

Ling 566
Oct 9, 2012
Semantics

Overview

- Some notes on the linguist's stance
- Which aspects of semantics we'll tackle
- Our formalization; Semantics Principles
- Building semantics of phrases
- Modification, coordination
- Structural ambiguity

The Linguist's Stance: Building a precise model

- Some of our statements are statements about how the model works:
 - “*[prep]* and *[AGR 3sing]* can't be combined because *AGR* is not a feature of the type *prep*.”
- Some of our statements are statements about how (we think) English or language in general works.
 - “The determiners *a* and *many* only occur with count nouns, the determiner *much* only occurs with mass nouns, and the determiner *the* occurs with either.”
- Some are statements about how we code a particular linguistic fact within the model.
 - “All count nouns are *[SPR < [COUNT +]>]*.”

The Linguist's Stance: A Vista on the Set of Possible English Sentences

- ... as a background against which linguistic elements (words, phrases) have a distribution
- ... as an arena in which linguistic elements “behave” in certain ways

Semantics: Where's the Beef?

So far, our grammar has no semantic representations. We have, however, been relying on semantic intuitions in our argumentation, and discussing semantic contrasts where they line up (or don't) with syntactic ones.

Examples?

- structural ambiguity
- S/NP parallelism
- count/mass distinction
- complements vs. modifiers

Our Slice of a World of Meanings

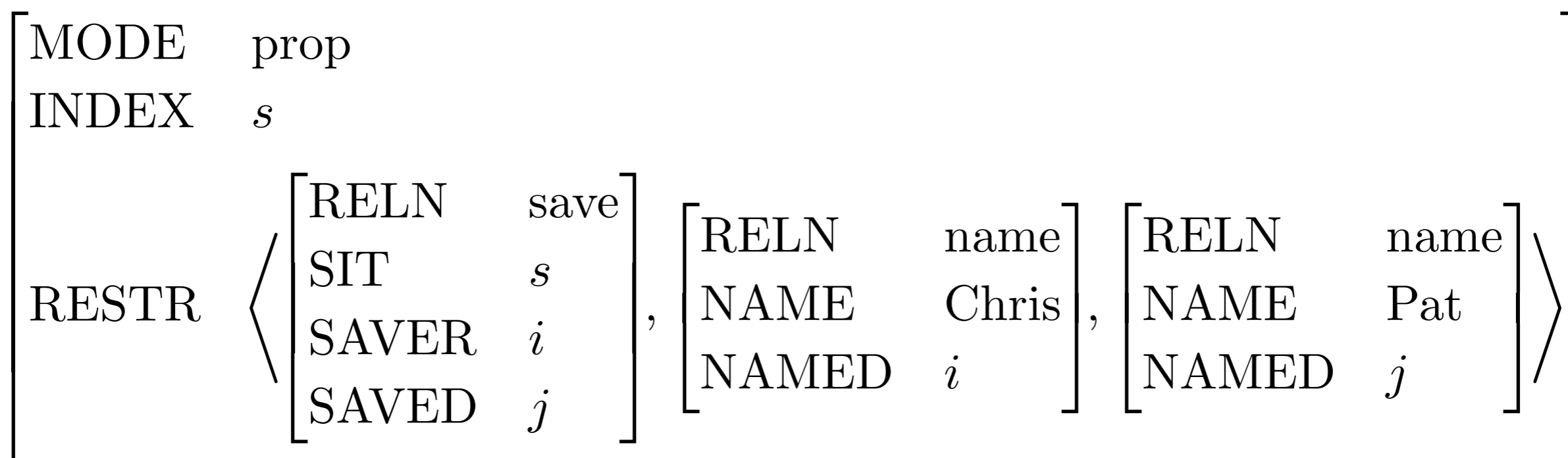
Aspects of meaning we won't account for

- Pragmatics
- Fine-grained lexical semantics:

The meaning of *life* is *life*', or, in our case,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{RELN} & \text{life} \\ \text{INST} & i \end{bmatrix}$$

Our Slice of a World of Meanings



“... the linguistic meaning of *Chris saved Pat* is a proposition that will be true just in case there is an actual situation that involves the saving of someone named Pat by someone named Chris.” (p. 140)

Our Slice of a World of Meanings

What we are accounting for is the **compositionality** of sentence meaning.

- How the pieces fit together

Semantic arguments and indices

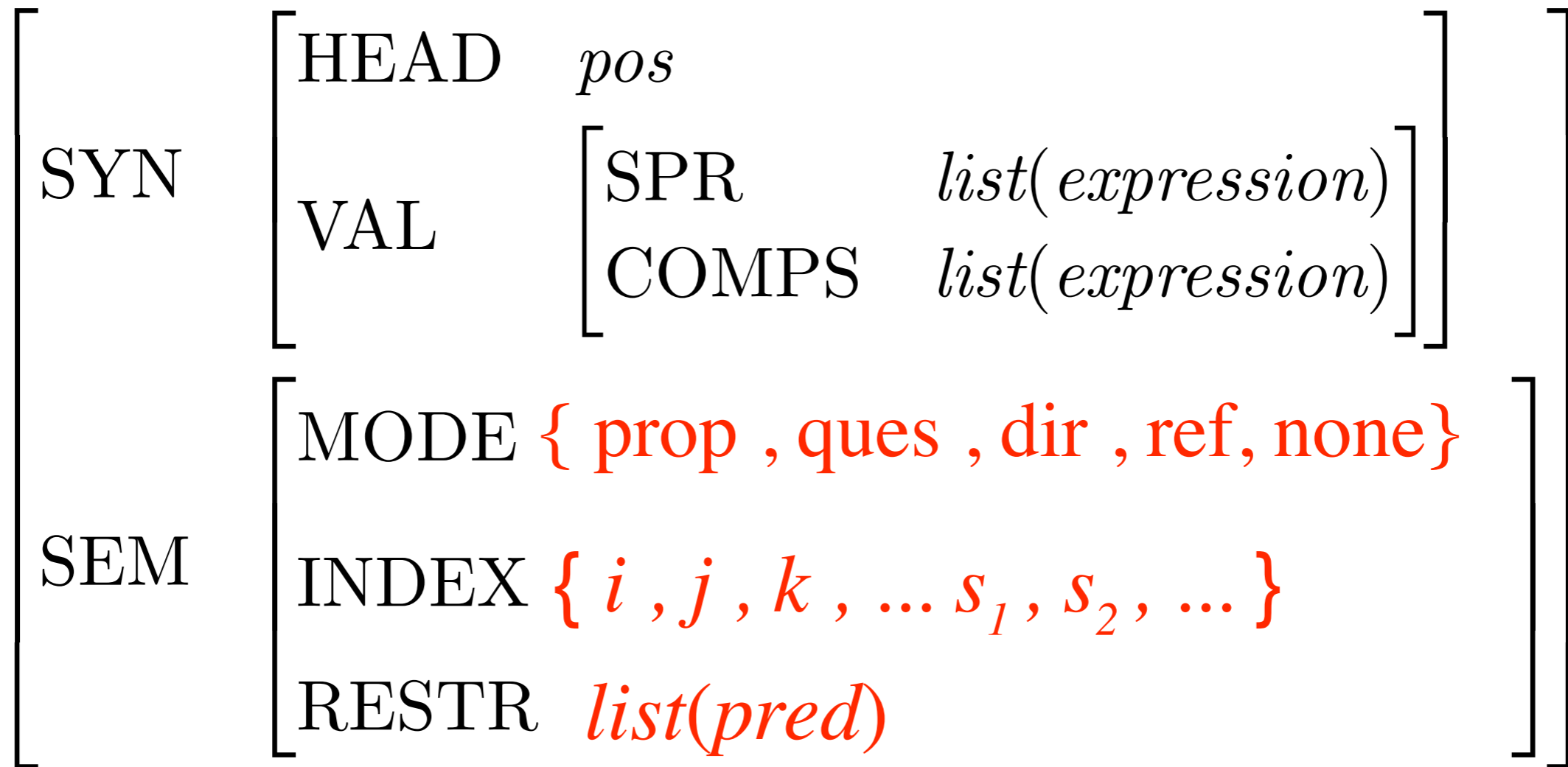
- How the meanings of the parts add up to the meaning of the whole.

