Ling 51/Psych 56L: Acquisition of Language

Lecture 17
Development of syntax I

Announcements

HW 5 is due 12/1/17 - be working on it

Be working on the review questions for morphology and syntax

Consider taking language science courses next quarter (LING)! Especially Acq of Lang II if you're enjoying this class.

Adult knowledge: The target state for syntax







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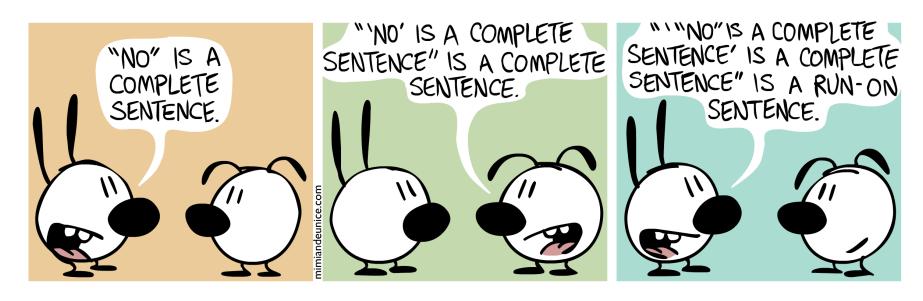


http://arnoldzwicky.org/category/syntax/word-order/



http://arnoldzwicky.org/category/syntax/word-order/

Adult knowledge: The target state for syntax



http://mimiandeunice.com/2011/09/23/sentenced-to-death/

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) *Infinitely* many

Sentences never heard before...

"Some tulips are starting to samba across the chessboard."







Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create

- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) *Infinitely* many



Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said..."

Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create

- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) *Infinitely* many



Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said that he thought..."

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
- (2) Novel expressions
- (3) *Infinitely* many



Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said that he thought that the odiferous leader of the goblins had it in mind..."

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
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Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said that he thought that the odiferous leader of the goblins had it in mind to tell the unfortunate princess..."

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Sentences of prodigious length...

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Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create

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Sentences of prodigious length...

"Sir Didymus said that he thought that the odiferous leader of the goblins had it in mind to tell the unfortunate princess that the cries that she made during her kidnapping from the nearby kingdom that the goblins themselves thought was a general waste of countryside ..."

- Ability to combine signs with simple meanings to create
- (1) Utterances with complex meanings
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https://www.ted.com/talks/ajit narayanan a word game to communicate in any language

"So there is another hidden abstraction here which children with autism find a lot of difficulty coping with, and that's the fact that you can modify words and you can arrange them to have different meanings, to convey different ideas. Now, this is what we call grammar. And grammar is incredibly powerful, because grammar is this one component of language which takes this finite vocabulary that all of us have and allows us to convey an infinite amount of information, an infinite amount of ideas. It's the way in which you can put things together in order to convey anything you want to."

An account that won't work

"You just string words together in an order that makes sense"

In other words...

"Syntax is determined by Meaning"

(The way words are put together is determined solely by what they mean)

Nonsense sentences with clear syntax

Colorless green ideas sleep furiously. (Chomsky)

A verb crumpled the ocean.

I gave the question a goblin-shimmying egg.

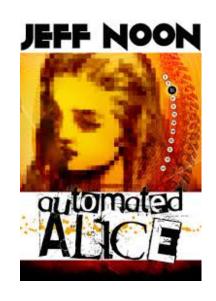
...which are incomprehensible when the syntax is nonsense

- *Furiously sleep ideas green colorless.
- *Ocean the crumpled verb a.
- *The question I an egg goblin-shimmying gave.

More nonsense sentences with clear syntax

From "Automated Alice" by Jeff Noon:

Oh spoons may dangle from a cow With laughter ten feet tall;
But all I want to know is how It makes no sense at all.
Oh shirts may sing to books who pout In rather rigid lines;
But all I want to turn about Is how the world unwinds.



