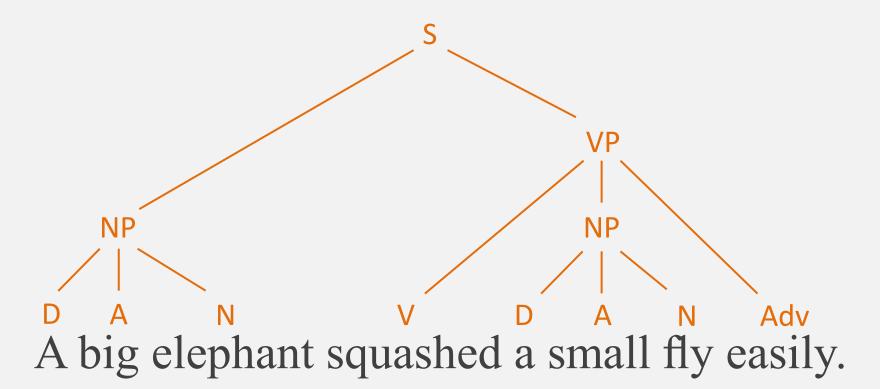
A Short Introduction to Psycholinguistics: Garden-Path Sentence

Department of Computer Science,
Graduate School of Information Science and Technology,
The University of Tokyo

T. SUWA

A big elephant squashed a small fly easily.

