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Holes in Meaning Construction with Minimal Recursion Semantics

Stephan Oepen & Dan Flickinger

Universitetet i Oslo, Stanford University, and
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Holes in Meaning Construction with Minimal Recursion Semantics

‘Empirical ERG Research’

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Holes in Meaning Construction with Minimal Recursion Semantics

Lollies & Lambdas \rightarrow Hooks & Holes

Stephan Oepen & Dan Flickinger

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oe@ifi.uio.no, danf@stanford.edu

Background: Wide-Coverage Grammar Engineering

Deep Linguistic Processing with HPSG (www.delph-in.net)

- Practical and re-usable HPSG implementations; ongoing since 1990s;
- Typed feature structure formalism: [Carpenter, 92], [Copestake, 92];
- phrase structure rules with complex categories (feature structures);
- de-facto standardization enables sustained, incremental development.



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- Comprehensive: ~9000 types; 84 lexical and 222 grammar rules (1214);
- hand-built lexicon of 39,000 lemmas; 1,100 types; some 10,000 verbs;
- coverage ~80 – 95% across domains: Wikipedia, GENIA, WSJ, et al.



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Long-term joint effort with (among others):

Emily M. Bender, Ann Copestake,
John Carroll, Woodley Packard,
Ivan A. Sag, Hans Uszkoreit, and more.

/SJ, et al.



Go Play Yourselves (Tonight): The ERG On-Line

erg.delph-in.net/logon

Without knowing who interviewed him, it is hard to evaluate Devito.

allow: sentences fragments textbook grammar minor errors | unknown words:

search: all best | output: tree dm eds mrs | show: 5 results

[5 of 5 (of 34) analyses; processing time: 0.35 seconds; 914 edges]

latex compare selection | transfer generate avm scope

Without knowing who interviewed him, it is hard to evaluate Devito.

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0

http://erg.delph-in.net



Parsing into Logical-Form Meaning Representation

Minimal Recursion Semantics (Copestake, et al. 2005)

- Abstract representation of grammatically determined *sentence meaning*;
 - underspecification of quantifier scope (and finer-grained word senses);
 - mono-stratal, sign-based design: syntax and semantics via *unification*;
- syntactic derivation and meaning representation correspond *one-to-one*.



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But this theory would not work.



Parsing into Logical-Form Meaning Representation

Some Basic MRS Terminology

- Elementary predications (EPs);
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MRS Fundamentals by Example (1/3)

All angry dogs didn't bark.

$\langle h_1,$
| $h_4: \text{all_q}(\text{ARG0 } x_5, \text{RSTR } h_6, \text{BODY } _),$
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Scope Underspecification 101

- MRS as collection of tree fragments, with partial constraints on dominance;
- scopal $=_q$ handle constraints provide candidate 'room' for quantifier insertion.



MRS Fundamentals by Example (2/3)

Abrams told Browne that it rained.

$$\langle h_1, \left| \begin{array}{l} h_2:\text{named}(x_6, \text{Abrams}), h_2:\text{named}(x_{10}, \text{Browne}), \\ h_2:\text{tell_v_1}(e_3, x_6, x_{10}, h_9), h_{15}:\text{rain_v_1}(e_{16}) \end{array} \right| \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_9 =_q h_{15} \} \rangle$$


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Two Basic Types of Semantic Arguments

- Individuals, e.g. nominal complements: logical conjunction, equate handles;
- propositions, e.g. clausal complements: scopally subordinate, introduce $=_q$.
- when (and if) mapped to logical form, the handle meta-variables disappear.



MRS Fundamentals by Example (3/3)

It rained heavily.

$$\langle h_1, \left| \begin{array}{l} h_2: \text{rain_v_1}(e_3), \\ h_2: \text{heavy_a_1}(e_4, e_3) \end{array} \right| \{ h_1 =_q h_2 \} \rangle$$

It probably rained.

$$\langle h_1, \left| \begin{array}{l} h_2: \text{probable_a_1}(e_4, h_5), \\ h_6: \text{rain_v_1}(e_3) \end{array} \right| \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_5 =_q h_6 \} \rangle$$



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Most angry dogs are fierce.

$$\langle h_1, e_3, \left| \begin{array}{l} h_4: \text{most_q}(x_5, h_6, _), \\ h_8: \text{angry_a_at}(e_9, x_5, _), h_8: \text{dog_n_1}(x_5), \\ h_2: \text{fierce_a_1}(e_3, x_5) \end{array} \right| \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_6 =_q h_8 \} \rangle$$

$\text{most}' x_5 : \text{angry}'(x_5) \wedge \text{dog}'(x_5) ; \text{fierce}'(e_3, x_5)$



High-Level Goals in this Line of Work

Validate (and Refine) MRS Algebra (Copestake, et al. 2001)

- Earlier proposal for (ERG-style) constrained composition of MRS fragments;
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Transfer Semantic Lexicon to Dependency-Based Syntax

- Explicit, formal, and ‘lean’ syntax–semantics interface should be portable;
- ? leverage wealth of fine-grained lexical information in ERG with UD syntax.



Terminology to Talk about Meaning Construction

Operationalizing MRS Composition

- Formally, an MRS is a triple $\langle T, P, C \rangle$: *top handle, predications, constraints*;
- composition through *MRS algebra terms* (MATs): five-tuple $\langle H, L, P, C, E \rangle$;

HOOK

{HOLES}

|ELEMENTARY PREDICATIONS|

{HANDLE CONSTRAINTS }

{EQUALITIES }



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- correspondence to lambda calculus: an argument hook ‘plugs’ a functor hole;



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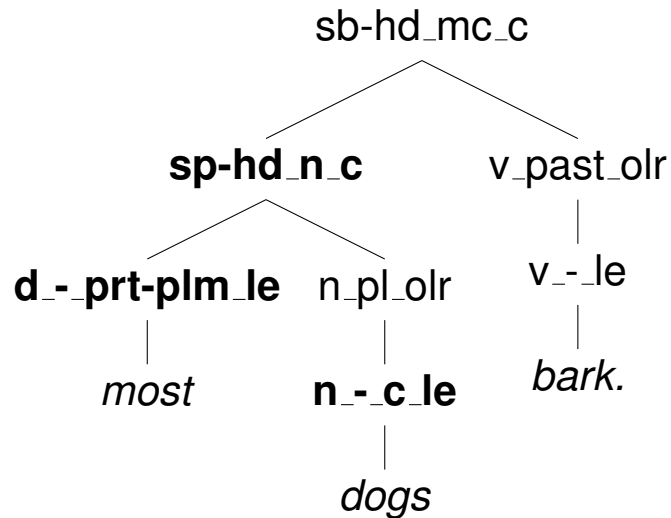
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{ EQUALITIES }

- *hook* is a triple $\langle h, i, x \rangle$, comprising a *handle*, *index*, and *external argument*;
- set of *holes* provides parallel triples with label, e.g. $_{\text{SUBJ}}\langle h, i, x \rangle$ on ‘barked’;
- correspondence to lambda calculus: an argument hook ‘plugs’ a functor hole;
- set of *equalities* records variable ‘unifications’ from composition: β reduction.



