# Ling 566 Dec 7, 2017

Sign-Based Construction Grammar

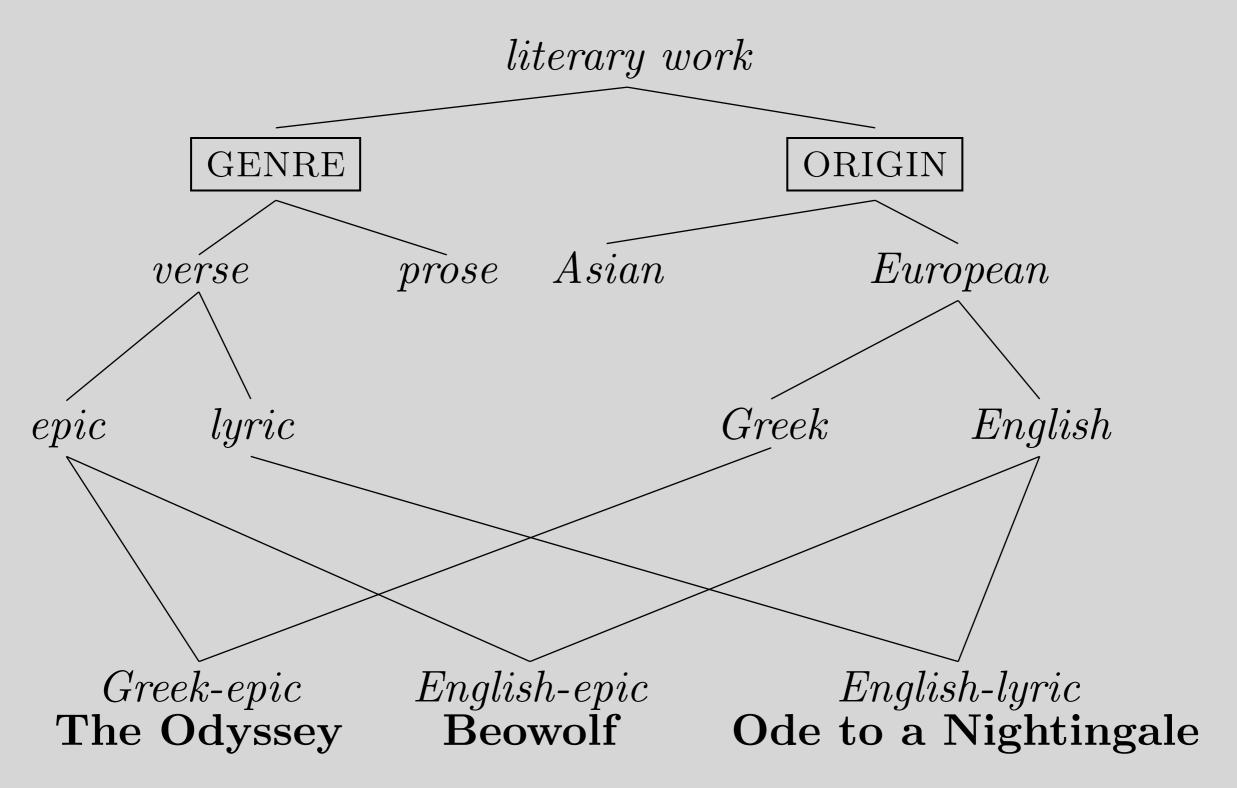
### Overview

- Final preview
- Chapter 16 framework (same analyses, different underlying system)
- Reading questions
- If time: Untangle this
- General wrap up

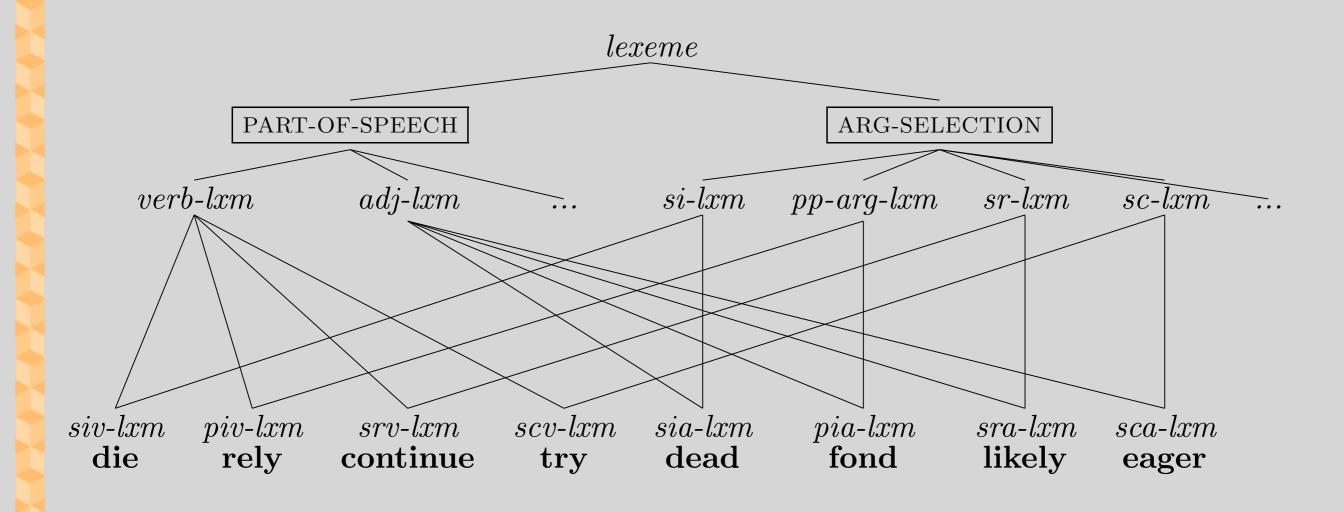
## Overview of Differences

- 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



## RQ: sra-lxm vs. sca-lxm

It is likely to surprise Kim that Sandy left.