Famous nonsense sentences with clear syntax

'Twas brillig and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe; All mimsy were the borogroves, And the mome raths outgrabe



Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

- Lewis Carroll, Jabberwocky

'It seems very pretty,' she said when she had finished it, 'but it's RATHER hard to understand!' (You see she didn't like to confess, even to herself, that she couldn't make it out at all.) 'Somehow it seems to fill my head with ideas -- only I don't exactly know what they are! However, SOMEBODY killed SOMETHING: that's clear, at any rate -- '



And these same nonsense sentences with nonsense syntax are incomprehensible...

'Toves slithy the and brillig 'twas wabe the in gimble and gyre did...



Ungrammatical sentences that make perfect sense

Jareth put the cape on. Jareth put on the cape.

Jareth put it on.

*Jareth put on it.



Ungrammatical sentences that make perfect sense

Sarah gave a ring to the Wiseman. Sarah gave him a ring.

Sarah donated a ring to the Wiseman.

*Sarah donated him a ring.



Ungrammatical sentences that make perfect sense

Jareth made Hoggle leave.
Jareth let Hoggle leave.
Jareth saw Hoggle leave.
*Jareth wanted Hoggle leave.

- *Jareth made Hoggle to leave.
- *Jareth let Hoggle to leave.
- *Jareth saw Hoggle to leave.

Jareth wanted Hoggle to leave.





Ungrammatical sentences that make perfect sense

Hoggle poked at the wall. Hoggle hit at the wall.

*Hoggle touched at the wall.



*Hoggle poked the stick against the wall.

Hoggle hit the stick against the wall.

*Hoggle touched the stick against the wall.

Cross-linguistic variation

If syntax was entirely determined by meaning, then we should not expect to find syntactic differences between languages of the world....but we do see variation.

English: Sarah sees that book.

Korean: Sarah ku chayk poata.

Sarah that book see

Cross-linguistic variation

If syntax was entirely determined by meaning, then we should not expect to find syntactic differences between languages of the world....but we do see variation.

English:

Baso put the money in the cupboard.

Selayarese (spoken in Indonesia):

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Lataroi doe injo ri lamari injo i Baso.
put money the in cupboard the Baso
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So...what does determine how you string words together?

Answer: Syntax!

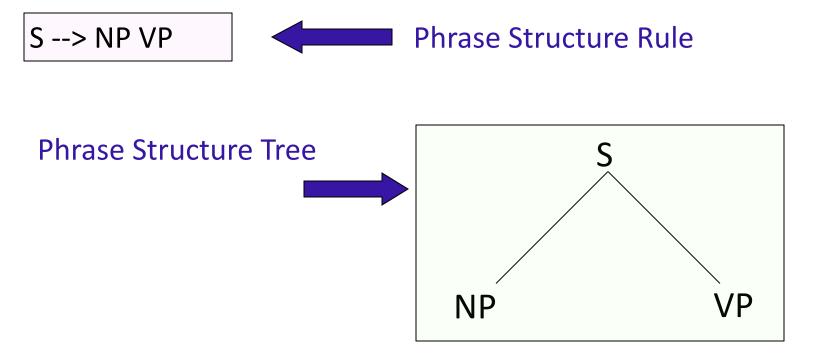
(That is, our knowledge of the possible *forms* of sentences in our language.)

"Syntax is determined by Meaning"

(The way words are put together is determined solely by what they mean)