Appending RESTR lists up the tree

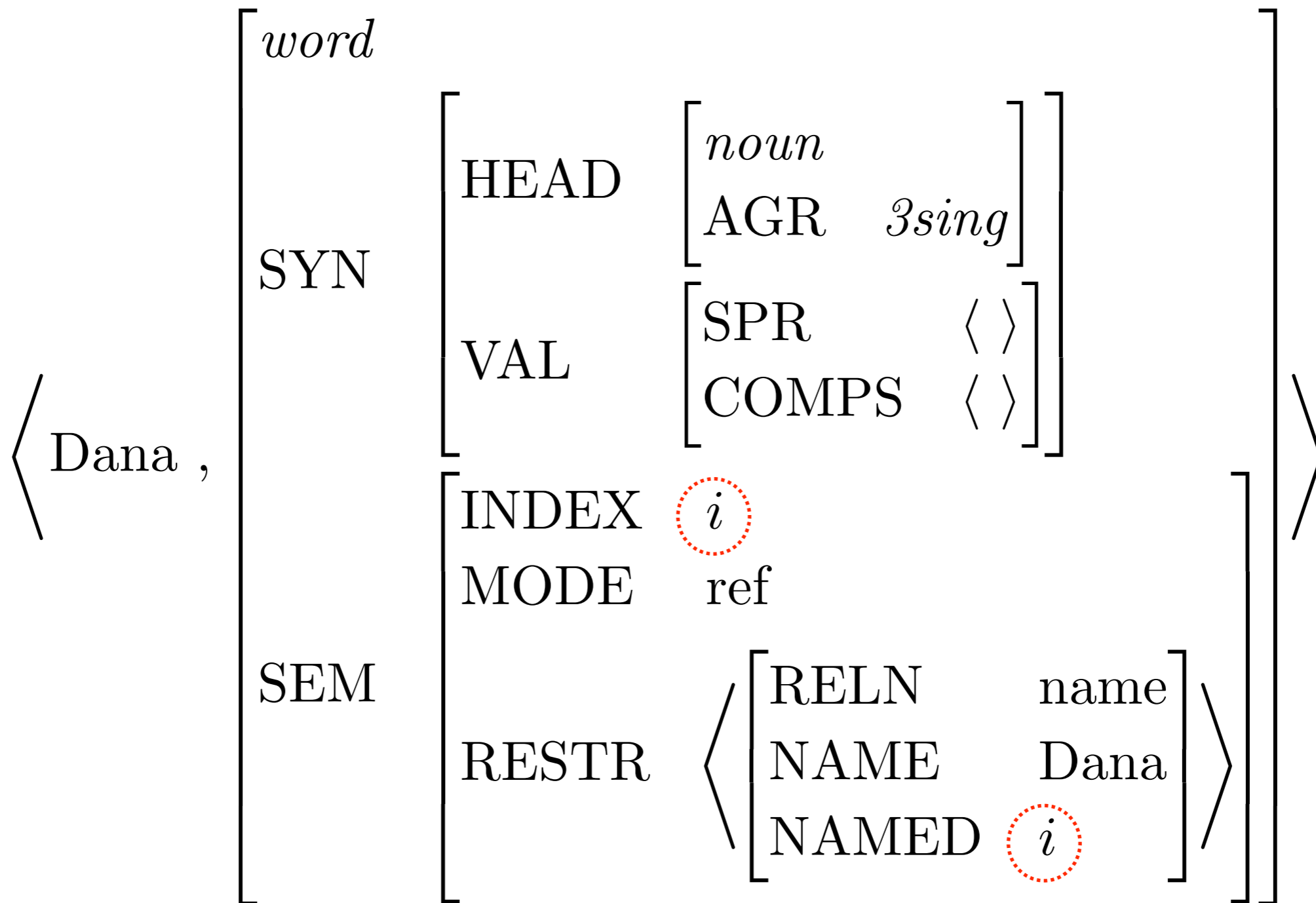
Semantics in Constraint-Based Grammar

- Constraints as (generalized) truth conditions
 - proposition: what must be the case for a proposition to be true
 - directive: what must happen for a directive to be fulfilled
 - question: the kind of situation the asker is asking about
 - reference: the kind of entity the speaker is referring to
- Syntax/semantics interface: Constraints on how syntactic arguments are related to semantic ones, and on how semantic information is compiled from different parts of the sentence.