- \*It is happy to surprise Kim that Sandy left.
- There are likely to be donuts in the break room.
- \*There are happy to be donuts in the break room.
- Tabs are likely to be kept on protesters.
- \*Tabs are happy to be kept on protesters.
- Journalists are likely to interview this candidate.
- ~ This candidate is likely to be interviewed by journalists.
- Journalists are happy to interview this candidate.
- !~ This candidate is happy to be interviewed by journalists

## 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

• 
$$si$$
- $lxm$ :  $\left[ ARG$ - $ST \langle X \rangle \right]$ 

• 
$$pp$$
- $arg$ - $lxm$ :  $\left[ ARG$ - $ST \langle X, PP \rangle \right]$ 

• 
$$sr\text{-}lxm: \left[ \text{ARG-ST} \left\langle \boxed{1}, \left[ \text{SPR} \left\langle \boxed{1} \right\rangle \right] \right\rangle \right]$$

• 
$$sc\text{-}lxm: \left[ \text{ARG-ST} \left\langle \text{NP}_i, \left[ \text{SPR} \left\langle \text{NP}_i \right\rangle \right] \right\rangle \right]$$

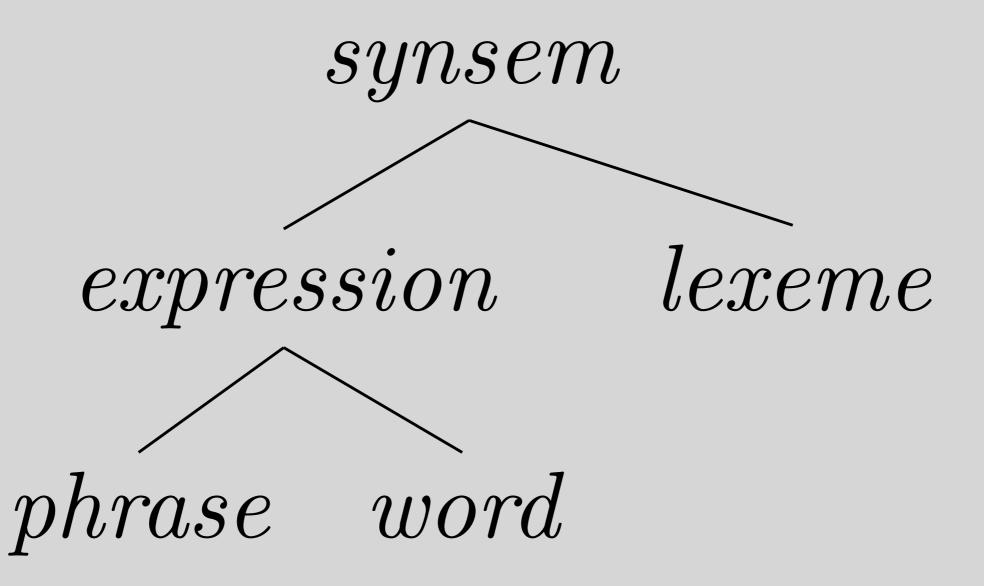
## Another Lexeme Constraint

verb- $lxm:$	SYN	HEAD	[verb   PRED   INF   AUX   POL
vero-ixiii.	ARG-ST SEM	HEAD VAL  MODE	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \ \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \ \rangle \end{bmatrix} $