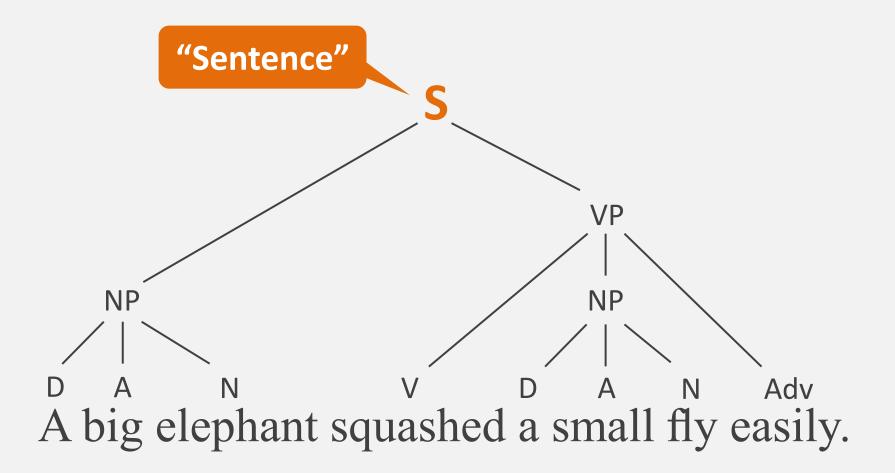
Syntax tree: structure of sentence

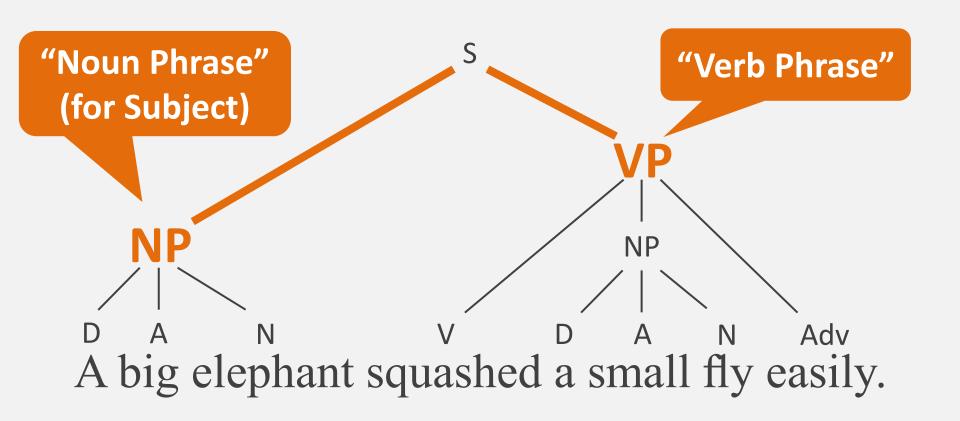


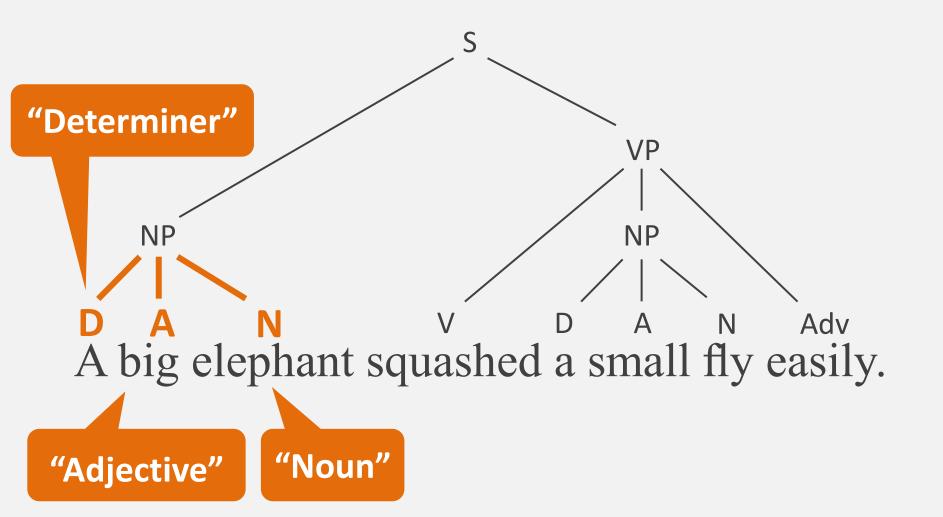
Lexical category:

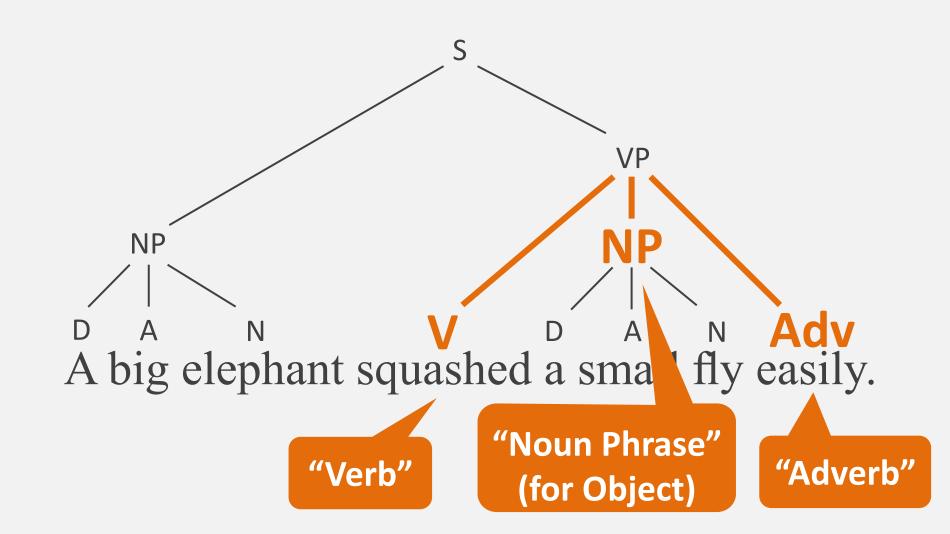
classification for grammatical roles of words

A big elephant squashed a small fly easily.