A First Example of MATs Composition

Most dogs barked.



$$\langle h_1, \left[\begin{array}{l} h_4: \text{most_q}(x_5, h_6, _) \\ h_8: \text{dog_n_1}(x_5) \\ h_2: \text{bark_v_1}(e_3, x_5) \\ \{ h_6 =_q h_8, h_1 =_q h_2 \} \end{array} \right] \rangle$$

<i>most</i>	<i>dogs</i>	<i>most dogs</i>
$\langle _, x_1, _ \rangle$	$\langle h_4, x_5, _ \rangle$	$\langle _, x_1, _ \rangle$
$\{ \text{SPEC} \langle h_3, x_1, _ \rangle \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$
$ h_0: \text{most_q}(x_1, h_2, _) $	$ h_4: \text{dog_n_1}(x_5) $	$ h_0: \text{most_q}(x_1, h_2, _), h_4: \text{dog_n_1}(x_5) $
$\{ h_2 =_q h_3 \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{ h_2 =_q h_3 \}$
$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{ h_3 \equiv h_4, x_1 \equiv x_5 \}$



A First Example of MATs Composition

Composition Operations of Copestake, et al. (2001):

$$\langle H_f, L_f, P_f, C_f, E_f \rangle \bullet_{\text{SPEC}} \langle H_a, L_a, P_a, C_a, E_a \rangle \rightarrow \langle H, L, P, C, E \rangle$$

Let $H_a = \langle h_a, i_a, x_a \rangle$ and $L' =_{\text{SPEC}} \langle h_f, i_f, x_f \rangle \in L_f$:

$$H = H_f; L = L_f \setminus \{L'\} \cup L_a;$$

$$P = P_f \cup P_a; C = C_f \cup C_a;$$

$$E = E_f \cup E_a \cup \{h_f = h_a, i_f = i_a, x_f = x_a\}$$

most

$\langle _, x_1, _ \rangle$

$\{\text{SPEC} \langle h_3, x_1, _ \rangle\}$

$| h_0: \text{most}_q(x_1, h_2, _) |$

$\{ h_2 =_q h_3 \}$

$\{\}$

dogs

$\langle h_4, x_5, _ \rangle$

$\{\}$

$| h_4: \text{dog}_n(x_5) |$

$\{\}$

$\{\}$

most dogs

$\langle _, x_1, _ \rangle$

$\{\}$

$| h_0: \text{most}_q(x_1, h_2, _), h_4: \text{dog}_n(x_5) |$

$\{ h_2 =_q h_3 \}$

$\{ h_3 \equiv h_4, x_1 \equiv x_5 \}$



Preliminary Reflections on MRS Algebra

A 'Straitjacket' for Sign-Based Composition

- Relatively simplistic basic framework with tightly constraining assumptions:
- **accessibility**: at most three 'pointers' into meaning fragments are available;
- **finiteness**: fixed inventory of hole types, e.g. SPEC, SUBJ, COMPS, MOD, ...;
- **uniformity**: templatic form of all composition operations, functor–argument;
- **monotonicity**: *set union* of holes, predications, constraints, and equalities.



Preliminary Reflections on MRS Algebra

A ‘Straitjacket’ for Sign-Based Composition

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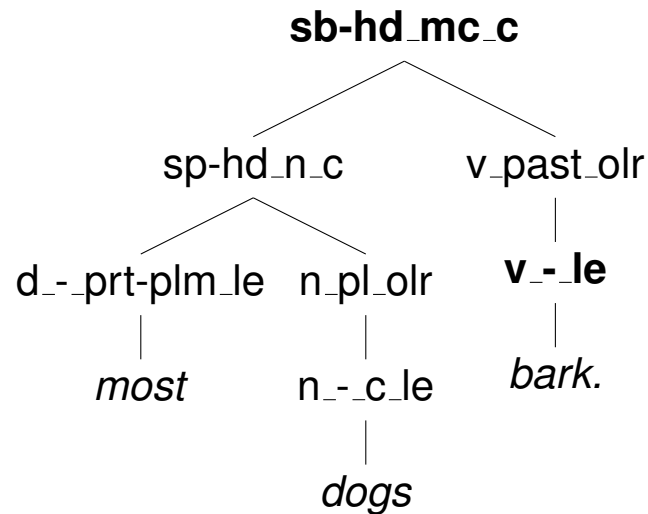
Assumptions about Syntax–Semantics Interface

- Lexical entries contribute initial MATs; will need to deal with lexical ambiguity;
- each syntactic construction (or dependency type) determines its operation;
- n-ary constructions (for $n > 2$) conceptualized as sequence of operations;
- unary constructions conceptualized through empty functor or argument MAT.



Rounding up Our First Example

Most dogs barked.



$$\langle h_1, \left[\begin{array}{l} h_4: \text{most}_q(x_5, h_6, _) \\ h_8: \text{dog}_n_1(x_5) \\ h_2: \text{bark}_v_1(e_3, x_5) \\ \{ h_6 =_q h_8, h_1 =_q h_2 \} \end{array} \right] \rangle$$

most dogs

$$\langle _, x_1, _ \rangle$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} h_0: \text{most}_q(x_1, h_2, _) \\ h_4: \text{dog}_n_1(x_5) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\{ h_2 =_q h_3 \}$$

$$\{ h_3 \equiv h_4, x_1 \equiv x_5 \}$$

barked

$$\langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle$$

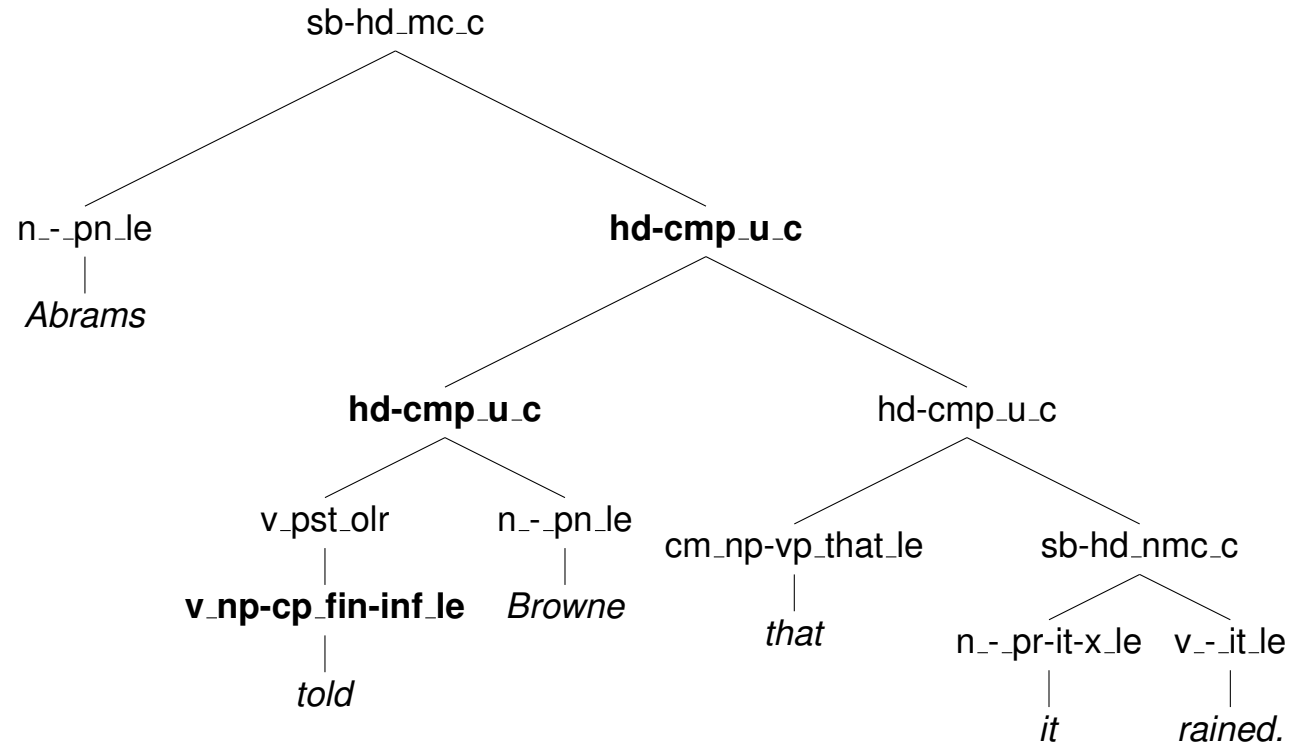
$$\{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, _ \rangle \}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} h_6: \text{bark}_v_1(e_7, x_8) \end{array} \right]$$