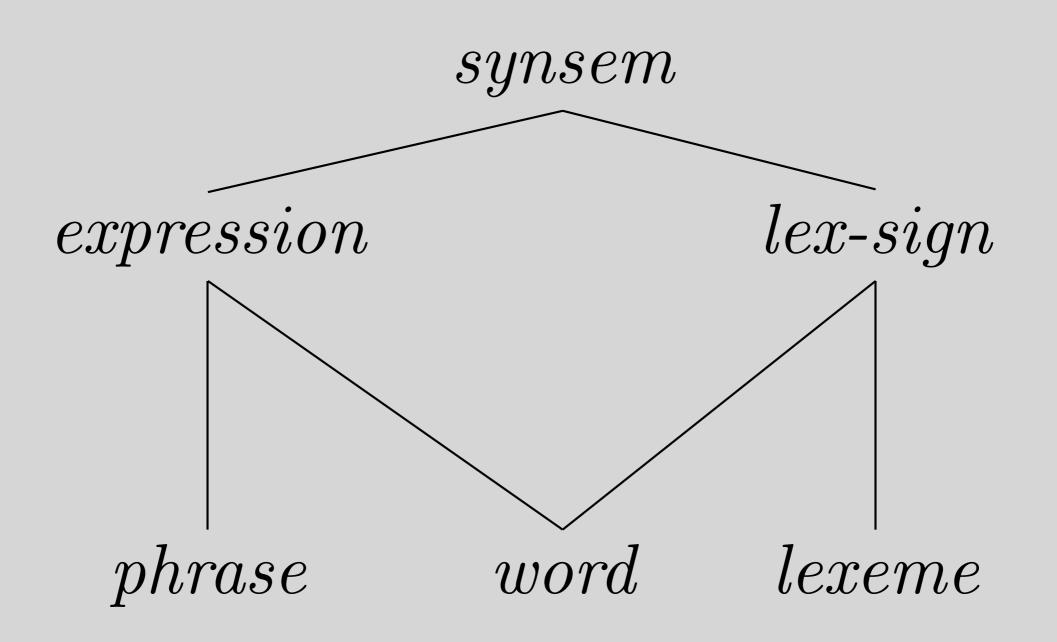
### And Another

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{SYN} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} & adj \\ \text{VAL} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \text{X} \rangle \\ \text{MOD} & \langle \text{[HEAD} & noun] \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \\ adj\text{-}lxm: \\ \text{ARG-ST} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} & nominal \\ \text{VAL} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}, \dots \\ \\ \text{SEM} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{MODE} & \text{prop} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

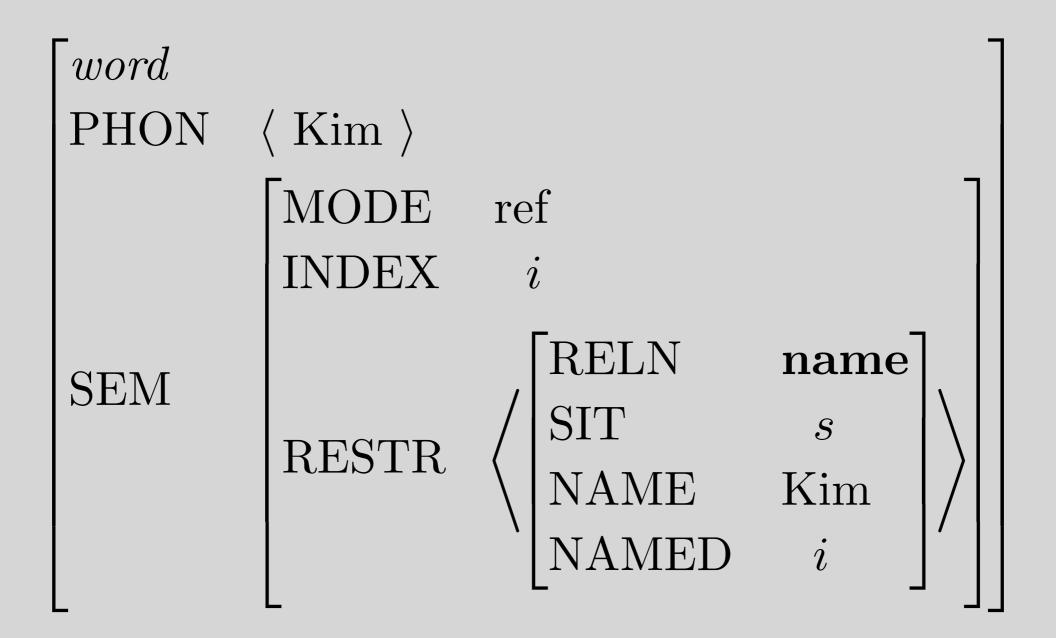
# Synsem Types



# Give ARG-ST a Unique Home



## Words and Phrases as Saussurean Signs



# Augmented Signs

```
word
PHON
           \langle \text{ Kim } \rangle
                     | noun
            HEAD
SYN
ARG-ST
            MODE
                    ref
            INDEX
                        RELN
                                   name
SEM
                                  s
Kim
            RESTR
```

# Phrases as Signs

```
\neg phrase
PHON
       ⟨ Kim , walks ⟩
        HEAD
SYN
        SPR
        COMPS
        MODE
                prop
        INDEX
SEM
                       name
                                  [RELN walk]
                 NAME Kim
NAMED i
        RESTR
                                , SIT WALKER
```

