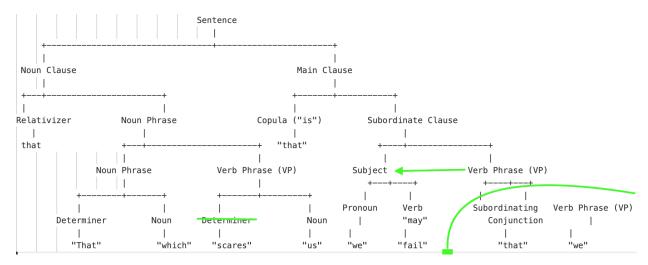


Figure 11: GPT tree sentence 5

Again GPT does really well except for the bottom right corner (what is it with that, like a grey zone for GPT, it knows something must come there but doesn't know what...) In this case it should've just been left blank, it didn't need another branch there. And the "subject" branch should've read "verb phrase".

4.2

4.2.1

Sentence 1: rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. 'I'm now looking to somehow find a somewhat more fitting replacement to tackle the tedious task at hand.'

He mentioned that he was currently seeking to somehow find a somewhat more suitable replacement to address the tedious task at hand.

Figure 12: sentence 1

GPT correctly wrote the sentence in reported speech, and for some reason chose a masculine third person. They also replaced "fitting" with a synonym, "suitable", without me asking it to do that.

4.2.2

Sentence 2: rewrite the following sentence in reported speech. 'I'm now looking to somehow lessen this burden for my family in this country of mine'

He/she said that he/she was now looking to somehow lessen that burden for his/her family in his/her country.

Figure 13: sentence 2

Again a grammatically correct sentence, this time both genders are given as options. I like that it correctly changed the deictic expressions (this to that) for reported speech.

4.2.3

Sentence 3: now rewrite this sentence in direct speech: "She said they were only coming tomorrow."

In direct speech, the sentence "She said they were only coming tomorrow" can be expressed as:

"She said, 'We are only coming tomorrow."

Figure 14: sentence 3

Great job, GPT! They even got the tense change right from "she said they were" to "we are".

4.2.4



Figure 15: sentence 4

Not bad! I was expecting 'he' or 'she' but 'they' is perfectly fine even for singular 3rd person in English.

4.2.5

You
and now the same for this sentence: "I'm dying to be asked to go to the ball with them"
0
ChatGPT
"They were not eager to be invited to the ball with them."

Figure 16: sentence 5

Perfect. I like how "i'm dying to" was changed to "they were not eager to", as negating "dying to" would sound odd!

4.2.6

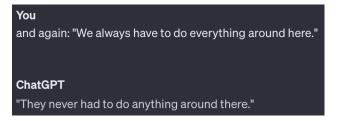


Figure 17: sentence 6

This one takes the cake! The deixis and the indefinite pronouns were correctly converted.

4.2.7

You

Write a sentence with the following components: passive, interrogative, clausal compliment, deixis, indefinite pronoun

ChatGPT

"Was anything ever said about it during the meeting that took place last week?"

Figure 18: sentence 7

Impressive.

4.2.8

You

now add an indirect object and an expletive

ChatGPT

"Was anything ever said to them about it during the meeting that took place last week?"

Figure 19: sentence 8

Nice addition of indirect object - the expletive is missing though.

4.2.9

You

Write a sentence with the following components: passive, interrogative, clausal compliment, deixis, indefinite pronoun, indirect object. start the sentence with "she pondered whether.."

ChatGPT

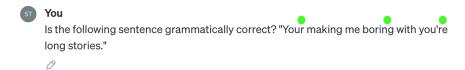
"She pondered whether anything had been explained to him about it during the presentation that took place last month."

Figure 20: sentence 9

Couldn't have done it better:)

4.3

4.3.1





ChatGPT

No, the given sentence has a few grammatical errors. Here's a corrected version:

"You're making me bored with your long stories."

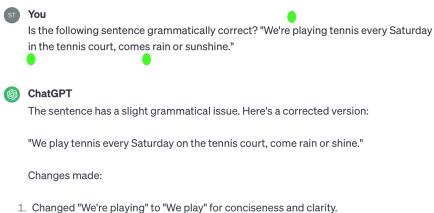
Changes made:

- 1. "Your" is corrected to "You're," which is a contraction of "you are."
- 2. "Making" is used instead of "making," as it's the correct form in this context.
- 3. "Boring" is changed to "bored" to make the sentence grammatically correct.
- 4. "You're" is corrected to "your" to indicate possession in "your long stories."

Figure 21: sentence 1

Perfect. It picked up all 3 errors. It somehow added a superfluous point (making instead of making) in it's summary.

4.3.2



- 2. Replaced "in" with "on" to correctly indicate the location on the tennis court.
- 3. Used "come rain or shine" instead of "comes rain or sunshine" for idiomatic correctness.

Figure 22: sentence 2

Great. I like that it corrected the tense due to the repetitiveness of the action (every Saturday). It also picked up on the wrong preposition used with a tennis court and most interestingly, the subjunctive 'come' instead of 'comes', as this is a set expression in English.

4.3.3

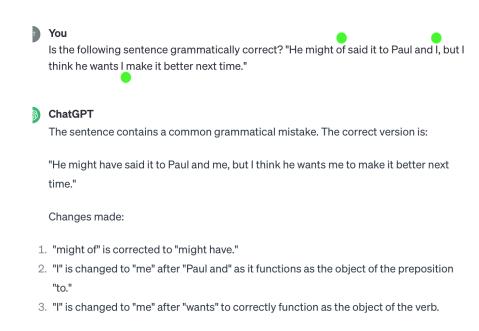


Figure 23: sentence 3

Quite impressive, perfectly done again.

4.4