A sentence often consists of a Noun Phrase followed by a Verb Phrase



Noun Phrase

Hoggle

The chicken

Seven goblins

Sarah

A feeling

The strangest story that you ever did hear

Verb Phrase

slept

tricked the guards

left

said that Ludo thought that

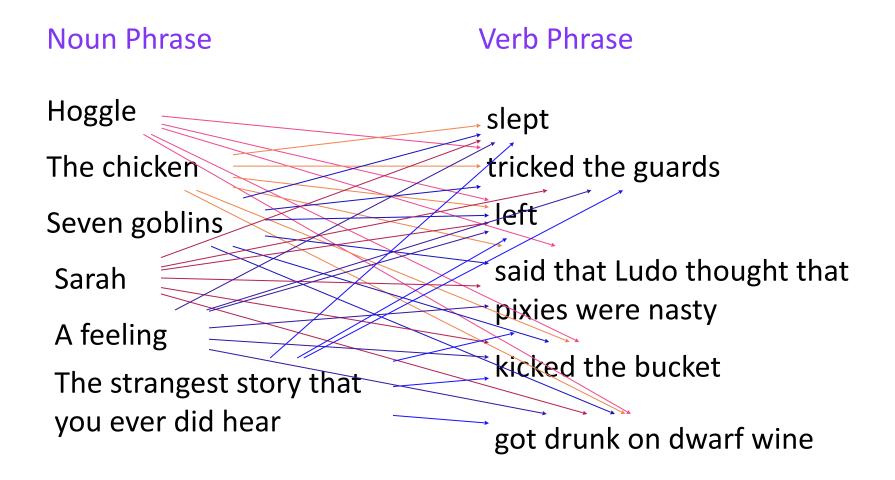
pixies were nasty

kicked the bucket

got drunk on dwarf wine

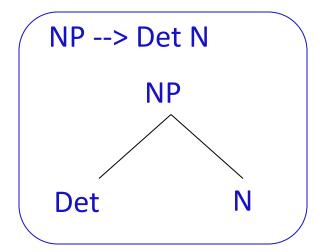
Noun Phrase Verb Phrase Hoggle slept The chicken tricked the guards left Seven goblins said that Ludo thought that Sarah pixies were nasty A feeling kicked the bucket The strangest story that you ever did hear got drunk on dwarf wine

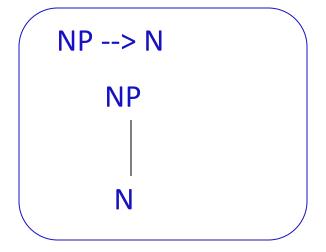
6 Sentences



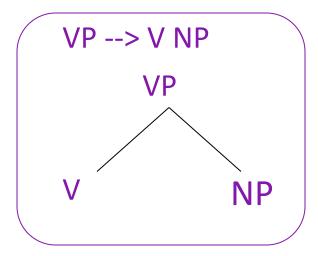
36 Sentences

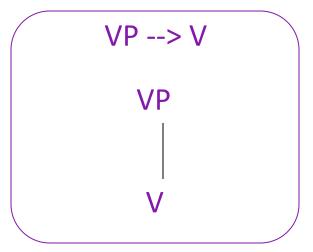
Noun Phrase





Verb Phrase





A tiny little grammar

5 Rules

S --> NP VP

NP --> Det N

NP --> N

VP --> V NP

VP --> V

9 Words

Det: the, four, some

N: goblins, crystals,

peaches

V: understood, ate,

approached

468 Sentences

A tiny little grammar

5 Rules

S --> NP VP

NP --> Det N

NP --> N

VP --> **V NP**

VP --> V

30 Words

10 Determiners

10 Nouns

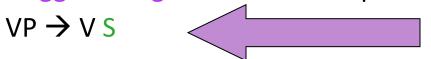
10 Verbs

122,100 Sentences

Embedded sentences

Additional VP Rule

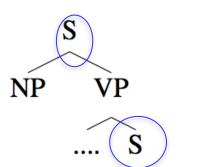
Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach.

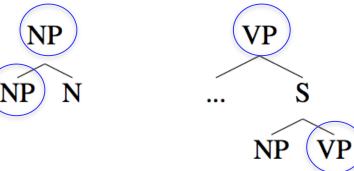


Can be used to create a sentence-inside-a-sentence = example of *recursion*

Recursion = a phrase of one kind inside a phrase of the same kind (a sentence is a kind of phrase, so a sentence-inside-a-sentence fits this definition)