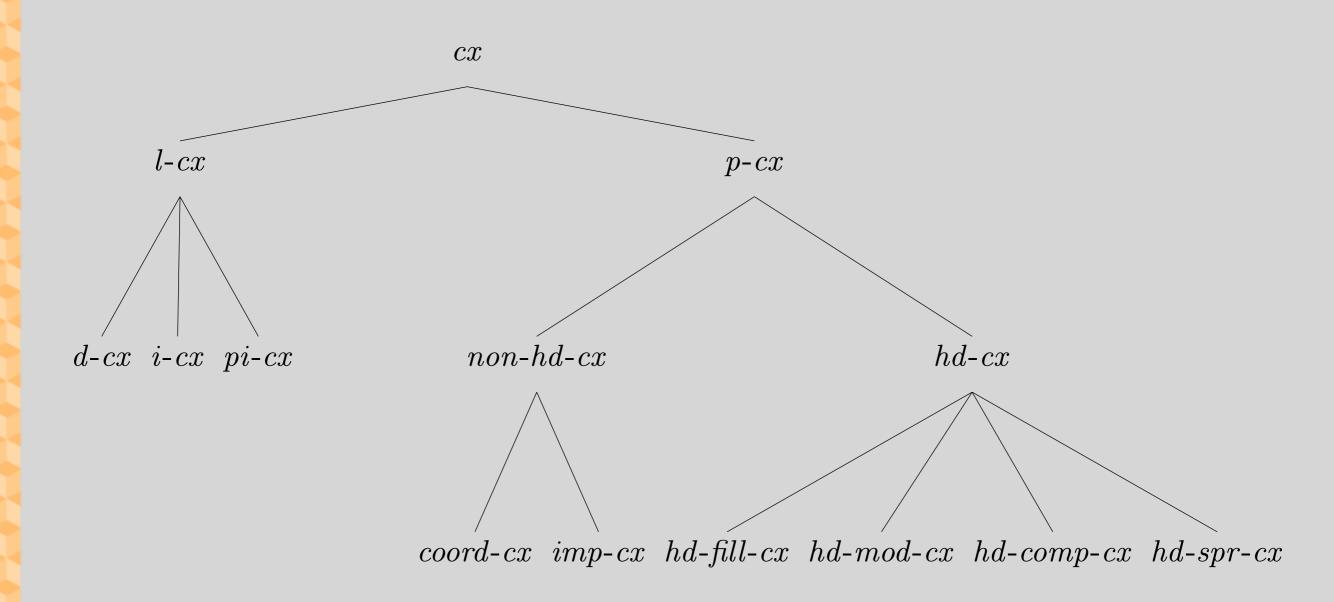
# Types and Constraints

TYPE	FEATURES/VALUE TYPES	IST
sign	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & list(form) \\ \text{SYN} & syn\text{-}cat \\ \text{SEM} & sem\text{-}cat \end{bmatrix}$	feat-struc
expression		sign
lex-sign	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{ARG-ST} & \textit{list(expression)} \end{bmatrix}$	sign
phrase		expression
word		expression & lex-sign
lexeme		lex-sign

### Constructions: Some Abbreviations

cx	construction
l-cx	$lexical ext{-}construction$
d- $cx$	$derivational ext{-}construction$
i- $cx$	$in flectional \hbox{-} construction$
pi-cx	$post in flection al\hbox{-} construction$
p- $cx$	$phrasal ext{-}construction$
non-hd-cx	$non\mbox{-}headed\mbox{-}construction$
hd- $cx$	headed-construction
coord-cx	coordinate-construction
imp- $cx$	$imperative \hbox{-} construction$
hd-fill-cx	$head ext{-}filler ext{-}construction$
hd-comp-cx	head-complement-construction
hd-spr-cx	head-specifier-construction
hd- $mod$ - $cx$	$head ext{-}modifier ext{-}construction$

## The World of Constructions



# Properties of Constructions

TYPE	FEATURES/VALUE TYPES	IST
cx	$egin{bmatrix}  ext{MOTHER} & sign \  ext{DTRS} & list(sign) \end{bmatrix}$	feat-struc
l- $cx$	$egin{bmatrix}  ext{MOTHER} & lex ext{-}sign \  ext{DTRS} & \langle & lex ext{-}sign &  angle \end{bmatrix}$	cx
p-cx	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{MOTHER} & phrase \\ \text{DTRS} & list(expression) \end{bmatrix}$	cx