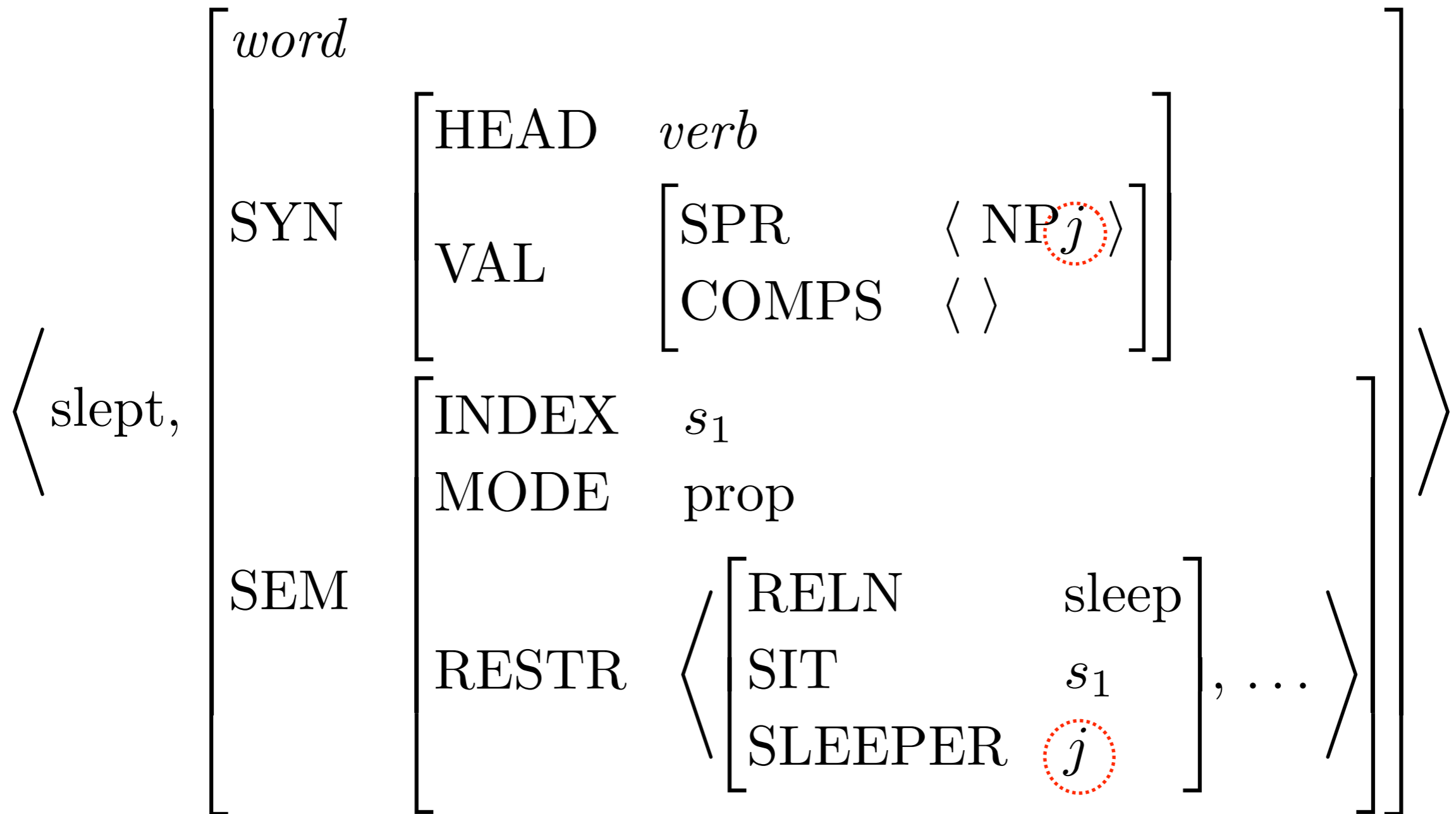
Feature Geometry



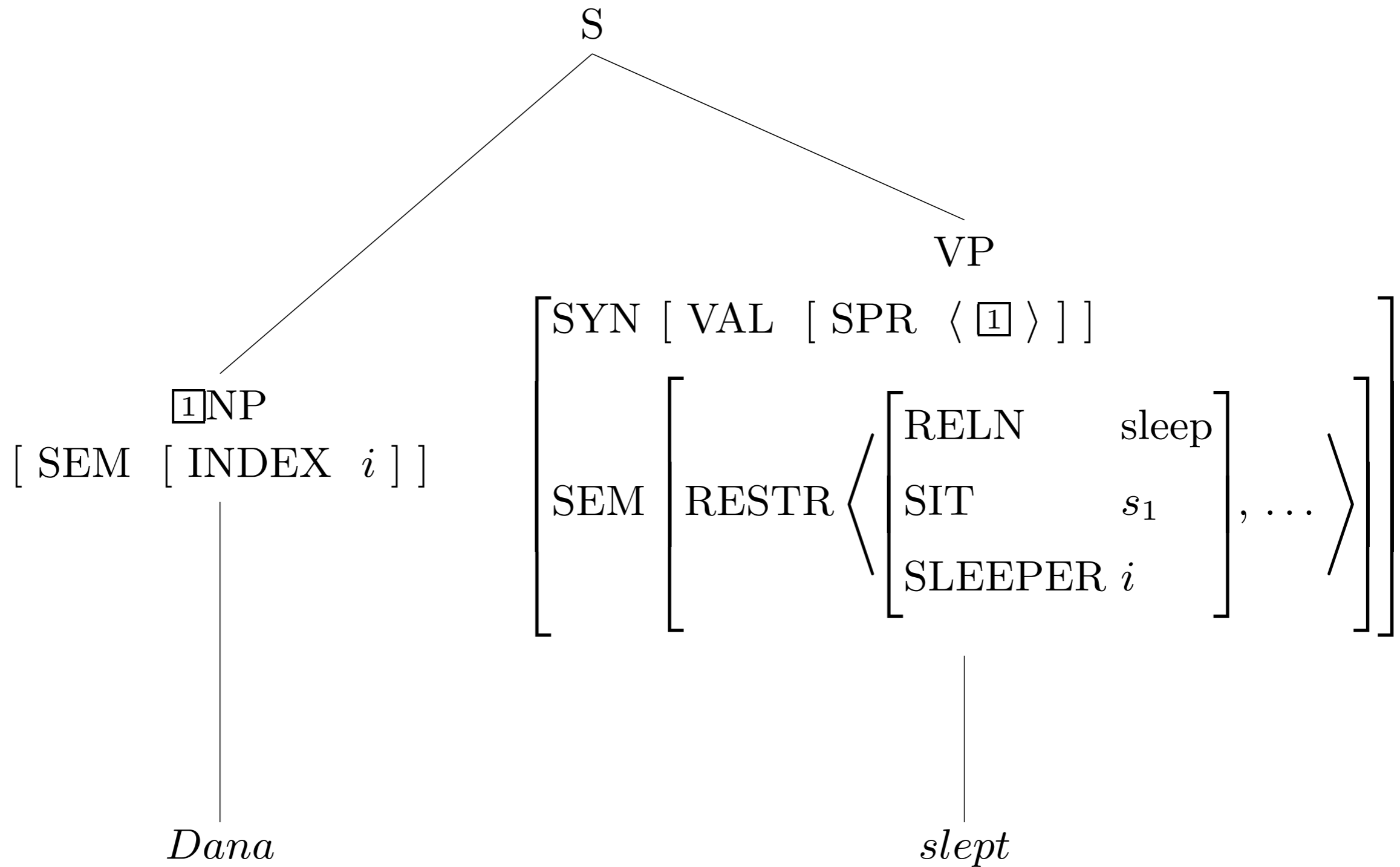
How the Pieces Fit Together



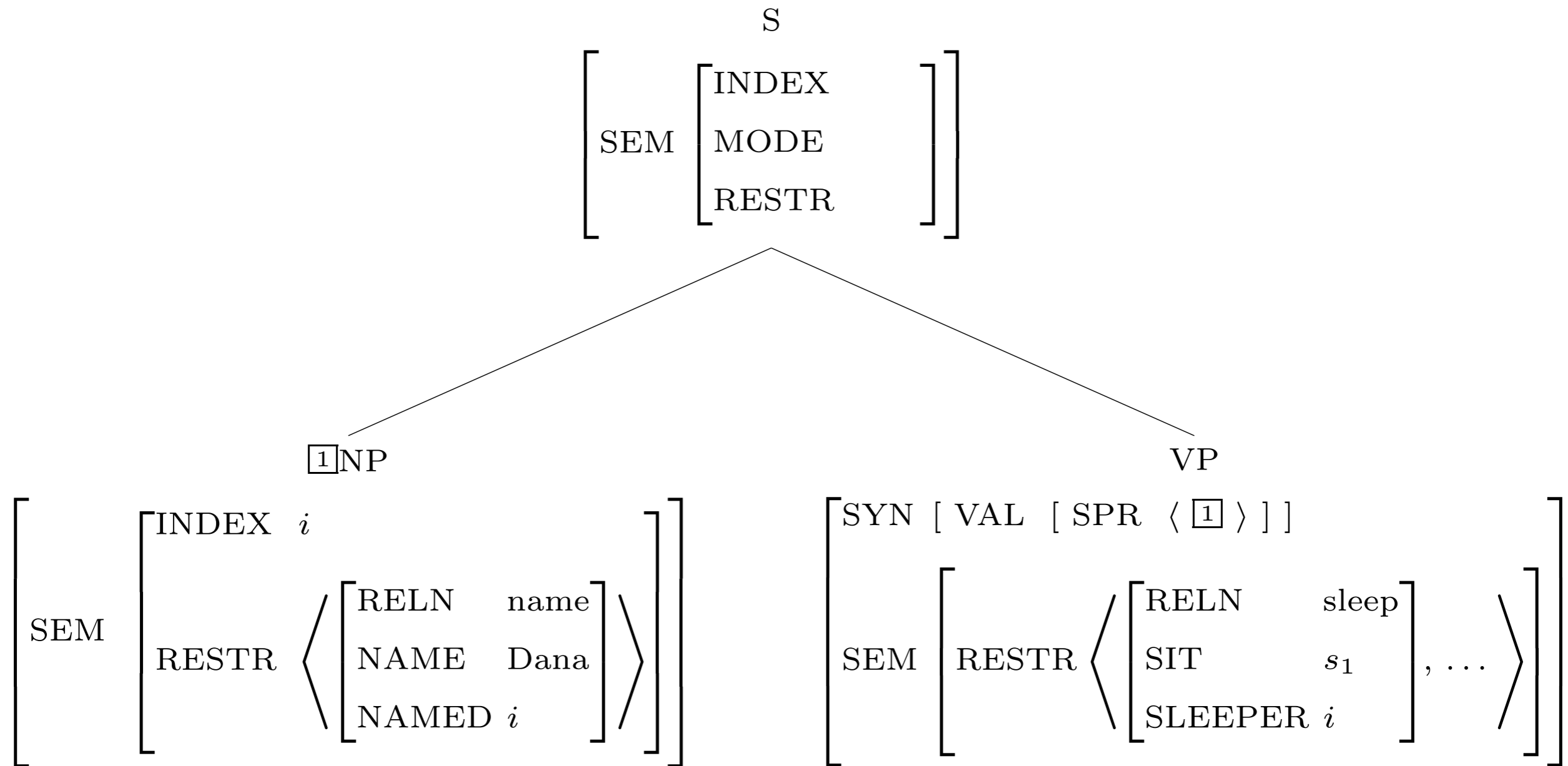
How the Pieces Fit Together



The Pieces Together



A More Detailed View of the Same Tree



To Fill in Semantics for the S-node

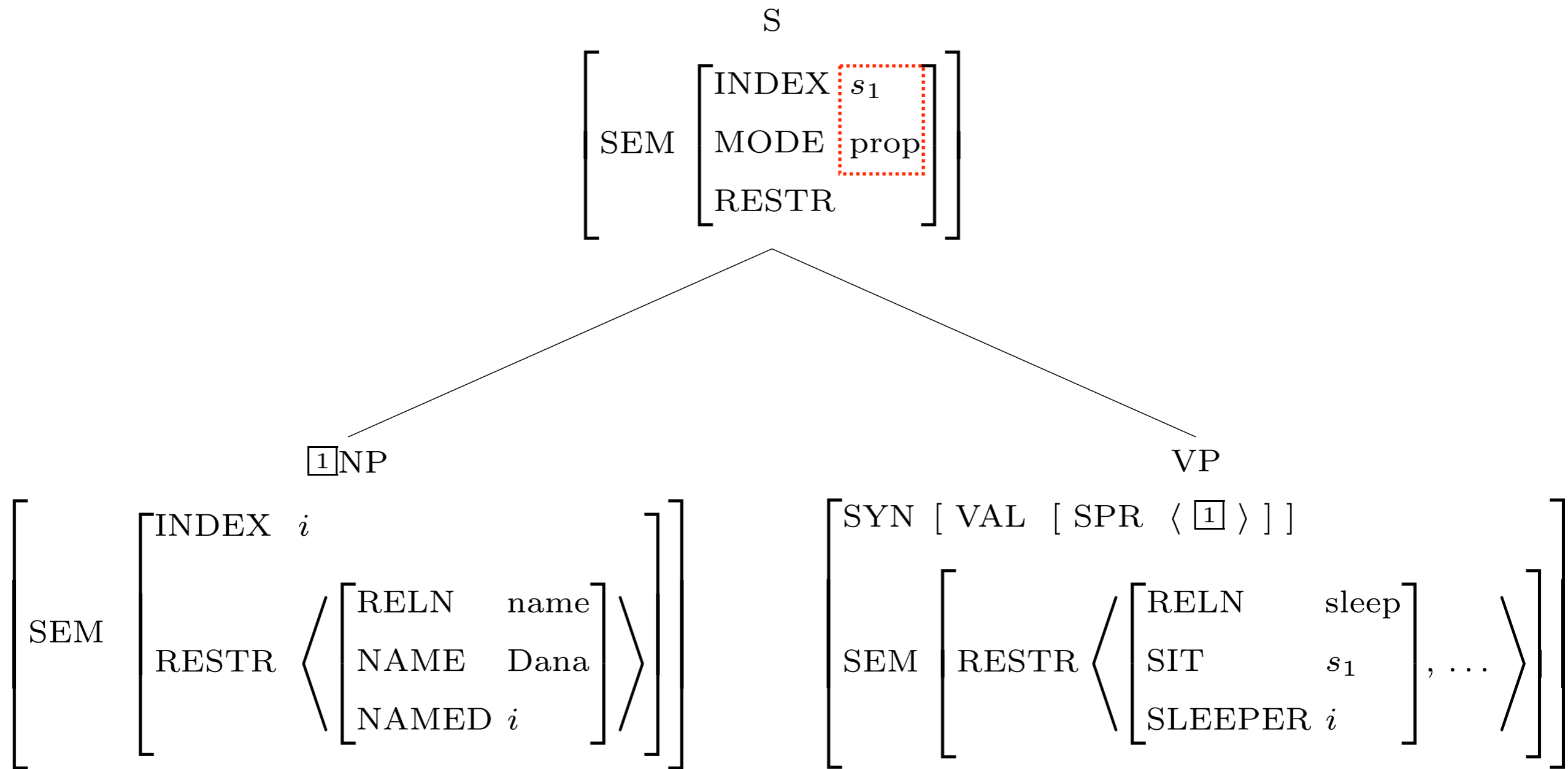
We need the Semantics Principles

- The Semantic Inheritance Principle:

In any headed phrase, the mother's **MODE** and **INDEX** are identical to those of the head daughter.

- The Semantic Compositionality Principle:

Semantic Inheritance Illustrated



To Fill in Semantics for the S-node

We need the Semantics Principles

- The Semantic Inheritance Principle:

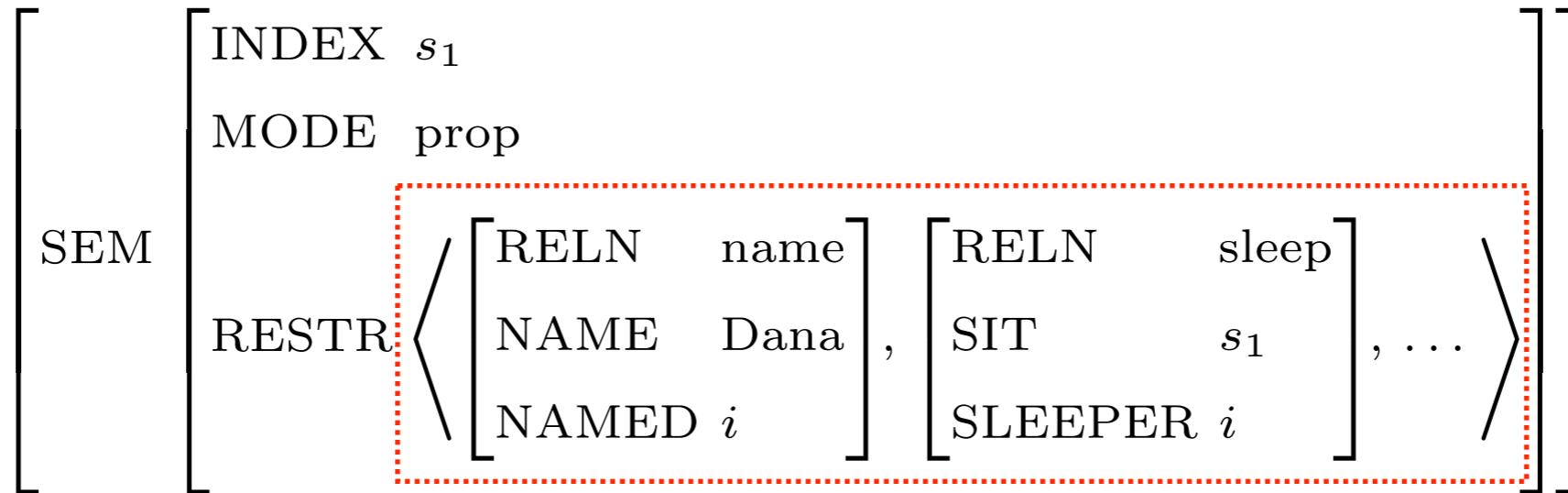
In any headed phrase, the mother's **MODE** and **INDEX** are identical to those of the head daughter.