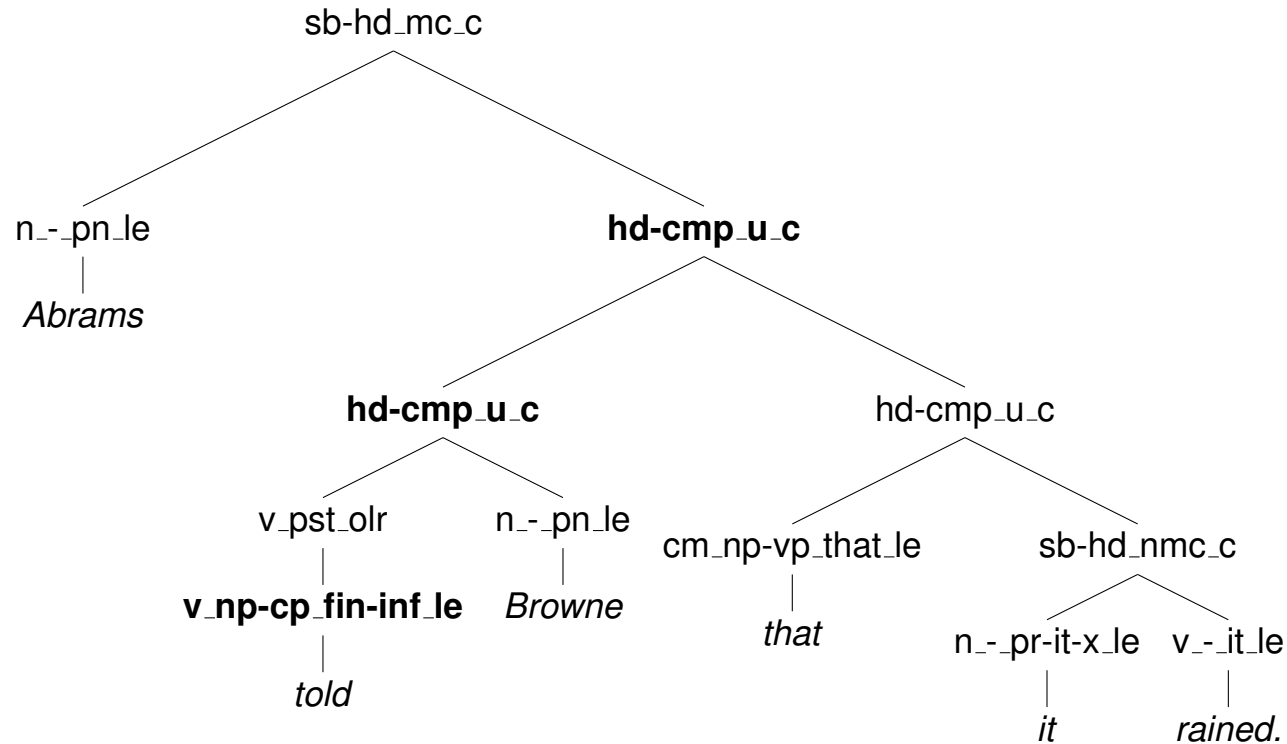
$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$


Non-Scopal vs. Scopal Complements



Non-Scopal vs. Scopal Complements



told

$$\langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SUBJ} \langle h_0, x_2, _ \rangle, \\ \text{COMPS} [\langle h_0, x_3, _ \rangle, \langle h_5, _, _ \rangle] \end{array} \right\}$$

$$| h_0 : \text{tell}_v_1(e_1, x_2, x_3, h_4) |$$

$$\{ h_4 =_q h_5 \}$$

$$\{ \}$$

Browne

$$\langle h_6, x_7, _ \rangle$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$| h_6 : \text{named}(x_7, \text{Browne}) |$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$

that it rained

$$\langle h_8, e_9, _ \rangle$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$| h_8 : \text{rain}_v_1(e_9) |$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$


Non-Scopal vs. Scopal Complements

sb-hd_mc_c

One Uniform \bullet_{COMPS} Operation

Let $L' = [\langle h_l, i_l, x_l \rangle] \oplus L_g$:

$\langle H_f, \{\text{COMPS } L'\} \cup L_f, P_f, C_f, E_f \rangle \bullet_{\text{COMPS}} \langle H_a, L_a, P_a, C_a, E_a \rangle$

$\rightarrow \langle H_f, \{\text{COMPS } L_g\} \cup L_f \cup L_a, \dots, \dots \rangle$

told

that

n_-pr-it-x_le

v_-it_le

it

rained.

told

$\langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SUBJ} \langle h_0, x_2, _ \rangle, \\ \text{COMPS} [\langle h_0, x_3, _ \rangle, \langle h_5, _, _ \rangle] \end{array} \right\}$
 $| h_0 : \text{tell_v_1}(e_1, x_2, x_3, h_4) |$
 $\{ h_4 =_q h_5 \}$
 $\{ \}$

Browne

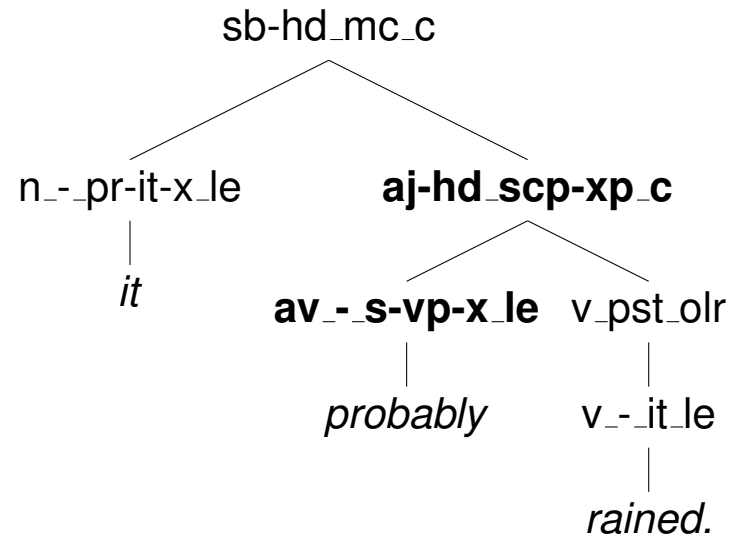
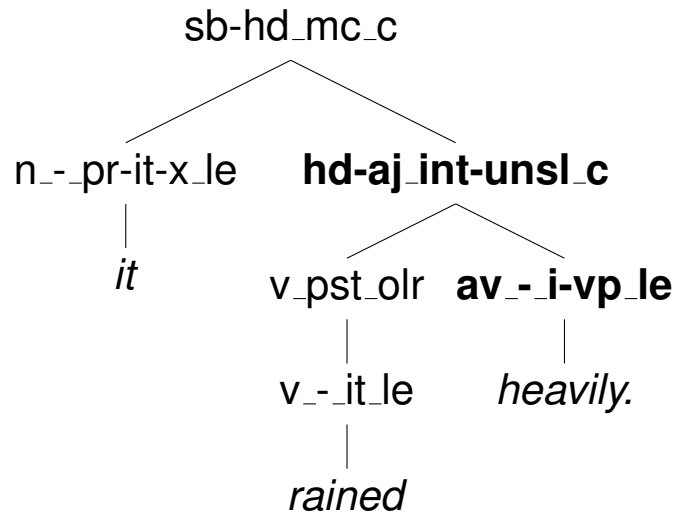
$\langle h_6, x_7, _ \rangle$
 $\{ \}$
 $| h_6 : \text{named}(x_7, \text{Browne}) |$
 $\{ \}$
 $\{ \}$