Recursion: the LingSpace

http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-86,

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9g77Wj5wr0

1:34-2:30 = recursion

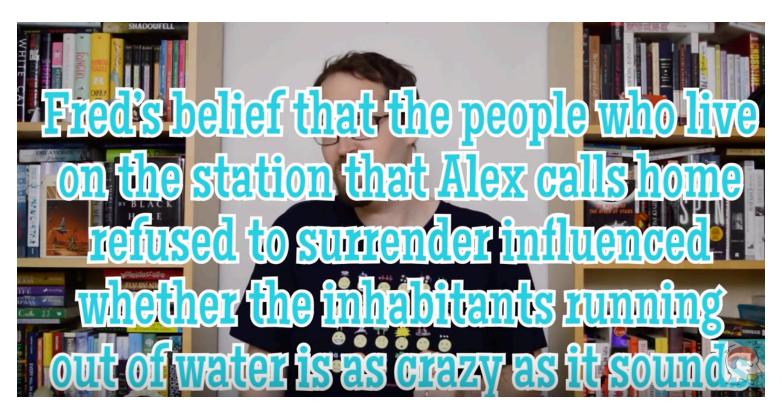


Recursion: the LingSpace

http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-86,

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9g77Wj5wr0

5:07-5:31 = long recursive example



Additional VP Rule

Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach.

VP → V S

Infinitely many sentences can be generated!

Ludo said Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach.

The fairy claimed Ludo said Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach.

The Wiseman's birdhat hoped the fairy claimed Ludo said Hoggle thought Sarah ate the peach.

We can also see this property in English noun phrases

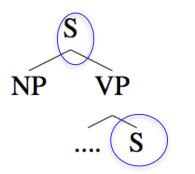
 $NP \rightarrow NP's Noun$

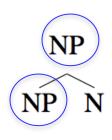
Sarah's friend is a dwarf.

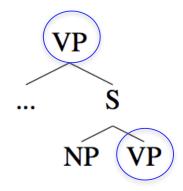
Sarah's friend's uncle is a dwarf.

Sarah's friend's uncle's neighbor is a dwarf.







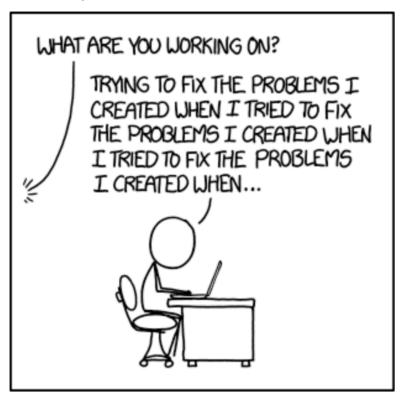


http://xkcd.com/1557/

I MET ATRAVELER FROM AN ANTIQUE LAND WHO SAID: "I MET ATRAVELER FROM AN AN-TIQUE LAND, WHO SAID: "I MET ATRAVELER FROM AN ANTIQUE LAND, WHO SAID: "I MET...



http://xkcd.com/1739/



http://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comicid=1758









WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

"What if I know what I don't know, but I don't know how to know what I need to know to know what I don't know?"

http://hyperboleandahalf.blogspot.com/2010/02/please-stop.html

Me: "It's a free country! I can sit on your bed if I want!"

My sister: "PLEASE STOP!"

Me: "PLEASE STOP SAYING PLEASE STOP!"

My sister: "PLEASE STOP TELLING ME TO PLEASE STOP SAYING PLEASE STOP!"

Me: "PLEASE STOP TELLING ME TO PLEASE STOP TELLING YOU TO PLEASE STOP SAYING PLEASE STOP!"

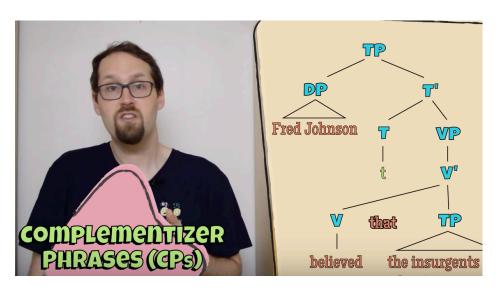
We had discovered a glitch in the system -- Please Stop was flawed. It could be used against itself *infinitely*, thereby becoming useless. We were in a goddamn Mexican standoff.

Complementizers: the LingSpace

http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-86,

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9g77Wj5wr0

2:31 -4:30 = complementizers



Note: In structure examples,

DP = NP,

TP = S

CP = S'

for our purposes

Clauses as subjects or objects: the LingSpace

http://www.thelingspace.com/episode-86,
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q9g77Wj5wr0

4:56 - 5:07 = clauses as subjects or objects



Complementizer

Complementizer (Comp): words like THAT, IF, and WHETHER that allow one sentence to be the subject or object of another sentence

Hoggle realized that Sarah ate the peach.