- The Semantic Compositionality Principle:

In any well-formed phrase structure, the mother's **RESTR** value is the sum of the **RESTR** values of the daughter.

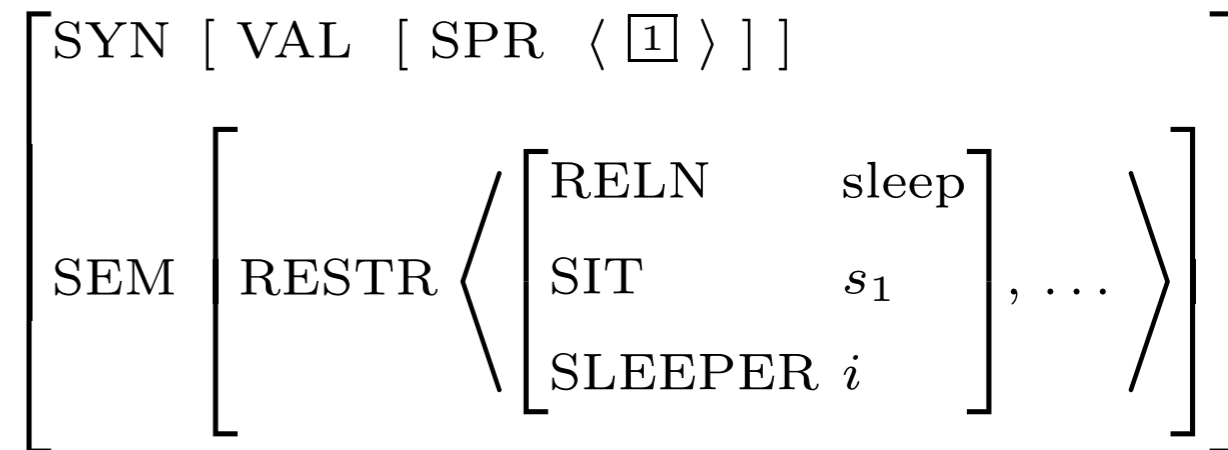
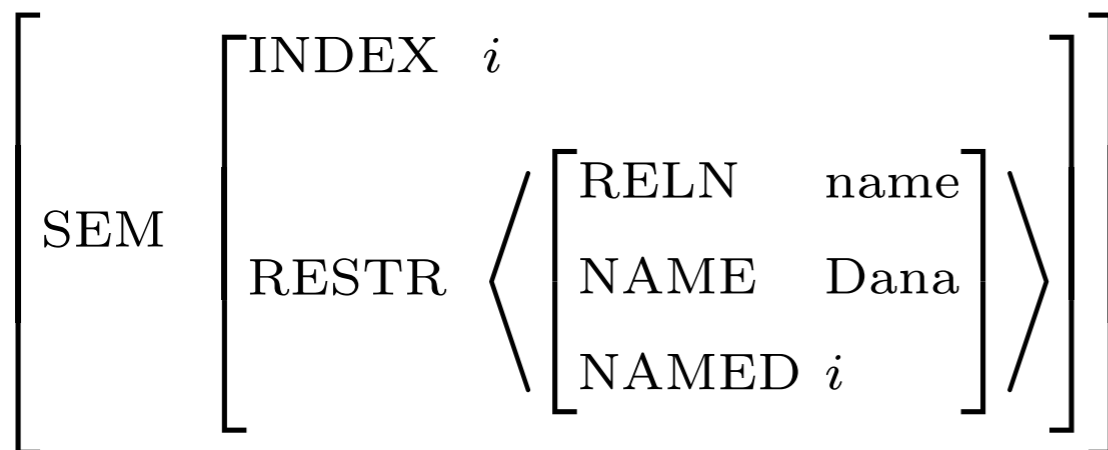
Semantic Compositionality Illustrated

