

# Sentence processing

- How do you parse a sentence in real time?
- The principle of minimal attachment:
- For each new phrase, attach it to the existing tree in the simplest way possible.

# Garden path sentences

- Garden path sentences are sentences in which the most natural parse of the sentence makes later words seem ungrammatical.

*The boy read the book fell asleep immediately.*

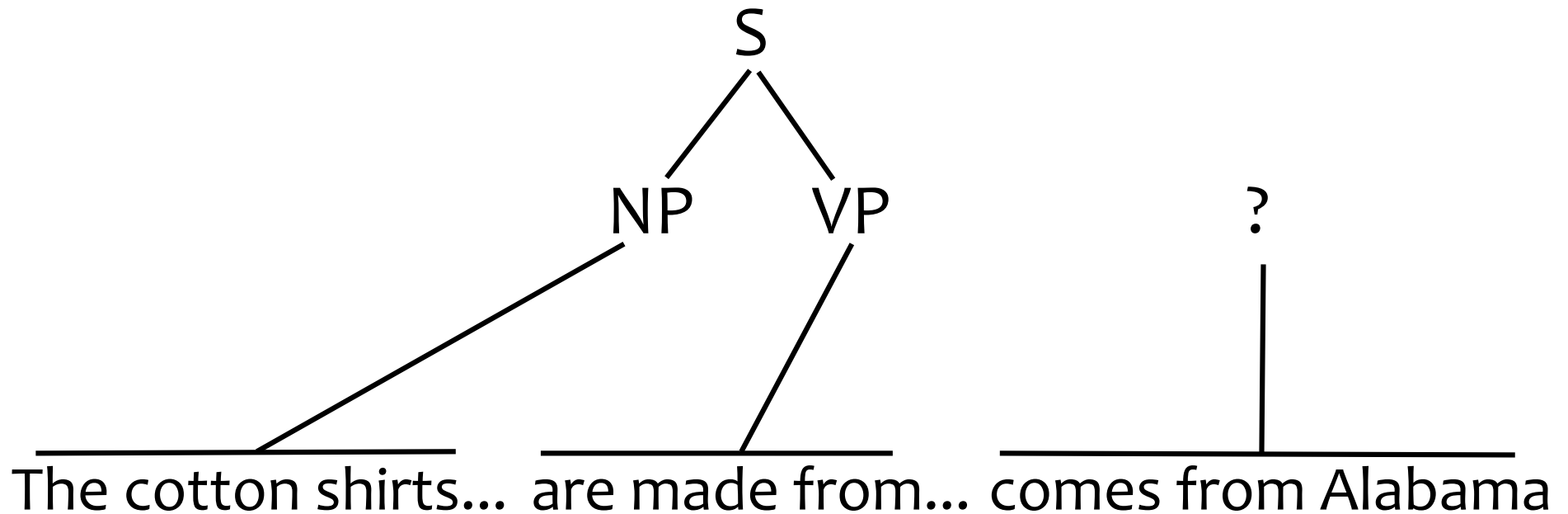
*The cotton shirts are made from comes from Alabama*

*She put the turkey on the counter into the oven*

- Garden path sentences can be very revealing about progressive parsing processes

# Minimal attachment in a garden-path sentence

The cotton shirts are made from comes from Alabama



# Phonology

- Phonology is about the **sounds** of language
- Individual sound classes are called **phonemes**.

Examples:

