Three research topics

Helge Dyvik

How useful and realistic is it to assume that a given distinction can be recovered with sufficient precision by parsing and subsequent manual or statistical disambiguation?

Problematic for disambiguators:

(a) Adjunct attachment (23 % of disagreement cases)

Example: PP-attached focus adverb or S-attached sentence adverb in

Han så det også uten briller

'He saw it also without glasses'

Solution: remove focus (PP-attached) possibility when not initial

Problematic for disambiguators:

(b) den/det: that (demonstrative), referring it (pronoun), expletive it (expl. pronoun), the (article before adjectives)?

(13 % of disagreement cases)

(13 70 of albagicerneric cases)

Solution: 1. Merge article and demonstrative

2. Always pronoun, never demonstrative when alone

Problematic for disambiguators:

(c) Epistemic/deontic vs. root modals (5 % of disagreement cases; very frequently wrong in statistical disambiguation) ville, skulle, kunne, måtte

Han kan reise
'He may travel' (epistemic/deontic) or
'He is able to travel' (root)

Disambiguating syntax:

Han kan ha reist 'He may have travelled' (epistemic)
Han har kunnet reise 'He has been able to travel' (root)

Solution: remove the distinction since syntactically unambiguous cases are a minority.

2. The representation of argument structure

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Experience from corpus-based grammar development:

It is hard to maintain the idea of a definite, listable set of frames for each verb entry.

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Can the semantic roles of a given verb be classified or indexed by the sets of syntactic functions realizing them across languages?

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Drawback: we need parallel treebanks.

Example from XPar (automatic phrase alignment):