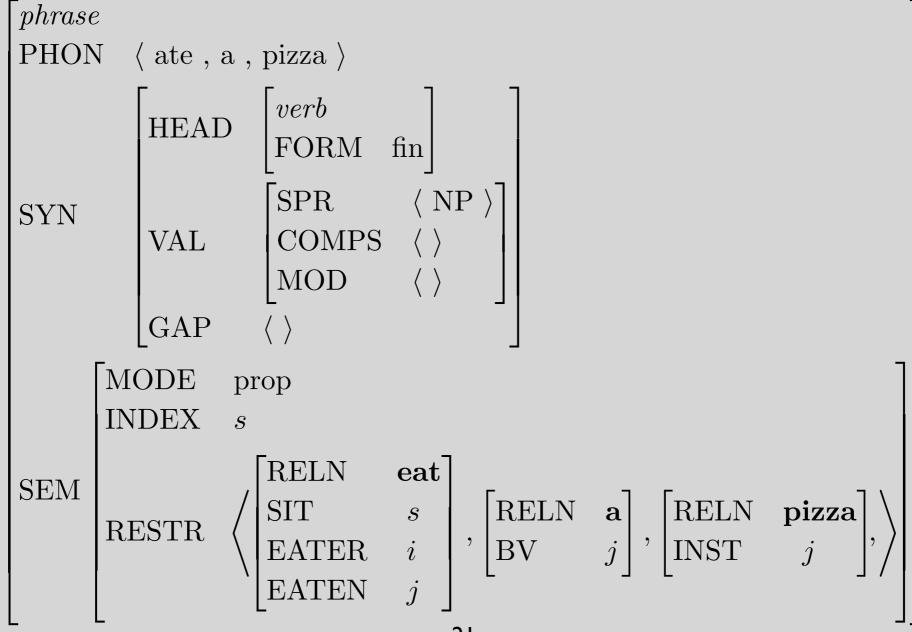
#### Well-Formed Tree Structure

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

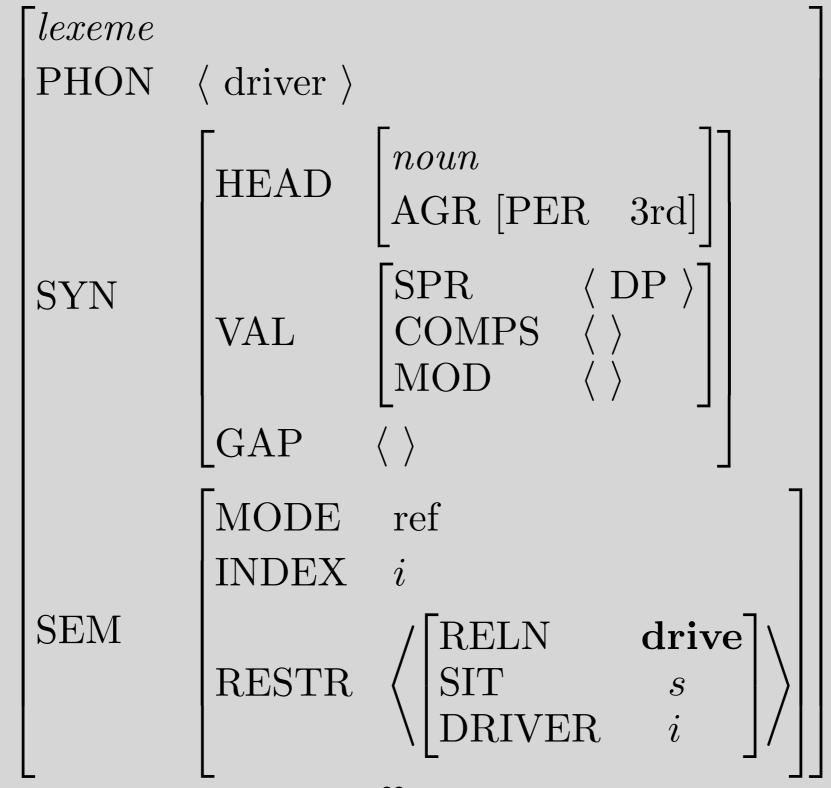
- I. there is some construction C in G, such that
- 2. there is a feature structure I that is an instantiation of C, such that  $\Phi$  is the value of the MOTHER feature of I.

#### A Well-Formed Feature Structure

The grammar licenses a feature structure of type *phrase* whose PHON value is < ate , a , pizza > 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:



#### Another Well-Formed Feature Structure



## Two Constraints

#### **Root Constraint:**

$$\begin{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} verb \\ FORM & fin \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \\ SYN & \begin{bmatrix} COMPS & \langle \ \rangle \\ SPR & \langle \ \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$GAP & \langle \ \rangle$$

#### Principle of Order:

$$cx: \begin{bmatrix} \text{MOTHER} & [\text{PHON} \boxed{\text{A1}} \oplus ... \oplus \boxed{\text{An}} ] \\ \text{DTRS} & \langle [\text{PHON} \boxed{\text{A1}}], ..., [\text{PHON} \boxed{\text{An}}] \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

## Semantic Compositionality Principle

```
cx: \begin{bmatrix} \text{MOTHER} & [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{\text{A1}} \oplus ... \oplus \boxed{\text{An}}]] \\ \text{DTRS} & \langle [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{\text{A1}}]], ..., [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{\text{An}}]] \rangle \end{bmatrix}
```

#### Alternative Version:

```
cx: \begin{bmatrix} \text{MOTHER} & [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{\text{A0}} \oplus \boxed{\text{A1}} \oplus ... \oplus \boxed{\text{An}}]] \\ \text{DTRS} & \langle [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{\text{A1}}]] , ... , [\text{SEM} [\text{RESTR} \boxed{\text{An}}]] \rangle \\ \text{CX-SEM} & \boxed{\text{A0}} \end{bmatrix}
```

#### Headed Constructions

TYPE	FEATURES/VALUE TYPES	IST
hd-cx	$[\mathrm{HD} ext{-}\mathrm{DTR}  sign \ ]$	cx

#### Head Feature Principle:

$$hd\text{-}cx: egin{bmatrix} \mathrm{MOTHER} & [\mathrm{SYN} & [\mathrm{HEAD} & \mathbbm{1}]] \\ \mathrm{HD\text{-}DTR} & [\mathrm{SYN} & [\mathrm{HEAD} & \mathbbm{1}]] \end{bmatrix}$$

# Two More Principles

#### Semantic Inheritance Principle:

$$hd\text{-}cx: \begin{bmatrix} \text{MOTHER} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{SEM} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{MODE} & \mathbb{1} \\ \text{INDEX} & \mathbb{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{HD-DTR} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{SEM} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{MODE} & \mathbb{1} \\ \text{INDEX} & \mathbb{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Valence Principle:

$$hd\text{-}cx: \begin{bmatrix} \text{MOTHER} & [\text{SYN} & [\text{VAL} & / & 1]] \\ \text{HD-DTR} & [\text{SYN} & [\text{VAL} & / & 1]] \end{bmatrix}$$

## The GAP Principle

hd-cx:

## The Head-Complement Construction

$$hd\text{-}comp\text{-}cx: \begin{bmatrix} \text{MOTHER} & [\text{SYN} & [\text{VAL} & [\text{COMPS} & \langle \ \rangle \ ] \ ]] \\ \text{HD-DTR} & \begin{bmatrix} word & & & \\ \text{SYN} & [\text{VAL} & [\text{COMPS} & \mathbb{A} \ ]] \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{DTRS} & \langle \ \boxed{0} \ \rangle \oplus \mathbb{A}nelist \end{bmatrix}$$

And with inherited constraints....