Whether Sarah ate the peach didn't matter.

$$S' \rightarrow Comp S$$

$$VP \rightarrow VS'$$

$$S \rightarrow S' VP$$

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Example of Recursion 1:

S expands to include S' S' expands to include S

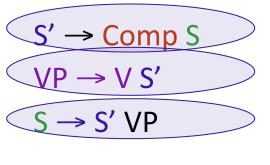
$$S \rightarrow S' VP \rightarrow Comp S VP$$

Complementizer

Complementizer (Comp): words like THAT, IF, and WHETHER that allow one sentence to be the subject or object of another sentence

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Whether Sarah ate the peach didn't matter.



Example of Recursion 2:

S expands to include VP VP expands to include S' S' expands to include S

$$S \rightarrow S' VP \rightarrow S' V S' \rightarrow S' V Comp S$$

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V NP$

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

Hoggle likes jewels.

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V NP$

N

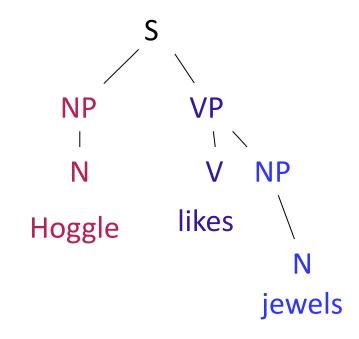
9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V NP$

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:



9 Rules

$$NP \longrightarrow Det N$$

Sentences it can generate:

Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.

S --> NP VP

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

$$NP \longrightarrow N$$
 $VP \longrightarrow VS'$

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V S'$

9 Rules

$$NP \longrightarrow Det N$$

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V S'$

9 Rules

Sarah thought that she solved the

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V S'$

that

9 Rules

Sarah thought that she solved the

S --> NP VP

9 Rules

Sarah thought that she solved the Labyrinth.

S --> NP VP

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V S'$

9 Rules

$$NP \longrightarrow Det N$$

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V S'$

9 Rules

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V S'$

$$NP --> N$$
 $VP --> V NP$

9 Rules

$$NP \rightarrow N$$
 $VP \rightarrow VS'$

9 Rules

VP --> V S'

Sentences it can generate:

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

Sarah thought that she solved the

S --> NP VP

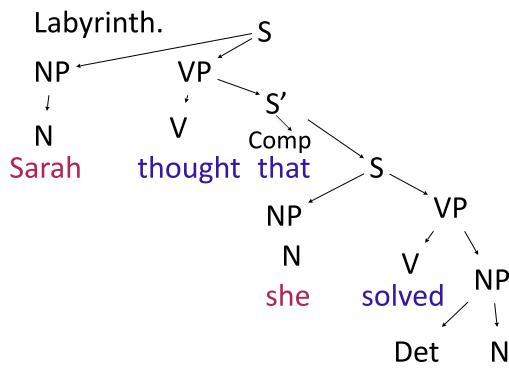
$$NP \longrightarrow N$$
 $VP \longrightarrow V NP$

Det N

9 Rules

Sentences it can generate:

Sarah thought that she solved the



the Labyrinth

9 Rules

Sarah thought that Hoggle was a cheat.

