The parse tree / constituent tree distinction in a computational grammar of Hebrew (HeGram)

Petter Haugereid<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Nurit Melnik<sup>2</sup> and Shuly Wintner<sup>3</sup>

Department of Linguistic, Literary and Aesthetic Studies, University of Bergen, Norway Department of Literature, Language and the Arts, The Open University of Israel, Israel Department of Computer Science, University of Haifa, Israel

> DELPH-IN meeting St. Wendel, July 29 – August 2, 2013





# Embedding and popping









## MRS ani xoshev she-hu lomed 'I think that he studies'



< □ > < 部 > < E > < E > E のQで 5/11

#### Constituent tree





(3) ani lomed ki ani ohev lagur ba-ir
I study because I like to.live in.the-city
I study because I like to live in the city.

ି < ମ 6 / 11





8/11

#### Constituent tree

#### Long distance dependency

(6) eifo hu xoshev she-xaifa where he thinks that-HaifaWhere does he think Haifa is?

#### Constituent tree



## Long distance dependencies



# HeGram (or The Haifa Hebrew Hi-quality HPSG Grammar, HaHeHiHG) – Data

Types	1,033
Rules	39
Inflectional rules	39
Lexical rules	0
Lexicon (handwritten)	248
Lexicon (automatically generated)	31,618