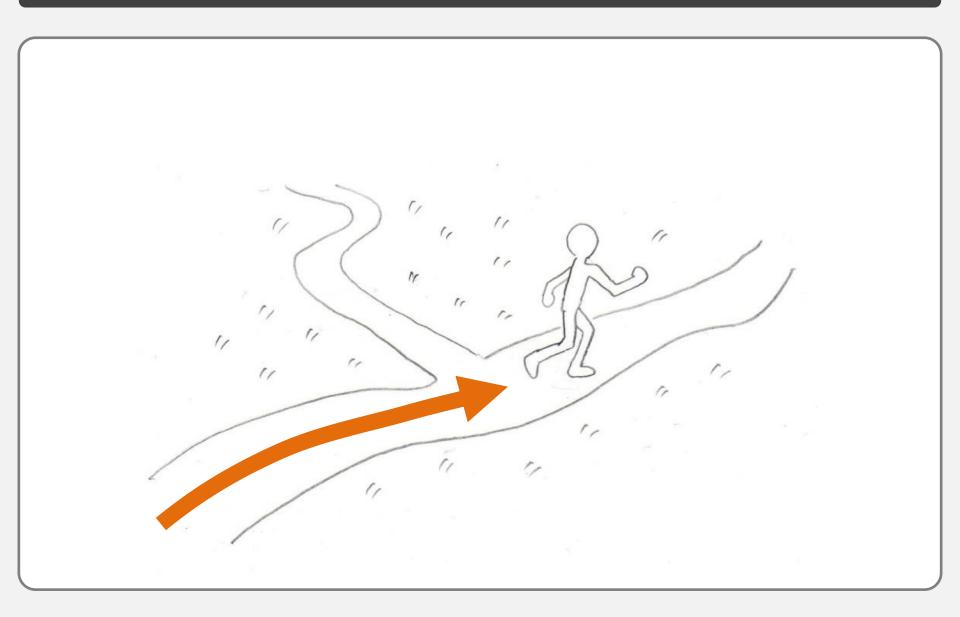


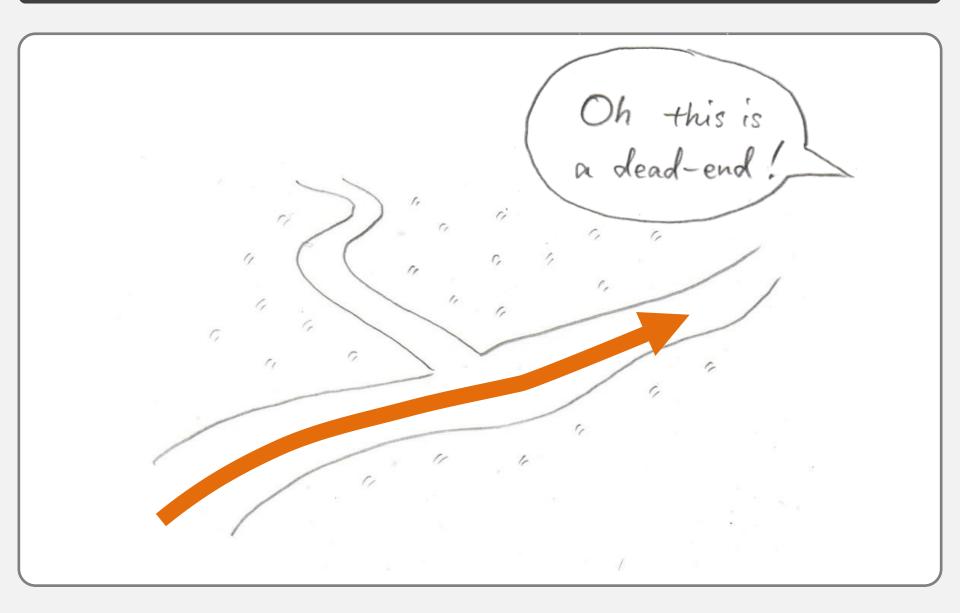


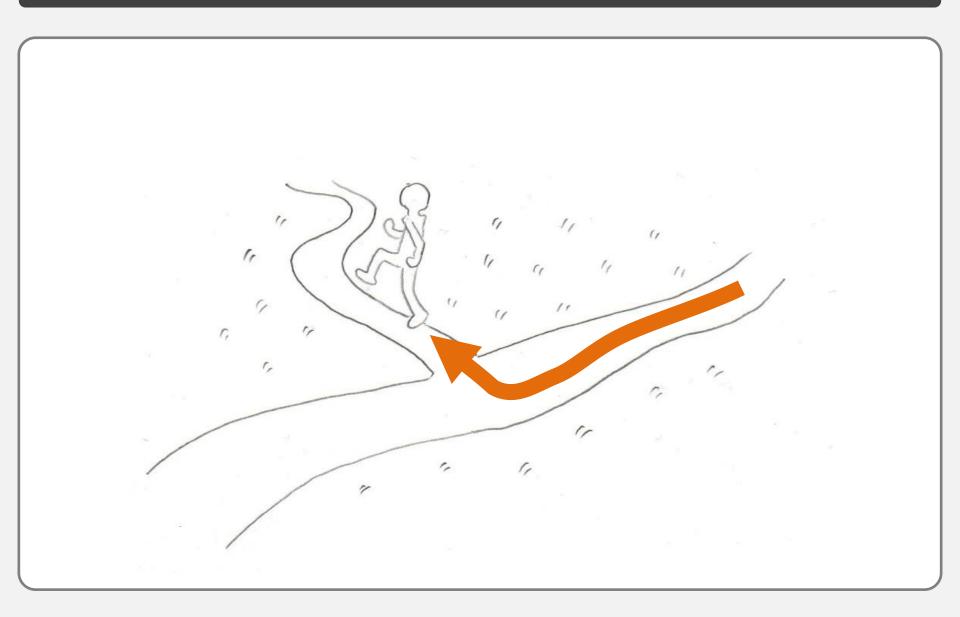


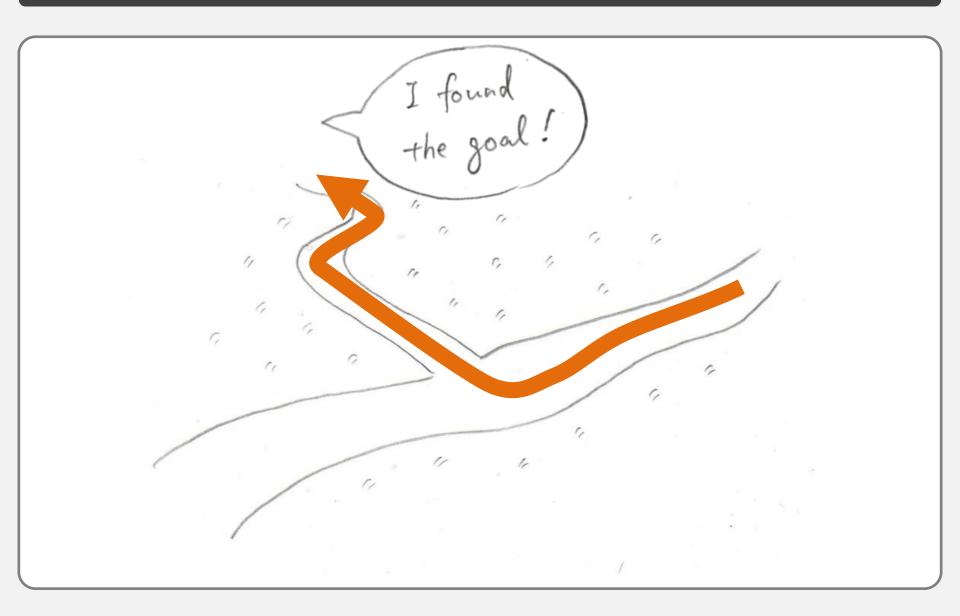
Parsing = making syntax tree from sentence

A big elephant squashed a small fly easily. NP A big elephant squashed a small fly easily.





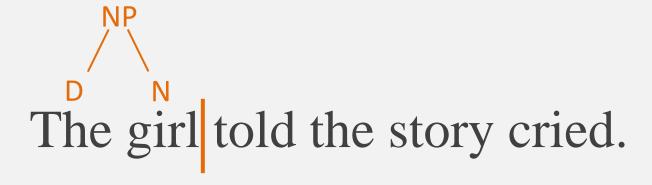




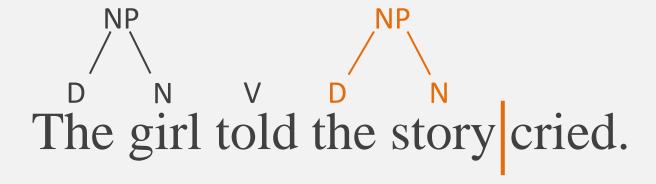
The girl told the story cried.

