

# Ling 566

## Dec 6, 2006

Sign-Based Construction Grammar

# Overview

- HW 7 comments
- Chapter 16 framework (same analyses, different underlying system)
- General wrap up

# HW 7 Comments

- How do Ellipsis, Inversion and AALR interact?
- Does it matter that Ellipsis isn't restricted to finite verbs?
- Does it matter that Ellipsis says “no COMPS” and AALR says “add a COMP”?
- What about *dervv-lxm* and AUX?

# HW 7 Comments

- Saying why something isn't licensed requires making reference to the whole grammar.
- It's not enough to say that *put* is [AUX --] and so can't go through the NICE rules.
- You have to also explain that any sentence with *put* would be ungrammatical without its SPR and COMPS as required.

# HW 7 comment

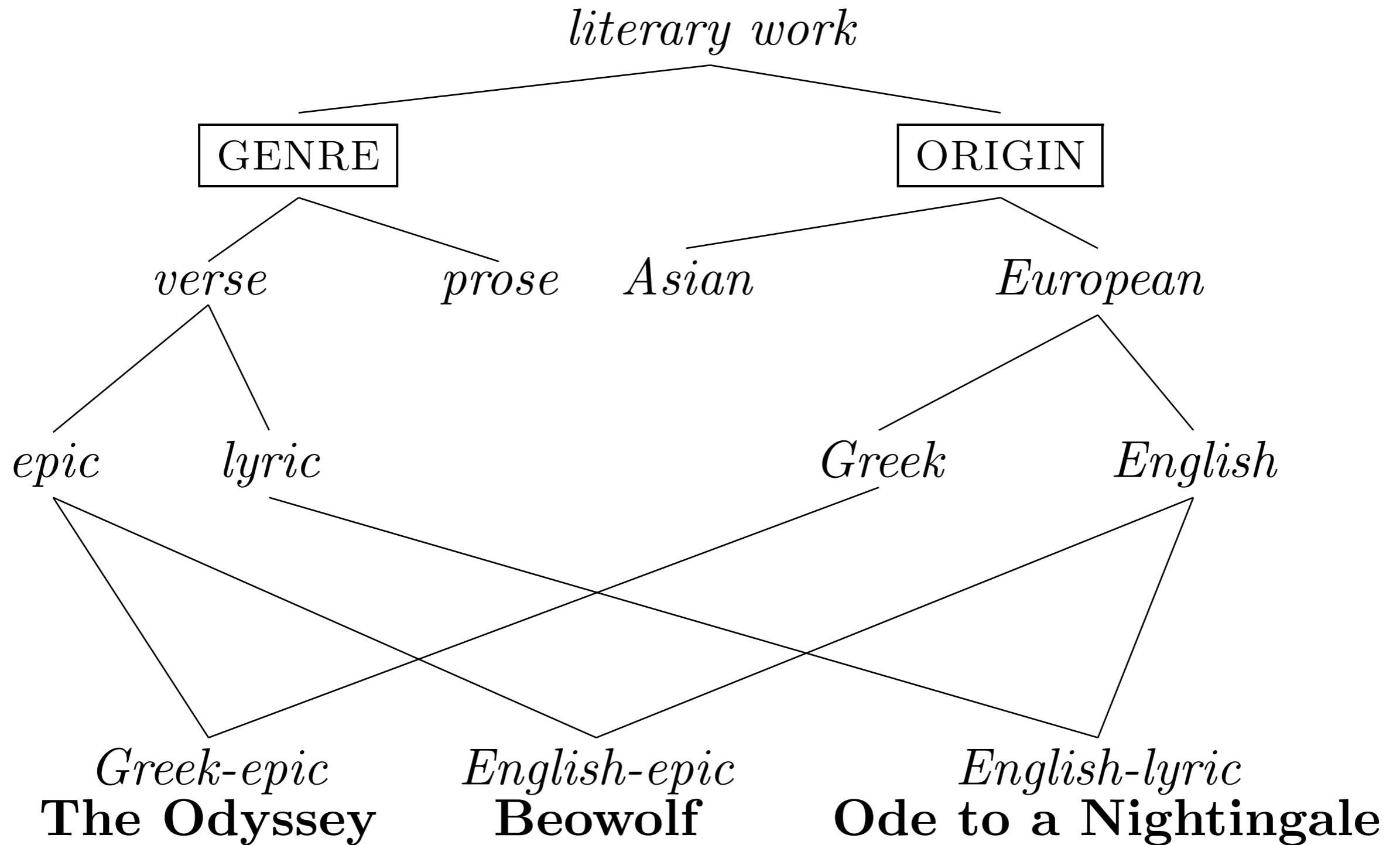
- Which nodes are [PRED +]?

*Is there a monster in Loch Ness?*

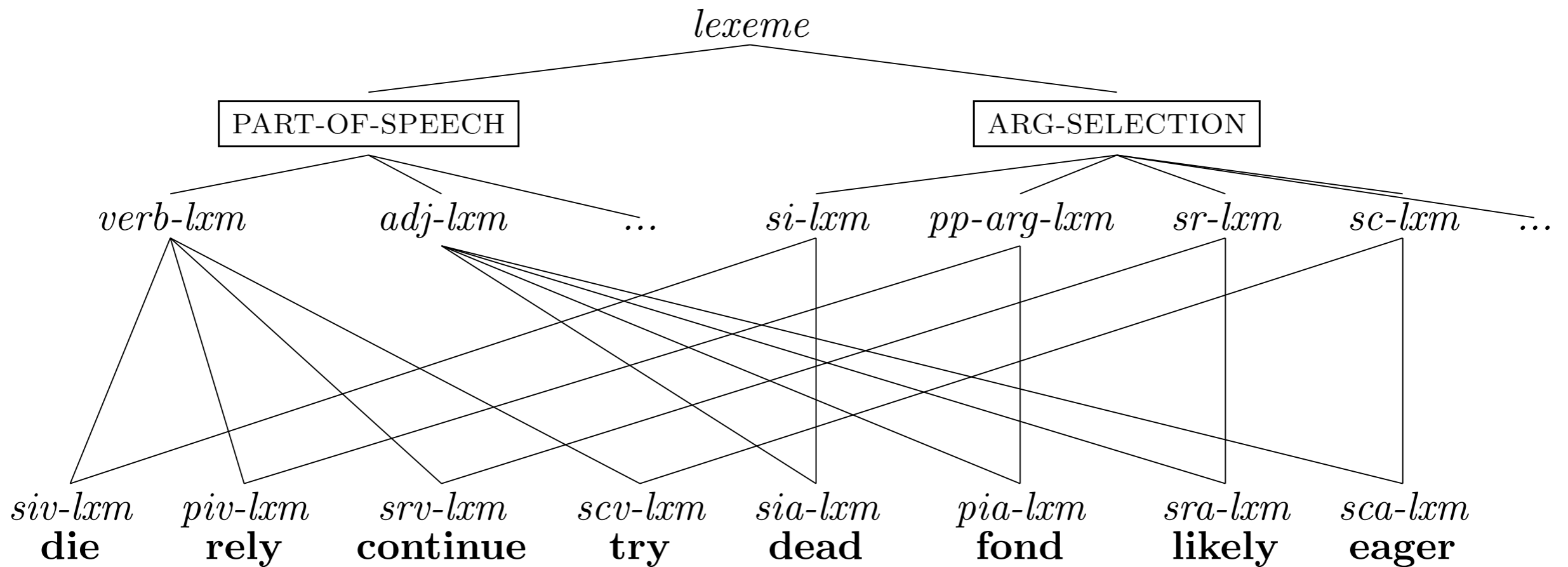
# Overview of Differences

- Multiple Inheritance
- Signs
- Grammar rules form a hierarchy.
- Every tree node has its own phonology
- Many principles become constraints on grammar rules.
- The definition of well-formedness is simplified