S

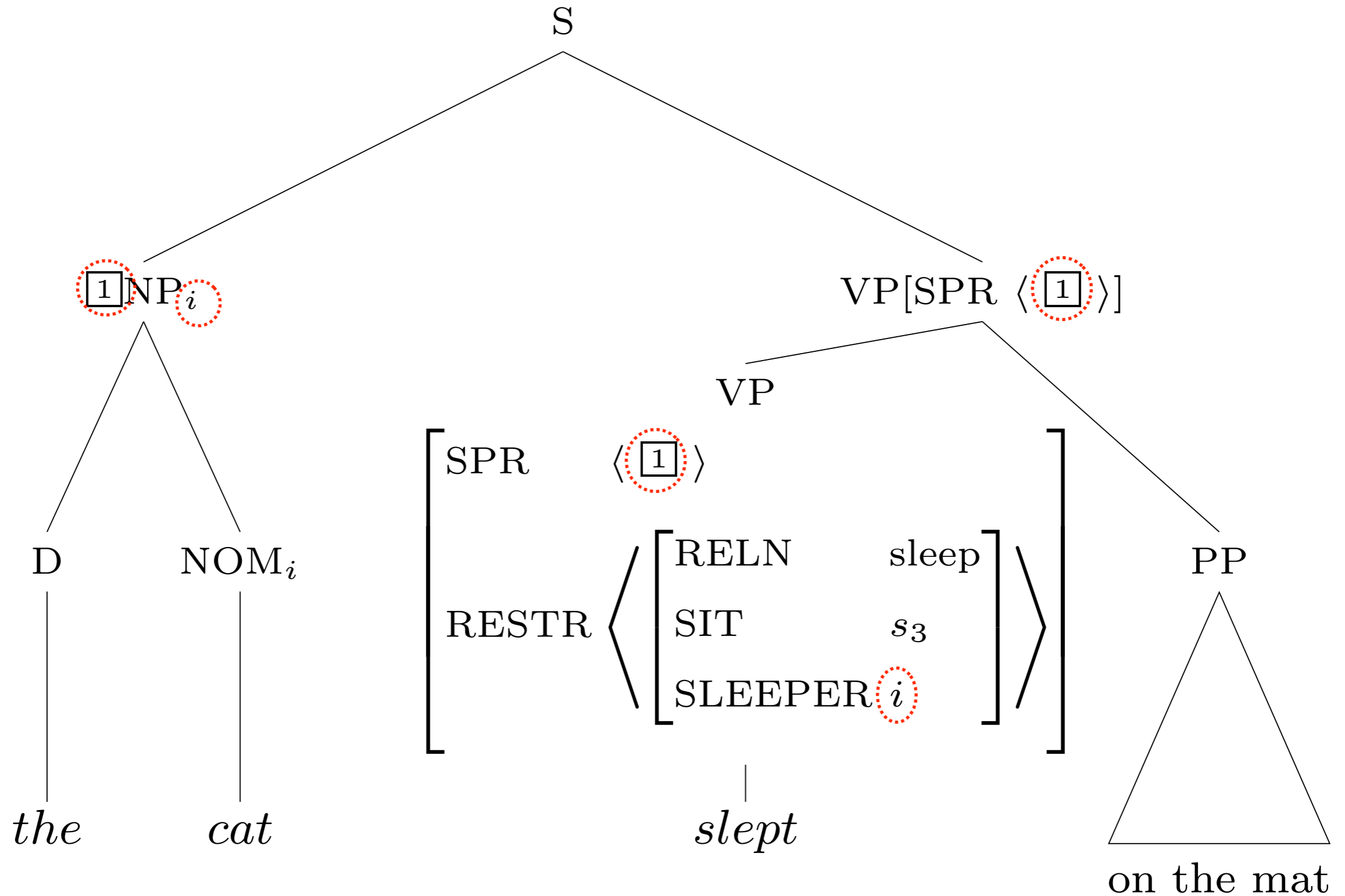


$\boxed{1}$ NP

VP

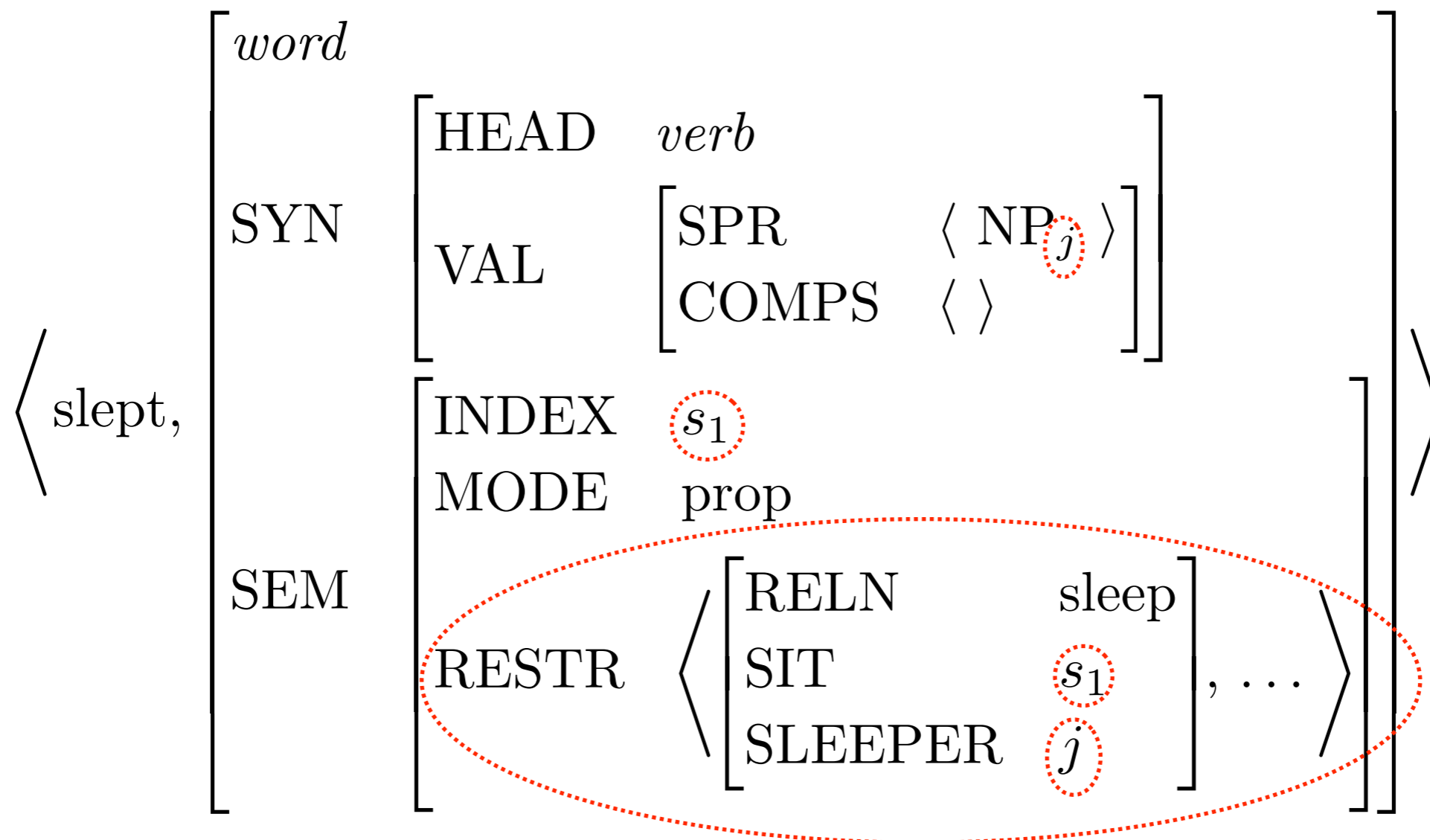


What Identifies Indices?



Summary: Words ...

- contribute predications
- ‘expose’ one index in those predications, for use by words or phrases
- relate syntactic arguments to semantic arguments



Summary: Grammar Rules ...

- identify feature structures (including the INDEX value) across daughters

Head Specifier Rule

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{phrase} \\ \text{SYN} \left[\text{VAL} \left[\text{SPR} \langle \rangle \right] \right] \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \boxed{1} \mathbf{H} \left[\text{SYN} \left[\text{VAL} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SPR} \langle \boxed{1} \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} \langle \rangle \end{array} \right] \right] \right]$$

Head Complement Rule

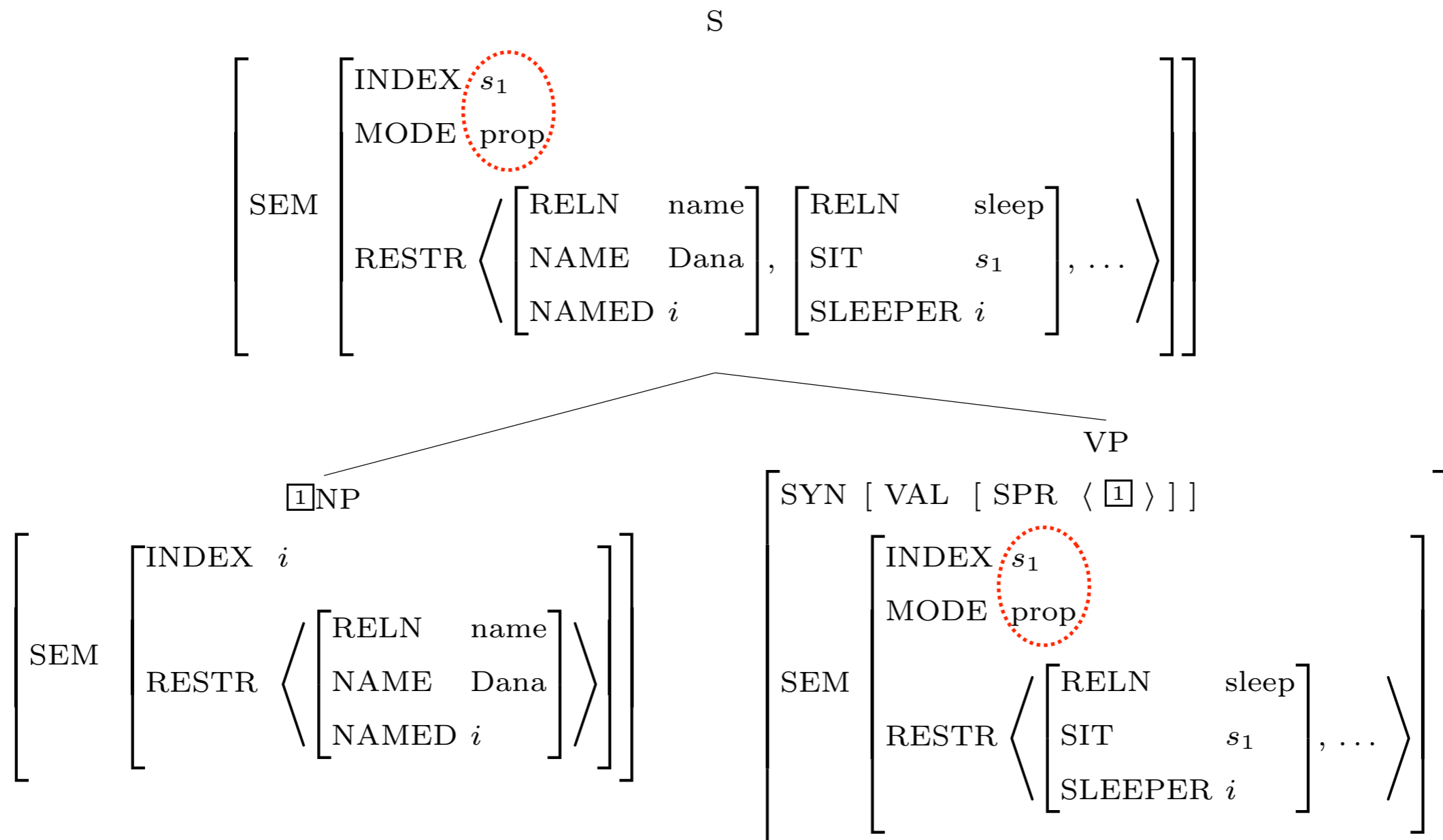
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{phrase} \\ \text{SYN} \left[\text{VAL} \left[\text{COMPS} \langle \rangle \right] \right] \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \mathbf{H} \left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{word} \\ \text{SYN} \left[\text{VAL} \left[\text{COMPS} \langle \boxed{1}, \dots, \boxed{n} \rangle \right] \right] \end{array} \right] \boxed{1} \dots \boxed{n}$$

Head Modifier Rule

$$[\textit{phrase}] \rightarrow \mathbf{H} \boxed{1} \left[\text{SYN} \left[\text{COMPS} \langle \rangle \right] \left[\text{SYN} \left[\text{VAL} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{COMPS} \langle \rangle \\ \text{MOD} \langle \boxed{1} \rangle \end{array} \right] \right] \right] \right]$$

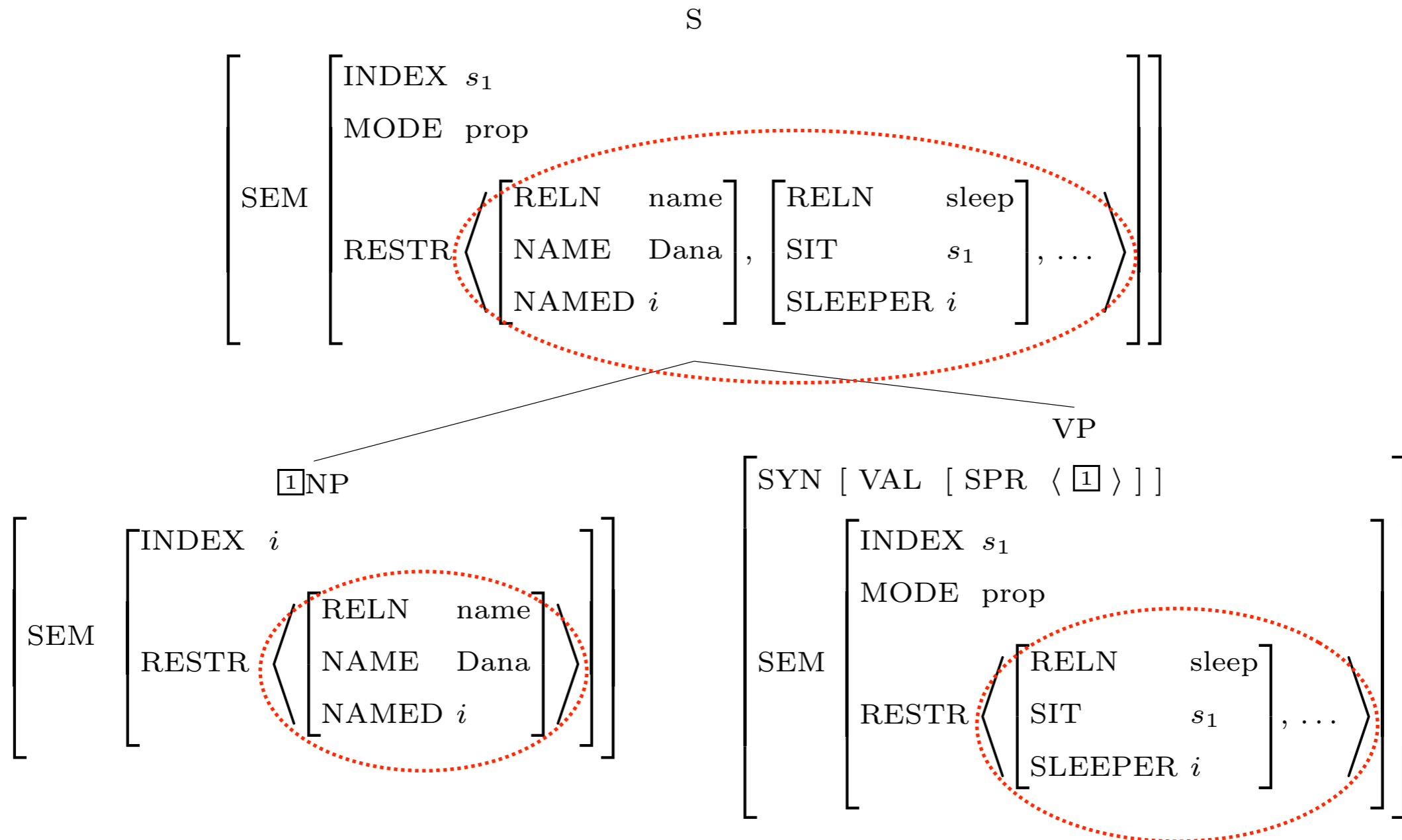
Summary: Grammar Rules ...