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & \text{Al} & \oplus \dots \oplus & \text{An} \\ & & \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} & \text{I} \\ & & \\ \text{VAL} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{COMPS} & \langle \ \ \rangle \\ \text{SPR} & D \\ \text{MOD} & E \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SEM} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{MODE} & 2 \\ \text{INDEX} & 3 \\ \text{RESTR} & \text{Cl} & \oplus \dots \oplus & \text{Cn} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{HD-DTR} & \begin{bmatrix} word \\ \text{SYN} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{COMPS} & \langle \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{VAL} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{COMPS} & \langle \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SPR} & D \\ \text{MOD} & E \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SEM} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{MODE} & 2 \\ \text{NDEX} & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{DTRS} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{MODE} & 2 \\ \text{INDEX} & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{DTRS} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & \boxed{Al} \\ \text{RESTR} & \boxed{Cl} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & \boxed{A2} \\ \text{RESTR} & \boxed{C2} \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & \boxed{An} \\ \text{RESTR} & \boxed{Cn} \end{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

## An Instance of the HCC

```
hd-comp-cx
              phrase
               PHON ( talked , to , Kim )
                      HEAD
MOTHER
               SYN
               SEM [ ... ]
HD-DTR
                                                       phrase
              word
                                                        PHON
                                                                \langle \text{ to }, \text{ Kim } \rangle
              PHON
                        \langle talked \rangle
                                                               HEAD prep
                                                        SEM [ ... ]
```

```
hd-comp-cx
              phrase
              PHON
                       \langle in , Seattle \rangle
                     THEAD
                               prep
                                SPR
MOTHER
                                            A
              SYN
                                 COMPS
                      VAL
                                MOD
                                            В
              SEM [ ... ]
HD-DTR
           0
             word
                                                    word
             PHON \langle in \rangle
                                                    PHON (Seattle)
                    THEAD prep
                                                           HEAD noun
DTRS
                           SPR A
                                                    SYN
                           \overline{\text{COMPS}} \langle \mathbb{1} \rangle
                                                           VAL
                    VAL
                           MOD B
                                                    SEM [ ... ]
             SEM [ ... ]
```

### Two More Constructions

$$hd\text{-}spr\text{-}cx: \begin{bmatrix} \text{MOTHER} & \left[ \text{SYN} & \left[ \text{SPR} & \left\langle \right. \right] \right] \\ \text{HD-DTR} & \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{SPR} & \left\langle \right. \right. \right] \\ \text{COMPS} & \left\langle \left. \right\rangle \\ \text{STOP-GAP} & \left\langle \left. \right\rangle \\ \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$hd\text{-}mod\text{-}cx:$$

$$DTRS \qquad \left\langle \boxed{1}, \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{VAL} \left[ \text{COMPS} \left\langle \right\rangle \right] \\ \text{STOP-GAP} \left\langle \right\rangle \end{array} \right] \right]$$

## A Tree

```
\begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & \left\langle \text{Kim, loves, Sandy} \right\rangle \\ \text{SYN} & \text{S} \\ \text{SEM} & \left[ \text{RESTR} \ \blacksquare \oplus \ \blacksquare \oplus \ \square \right] \end{bmatrix}
```

 $\begin{bmatrix} PHON & \left\langle Kim \right\rangle \\ SYN & NP \\ SEM & \left[ RESTR \ \boxed{\mathbb{A}} \right] \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & \left\langle \text{loves, Sandy} \right\rangle \\ \text{SYN} & \text{VP} \\ \text{SEM} & \left[ \text{RESTR} \ \mathbb{B} \oplus \mathbb{C} \right] \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & \left\langle \text{loves} \right\rangle \\ \text{SYN} & \text{V} \\ \text{SEM} & \left[ \text{RESTR } \mathbb{E} \right] \end{bmatrix}$ 

 $\begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} & \left\langle \text{Sandy} \right\rangle \\ \text{SYN} & \text{NP} \\ \text{SEM} & \left[ \text{RESTR } \boxed{\mathbb{C}} \right] \end{bmatrix}$ 