that it rained

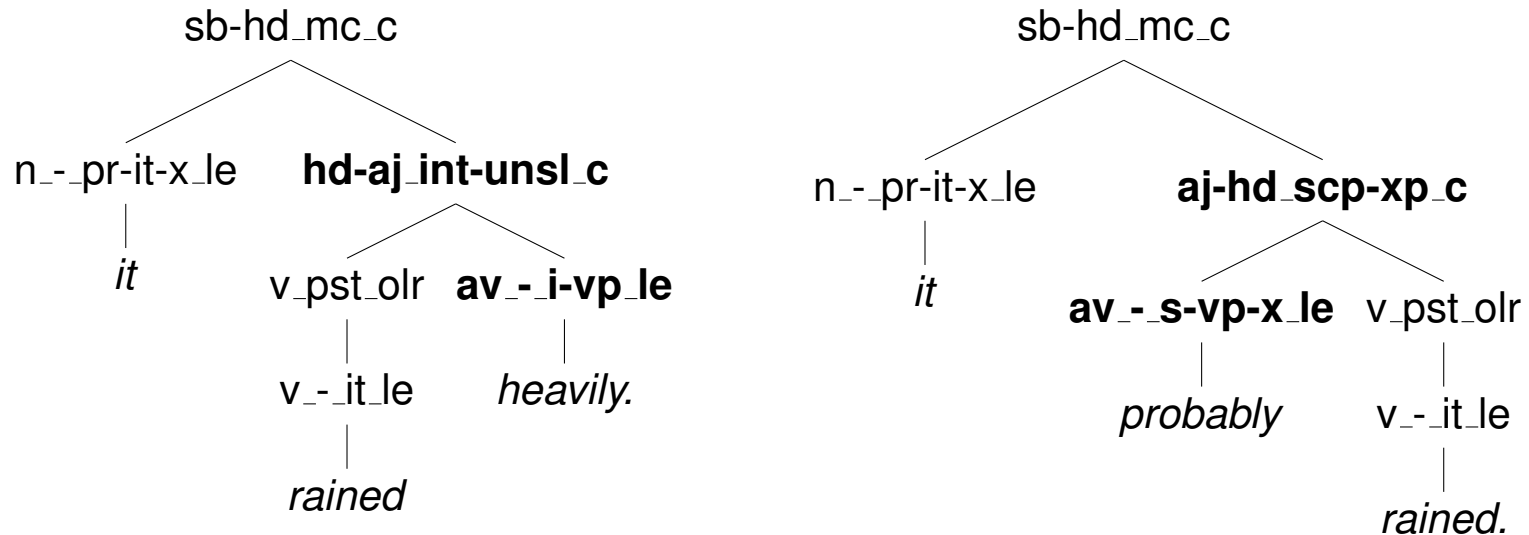
$\langle h_8, e_9, _ \rangle$
 $\{ \}$
 $| h_8 : \text{rain_v_1}(e_9) |$
 $\{ \}$
 $\{ \}$



Restrictive vs. Scopal Modification



Restrictive vs. Scopal Modification



rained

$\langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle$
 $\{ \text{SUBJ} \langle _, _, _ \rangle \}$
 $| h_0 : \text{rain}_v_1(e_1) |$
 $\{ \}$
 $\{ \}$

heavily

$\langle h_2, e_3, _ \rangle$
 $\{ \text{MOD} \langle h_2, e_4, _ \rangle \}$
 $| h_2 : \text{heavy}_a_1(e_3, e_4) |$
 $\{ \}$
 $\{ \}$

probably

$\langle h_5, e_6, _ \rangle$
 $\{ \text{MOD} \langle h_8, _, _ \rangle \}$
 $| h_5 : \text{probable}_a_1(e_6, h_7) |$
 $\{ h_7 =_q h_8 \}$
 $\{ \}$



Restrictive vs. Scopal Modification

One Uniform \bullet_{MOD} Operation

Let $L' = {}_{\text{MOD}}\langle h_l, i_l, _ \rangle \in L_f$:

$$\langle \langle h_f, i_f, _ \rangle, L_f, P_f, C_f, E_f \rangle \bullet_{\text{MOD}} \langle \langle h_a, i_a, _ \rangle, L_a, P_a, C_a, E_a \rangle \rightarrow \\ \langle \langle h_f, i_a, _ \rangle, L_f \setminus \{L'\} \cup L_a, P_f \cup P_a, C_f \cup C_a, E_f \cup E_a \cup \{h_l \equiv h_a, i_l \equiv i_a\} \rangle$$

rained

$$\langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle \\ \{\text{SUBJ}\langle _, _, _ \rangle\} \\ |h_0:\text{rain}_v_1(e_1)| \\ \{\} \\ \{\}$$

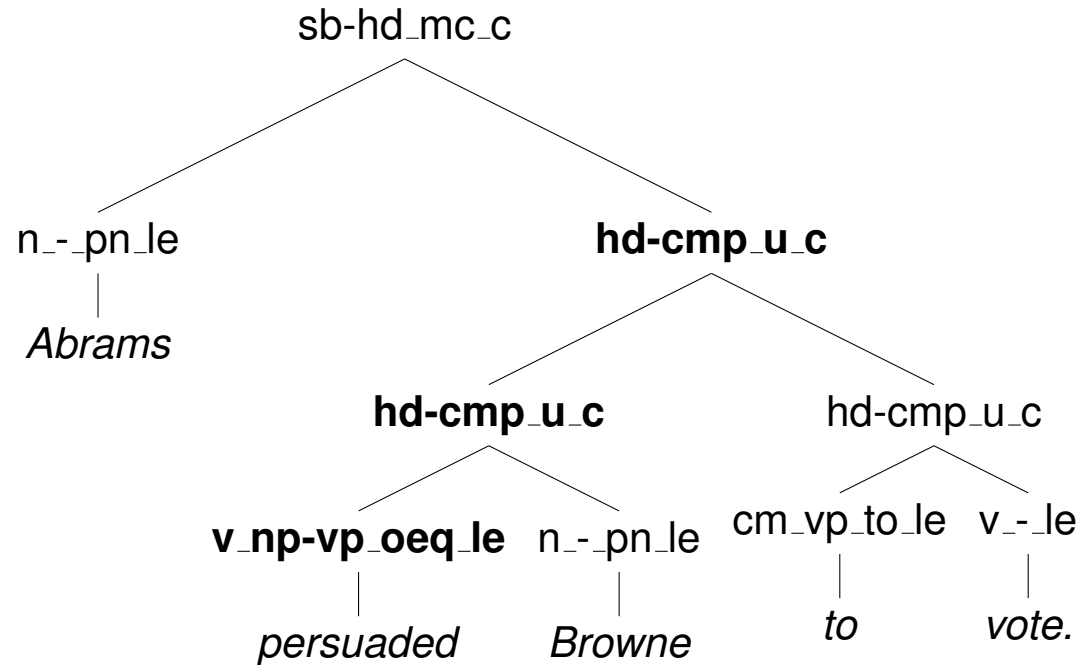
heavily

$$\langle h_2, e_3, _ \rangle \\ \{\text{MOD}\langle h_2, e_4, _ \rangle\} \\ |h_2:\text{heavy}_a_1(e_3, e_4)| \\ \{\} \\ \{\}$$

