# How Humans and Machines Parse Garden-Path Sentences

**Brent Hurst** 

May 4, 2020

#### **Outline**

Introduction

• Definition & Examples

People

Computers

#### Introduction

- Human language is amazing
  - Basic Needs: "There's food over there."
  - Deeper Ideas: "Give me liberty or give me death."

We understand language effortlessly

Computers using our language is helpful



- Example:
  - The horse raced past the barn fell.

- Example:
  - The horse raced past the barn fell.

- 1st Pass:
  - The horse raced past the barn fell.

- Example:
  - The horse raced past the barn fell.

- 1st Pass:
  - The horse raced past the barn fell.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Pass:
  - The horse (which was raced past the barn) fell.

The horse raced past the barn fell.

- Garden-Path Sentence
  - "To lead someone up the garden path."
  - "To cause someone to think or proceed wrongly."

- Ambiguity
  - Grammar
    - The horse raced past the barn fell.
  - Semantic
    - Bill saw the girl with binoculars.

• Different languages have different ambiguities.



Source: Ferreira

### People

- a. Because Bill drinks wine . . .
- Because Bill drinks wine beer is never kept in the house
- Because Bill drinks wine is never kept in the house.

Source: Ferreira



# **People**

- a. Because Bill drinks wine . . .
- b. Because Bill drinks wine beer is never kept in the house
- c. Because Bill drinks wine is never kept in the house.

Mean Reading Time per Letter in the Different Regions of the Sentence for the Different Versions of the Closure Sentences on the First and Second Pass

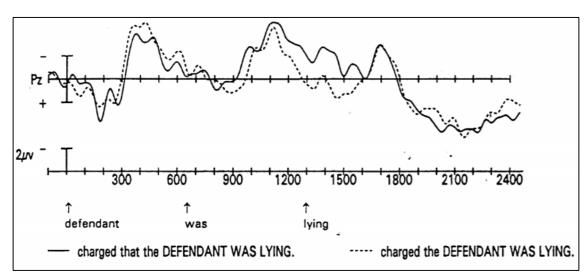
	Region of the sentence							
Sentence type	Before ambiguity	Ambiguity	Disambiguation					
Early closure-long	3. 100							
1st pass	44	40	54					
2nd pass	21	32	48					
Total	65	72	102					
Early closure-short								
1st pass	43	37	41					
2nd pass	18	37	41					
Total	61	74	82					
Late closure-long								
1st pass	43	35	40					
2nd pass	12	15	23					
Total	55	50	63					
Late closure-short								
1st pass	40	42	47					
2nd pass	16	27	_22					
Total	56	69	69					

Source: Frazier



# **People**

Source: Osterhout



Sentence				Electrode site										
Schichee	O1 \	WL	PTL	ATL	F7	O2	WR	PTR	ATR	F8	Fz	Cz	Pz	
Reduced Unreduced	-0.19 -0.46 -													
Difference	0.27	2.24	1.22	0.75	0.34	0.04	1.16	1.20	0.40	0.66	1.55	1.47	2.40	
Note. O1 = le temporal left posterior temp site; CZ = cen	ft occipi ; F7 = le ooral righ	ital; W eft fro ht; AT	VL = W ontal re 'R = an	ernick egion; terior t	e's lef O2 = 1	t area; l right oc	PTL = p ccipital ; F8 = r	osterio ; WR =	r temp	oral le	ft; ATI	L = ant irea; P	eri TR	

# **Computers**



# **Computers**

• The opposite number about 5000.

Source: Du

```
(The((CTGY. DET)))
  (Opposite((CTGY. ADJ)))
  (Number((CTGY.LINKV)(PAST.NUMBERED)(PASTP.
NUMBERED)))
  (Number((CTGY. LINKV)(TENSE. PRES))
  (Number((CTGY. N) (NUM. SING)))
  (About((CTGY.ADV)))
  (5000((CTGY. NUM)))
   The opposite number about 5000
    Det opposite number about 5000
                                      (6)
    Det Adj number about 5000
                                      (10)
    Det Adj N about 5000
                                      (7)
    NP about 5000
                                      (3)
    NP Adv 5000
                                      (8)
    NP Adv Num
                                      (11)
    NP NumP
                                      (4)
    FAIL and backtrack to another path:
    Det Adj number about 5000
                                      (10)
    NP number about 5000
                                      (2)
    NP LinkV about 5000
                                      (9)
    NP LinkV Adv 5000
                                      (8)
    NP LinkV Adv Num
                                      (11)
    NP LinkV NumP
                                      (4)
    NP VP
                                      (5)
o.
    S
                                      (1)
    SUCCESS
```



#### References

- Du, J. L., and P. F. Yu. "A computational linguistic approach to natural language processing with applications to garden path sentences analysis." cognitive science 35 (2012): 38.
- Ferreira, Fernanda, and John M. Henderson. "Recovery from misanalyses of garden-path sentences." Journal of Memory and Language 30.6 (1991): 725-745.
- Frazier, Lyn, and Keith Rayner. "Making and correcting errors during sentence comprehension: Eye movements in the analysis of structurally ambiguous sentences." Cognitive psychology 14.2 (1982): 178-210.
- "Lead (someone) down/up the garden path." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster. Accessed 3 May. 2020.
- O'Reilly, R. C., Munakata, Y., Frank, M. J., Hazy, T. E., and Contributors (2012). Computational Cognitive Neuroscience. Wiki Book, 3rd Edition (2016).
- Osterhout, Lee, Phillip J. Holcomb, and David A. Swinney. "Brain potentials elicited by garden-path sentences: evidence of the application of verb information during parsing." Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition 20.4 (1994): 786.



#### **Questions?**

- The horse raced past the barn fell.
- Because Bill drinks wine is never kept in the house.
- The old man the boat.
- The complex houses married and single soldiers and their families.