# Multiple Inheritance Hierarchies



# Lexeme Hierarchy





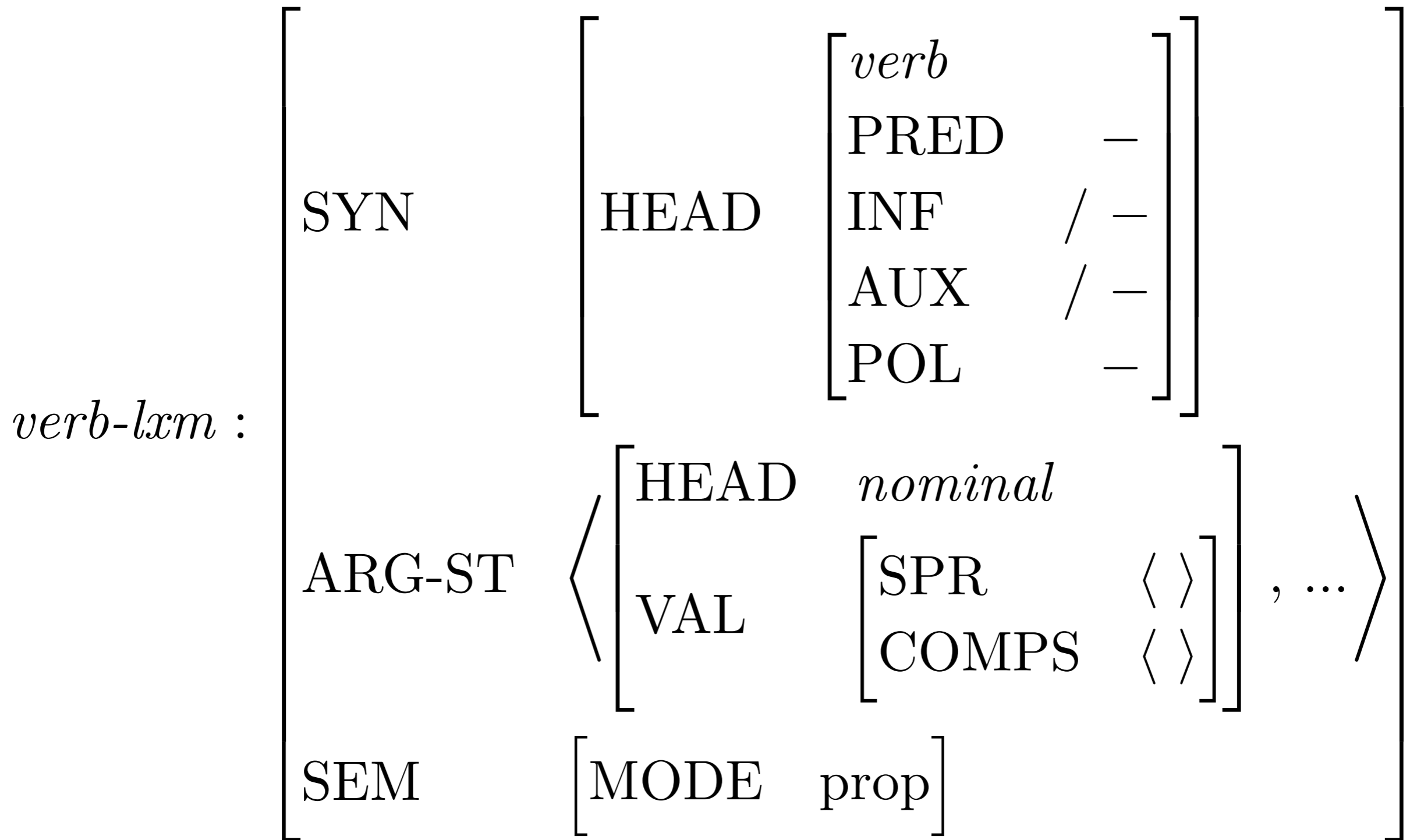
# Lexeme Abbreviations

- *si-lxm* : *strict-intransitive-lexeme*
- *pp-arg-lxm* : *PP-argument-lexeme*
- *sr-lxm* : *subject-raising-lexeme*
- *sc-lxm* : *subject-control-lexeme*
- *siv-lxm* : *strict-intransitive-verb-lexeme*
- *piv-lxm* : *PP-intransitive-verb-lexeme*
- *srv-lxm* : *subject-raising-verb-lexeme*
- *scv-lxm* : *subject-control-verb-lexeme*
- *sia-lxm* : *strict-intransitive-adjective-lexeme*
- *pia-lxm* : *PP-intransitive-adjective-lexeme*
- *sra-lxm* : *subject-raising-adjective-lexeme*
- *sca-lxm* : *subject-control-adjective-lexeme*

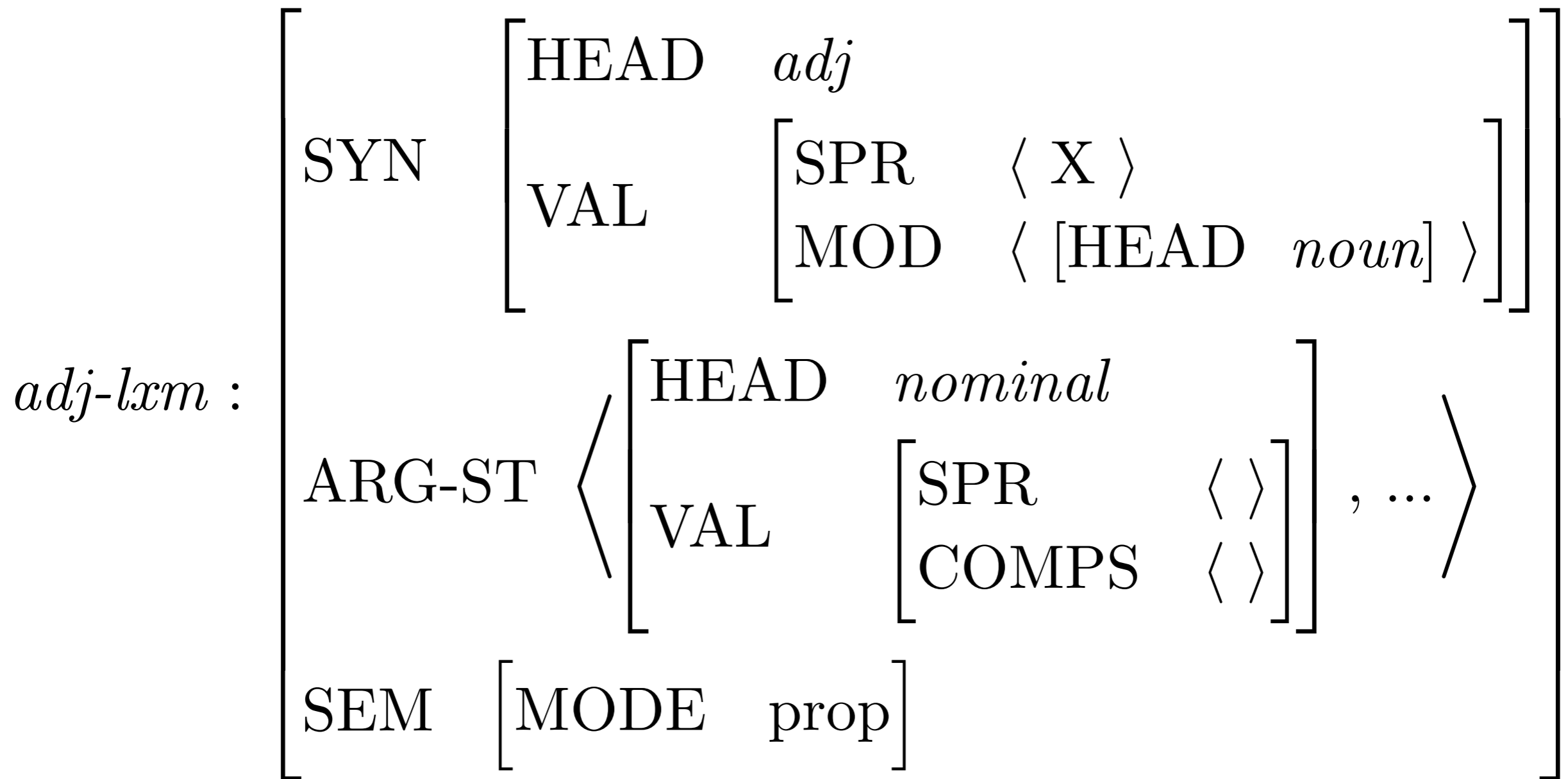
# Lexeme Constraints

- $si-lxm : \left[ \text{ARG-ST} \langle X \rangle \right]$
- $pp-arg-lxm : \left[ \text{ARG-ST} \langle X, PP \rangle \right]$
- $sr-lxm : \left[ \text{ARG-ST} \left\langle \boxed{1}, \left[ \text{SPR} \langle \boxed{1} \rangle \right] \right\rangle \right]$
- $sc-lxm : \left[ \text{ARG-ST} \left\langle \text{NP}_i, \left[ \text{SPR} \langle \text{NP}_i \rangle \right] \right\rangle \right]$