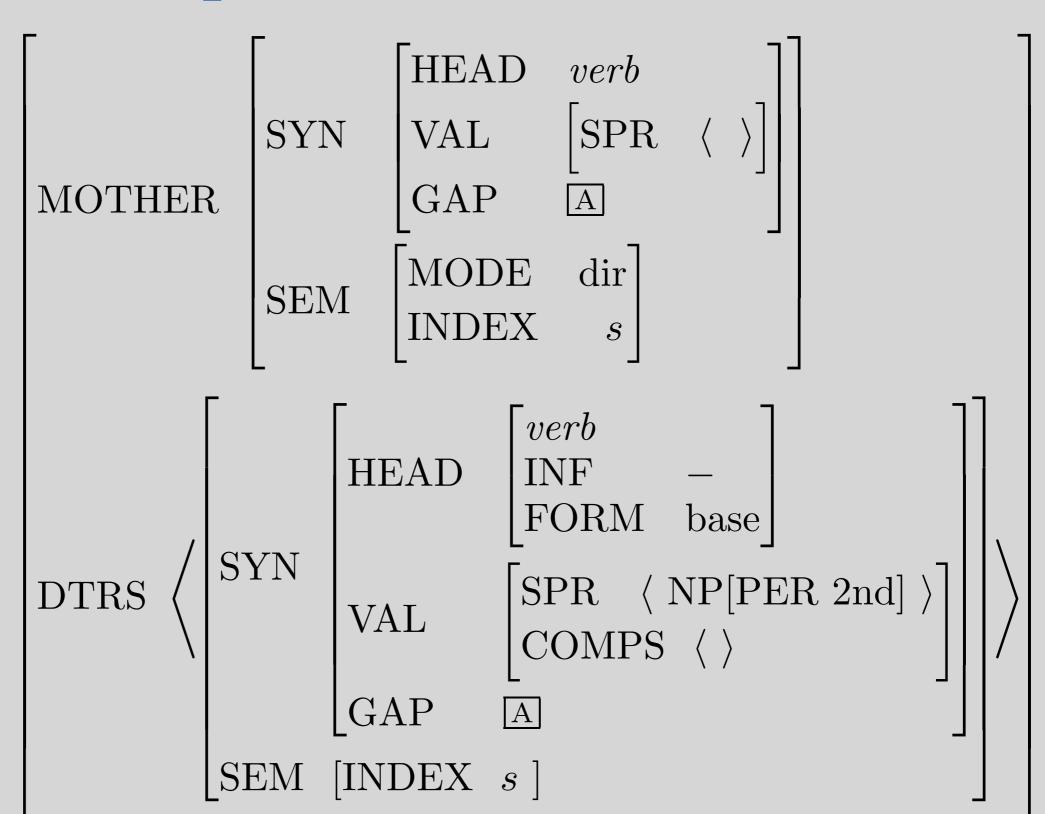
#### The Head-Filler Construction

| |HEAD O SYN HD-DTR VAL hd-fill-cx: GAP STOP-GAP (1)  $\langle \mathbb{1}[GAP \langle \rangle], \mathbb{0} \rangle$ 

```
hd-fill-cx
              PHON (Bagels, I, think, she, likes)
                          HEAD
                                    \begin{bmatrix} COMPS & \langle \ \rangle \end{bmatrix}
MOTHER
              SYN
                          VAL
                          GAP
               SEM
HD-DTR 0
```

DTRS 
$$\left\langle \square \begin{bmatrix} \text{PHON} \langle \text{Bagels} \rangle \\ \text{HEAD} \quad noun \\ \text{VAL} \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \ \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \ \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$
,  $\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{PHON} \langle \text{I, think, she, likes} \rangle \\ \text{WAL} \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \ \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \ \rangle \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{SYN} \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} & \square \\ \text{VAL} \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR} & \langle \ \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \ \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle}$ 

## The Imperative Construction



imp-cx:

#### Coordination Construction

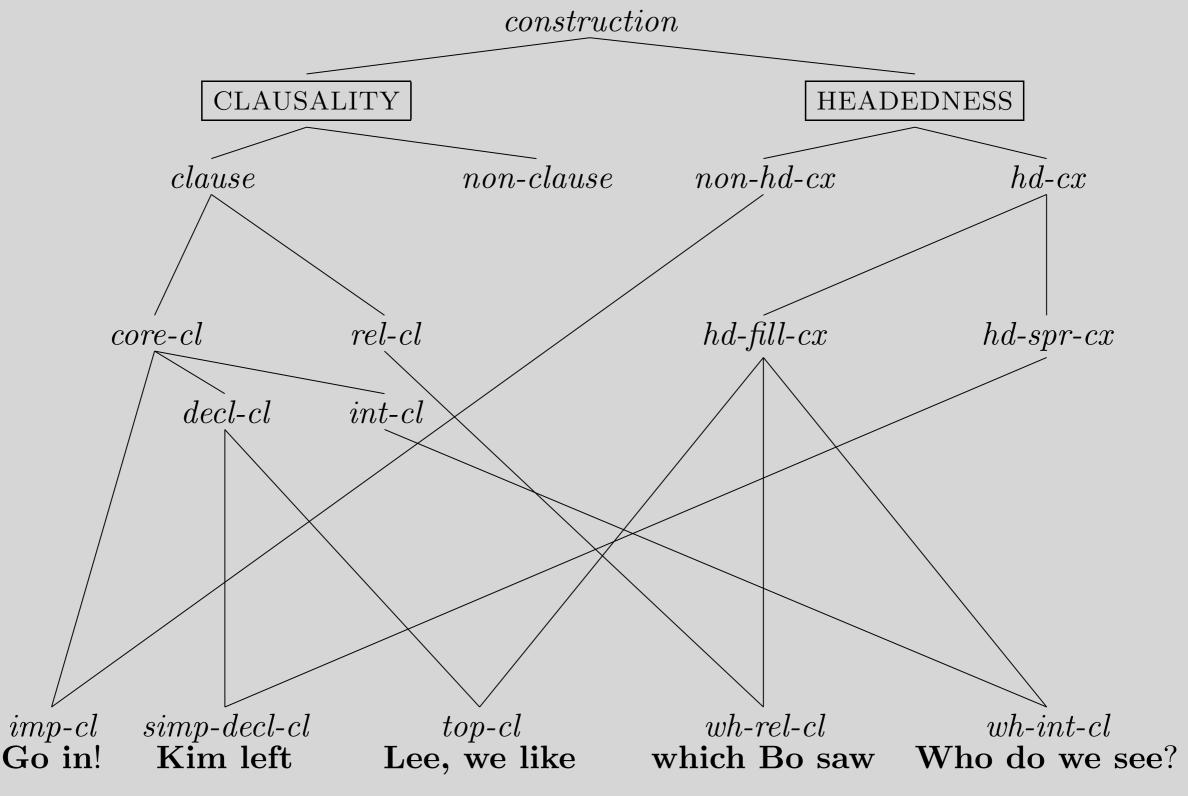
```
[HEAD [FORM 1]]
                SYN
                          VAL
MOTHER
                          GAP
                SEM
                         [IND s_0]
                                                             [HEAD [FORM 1]]
                   [HEAD [FORM 1]]
DTRS (
                                                      SEM [IND s_{n-1}]
            SEM [IND s_1]
                                                            [HEAD [FORM 1]
          HEAD conj
                                                  SYN
                                                            VAL
           IND
          \left| \text{RESTR} \left\langle \left[ \text{ARGS } \left\langle s_1 ... s_n \right\rangle \right] \right\rangle \right|
```

```
PHON
                             (Kim, sleeps, and, Pat, works)
                               HEAD
                                         verb
                                            SPR
MOTHER
                SYN
                               VAL
                                            COMPS
                 SEM [ ... ]
             \lceil \text{PHON} \mid \langle \text{ Kim , sleeps } \rangle
                                                            [PHON \(\land\)]
                        HEAD verb
                                 \begin{bmatrix} \text{SPR } \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS } \langle \rangle \end{bmatrix} \mid , \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{SYN [HEAD } \textit{conj} \end{bmatrix}
DTRS (
             SYN
                         VAL
                                                            SEM [ ... ]
             SEM [ ... ]
            PHON ( Pat , works )
                       HEAD
                                    verb
                                     SPR
            SYN
                        VAL
                                     COMPS
            SEM
```