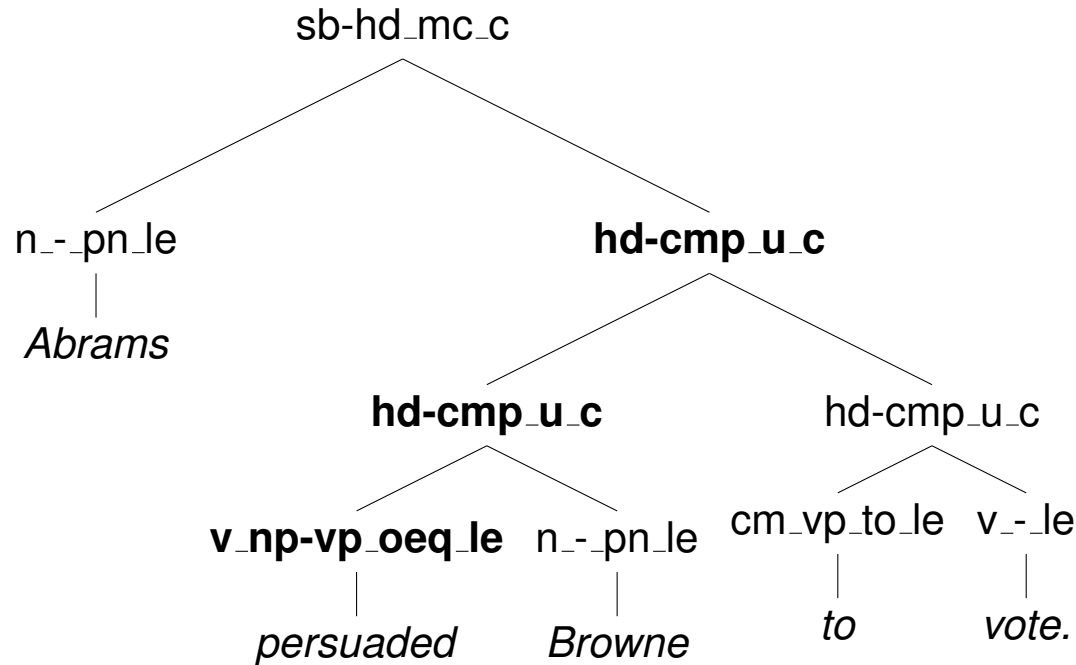
probably

$$\langle h_5, e_6, _ \rangle \\ \{\text{MOD}\langle h_8, _, _ \rangle\} \\ |h_5:\text{probable}_a_1(e_6, h_7)| \\ \{h_7 =_q h_8\} \\ \{\}$$


Control and Raising (and Predicatives)



Control and Raising (and Predicatives)



persuaded

$$\langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle$$

$$\{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_0, x_2, _ \rangle, \text{COMPS} [\langle h_0, x_3, _ \rangle, \langle h_5, _, _ \rangle] \}$$

$$\mid h_0: \text{persuade_v_of}(e_1, x_2, x_3, h_4) \mid$$

$$\{ h_4 =_q h_5 \}$$

$$\{ \}$$

to vote

$$\langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle$$

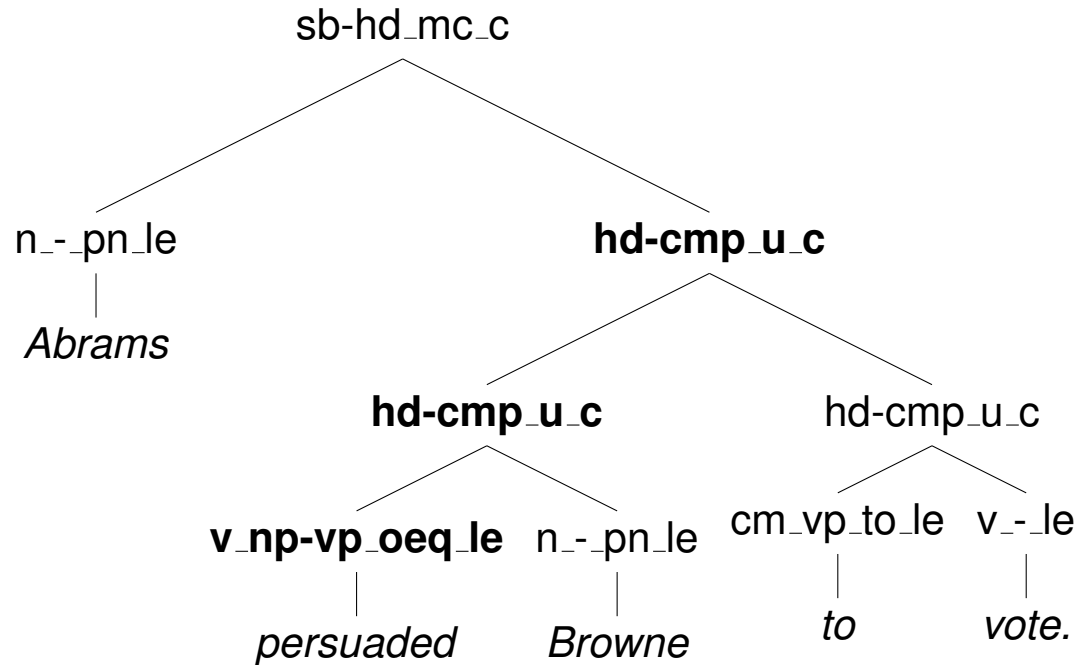
$$\{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, _ \rangle \}$$

$$\mid h_6: \text{vote_v_1}(e_7, x_8) \mid$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$


Control and Raising (and Predicatives)



persuaded

$$\langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle$$

$$\{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_0, x_2, _ \rangle, \text{COMPS} [\langle h_0, x_3, _ \rangle, \langle h_5, _, x_3 \rangle] \}$$

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$$\{ \}$$

to vote

$$\langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle$$

$$\{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, _ \rangle \}$$

$$| h_6: \text{vote_v_1}(e_7, x_8) |$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$


Control and Raising (and Predicatives)

External Arguments

- Third hook component enables control of various ‘open’ complements;
- subject vs. object control vs. raising is a lexical property of functors;
- extends to different kinds of predicative constructions, e.g.

The books are in the box.

She considers him childish.

She placed the books in the box.

persuaded

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle \\ & \{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_0, x_2, _ \rangle, \text{COMPS} [\langle h_0, x_3, _ \rangle, \langle h_5, _, x_3 \rangle] \} \\ & | h_0: \text{persuade_v_of}(e_1, x_2, x_3, h_4) | \\ & \{ h_4 =_q h_5 \} \\ & \{ \} \end{aligned}$$

to vote

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle \\ & \{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, _ \rangle \} \\ & | h_6: \text{vote_v_1}(e_7, x_8) | \\ & \{ \} \\ & \{ \} \end{aligned}$$


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to vote

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle \\ & \{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, _ \rangle \} \\ & | h_6: \text{vote_v_1}(e_7, x_8) | \\ & \{ \} \\ & \{ \} \end{aligned}$$


Control and Raising (and Predicatives)

sb-hd_mc_c

Refinement of \bullet_{COMPS} Operation:

Let $L' = _ \langle h_l, i_l, x_l \rangle \in L_f$, $x_l \equiv i_a \in E$:
 $L = L_f \setminus \{L'\} \cup L_a \setminus \{l \mid l = \langle _, i_a, _ \rangle\}$

v_np-vp_oeq_le n_-pn_le cm_vp_to_ie v_-ie
 | | | |
 persuaded Browne to vote.

persuaded

$\langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle$
 $\{\text{SUBJ} \langle h_0, x_2, _ \rangle, \text{COMPS}[\langle h_0, x_3, _ \rangle, \langle h_5, _, x_3 \rangle]\}$
 $| h_0: \text{persuade_v_of}(e_1, x_2, x_3, h_4) |$
 $\{ h_4 =_q h_5 \}$
 $\{ \}$

to vote

$\langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle$
 $\{\text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, _ \rangle\}$
 $| h_6: \text{vote_v_1}(e_7, x_8) |$
 $\{ \}$
 $\{ \}$



Control and Raising (and Predicatives)

sb-hd_mc_c

Refinement of \bullet_{COMPS} Operation:

Let $L' = _ \langle h_l, i_l, x_l \rangle \in L_f, x_l \equiv i_a \in E$:

$$L = L_f \setminus \{L'\} \cup L_a \setminus \{l \mid l = \langle _, i_a, _ \rangle\}$$

→ Controlling external argument (kind of) ‘plugs’ a hole;
need to refine other composition operations accordingly.