- identify feature structures (including the INDEX value) across daughters
- license trees which are subject to the semantic principles
 - SIP 'passes up' MODE and INDEX from head daughter



Summary: Grammar Rules ...

- identify feature structures (including the INDEX value) across daughters
- license trees which are subject to the semantic principles
 - SIP 'passes up' MODE and INDEX from head daughter
 - SCP: 'gathers up' predications (RESTR list) from all daughters



Reading Questions

- Why use feature structures for semantics?
How does this representation relate to predicate logic, etc?
- How do the quantifiers work?

Copestake et al 2005. Minimal Recursion Semantics: An Introduction.

Reading Questions

- How can you study semantics separate from pragmatics?
- Is the ‘meaning’ of a word semantics or pragmatics?
- In what sense does the RESTR list restrict anything?
- Do we really care whether or not a proposition is true?

Reading Questions

- Why only four values of MODE? Why include directive?
- What about *wh* questions?
- What's with all the specific semantic role labels? (READER, READ, etc)
- What is ARG?
- What's the difference between INDEX and SIT?
- Why does everything need an INDEX?
- How do you tell what the INDEX of some constituent should be?

Reading Questions

- Why is RESTR a list rather than a set?
- How do we model cases where order matters (e.g., coordination)?
- Is semantics optional in creating a grammar fragment?
- How do we handle the semantics of negation and its interaction with quantifiers?

Reading Questions

- Do homonyms now need separate lexical entries?
- How do we handle different inflected forms of the same word?
- Don't non-compositional phrases require entries in the lexicon?
- What about multi-word relations, like:
 - *Steve Ballmer is the CEO of Microsoft.*
 - *I saw the CEO.*

Reading Questions

- Isn't RESTR redundant to SPR and COMPS?
- Why do we need MOD? Why not just use SPR and COMPS?

Other Aspects of Semantics

- Tense, Quantification (only touched on here)
- Modification
- Coordination
- Structural Ambiguity

Evolution of a Phrase Structure Rule

Ch. 2: NOM --> NOM PP
 VP --> VP PP

Ch. 3:
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} phrase \\ VAL \left[\begin{array}{l} COMPS \quad itr \\ SPR \quad - \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \mathbf{H} \left[\begin{array}{l} phrase \\ VAL \left[\begin{array}{l} SPR \quad - \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] PP$$

Ch. 4:
$$[phrase] \rightarrow \mathbf{H} \left[VAL \left[COMPS \langle \rangle \right] \right] PP$$

Ch. 5:
$$[phrase] \rightarrow \mathbf{H}[\boxed{1}] \left[SYN \left[VAL \left[COMPS \langle \rangle \right] \right] \right] \left[SYN \left[VAL \left[\begin{array}{l} COMPS \langle \rangle \\ MOD \langle \boxed{1} \rangle \end{array} \right] \right] \right]$$

Ch. 5 (abbreviated):
$$[phrase] \rightarrow \mathbf{H}[\boxed{1}] \left[COMPS \langle \rangle \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} COMPS \langle \rangle \\ MOD \langle \boxed{1} \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

Evolution of Another Phrase Structure Rule

Ch. 2: $X \dashrightarrow X^+ \text{ CONJ } X$

Ch. 3: $\boxed{1} \rightarrow \boxed{1}^+ \begin{bmatrix} \textit{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \textit{ conj} \end{bmatrix} \boxed{1}$

Ch. 4: $\left[\text{VAL } \boxed{1} \right] \rightarrow \left[\text{VAL } \boxed{1} \right]^+ \begin{bmatrix} \textit{word} \\ \text{HEAD} \textit{ conj} \end{bmatrix} \left[\text{VAL } \boxed{1} \right]$

Ch. 5: $\begin{bmatrix} \text{SYN} & \left[\text{VAL } \boxed{0} \right] \\ \text{SEM} & \left[\text{IND } s_0 \right] \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{SYN} & \left[\text{VAL } \boxed{0} \right] \\ \text{SEM} & \left[\text{IND } s_1 \right] \end{bmatrix} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} \text{SYN} & \left[\text{VAL } \boxed{0} \right] \\ \text{SEM} & \left[\text{IND } s_{n-1} \right] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{SYN} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} \textit{ conj} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SEM} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{IND } s_0 \\ \text{RESTR } \langle \left[\text{ARGS } \langle s_1 \dots s_n \rangle \right] \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{SYN} & \left[\text{VAL } \boxed{0} \right] \\ \text{SEM} & \left[\text{IND } s_n \right] \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{VAL } \boxed{0} \\ \text{IND } s_0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{VAL } \boxed{0} \\ \text{IND } s_1 \end{bmatrix} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} \text{VAL } \boxed{0} \\ \text{IND } s_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} \textit{ conj} \\ \text{IND } s_0 \\ \text{RESTR } \langle \left[\text{ARGS } \langle s_1 \dots s_n \rangle \right] \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{VAL } \boxed{0} \\ \text{IND } s_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Combining Constraints and Coordination

Coordination Rule

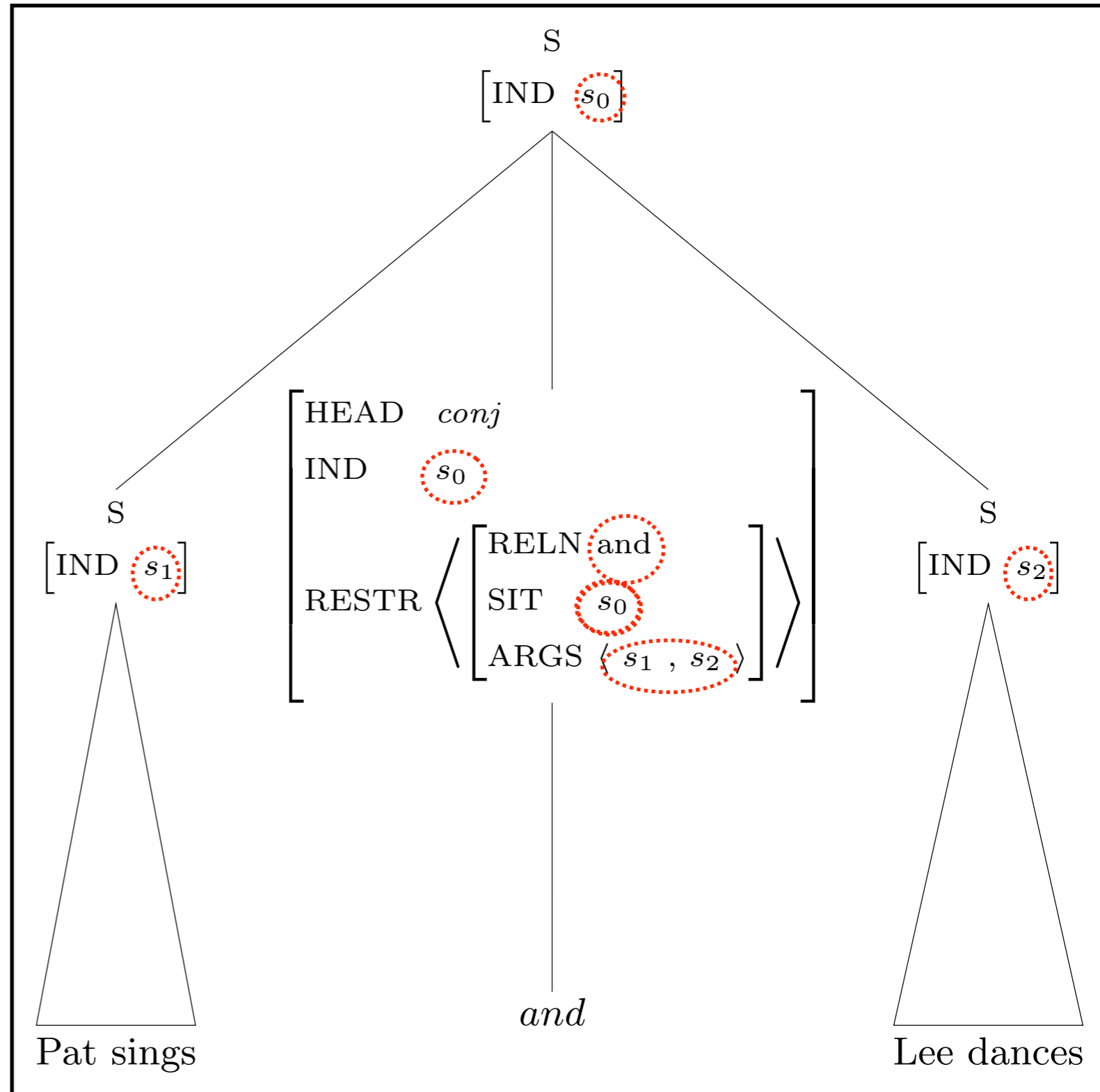
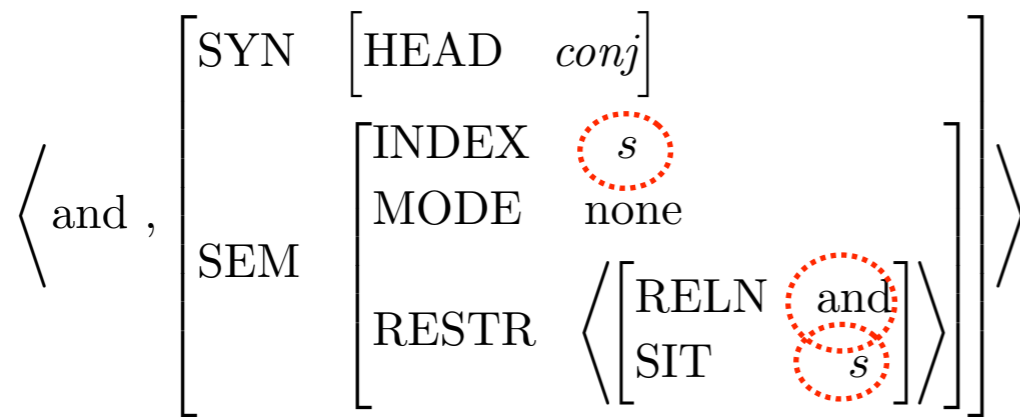
$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{VAL} & \boxed{0} \\ \text{IND} & s_0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{VAL} & \boxed{0} \\ \text{IND} & s_1 \end{bmatrix} \cdots \begin{bmatrix} \text{VAL} & \boxed{0} \\ \text{IND} & s_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} & conj \\ \text{IND} & s_0 \\ \text{RESTR} & \langle \text{ARGS} \langle s_1 \dots s_n \rangle \rangle \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{VAL} & \boxed{0} \\ \text{IND} & s_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Lexical Entry for a Conjunction