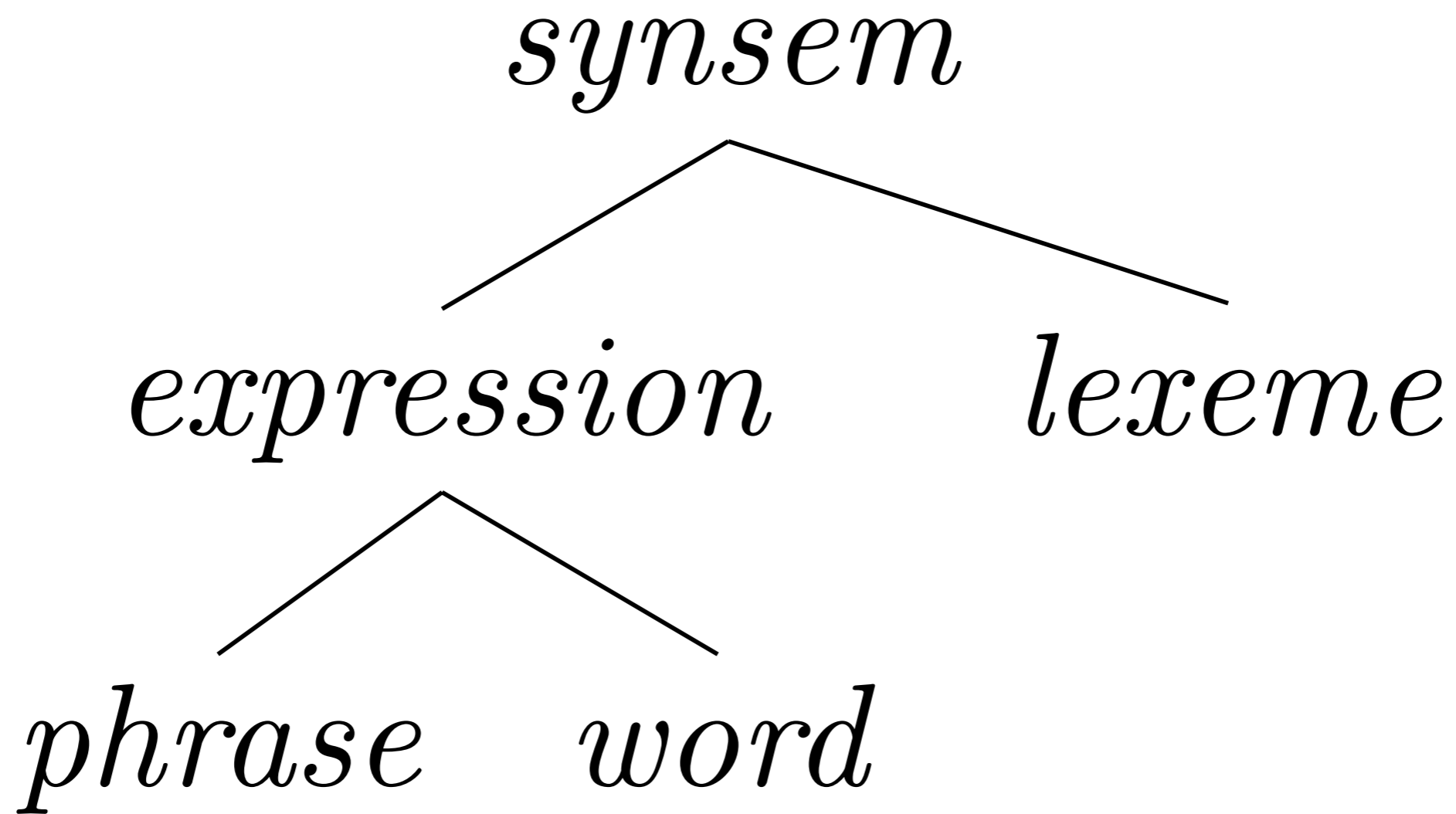
# Another Lexeme Constraint



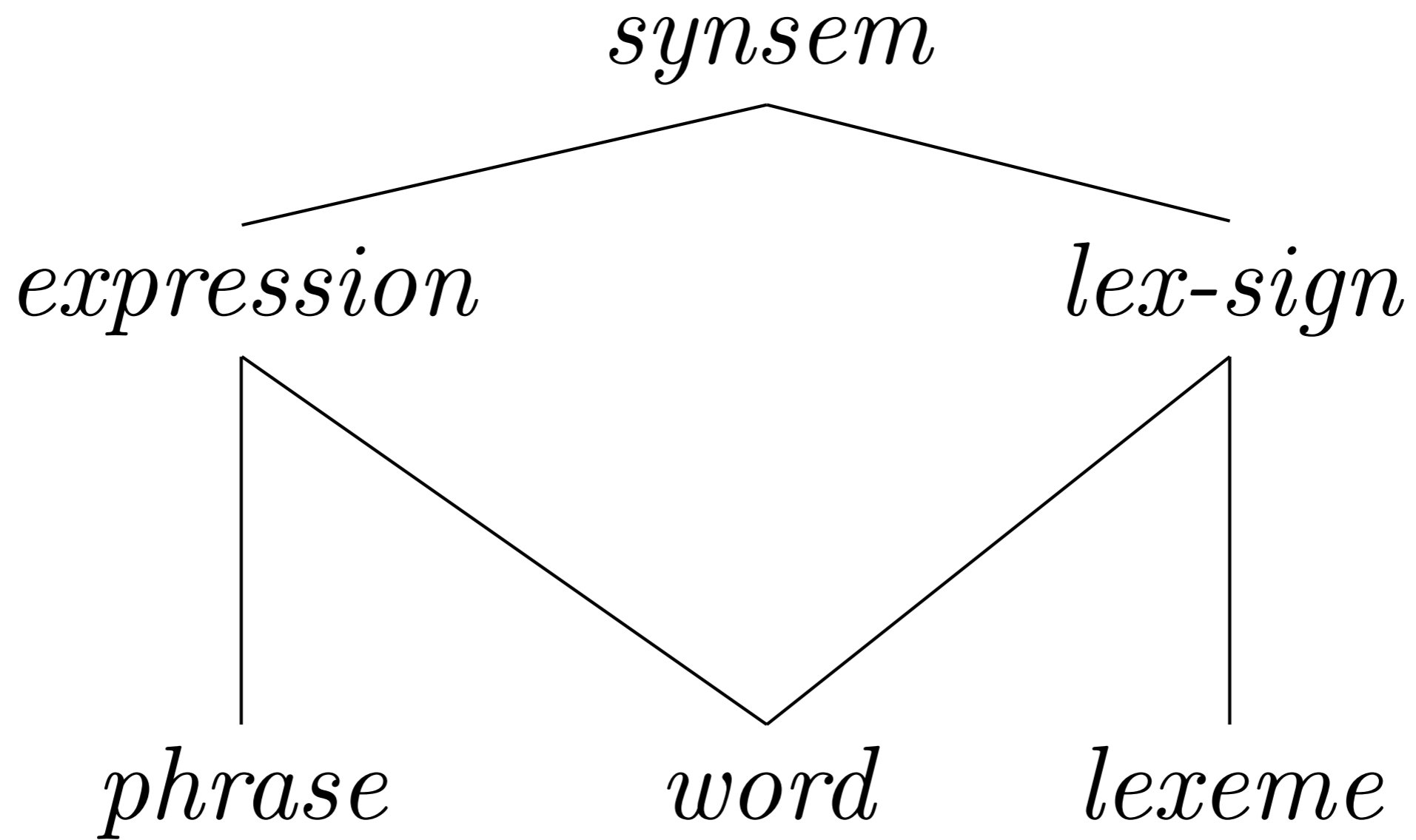
# And Another



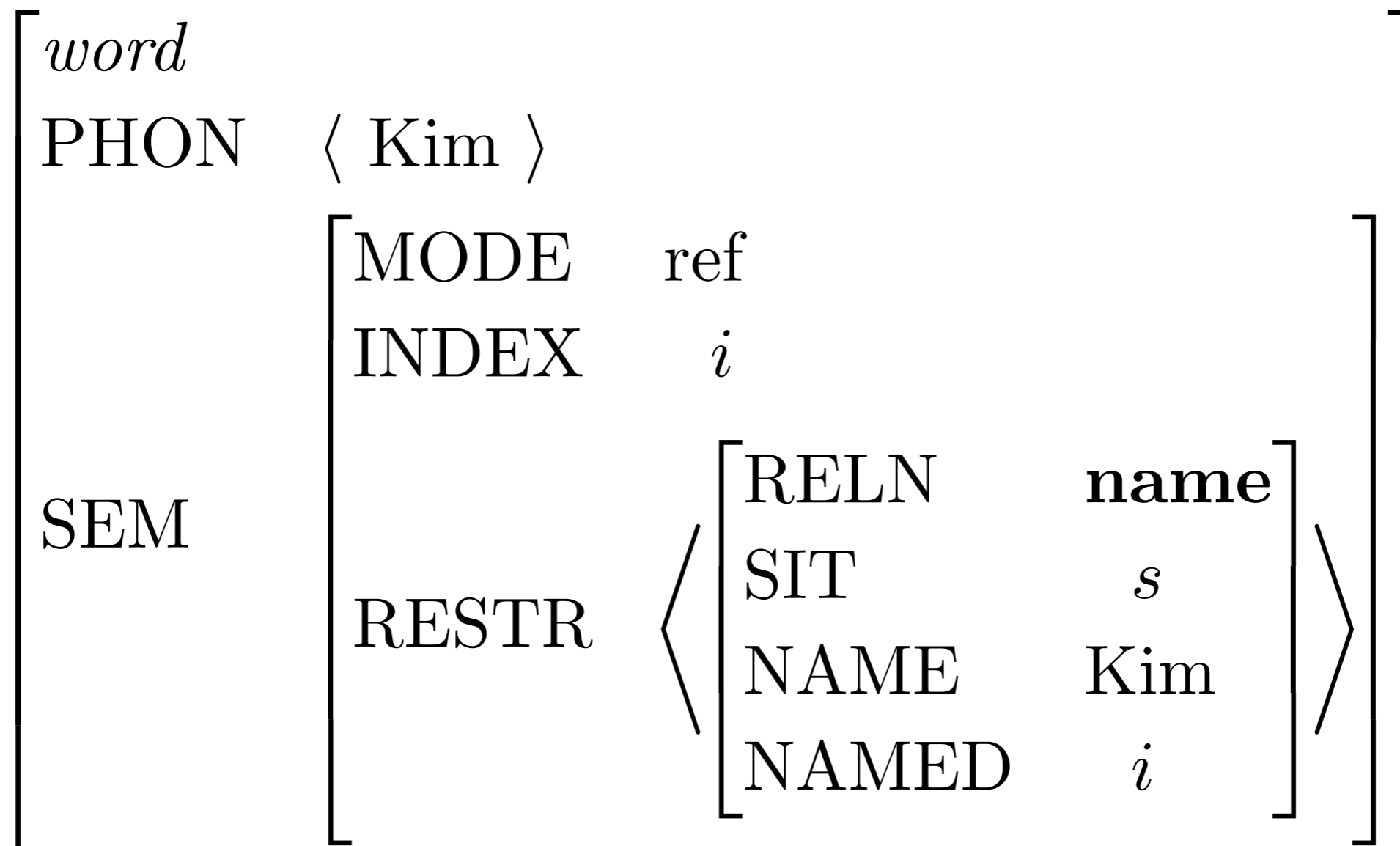
# Synsem Types



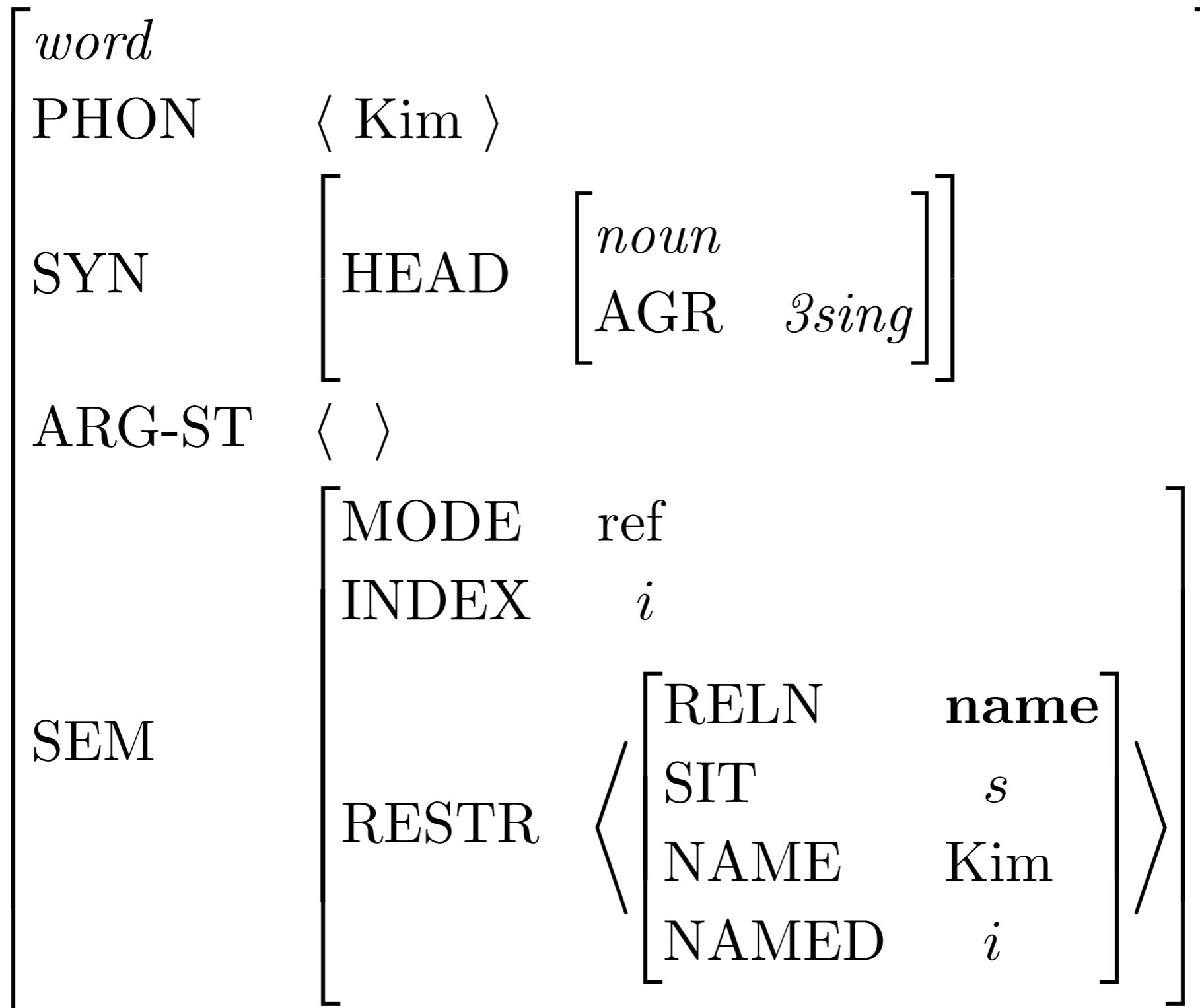
# Give ARG-ST a Unique Home



# Words and Phrases as Saussurean Signs



# Augmented Signs





# Phrases as Signs

<i>phrase</i>													
PHON	⟨ Kim , walks ⟩												
SYN	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>HEAD</td> <td><i>verb</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FORM</td> <td>fin</td> </tr> </table>	HEAD	<i>verb</i>	FORM	fin								
	HEAD	<i>verb</i>											
	FORM	fin											
SPR	⟨ ⟩												
COMPS	⟨ ⟩												
SEM	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>MODE</td> <td>prop</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INDEX</td> <td><i>s</i></td> </tr> </table>	MODE	prop	INDEX	<i>s</i>								
	MODE	prop											
	INDEX	<i>s</i>											
RESTR	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>RELN</td> <td><b>name</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAME</td> <td>Kim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td><i>i</i></td> </tr> </table> , <table border="1"> <tr> <td>RELN</td> <td><b>walk</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SIT</td> <td><i>s</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WALKER</td> <td><i>i</i></td> </tr> </table> , ...	RELN	<b>name</b>	NAME	Kim	NAMED	<i>i</i>	RELN	<b>walk</b>	SIT	<i>s</i>	WALKER	<i>i</i>
RELN	<b>name</b>												
NAME	Kim												
NAMED	<i>i</i>												
RELN	<b>walk</b>												
SIT	<i>s</i>												
WALKER	<i>i</i>												

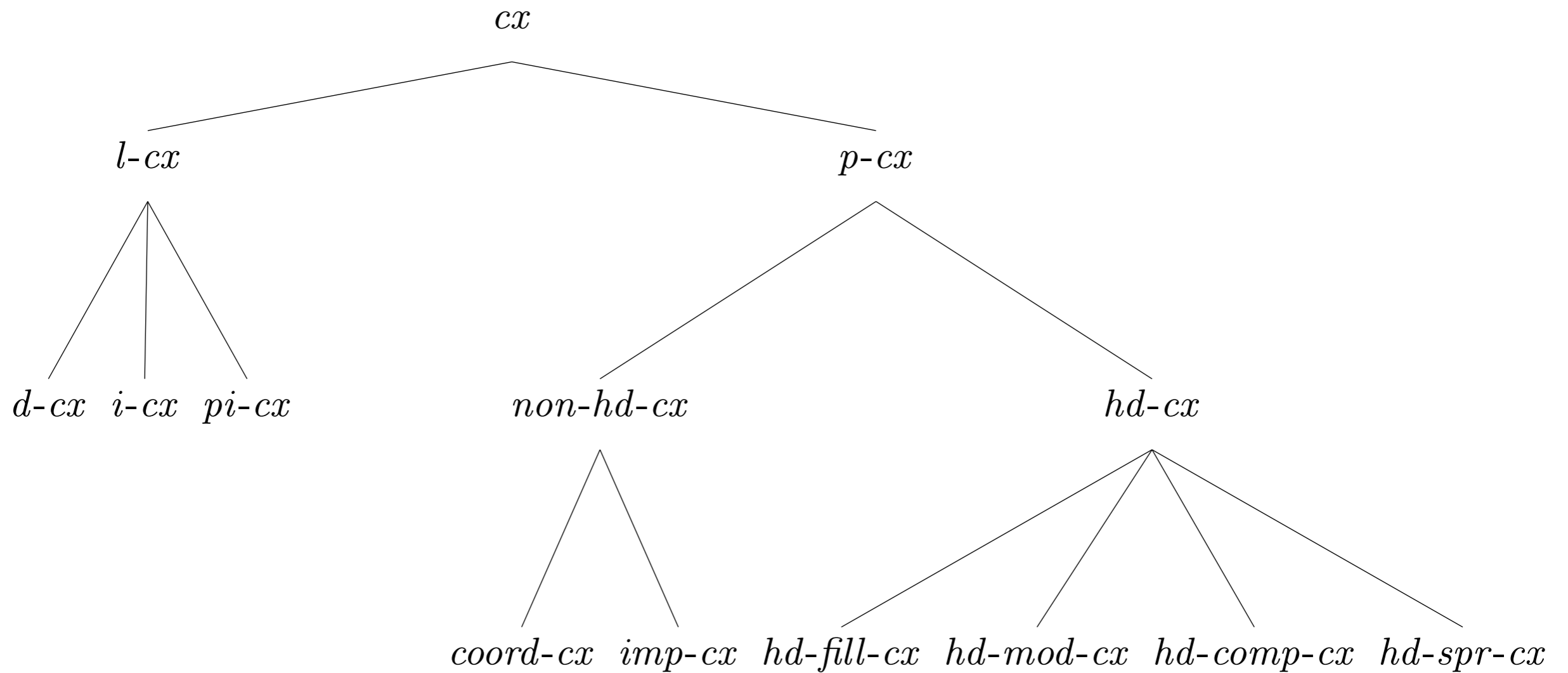
# Types and Constraints

TYPE	FEATURES/VALUE TYPES	IST
<i>sign</i>	$\left[ \begin{array}{ll} \text{PHON} & \textit{list(form)} \\ \text{SYN} & \textit{syn-cat} \\ \text{SEM} & \textit{sem-cat} \end{array} \right]$	<i>feat-struct</i>
