

Lab 4 phenomena++

Ling 567

April 16, 2019

Lab 4 preview

- <http://courses.washington.edu/ling567/lab4.html>

Overview

- Negation
- Adnominal possession
- Coordination
- Agreement in Coordination
- Clausal Complements
- Clausal Modifiers

Negation: Crowgey 2012

- Sentential negation only:
 - *The cat doesn't sleep.*
 - NOT: *The cat has no toys.*
 - NOT: *The cat has to not scratch the furniture.*

Brief typology

- How many markers? One or two is typical
- What type of markers?
 - Affix on verb
 - Auxiliary verb
 - Adverb functioning as a modifier
 - Adverb selected as a complement

Negation page

- Allows you to set up the overall system, and provides a lot of guidance based on the choices you make
- Sets up [NEGATION +] feature to be used in lexical rules if you've selected "affix"
- Manages the semantic side of things: When there's two markers, we still only want one neg_rel

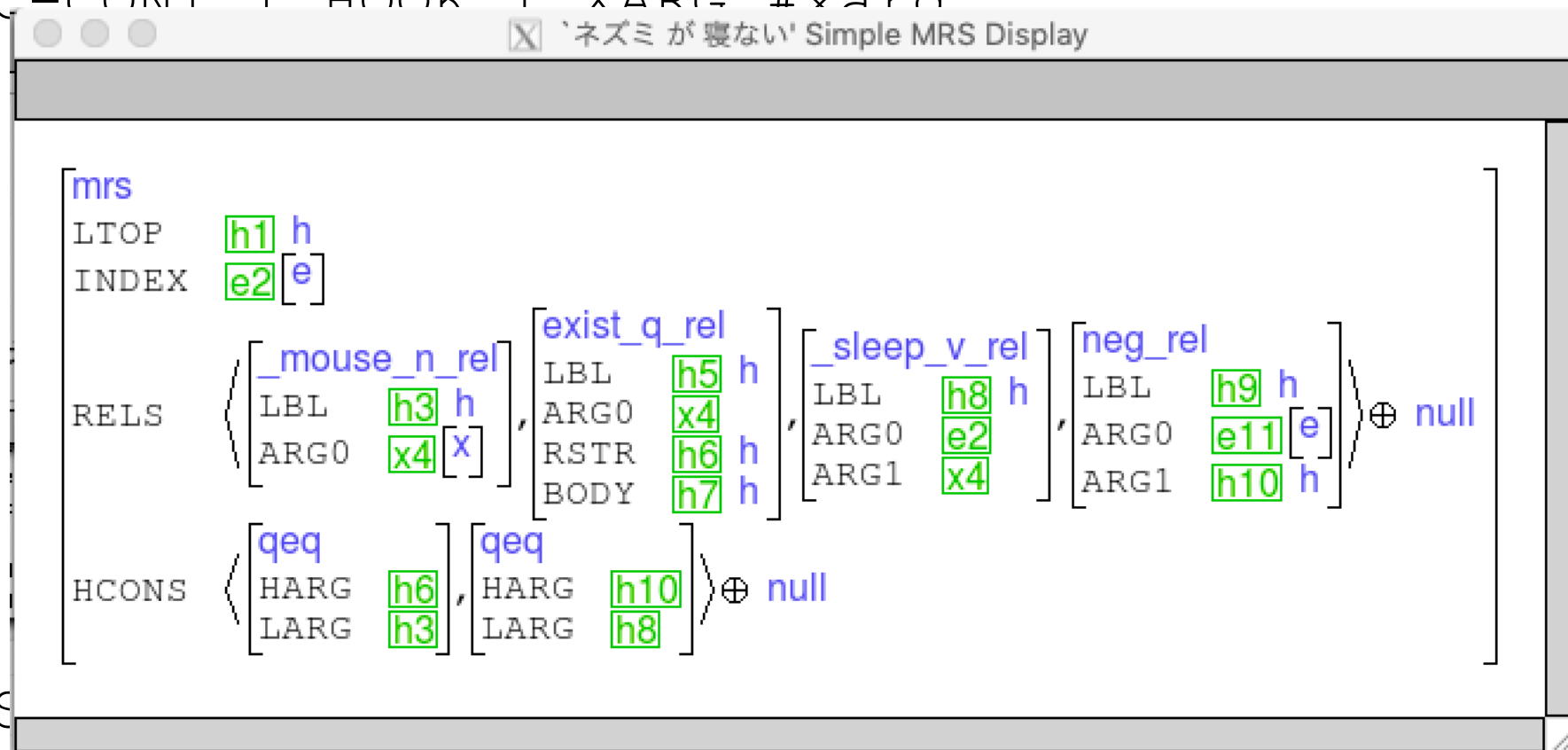
Example rule & MRS from small Japanese grammar

```
neg-lex-rule := negation-lex-rule-super &
  [ C-CONT [ HOOK [ XARG #xarg,
                    LTOP #ltop,
                    INDEX #ind ],
    RELS <! event-relation &
          [ PRED "neg_rel",
            LBL #ltop,
            ARG1 #harg ] !>,
    HCONS <! qeq &
          [ HARG #harg,
            LARG #larg ] !> ],
  SYNSEM.LKEYS #lkeys,
  DTR.SYNSEM [ LKEYS #lkeys,
               LOCAL [ CONT.HOOK [ XARG #xarg,
                                   INDEX #ind,
                                   LTOP #larg ],
                     CAT.HEAD verb ] ] ].
```

