Semantics

- Lexical semantics accessing the mental lexicon
 - The dog chased the cat
 - The man gave the woman a hand
 - Time flies
- Phrase semantics



- brick house / rabbit house

=a house made of bricks / a house where rabbits live

- NOT a house where bricks live / a house made of rabbits

Semantics

• Reference

- The man ate the sandwich that he made

The man and he co-refer

- The man looked at him in the mirror

- The man and him refer to different people

- Logical form
 - The boss takes her coffee with sugar =

she is currently drinking coffee with sugar or she habitually drinks coffee with sugar

- Everybody has a cell phone =

All people share one cell phone or Each person has their own cell phone

Morphology

- Morphology is about pieces of words that carry meaning (or tense, number, gender, etc.).
- Roots, prefixes, suffixes, affixes
- Examples

cats = cat + -s [two morphemes]
potato [one morpheme]
repaints = re- + paint + -s [three morphemes]

The war over the past tense

- The English past tense rule is a classical morphological rule: add the morpheme -ed .
 - talk \rightarrow talked (/t/ sound)
 - aid \rightarrow aided (extra syllable)
 - bug \rightarrow bugged (/d/ sound)

But it has lots of exceptions

go/went is/was bring/brought, sing/sang [not sought] seek/sought, but [but leak/leaked, not lought] feed/fed read/read [but need/needed, not ned] think/thought drink/drank [but blink/blinked, not blought] bite/bit

light/lit [or lighted], but: fight/fought write/wrote meet/met [but eat/ate]

The U-shaped curve



The wug test: "Today I will wug, yesterday I _____"?

Modern connectionism, aka Parallel Distributed Processing (1986)

Parallel: Many nodes that all run at the same time. Distributed: Knowledge is represented as the weights on the connections

Back-propagation algorithm:

1. Feed an input through the network; obtain an output.

2. An "oracle" compares the actual output to the target output (*supervised learning*)

3. Using the "error" (discrepancy), update the weights on all the connections.



Past tense neural network (McClelland & Rumelhart, 1986)

Learns the correct input-output by backpropagation

- in a parallel distributed fashion
- without rules
- without morphemes
- without any distinction between regulars and irregulars



The war over the past tense

• McClelland & Rumelhart (1986) proposed to explain the most rule-like and symbolic phenomenon without rules

Thus past tense learning would be an application of general learning mechanisms not specific to language

Their network even replicates the U-shaped learning curve

• Pinker & Prince (now at Rutgers) argued

The network generalizes incorrectly

bear/bore but bare/bared; steal/stole but steel/steeled

fly/flew but fly out/flied out

U-shaped performance is rigged by input

The connectionism wars (1980s - present)

• Symbol systems side (rationalist, nativist):

The brain uses rules operating on symbols to understand the world

Different learning mechanisms in different domains

Some knowledge is innate

Connectionist systems can't represent the full infinite productivity of human thought.

• **Connectionist** side (empiricist, associationist):

"Rules" and "symbols" are just epiphenomenal (side-effects)
All knowledge is implicit in the connections between neurons;
One general mechanism explains learning in all domains
Only connectionism systems are biologically plausible.