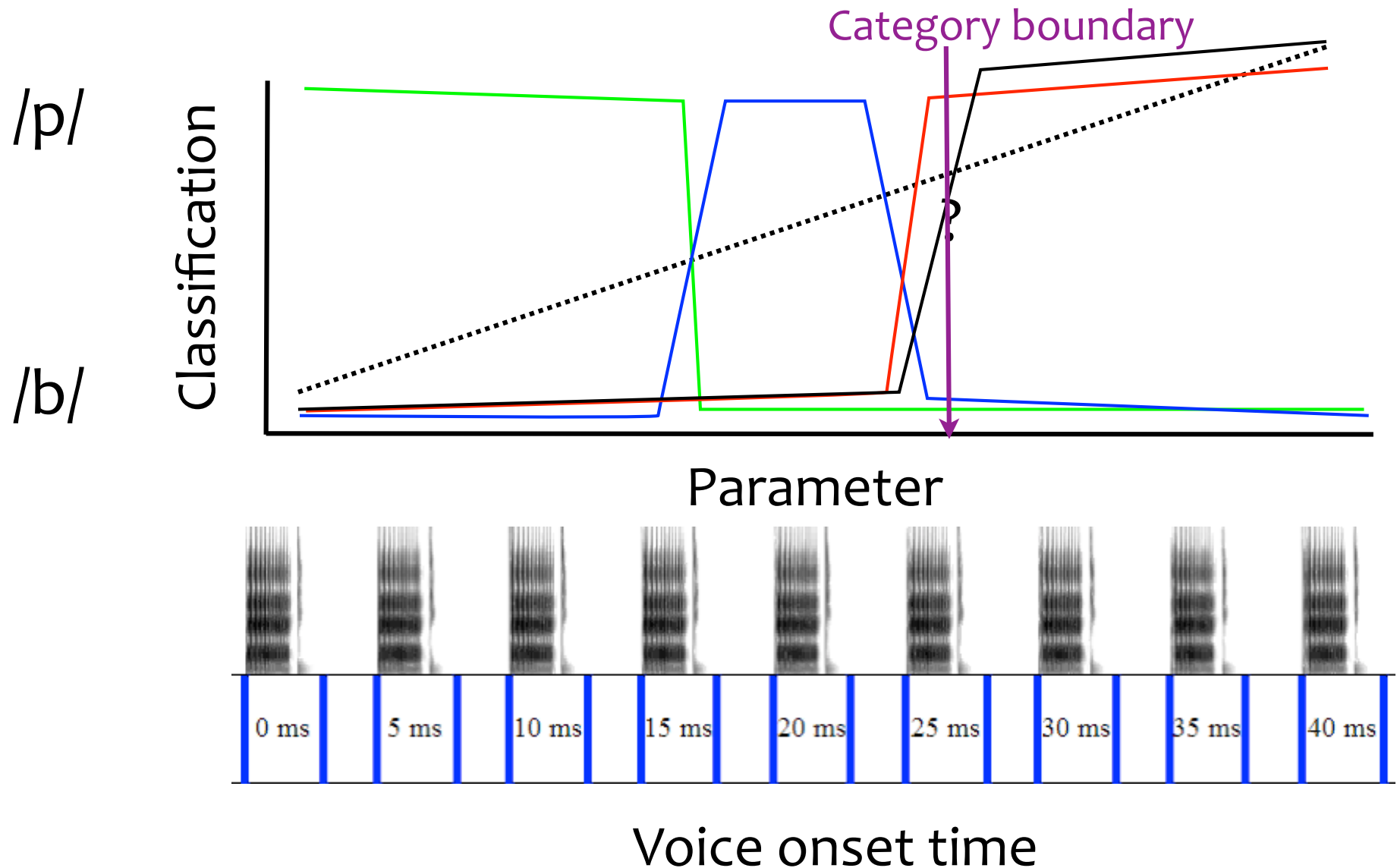
“Tooth” = /t/ /oo/ /th/

“Phoneme” = /f/ /o/ /n/ /ee/ /m/

# Phonological parameters

- Phoneme classes are distinguished by a number of **parameters** determining how they are physically articulated, including
  - **Manner** of articulation: Stop (p, b, t, d...) vs fricative (f, s, th, ...) vs various other types
  - **Place** of articulation: bilabial (p, b) vs labiodental (f, v) vs various other types
  - **Voicing** characteristics
    - Voiced/voiceless: f/v, s/z, th/th
    - Voice onset time (VOT)
      - = when the voicing starts relative to the onset of the articulation

# Categorical perception



# Variation among languages

- Different languages use different classes, involving different thresholds along the same group of parameters
- After the **critical period** for learning, speakers are sensitive to distinctions **between** categories, but “deaf” to distinctions **within** their native categories