<i>expression</i>		<i>sign</i>
<i>lex-sign</i>	$\left[ \text{ARG-ST} \quad \textit{list(expression)} \right]$	<i>sign</i>
<i>phrase</i>		<i>expression</i>
<i>word</i>		<i>expression &amp; lex-sign</i>
<i>lexeme</i>		<i>lex-sign</i>

# Constructions: Some Abbreviations

<i>cx</i>	<i>construction</i>
<i>l-cx</i>	<i>lexical-construction</i>
<i>d-cx</i>	<i>derivational-construction</i>
<i>i-cx</i>	<i>inflectional-construction</i>
<i>pi-cx</i>	<i>postinflectional-construction</i>
<i>p-cx</i>	<i>phrasal-construction</i>
<i>non-hd-cx</i>	<i>non-headed-construction</i>
<i>hd-cx</i>	<i>headed-construction</i>
<i>coord-cx</i>	<i>coordinate-construction</i>
<i>imp-cx</i>	<i>imperative-construction</i>
<i>hd-fill-cx</i>	<i>head-filler-construction</i>
<i>hd-comp-cx</i>	<i>head-complement-construction</i>
<i>hd-spr-cx</i>	<i>head-specifier-construction</i>
<i>hd-mod-cx</i>	<i>head-modifier-construction</i>

# The World of Constructions



# Properties of Constructions

TYPE	FEATURES/VALUE TYPES	IST
<i>cx</i>	$\left[ \begin{array}{ll} \text{MOTHER} & \textit{sign} \\ \text{DTRS} & \textit{list(sign)} \end{array} \right]$	<i>feat-struct</i>
<i>l-cx</i>	$\left[ \begin{array}{ll} \text{MOTHER} & \textit{lex-sign} \\ \text{DTRS} & \langle \textit{lex-sign} \rangle \end{array} \right]$	<i>cx</i>
<i>p-cx</i>	$\left[ \begin{array}{ll} \text{MOTHER} & \textit{phrase} \\ \text{DTRS} & \textit{list(expression)} \end{array} \right]$	<i>cx</i>

# Well-Formed Tree Structure

$\Phi$  is a Well-Formed Structure according to a grammar  $G$  if and only if

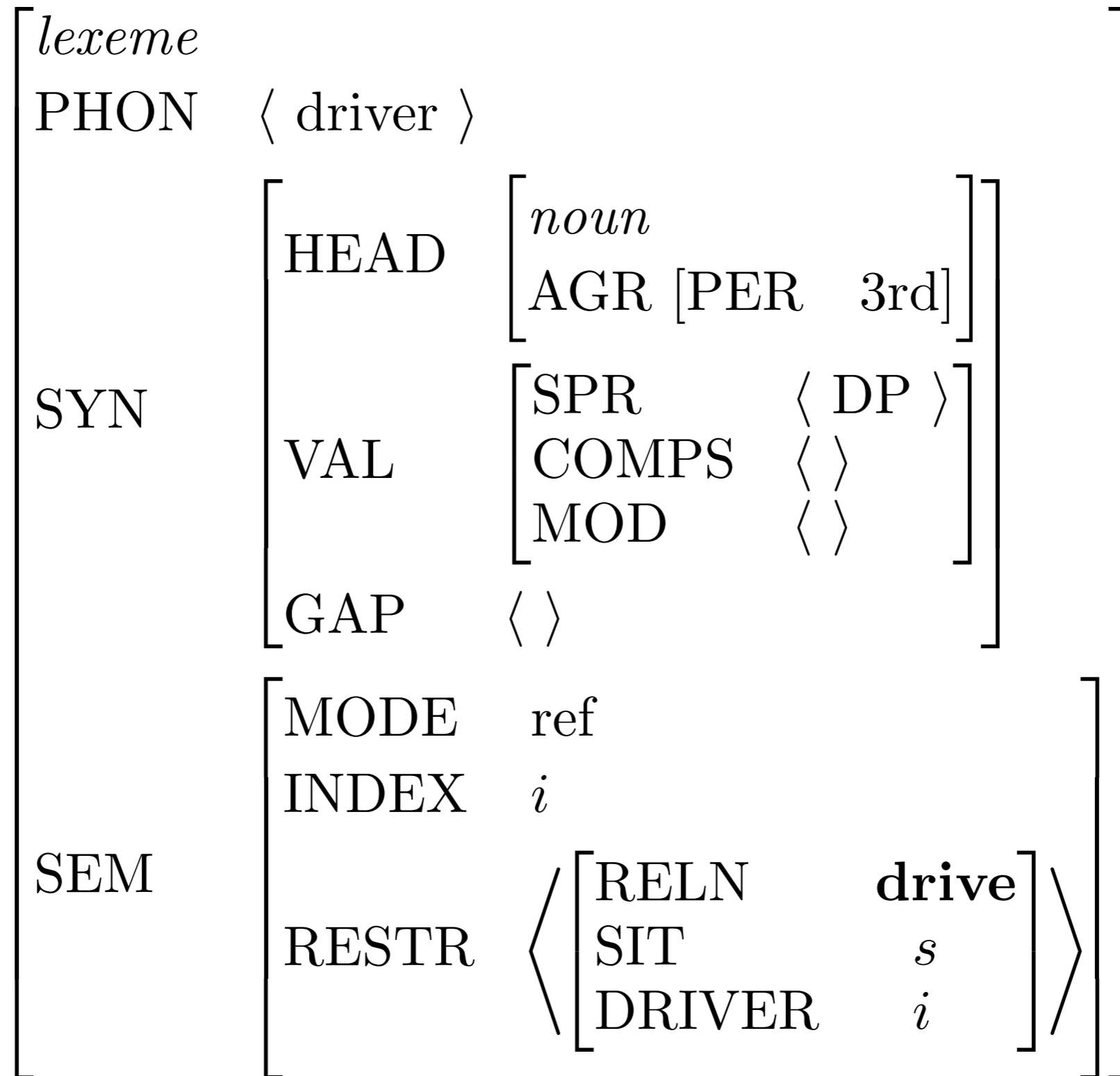
1. there is some construction  $C$  in  $G$ , such that
2. there is a feature structure  $I$  that is an instantiation of  $C$ , such that  $\Phi$  is the value of the MOTHER feature of  $I$ .