9 Rules

```
S --> NP VP
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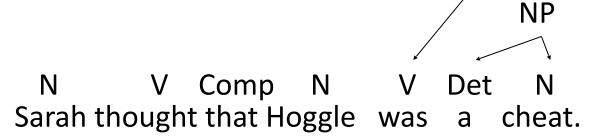
N V Comp N V Det N Sarah thought that Hoggle was a cheat.

9 Rules

N V Comp N V Det N Sarah thought that Hoggle was a cheat.

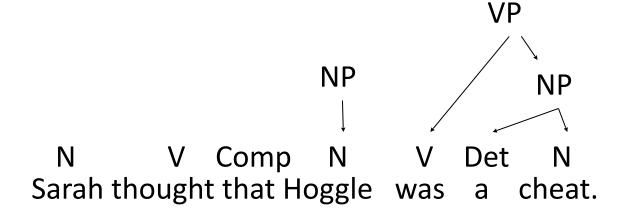
NP

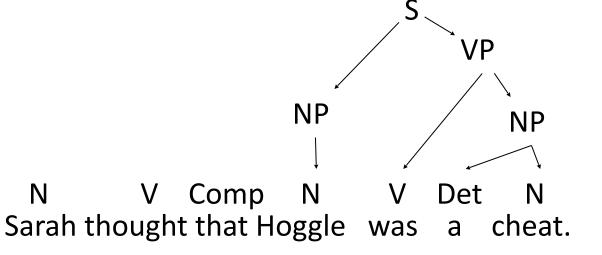
9 Rules

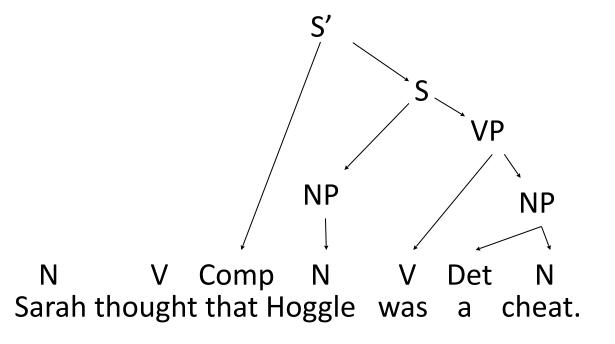


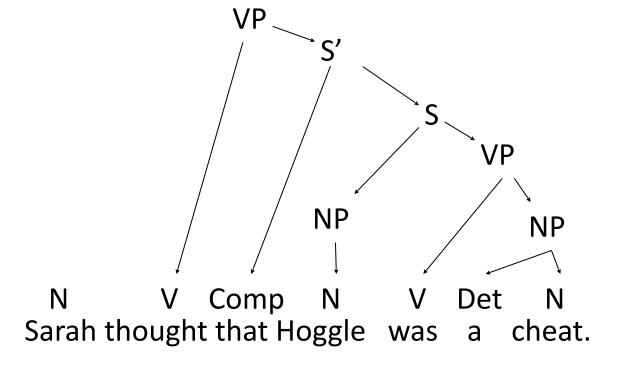
VP

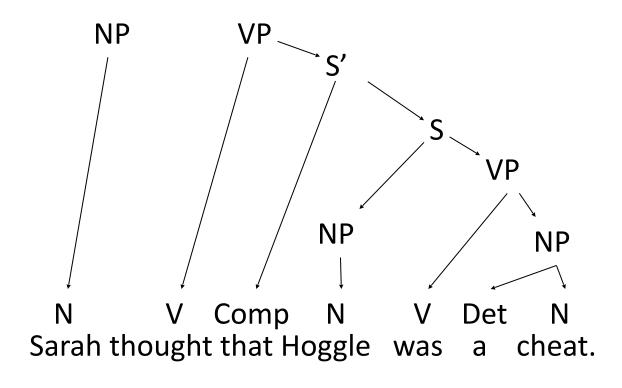
9 Rules

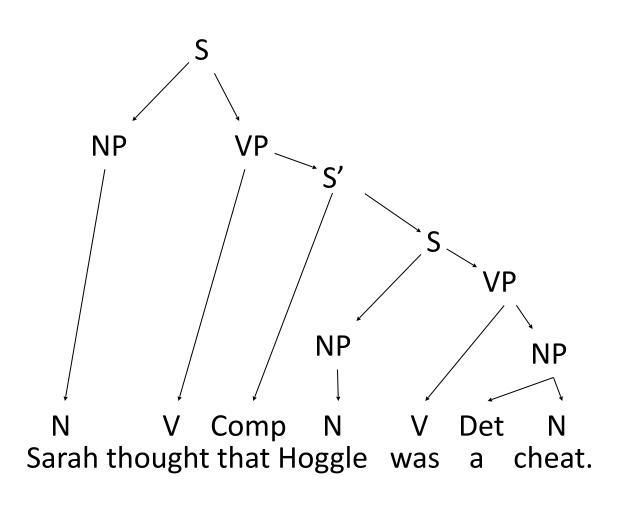










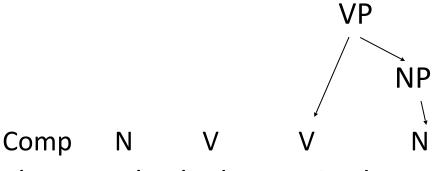


9 Rules

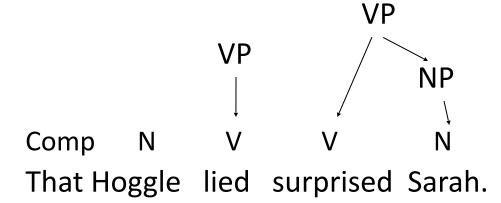
That Hoggle lied surprised Sarah.

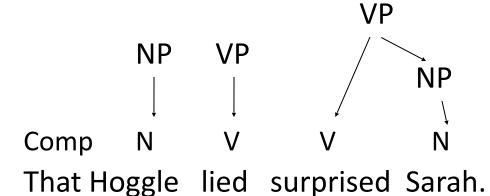
```
S --> NP VP
S --> S' VP
NP \longrightarrow Det N
NP \longrightarrow N
VP --> V NP
VP --> V
VP --> V S
                                                     NP
VP --> V S'
                     Comp N V
                    That Hoggle lied surprised Sarah.