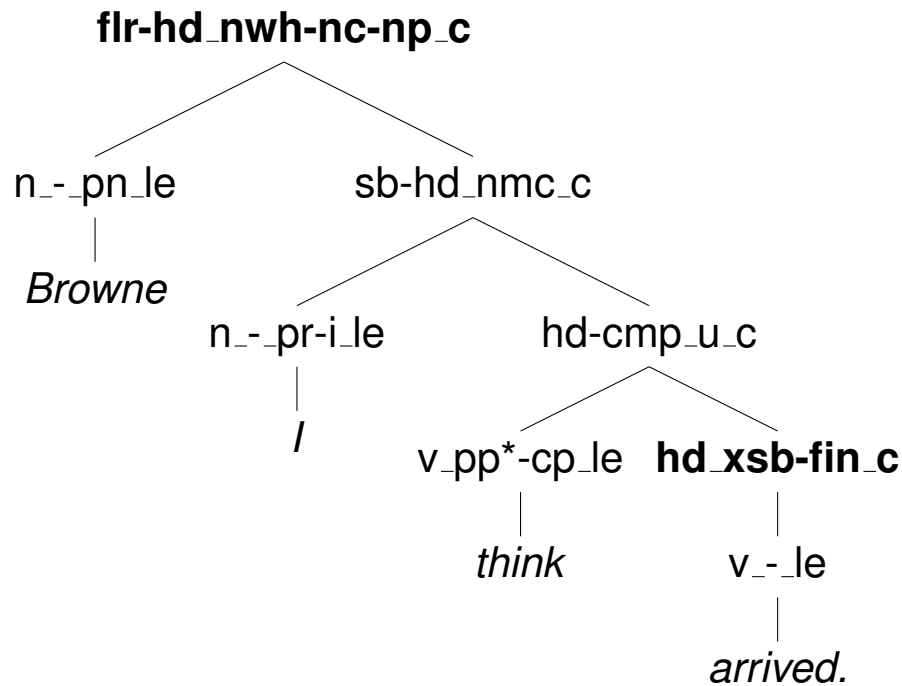
persuaded

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle h_0, e_1, _ \rangle \\ & \{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_0, x_2, _ \rangle, \text{COMPS} [\langle h_0, x_3, _ \rangle, \langle h_5, _, x_3 \rangle] \} \\ & | h_0: \text{persuade_v_of}(e_1, x_2, x_3, h_4) | \\ & \{ h_4 =_q h_5 \} \\ & \{ \} \end{aligned}$$

to vote

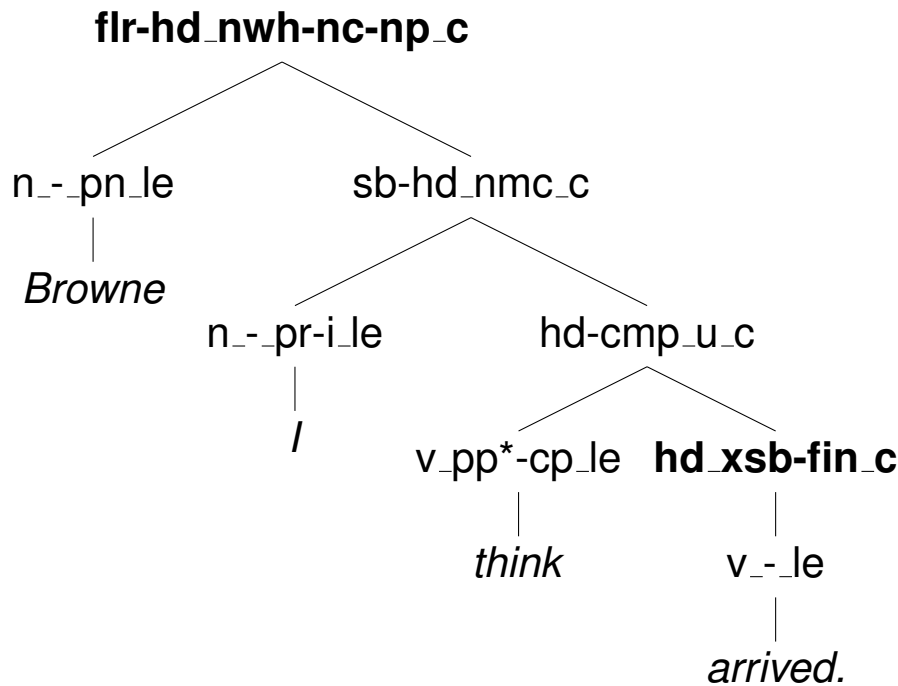
$$\begin{aligned} & \langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle \\ & \{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, _ \rangle \} \\ & | h_6: \text{vote_v_1}(e_7, x_8) | \\ & \{ \} \\ & \{ \} \end{aligned}$$