# A Well-Formed Feature Structure

The grammar licenses a feature structure of type *phrase* whose PHON value is  $\langle ate, a, pizza \rangle$  because there is a feature structure instantiating the head-complement construction that has that feature structure as its MOTHER value. This phrasal construct satisfies the following description:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l}
 \textit{phrase} \\
 \text{PHON} \quad \langle ate, a, pizza \rangle \\
 \text{SYN} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l}
 \text{HEAD} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{verb} \\ \text{FORM} \quad \textit{fin} \end{array} \right] \\
 \text{VAL} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{SPR} \quad \langle \text{NP} \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} \quad \langle \rangle \\ \text{MOD} \quad \langle \rangle \end{array} \right] \\
 \text{GAP} \quad \langle \rangle
 \end{array} \right] \\
 \text{SEM} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l}
 \text{MODE} \quad \textit{prop} \\
 \text{INDEX} \quad \textit{s} \\
 \text{RESTR} \quad \left\langle \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{RELN} \quad \textit{eat} \\ \text{SIT} \quad \textit{s} \\ \text{EATER} \quad \textit{i} \\ \text{EATEN} \quad \textit{j} \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{RELN} \quad \mathbf{a} \\ \text{BV} \quad \textit{j} \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{RELN} \quad \mathbf{pizza} \\ \text{INST} \quad \textit{j} \end{array} \right], \right\rangle
 \end{array} \right]
 \end{array} \right]$$

# Another Well-Formed Feature Structure





# Two Constraints

Root Constraint:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{SYN} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD} \\ \text{VAL} \\ \text{GAP} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{FORM} \quad \text{fin} \\ \text{COMPS} \quad \langle \rangle \\ \text{SPR} \quad \langle \rangle \end{array} \right] \\ \langle \rangle \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

Principle of Order:

$$cx : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \quad \left[ \text{PHON} \quad \boxed{A1} \oplus \dots \oplus \boxed{An} \right] \\ \text{DTRS} \quad \langle \left[ \text{PHON} \quad \boxed{A1} \right] , \dots , \left[ \text{PHON} \quad \boxed{An} \right] \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

# Semantic Compositionality Principle

$$c\mathcal{X} : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \quad [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{A1} \oplus \dots \oplus \boxed{An}]] \\ \text{DTRS} \quad \langle [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{A1}]] , \dots , [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{An}]] \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

Alternative Version:

$$c\mathcal{X} : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \quad [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{A0} \oplus \boxed{A1} \oplus \dots \oplus \boxed{An}]] \\ \text{DTRS} \quad \langle [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{A1}]] , \dots , [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{An}]] \rangle \\ \text{CX-SEM} \quad \boxed{A0} \end{array} \right]$$

# Head Constructions

## Phrasal Constructions of Our Grammar:

TYPE	FEATURES/VALUE TYPES	IST
<i>hd-cx</i>	[HD-DTR <i>sign</i> ]	<i>cx</i>

## Head Feature Principle:

$$hd-cx : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \quad [\text{SYN} \quad [\text{HEAD} \quad \boxed{1}]] \\ \text{HD-DTR} \quad [\text{SYN} \quad [\text{HEAD} \quad \boxed{1}]] \end{array} \right]$$

# Two More Principles

## Semantic Inheritance Principle:

$$hd-cx : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \\ \text{HD-DTR} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{SEM} \\ \text{SEM} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MODE} \\ \text{INDEX} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{2} \end{array} \right] \right] \right] \right]$$

## Valence Principle:

$$hd-cx : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \\ \text{HD-DTR} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{[SYN [VAL / } \boxed{1} \text{]]} \\ \text{[SYN [VAL / } \boxed{1} \text{]]} \end{array} \right] \right]$$

# The GAP Principle

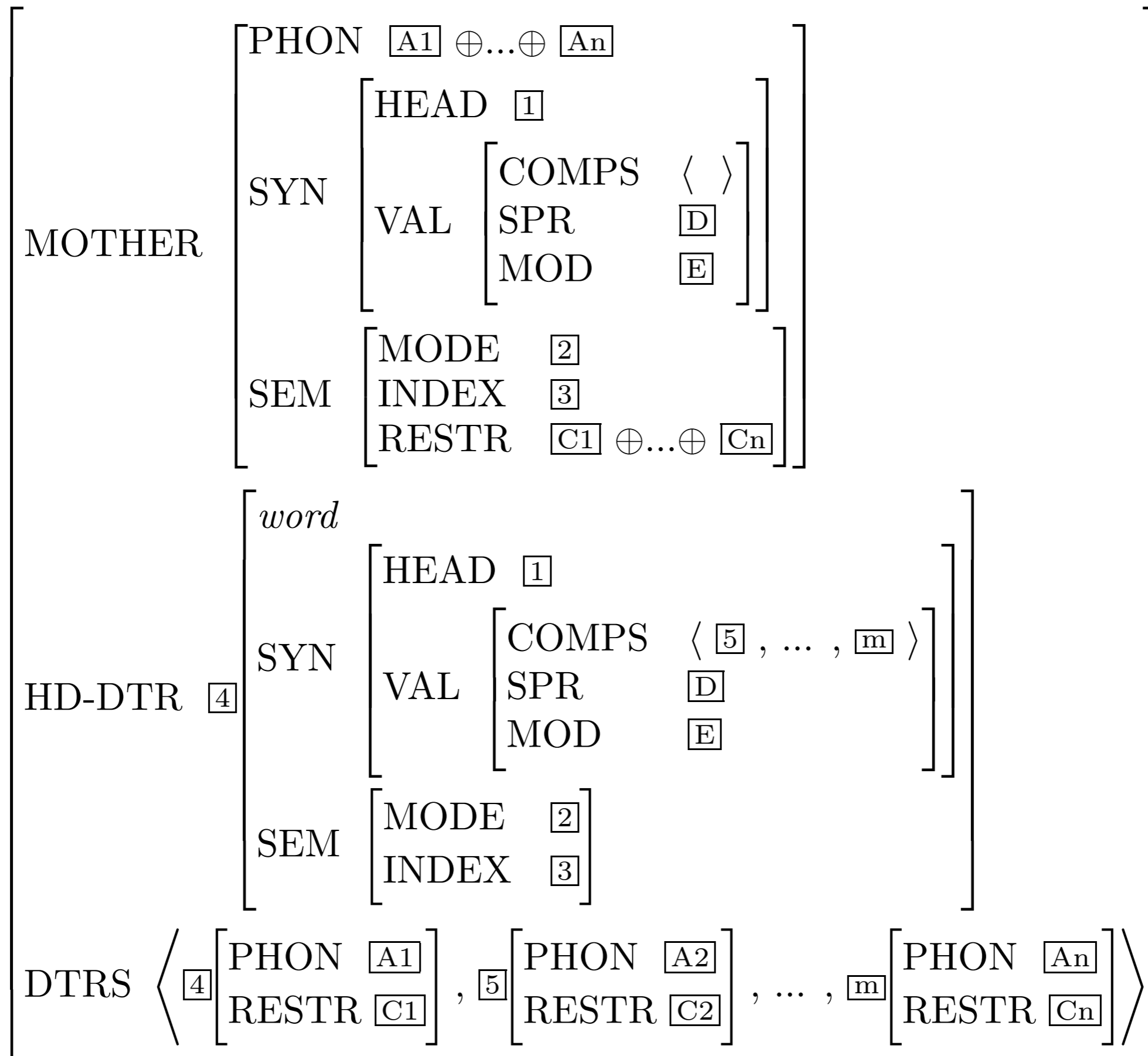
*hd-cx:*

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \\ \text{HD-DTR} \\ \text{DTRS} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} [\text{SYN} [\text{GAP} ( \boxed{A1} \oplus \dots \oplus \boxed{An} ) \ominus \boxed{A0} ] ] \\ [\text{SYN} [\text{STOP-GAP} \boxed{A0} ] ] \\ \langle [\text{SYN} [\text{GAP} \boxed{A1} ] ] , \dots , [\text{SYN} [\text{GAP} \boxed{An} ] ] \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