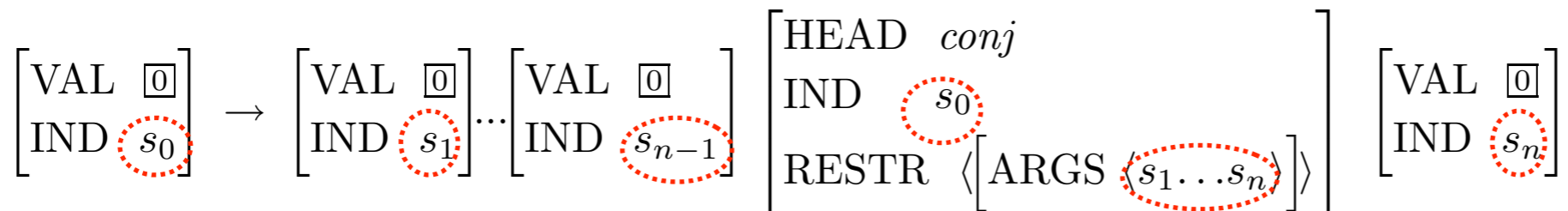
$$\left\langle \text{and} , \begin{bmatrix} \text{SEM} \begin{bmatrix} \text{SYN} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} & conj \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{INDEX} & s \\ \text{MODE} & none \\ \text{RESTR} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \text{RELN} & and \\ \text{SIT} & s \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