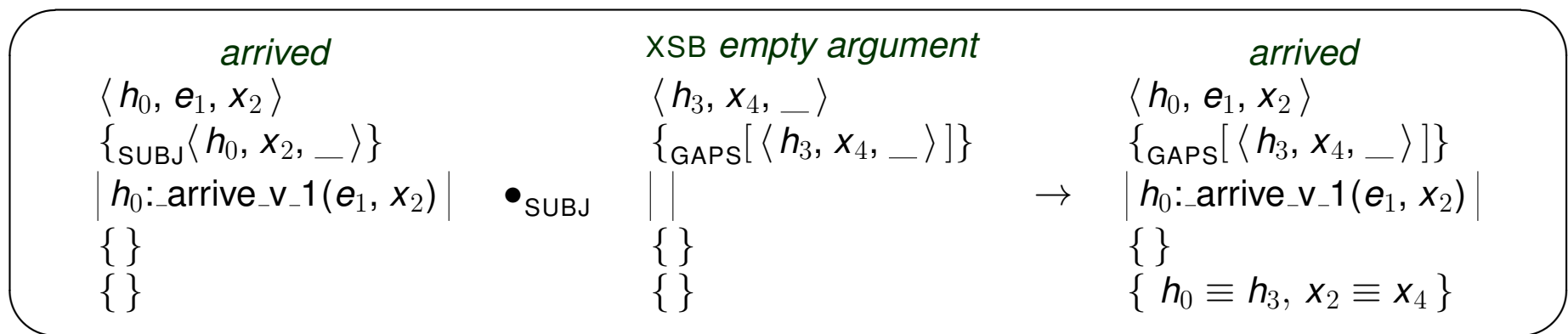

Relative Clauses Feed on Extraction



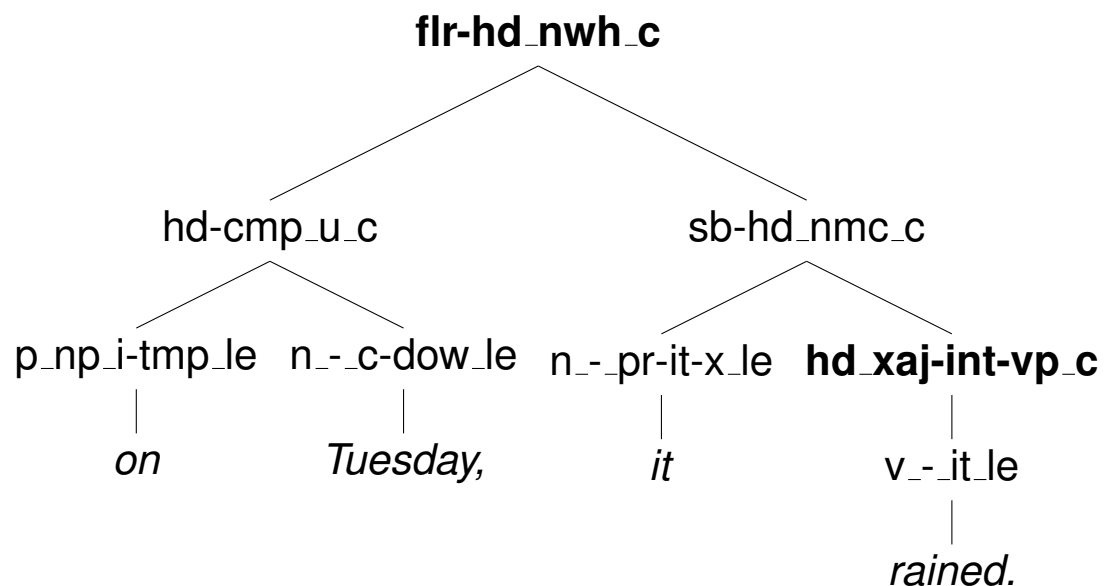
$$\langle h_1, \left. \begin{array}{l} h_2:\text{pron}(x_{11}), \\ h_2:\text{think_v_1}(e_3, x_{11}, h_{16}), \\ h_{17}:\text{named}(x_4, \text{Browne}), \\ h_{17}:\text{arrive_v_1}(e_{18}, x_4) \end{array} \right\} \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{16} =_q h_{17} \} \rangle$$


Relative Clauses Feed on Extraction

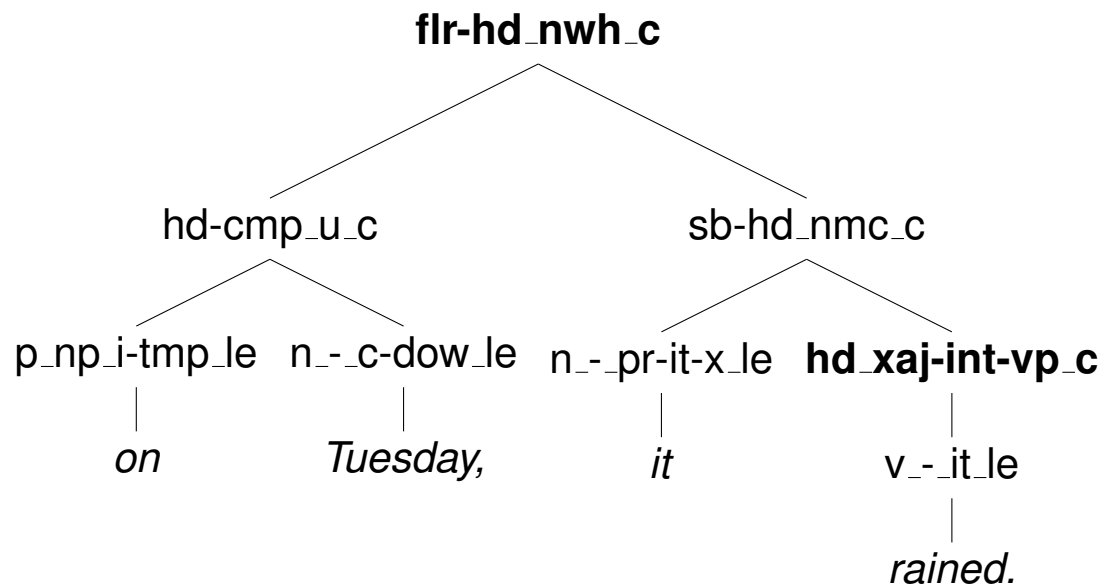


$$\langle h_1, \begin{array}{l} h_2:\text{pron}(x_{11}), \\ h_2:\text{think_v_1}(e_3, x_{11}, h_{16}), \\ h_{17}:\text{named}(x_4, \text{Browne}), \\ h_{17}:\text{arrive_v_1}(e_{18}, x_4) \\ \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{16} =_q h_{17} \} \end{array} \rangle$$


Modifiers Can be Extracted Too (Of Course)



Modifiers Can be Extracted Too (Of Course)



XAJ empty functor

$$\langle h_0, e_1, x_2 \rangle$$

$$\{ \text{GAPS}[\langle h_0, e_1, x_2 \rangle], \text{MOD} \langle h_0, e_1, x_2 \rangle \}$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$