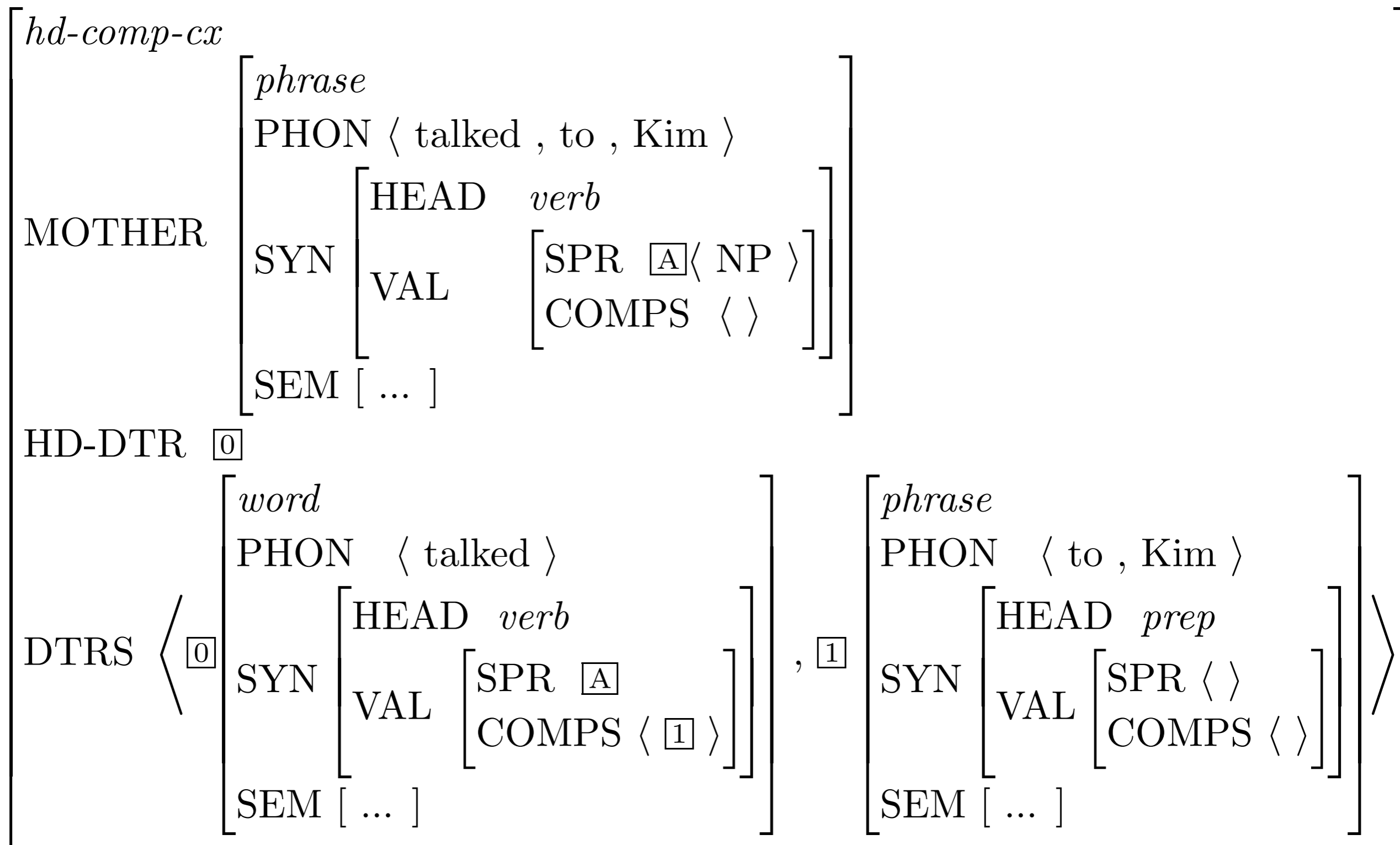
# The Head-Complement Construction

$$hd-comp-cx : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \quad [\text{SYN} \quad [\text{VAL} \quad [\text{COMPS} \quad \langle \rangle ] ] ] \\ \text{HD-DTR} \quad \boxed{0} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \textit{word} \\ \text{SYN} \quad [\text{VAL} \quad [\text{COMPS} \quad \boxed{A} ] ] \end{array} \right] \\ \text{DTRS} \quad \langle \boxed{0} \rangle \oplus \boxed{A} \textit{nelist} \end{array} \right]$$

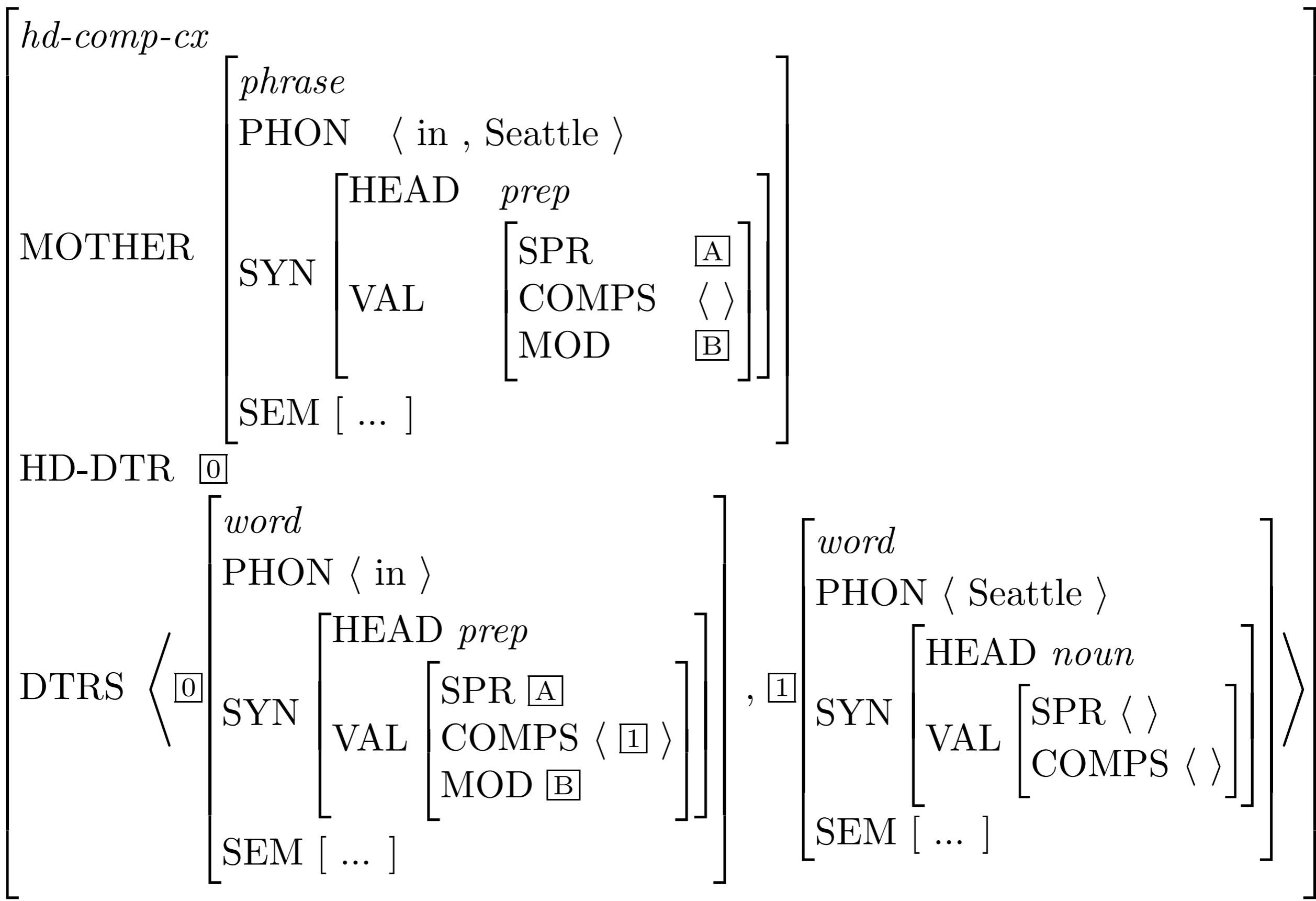
And with inherited constraints...