#### Some More Abbreviations

imp- $cl$	$imperative\mbox{-}clause$
decl- $cl$	$declarative ext{-}clause$
simp-decl-cl	simple-declarative-clause
top-cl	$topicalized\mbox{-}clause$
wh- $rel$ - $cl$	$wh\mathchar`elative\mathchar`elause$
wh- $int$ - $cl$	$wh\mathcharmondown interrogative\mathcharmondown clause$
core- $cl$	core- $clause$

#### 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.

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- General wrap up

- What are some examples of constructionally-introduced semantics?
- Can HPSG handle discourse-level structure?
- How is it stipulated which daughter (first or last) is the head of a phrase?

#### Overview

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- The idea of multiple inheritance worries me, especially with the size of grammars like the ERG.. what happens if multiple types contradict? Or is the grammar just built to avoid those instances?
- How is multiple inheritance resolved? It would be theoretically possible for a structure to inherit a defeasible constraint from one parent, but the same constraint from the other parent is non-defeasible, for instance. Or is the structure simply built so these conflicts are avoided?

- Why do we need the CLAUSALITY branch if everything ends up being type clause?
   What is an example of a non-clause?
- Can you give some examples of how we can 'break' our new well-formedness definition?
- Ch 16 introduces modifications to many fundamental pieces of the grammar developed in previous chapters. What are the main drivers of such modifications?

• I was very excited and also a bit overwhelmed by the re-structuring of all of our principles as constraints on the type hd-cx. When imposing constraints in this way do we list all of them separately? Or would our grammar just be storing a single entry for the type hd-cx that combines all of these constraints together? I think part of my confusion is trying to wrap my head around the fact that we have gone from having grammar rules representing this ideas to having a new type that can somehow accommodate them while still having types for parts of speech and also argument structures.

- Is the "real" HPSG closer to what we have built or is it closer to what was described on this chapter?
- It seems like there has been quite a few changes in this chapter, how far off is our grammar that we have now from the HPSG that is used in industry?
- On a related note, is sign-based construction grammar different from HPSG, or is SBCG a subset of HPSG? Or are they on separate axes altogether?

- On page 470, we use Multiple Inheritance Hierarchy to deal with the cross part of lexemes. Why don't we define additional feature structure to deal with this problem? For example, for srv-lxm, we can use a LEXEME list like <verb-lxm, sr-lxm> to represent srv-lxm.
- I still can't understand why we posit a type "construction" to replace "rule". For me, We can assign feature MOTHER and DTRS to "rule" just as what we do on "construction". "rule" can also have a hierarchy structure. So what is the difference between "construction" and "rule"?

• One of the things I have found attractive about this grammar is the elegant expressions of language generalisations. But even by the end, our lexicon is pretty inflexible. The new multiple inheritance hierarchy helps, but words often have more porous lexeme categories and can be variably noun, verb, adj, etc (esp. in English, esp. in less than formal register). Is there a way that our lexicon can handle lexical category creativity of this kind? I feel like if we just add multiple entries for the same word as we have been, this misses generalisations:)

• Between two hypothetical grammars that both accurately account for all data, is the better of the two always the more parsimonious?

• Footnote 6 on page 480 says, "another hallmark of construction grammar is its ability to accommodate the fact that the constructions themselves may contribute to the semantics of the phrases they license." I don't think I understand this. Does it mean that it can account for multi-word expressions that aren't compositional in their meaning, or something like that?

 As the grammar is progressively changed throughout the text, I often find myself justifying the changes by the assumption that this process makes it easier to learn the grammar and to understand why it was formed the way it was. This last chapter is stretching that assumption. Why didn't we start the way we finished, for example with the feature PHON?

#### 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?
- How do you think this course will influence your work as a computational linguist?

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