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```

```
[ C-CONT [ HOOK [ XARG #xarg
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DTR.SYNSEM [ LKEYS #lkeys,
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Adnominal possession: Nielsen 2018

- Two NPs together, linked by ‘possession’ relation
 - Actually a very underspecified relationship, which could include: ownership, part-whole, kinship, ...
- Between two full NPs
- Or with pronominal possessor

Brief typology

- In what order do the possessor & possessum appear?
- Is there a marker of possession or just simple juxtaposition?
- If there's a marker, is it on the possessor, the possessum, both?
- Is there a specific case required of the possessor?
- Is there any agreement between possessor & possessum?
- Are there separate possessive pronouns and if so, can they be dropped?

Analysis in outline

- Specifier-like possessors fill the SPR role; attached with head-spec
- Modifier-like possessors can co-occur with determiners; attached with head-mod or (surprisingly, in some cases) head-comp
- Juxtaposition construction modeled via a separate rule. Recommended analysis for genitive case used to mark possession is juxtaposition ('no possessive marker') + [CASE gen] required on possessor.

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Coordination:

Drellishak & Bender 2005, Dermer 2018

- Two constituents of the same type, conjoined with ‘and’ (or similar meaning)
- Differentiated from “WITH-coordination”:
 - Kim and Sandy went to the movies
 - Kim went to the movies with Sandy
- Not just one rule for all constituent types!
- Binary branching structure for n-ary coordination

Brief typology

- Which types of constituents can be coordinated with this strategy?
- How many markers are there (0, 1, n)?
 - Juxtaposition coordination WILL INCREASE AMBIGUITY
- Where do the markers appear?
- Is the marker a word or an affix?

Analysis in brief

- Separate rules for separate types of coordination
 - Needed in the semantics anyway
 - Fixes the struggles with coordination & HEAD values (cf 566)
- Coordination broken into three (or sometimes two) separate rules:
 - Bottom (attaches coordinator), mid (allows addition of multiple conjuncts), top (seals off coordinate structure)
 - [COORD bool] keeps partial coordination constituents from interacting with non-coordination rules

Agreement in coordination

- Applies to nominal coordination
- What should the features of the coordinate N' or NP be?
 - CASE, PERS, NUM, GEND
- Must be the same across mother & all daughters (typical for CASE)
- Feature resolution ($1 \ \& \ 2 \Rightarrow 1$; $m \ \& \ f \Rightarrow m$)
- Some other function of daughters ($sg \ \& \ sg \Rightarrow du$, $sg \ \& \ du \Rightarrow pl$, ...)
- Distinguished conjunct agreement

Analysis in brief

- CASE = #case everywhere necessary.
 - Select this if you have a case marking in your language; it will spare you much ambiguity later
- Feature resolution: Lots more coordination rules!!
 - Worth having the customization system spit these out for you
- Distinguished conjunct agreement:
 - Possibly extra rules, dependent on word order choices; again worth having this done for you

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Clausal Complements: Zamareva et al 2019

- Complements (not subjects) of verbs like *think*, *believe*, *say*
 - *Kim believes Sandy left.*
- Declaratives only (for now)

Brief typology

- Marked with a complementizer?
 - Before or after the complement clause? Optional or obligatory?
- Position of clausal complements: Same as NP complements or not?
- Specific FORM constraints on embedded verb?
- Different word order in embedded clause?
- Embedded clauses nominalized?
- Multiple strategies available in a language, selected by embedding verb

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Clausal Modifiers: Howell & Zamaraeva 2018

- Modifiers of clauses which are themselves clauses
- Typical meanings: *while, because, after, before, in order to*

Brief typology

- Position: S or VP modifier; prehead/posthead/either
- Marking
 - In subclause only / in both clauses
 - Marked by affix/adverb/complementizer
 - Position of adverb/complementizer
- Subject obligatorily shared with main clause or no?
- Can have multiple strategies or multiple (semantically different) subordinators in the same strategy
- Subordinate clause nominalized? Have special word order?

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