# An Instance of the HCC





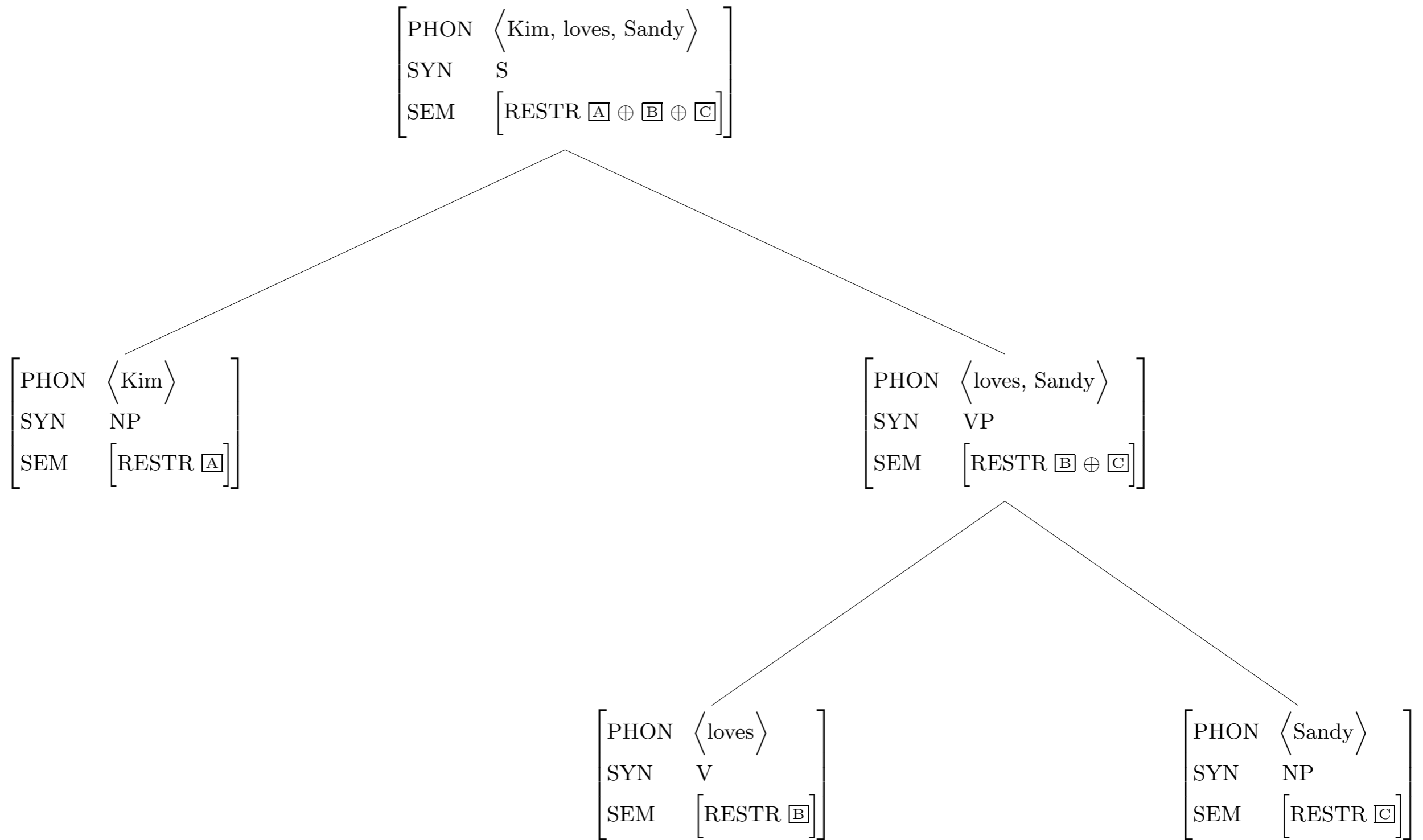


# Two More Constructions

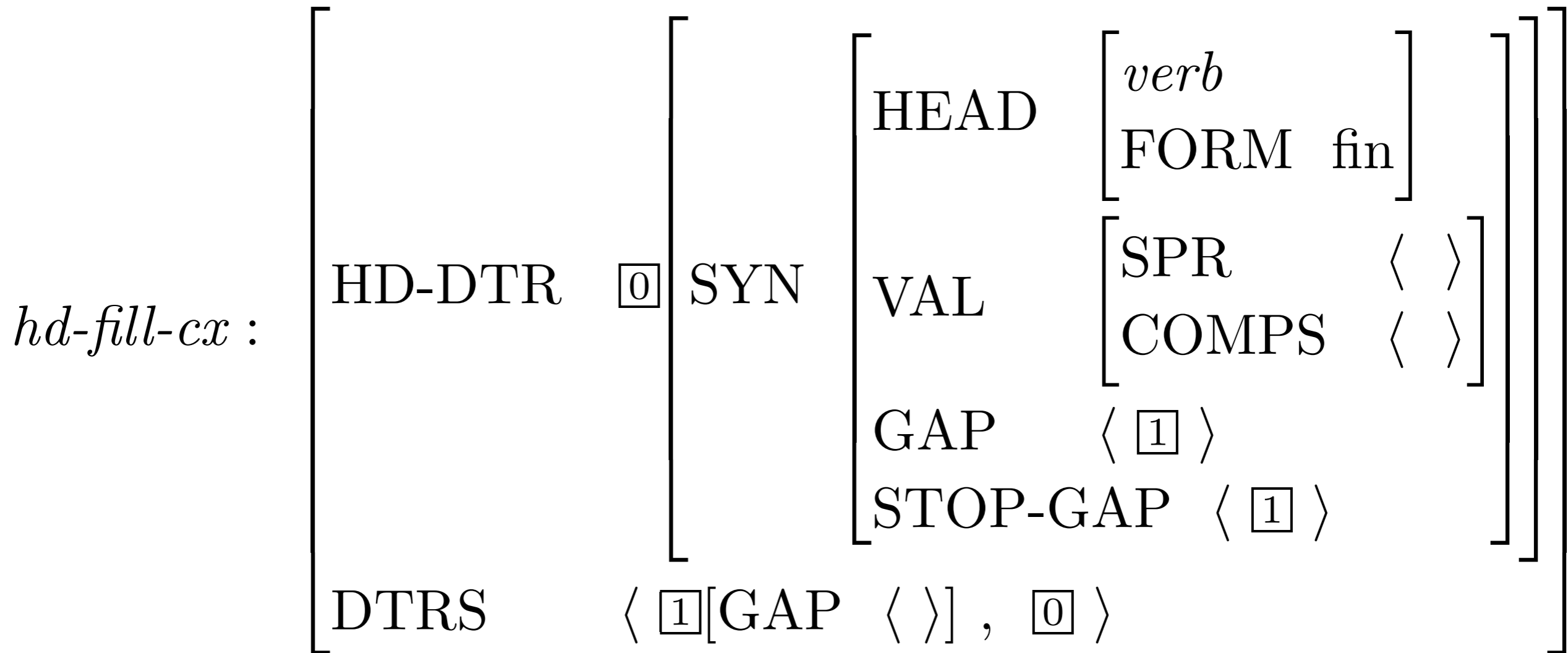
$$hd-spr-cx : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{MOTHER} \left[ \text{SYN} \left[ \text{SPR} \langle \rangle \right] \right] \\ \text{HD-DTR} \boxed{0} \left[ \text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{SPR} \langle \boxed{1} \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} \langle \rangle \\ \text{STOP-GAP} \langle \rangle \end{array} \right] \right] \\ \text{DTRS} \langle \boxed{1}, \boxed{0} \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

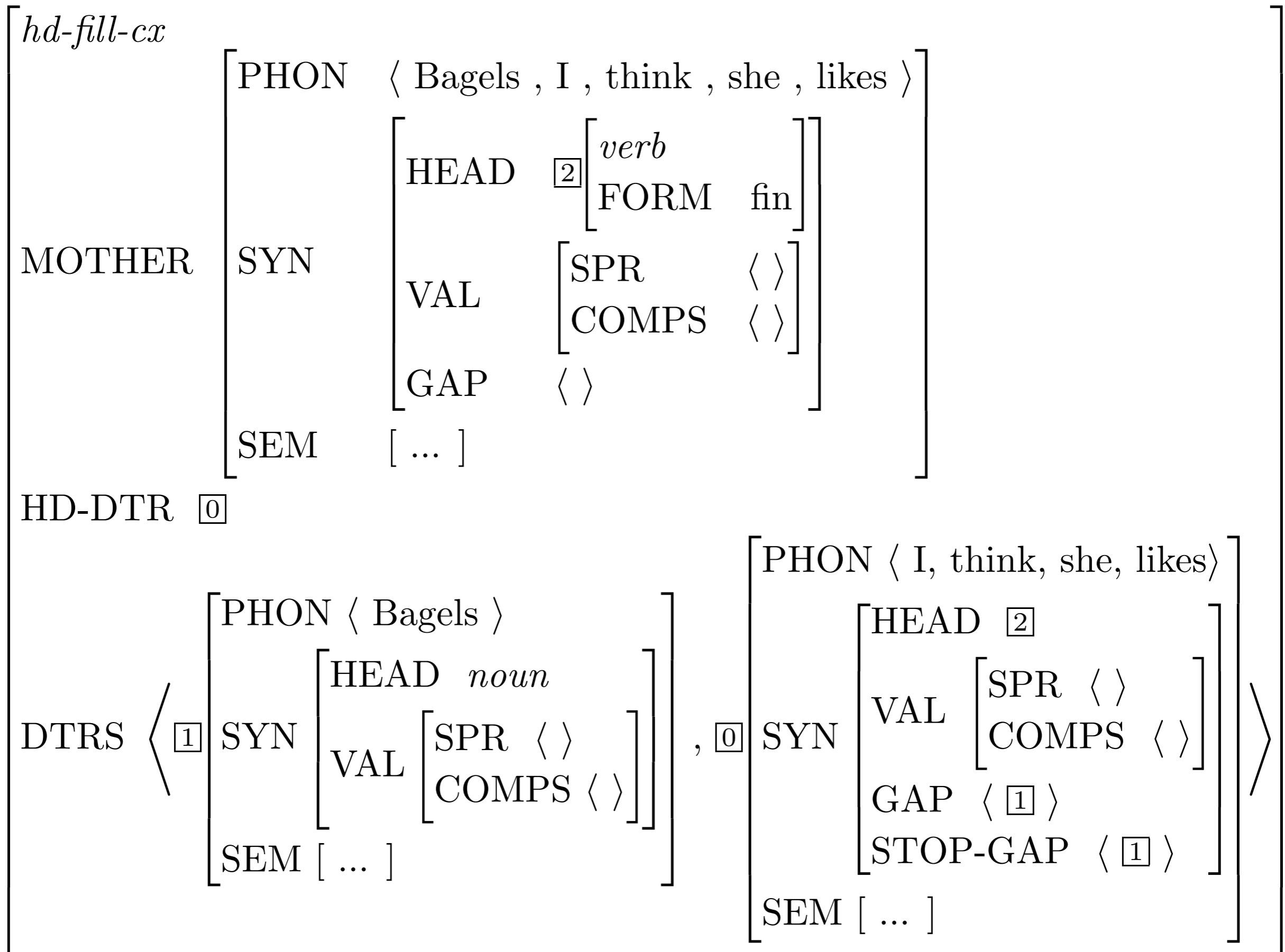
$$hd-mod-cx : \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HD-DTR} \boxed{1} \left[ \text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{VAL} \left[ \text{COMPS} \langle \rangle \right] \\ \text{STOP-GAP} \langle \rangle \end{array} \right] \right] \\ \text{DTRS} \left\langle \boxed{1}, \left[ \text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{VAL} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{COMPS} \langle \rangle \\ \text{MOD} \langle \boxed{1} \rangle \end{array} \right] \right] \right] \right\rangle \end{array} \right]$$