S' --> Comp S
```

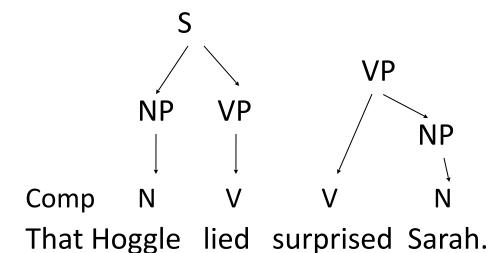
9 Rules



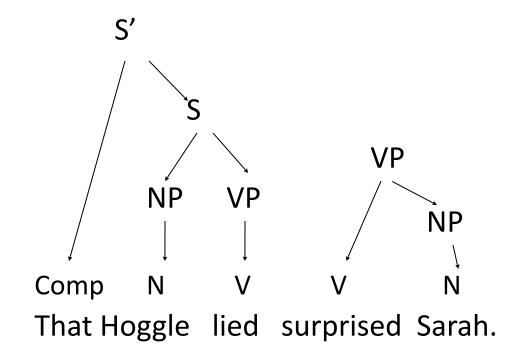
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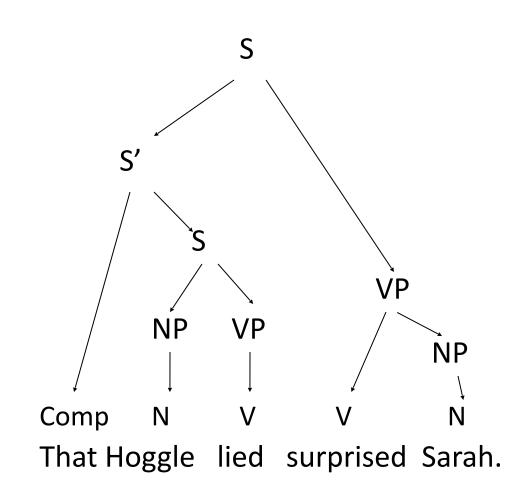






$$NP \longrightarrow Det N$$





Syntax recap

The structure of language (syntax) involves more than simply the meaning of the words. It involves rules about how the words themselves are allowed to go together.

It isn't enough to know the list of possible sentences in the language. Because adults can generate novel sentences and sentences of infinite length, adults need to know a rule system that can generate sentences.

Adults know (unconsciously) a system of rules for generating the word orders they use. A fairly small set of rules can generate a fairly large set of sentences.

Questions?



You should be able to do up through question 6 on the review questions, and up through question 9 on HW5.