Combining Constraints and Coordination

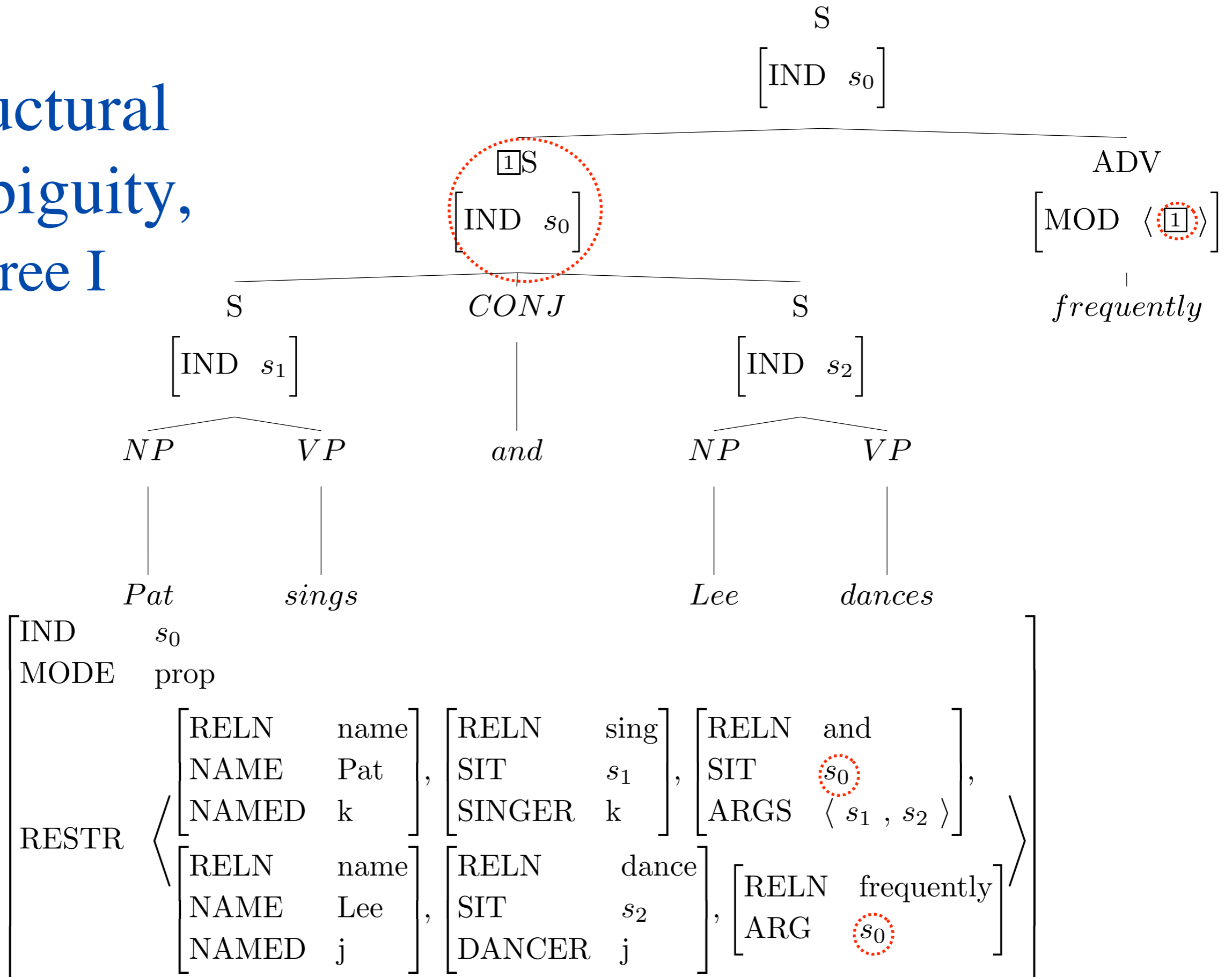
Lexical Entry for *and*



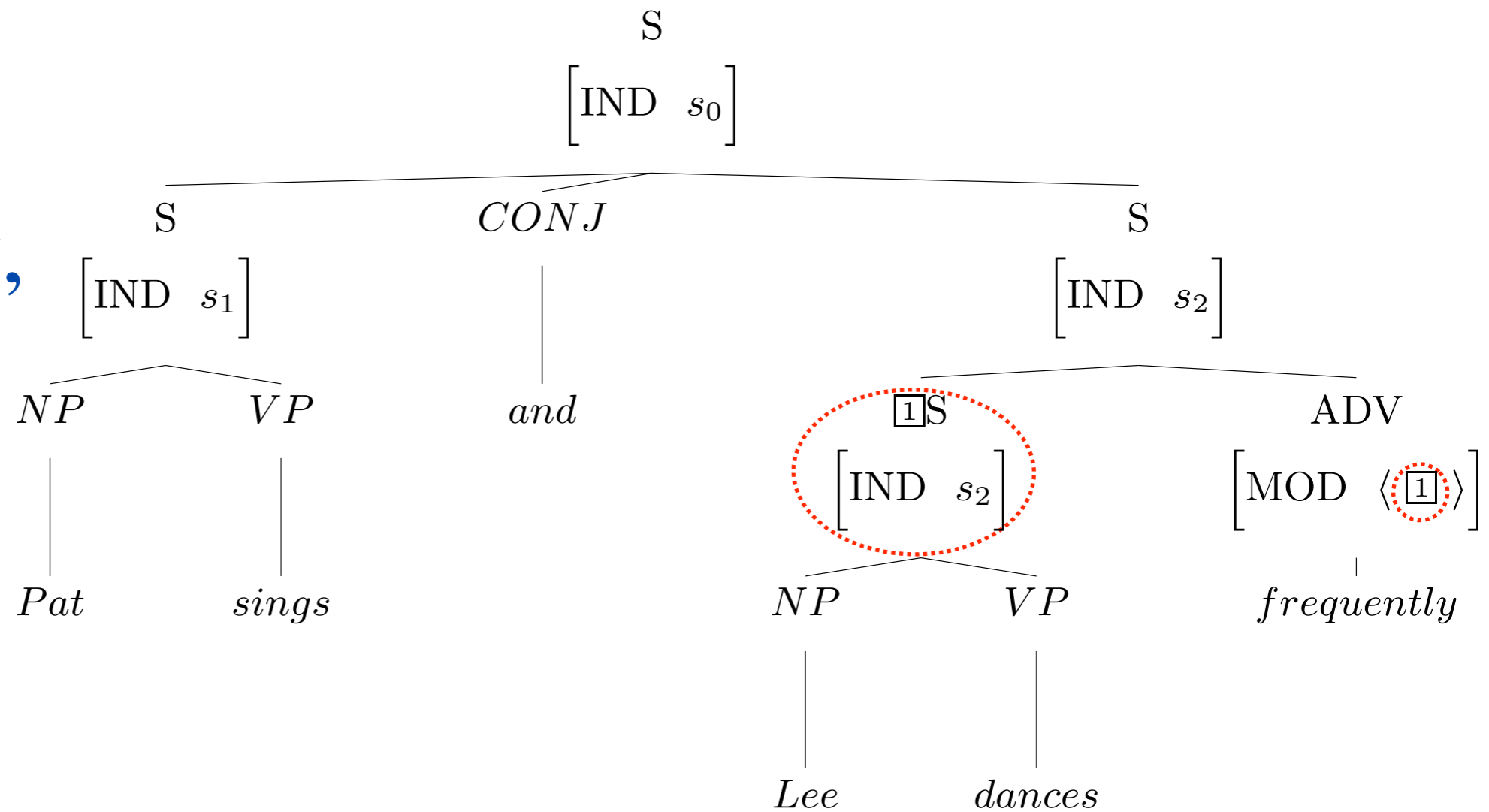
Coordination Rule



Structural Ambiguity, Tree I



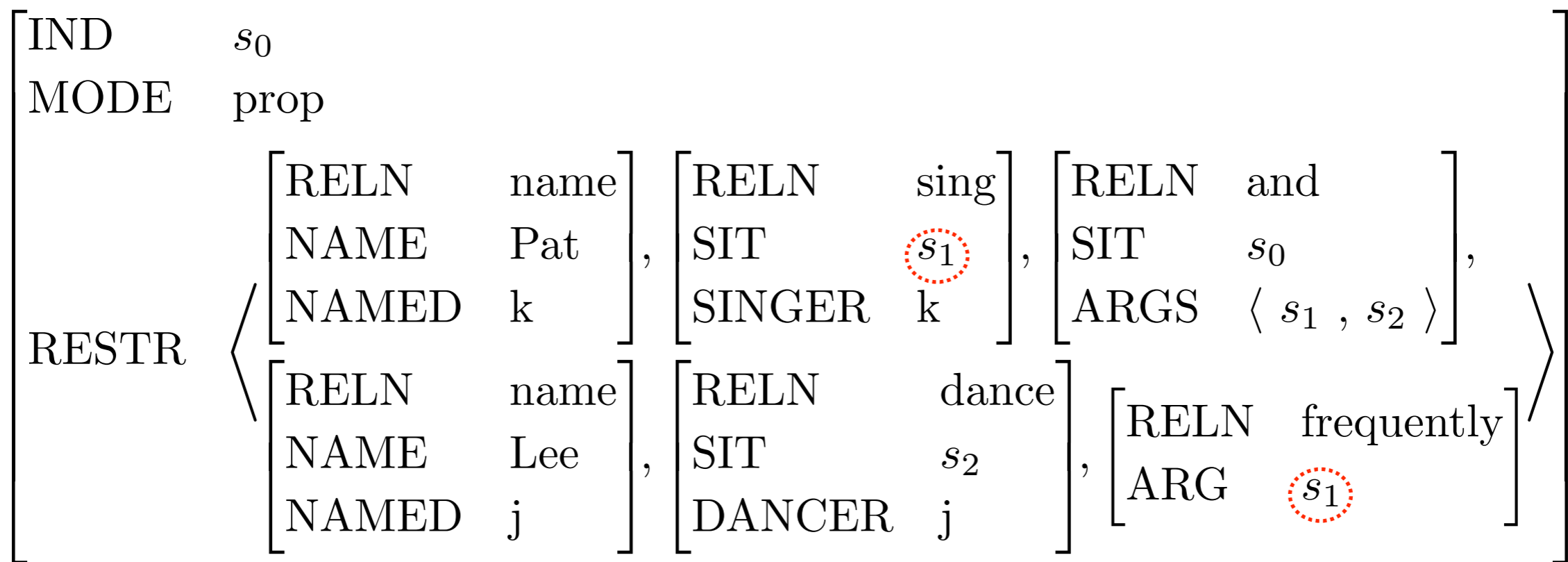
Structural Ambiguity, Tree II



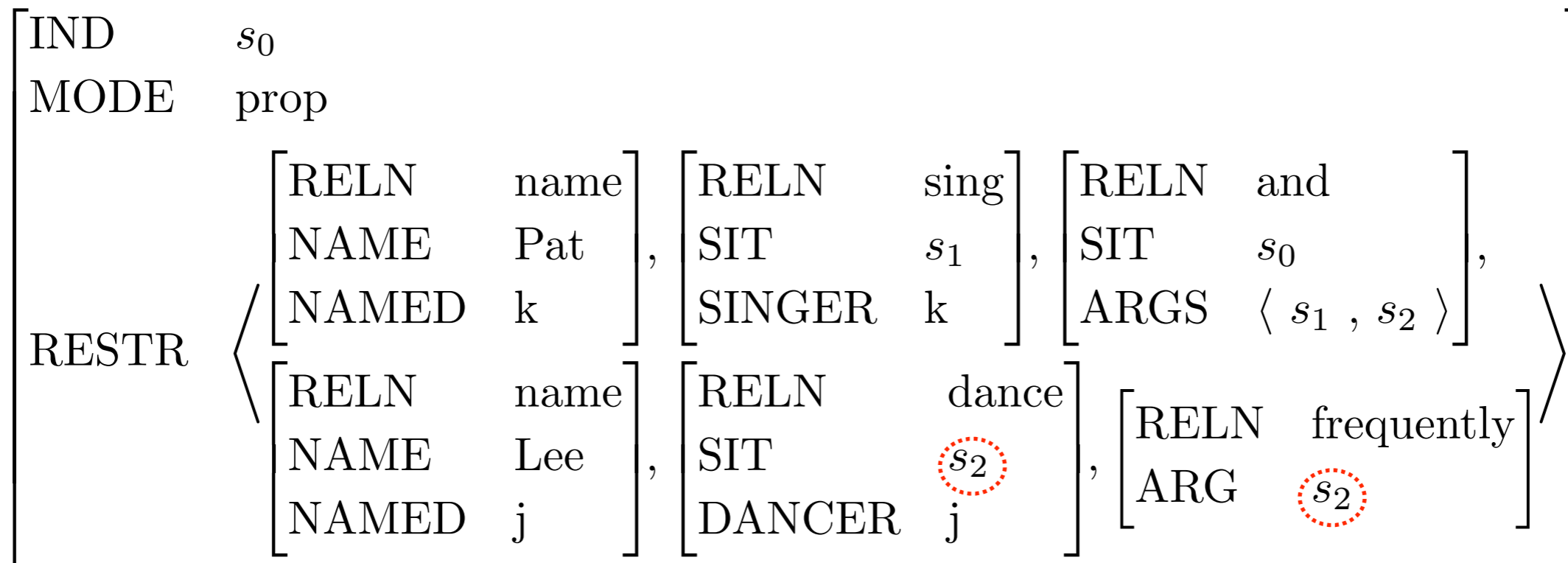
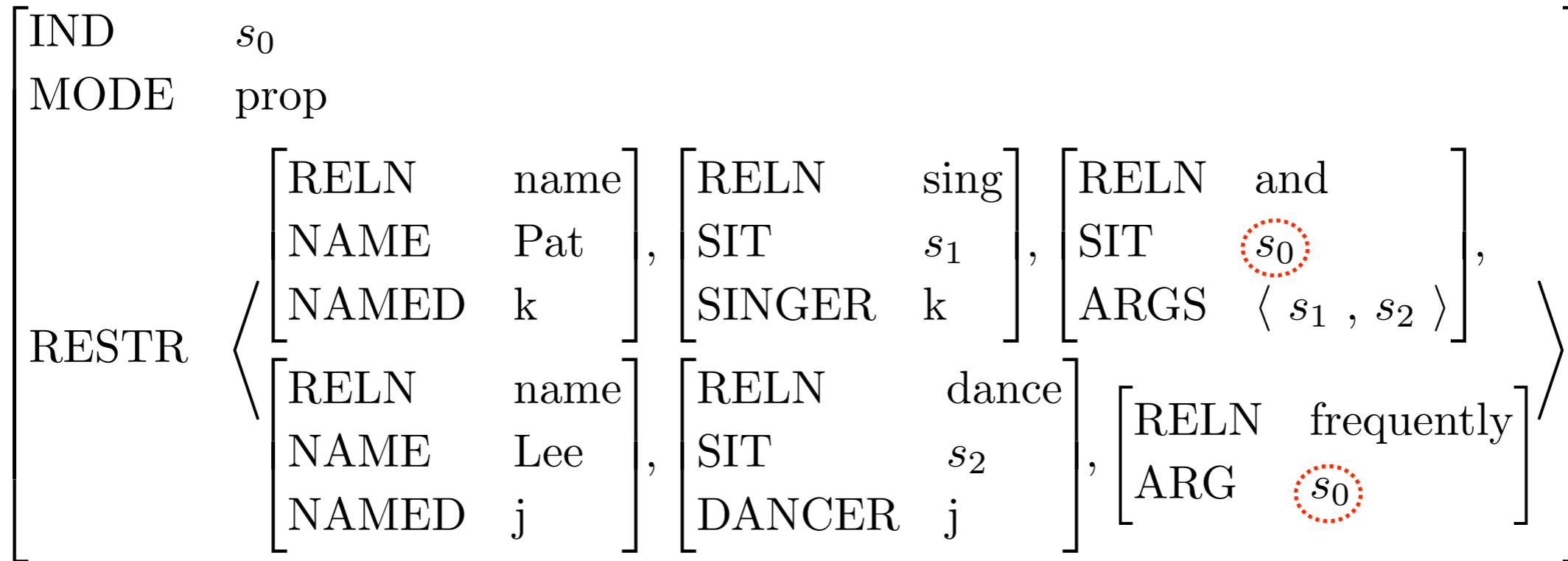
IND	s_0
MODE	prop
RESTR	$\left\langle \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{RELN} & \text{name} \\ \text{NAME} & \text{Pat} \\ \text{NAMED} & \text{k} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{RELN} & \text{sing} \\ \text{SIT} & s_1 \\ \text{SINGER} & \text{k} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{RELN} & \text{and} \\ \text{SIT} & s_0 \\ \text{ARGS} & \langle s_1, s_2 \rangle \end{array} \right], \\ \left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{RELN} & \text{name} \\ \text{NAME} & \text{Lee} \\ \text{NAMED} & \text{j} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{RELN} & \text{dance} \\ \text{SIT} & s_2 \\ \text{DANCER} & \text{j} \end{array} \right], \left[\begin{array}{ll} \text{RELN} & \text{frequently} \\ \text{ARG} & s_2 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\rangle$

Question About Structural Ambiguity

Why isn't this a possible semantic representation for the string *Pat sings and Lee dances frequently*?



Semantic Compositionality



Overview

- Some notes on the linguist's stance
- Which aspects of semantics we'll tackle
- Our formalization; Semantics Principles
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- Structural ambiguity
- Next time: How the grammar works