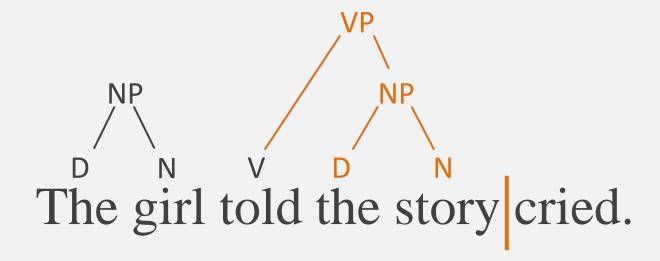


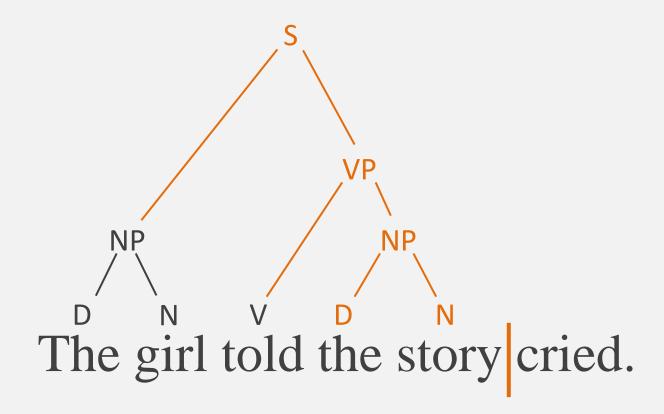
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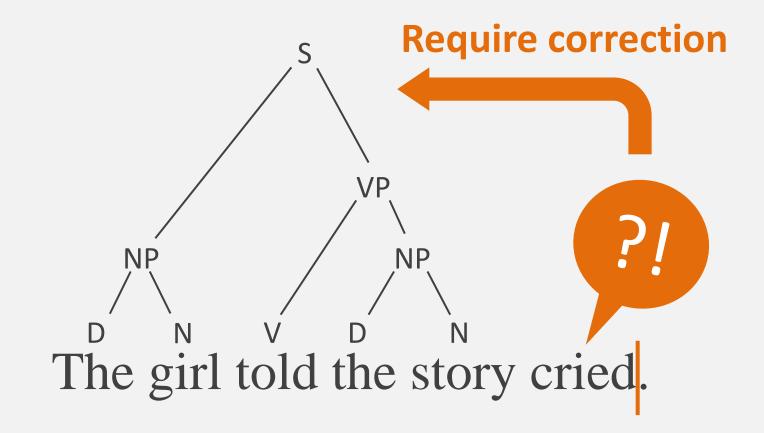