# A Tree

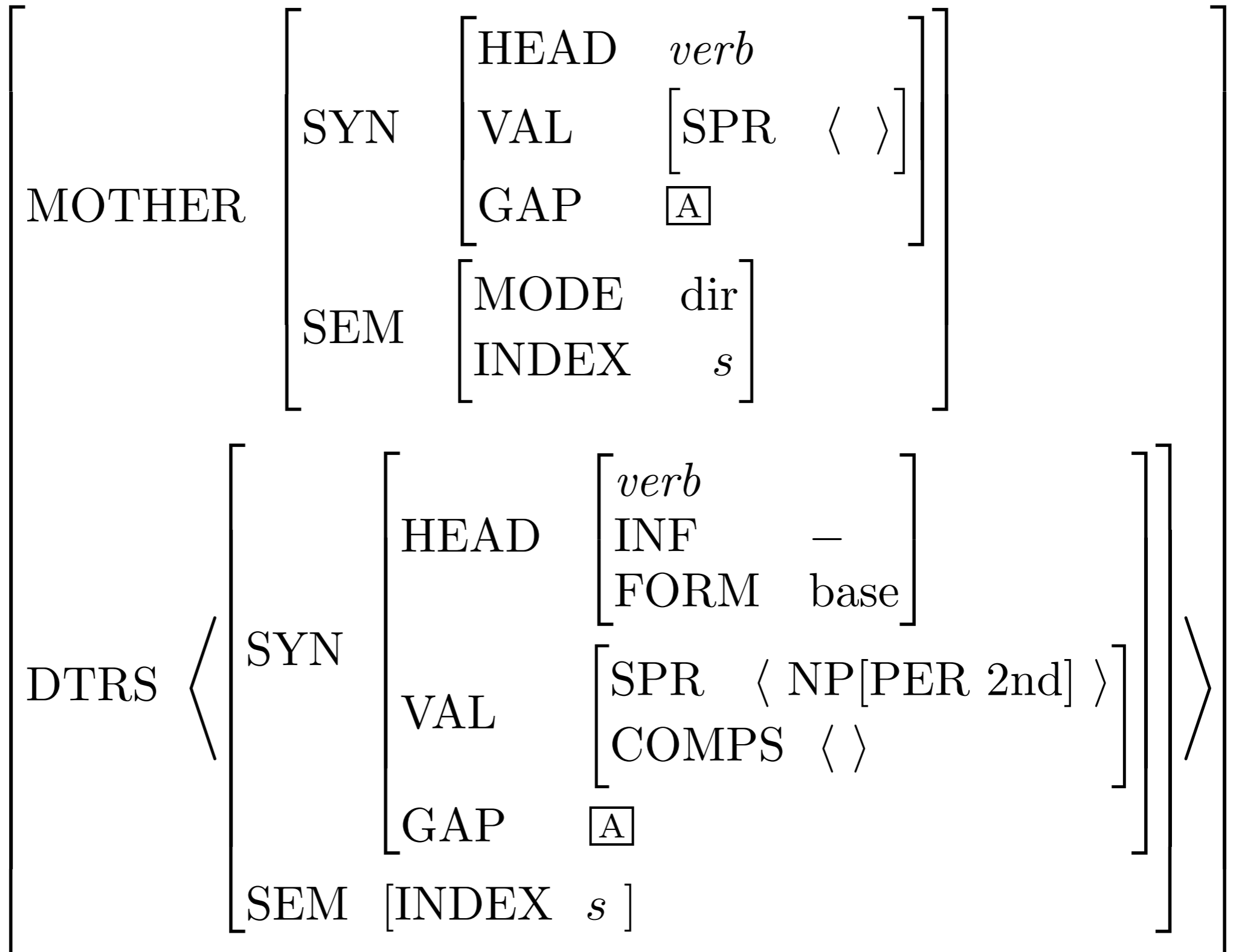


# The Head-Filler Construction





# The Imperative Construction



*imp-cx* :

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{MOTHER} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD} \text{ [FORM 1]} \\ \text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{VAL} \text{ [2]} \\ \text{GAP} \text{ [A]} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{SEM} \text{ [IND } s_0] \end{array} \right] \\
\text{DTRS} \left\langle \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD} \text{ [FORM 1]} \\ \text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{VAL} \text{ [2]} \\ \text{GAP} \text{ [A]} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{SEM} \text{ [IND } s_1] \end{array} \right] \dots \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD} \text{ [FORM 1]} \\ \text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{VAL} \text{ [2]} \\ \text{GAP} \text{ [A]} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{SEM} \text{ [IND } s_{n-1}] \end{array} \right] \right\rangle, \\
\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD } conj \\ \text{IND } s_0 \\ \text{RESTR} \left\langle \left[ \text{ARGS} \langle s_1 \dots s_n \rangle \right] \right\rangle \right], \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD} \text{ [FORM 1]} \\ \text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{VAL} \text{ [2]} \\ \text{GAP} \text{ [A]} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{SEM} \text{ [IND } s_n] \end{array} \right] \right] \rangle
\end{array} \right]$$

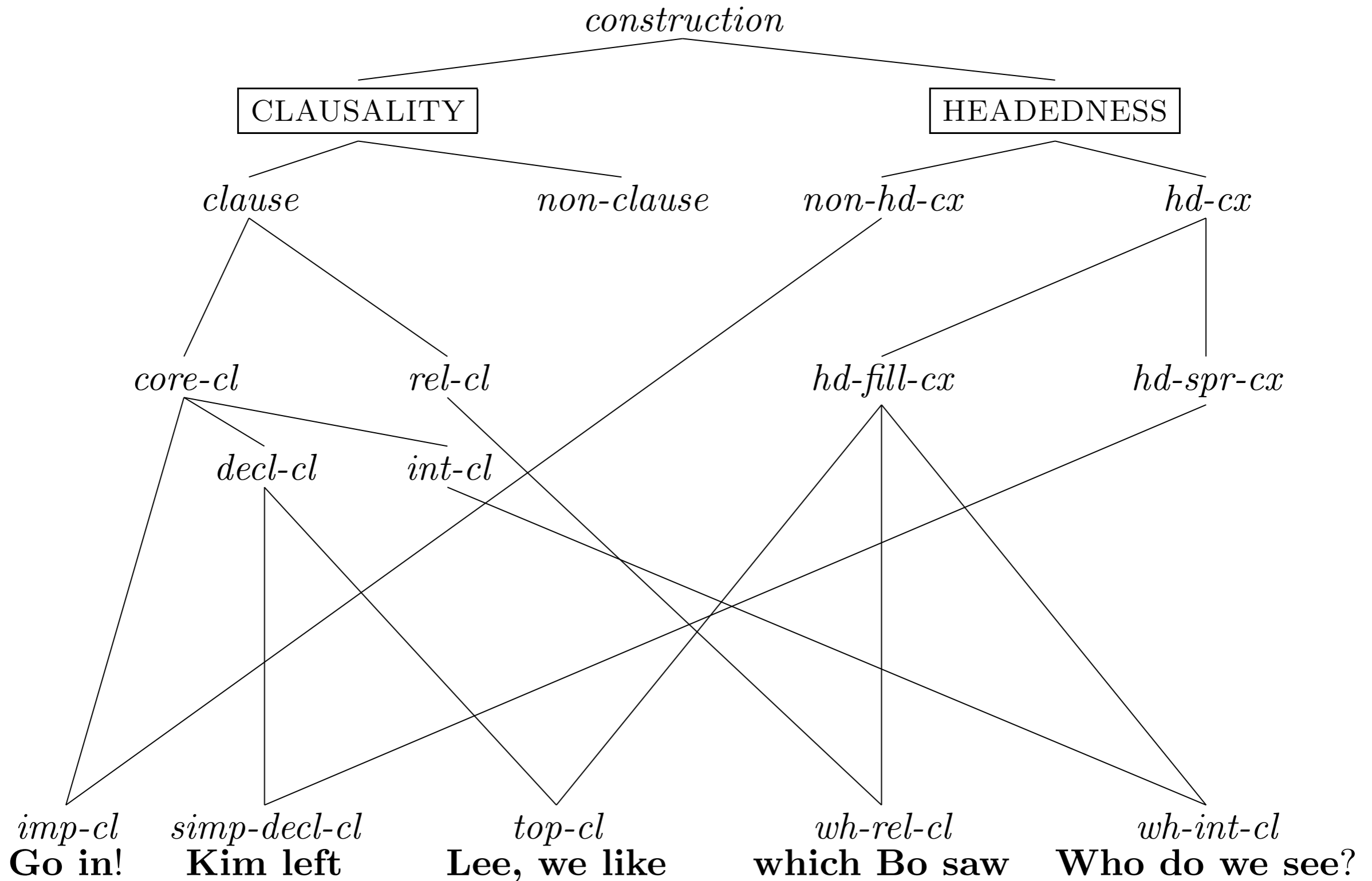
$$\left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{MOTHER} \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{PHON} \langle \text{Kim} , \text{sleeps} , \text{and} , \text{Pat} , \text{works} \rangle \\
\text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{HEAD} \textit{verb} \\
\text{VAL} \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{SPR} \langle \rangle \\
\text{COMPS} \langle \rangle
\end{array} \right]
\end{array} \right] \\
\text{SEM} [ \dots ]
\end{array} \right] \\
\text{DTRS} \langle \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{PHON} \langle \text{Kim} , \text{sleeps} \rangle \\
\text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{HEAD} \textit{verb} \\
\text{VAL} \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{SPR} \langle \rangle \\
\text{COMPS} \langle \rangle
\end{array} \right]
\end{array} \right] \\
\text{SEM} [ \dots ]
\end{array} \right] , \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{PHON} \langle \text{and} \rangle \\
\text{SYN} \left[ \text{HEAD} \textit{conj} \right] \\
\text{SEM} [ \dots ]
\end{array} \right] , \\
\left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{PHON} \langle \text{Pat} , \text{works} \rangle \\
\text{SYN} \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{HEAD} \textit{verb} \\
\text{VAL} \left[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{SPR} \langle \rangle \\
\text{COMPS} \langle \rangle
\end{array} \right]
\end{array} \right] \\
\text{SEM} [ \dots ]
\end{array} \right] \rangle
\end{array} \right]$$



# Some More Abbreviations

<i>imp-cl</i>	<i>imperative-clause</i>
<i>decl-cl</i>	<i>declarative-clause</i>
<i>simp-decl-cl</i>	<i>simple-declarative-clause</i>
<i>top-cl</i>	<i>topicalized-clause</i>
<i>wh-rel-cl</i>	<i>wh-relative-clause</i>
<i>wh-int-cl</i>	<i>wh-interrogative-clause</i>
<i>core-cl</i>	<i>core-clause</i>

# A Construction Hierarchy



# Locality

- Like CFG rules, constructions involve only mothers and daughters.
- A lexical head can place constraints on its sisters or on an appropriate maternal dependent.
- Unbounded dependencies are localized.  
*Sandy is hard ((for us) to continue) to please\_\_\_\_*  
*Getting it done is hard for us to imagine them considering\_\_\_\_*
- Our principles provide a theory of what information (reflected in terms of HEAD, VAL, GAP, etc.) is passed up within the domain projected by a lexical head (including subjects and modifiers) and hence a theory of what information is locally accessible at any given point in a tree.

# Course overview

- Survey of some phenomena central to syntactic theory
- Introduction to the HPSG framework
- Process over product: How to build a grammar fragment
- Value of precise formulation (and of getting a computer to do the tedious part for you!)

# Reflection

- What was the most surprising thing in this class?
- What do you think is most likely wrong?
- What do you think is the coolest result?
- What do you think you're most likely to remember?

# Overview

- HW 7 comments
- Chapter 16 framework (same analyses, different underlying system)
- General wrap up