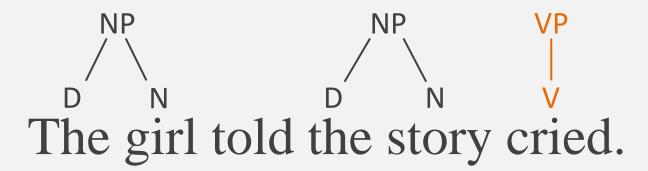


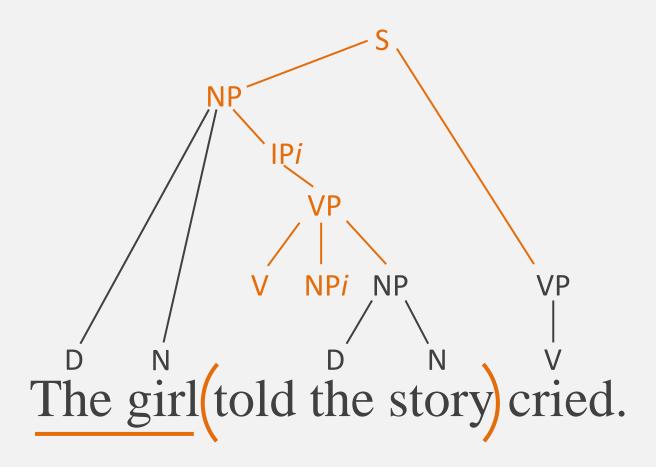




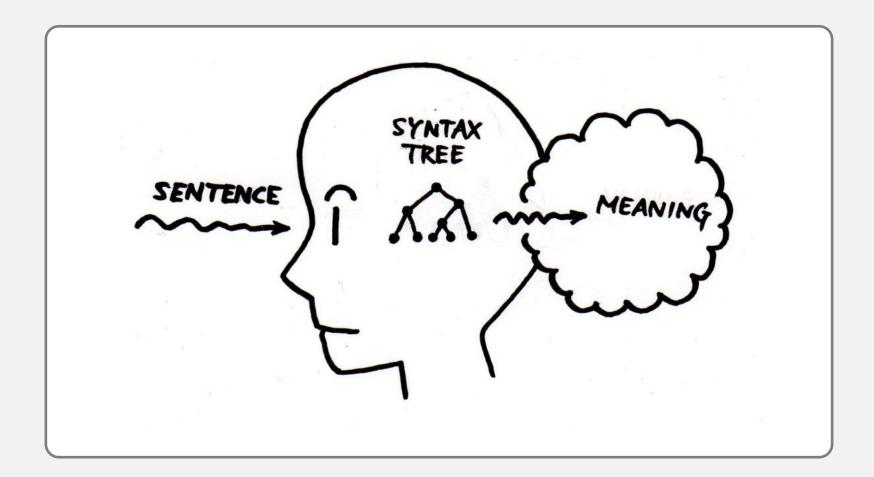






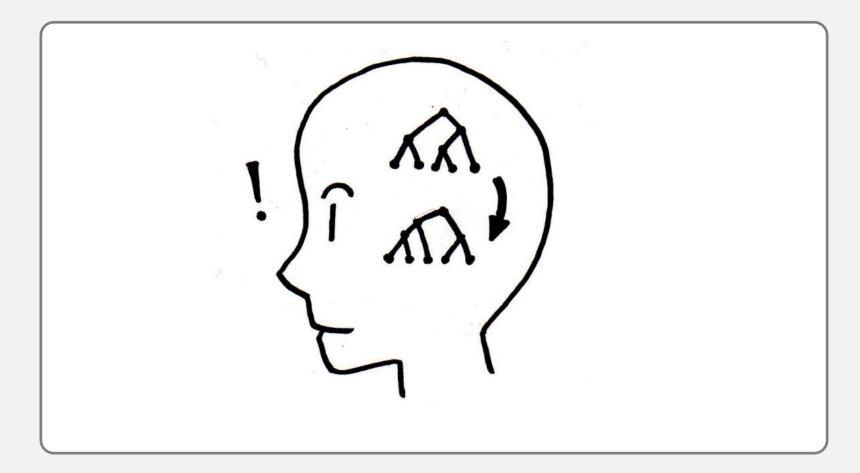


Fundamental Issue



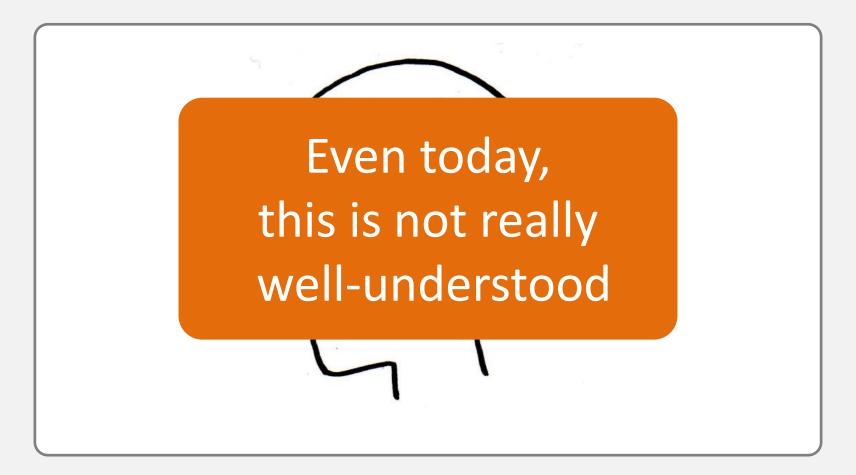
Fundamental Issue

When encountering a garden-path, how do we fix temporary syntax tree?



Fundamental Issue

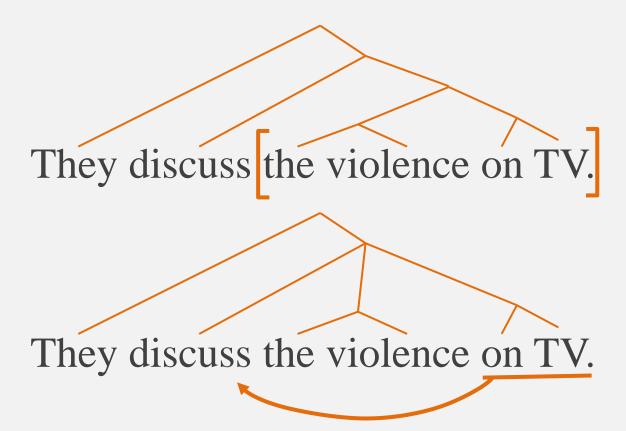
When encountering a garden-path, how humans correct temporary syntax tree?



Syntactic Ambiguity

Syntactic Ambiguity

= Situation that there is more than one syntax tree for the same sentence



Usage for Linguistic Experiments

You can obtain strength of collocation:

Tom painted the wall with cracks.

Tom painted the wall with a brush.

Tom saw the man with a telescope.

Tom saw the man with a telescope.

Conclusion

Garden-path sentences are

- Interesting phenomena in itself
- Suggestive of how humans recognize sentences
- Still not well-understood
- Useful for measuring collocations between certain verb and phrase