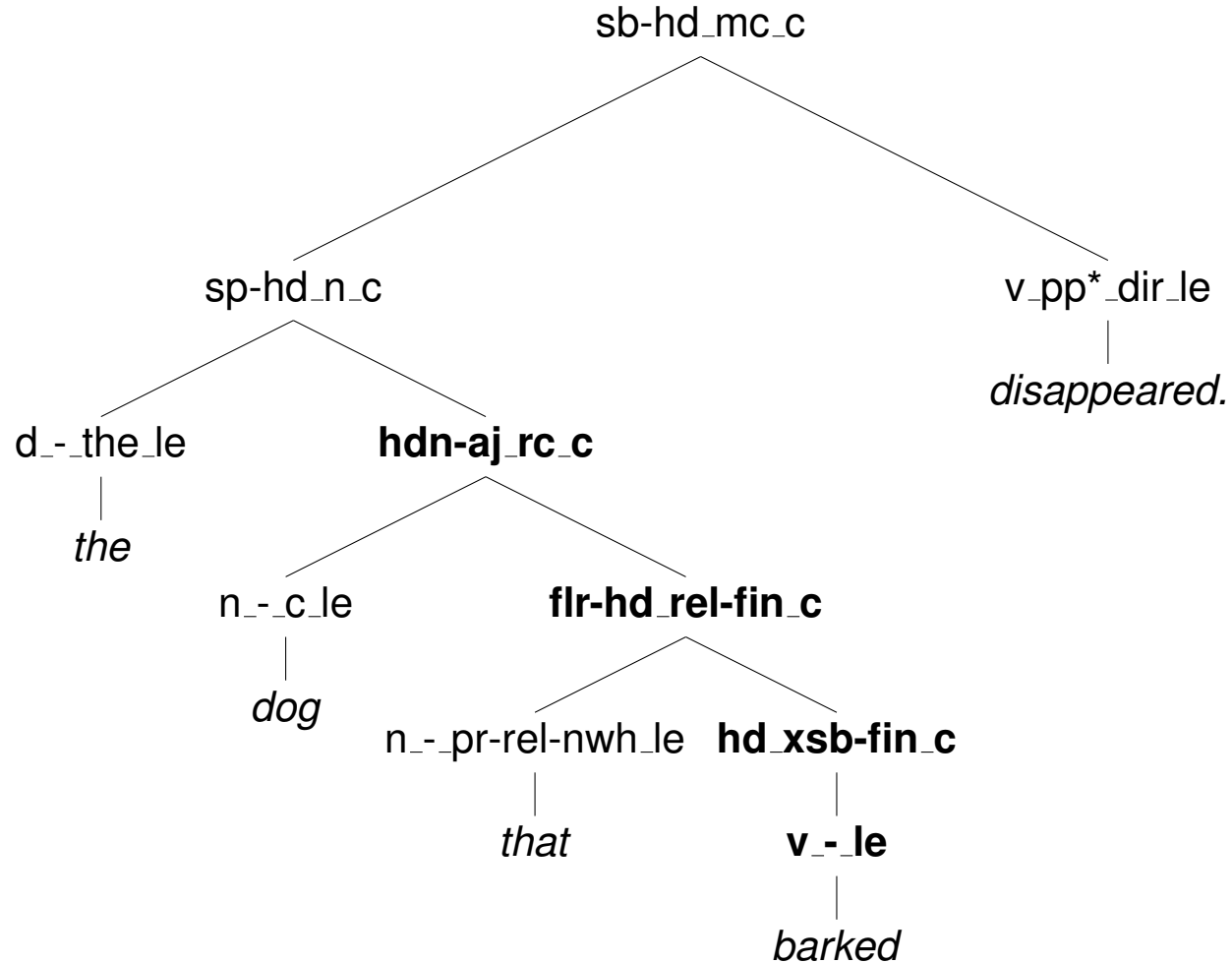
$$\langle h_2,$$

$$\quad h_3:\text{-rain_v_1}(e_3),$$

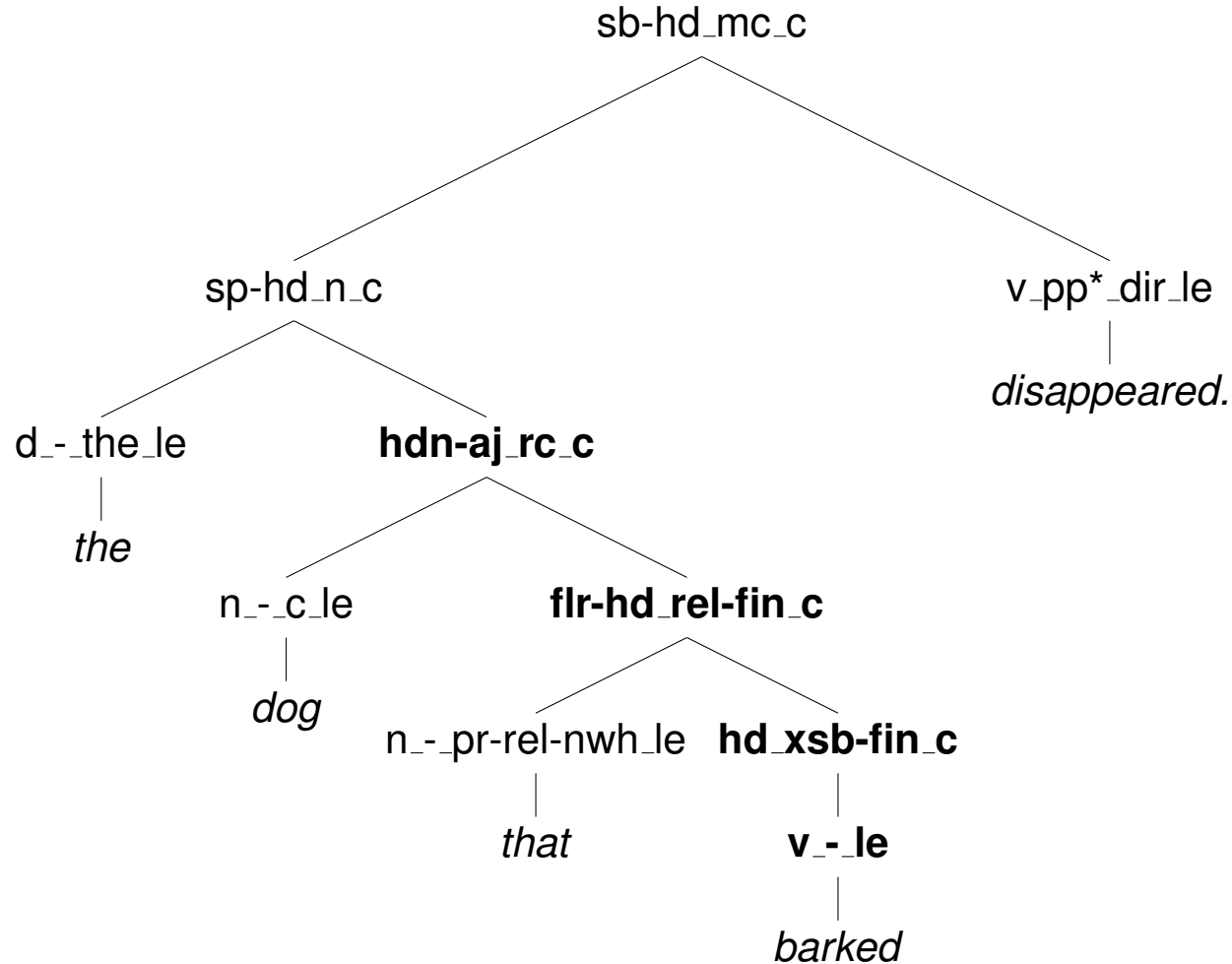
$$\quad h_3:\text{-on_p_temp}(e_4, e_3, x_6), h_3:\text{dofw}(x_6, \text{Tue})$$

$$\quad \{ h_2 =_q h_3 \} \rangle$$


Putting Things Together: Relative Clauses



Putting Things Together: Relative Clauses

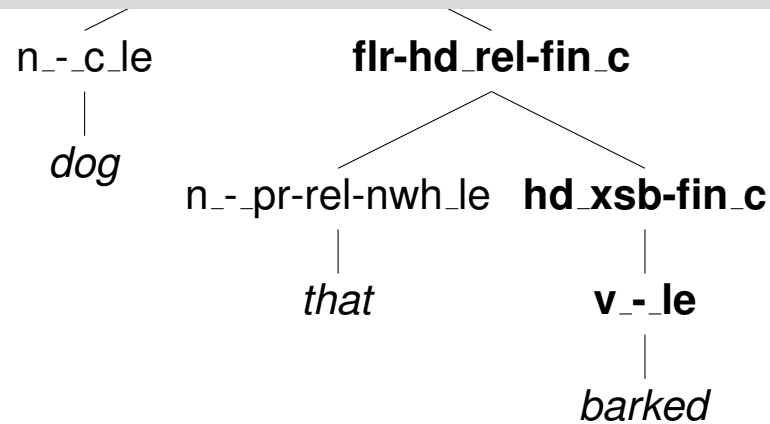


$\langle h_1,$
 $\quad | h_4:-the_q(x_6, h_7, _), h_8:-dog_n_1(x_6), h_8:-bark_v_1(e_9, x_6), h_2:-disappear_v_1(e_3, x_6) |$
 $\quad \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_7 =_q h_8 \} \rangle$



Putting Things Together: Relative Clauses

<i>dog</i>	<i>barked</i> XSB	<i>that</i>
$\langle h_0, x_1, _ \rangle$	$\langle h_4, e_5, _ \rangle$	$\langle h_2, x_3, _ \rangle$
$\{ \}$	$\{ \text{GAPS}[\langle h_4, x_6, _ \rangle] \}$	$\{ \text{MOD}[\langle h_2, x_3, _ \rangle] \}$
$ h_0: \text{dog_n_1}(x_1) $	$ h_4: \text{bark_v_1}(e_5, x_6) $	$ $
$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$
$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$



$\langle h_1, | h_4: \text{the_q}(x_6, h_7, _), h_8: \text{dog_n_1}(x_6), h_8: \text{bark_v_1}(e_9, x_6), h_2: \text{disappear_v_1}(e_3, x_6) | \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_7 =_q h_8 \} \rangle$



Putting Things Together: Relative Clauses

<i>dog</i>	<i>barked</i> XSB	<i>that</i>
$\langle h_0, x_1, _ \rangle$	$\langle h_4, e_5, _ \rangle$	$\langle h_2, x_3, _ \rangle$
$\{ \}$	$\{ \text{GAPS}[\langle h_4, x_6, _ \rangle] \}$	$\{ \text{MOD}[\langle h_2, x_3, _ \rangle] \}$
$ h_0: \text{dog_n_1}(x_1) $	$ h_4: \text{bark_v_1}(e_5, x_6) $	$ $
$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$
$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$	$\{ \}$

- Generalizes without revisions to empty relativizer and modifier gaps;
- plays nicely with unbounded dependencies, i.e. intervening clauses:

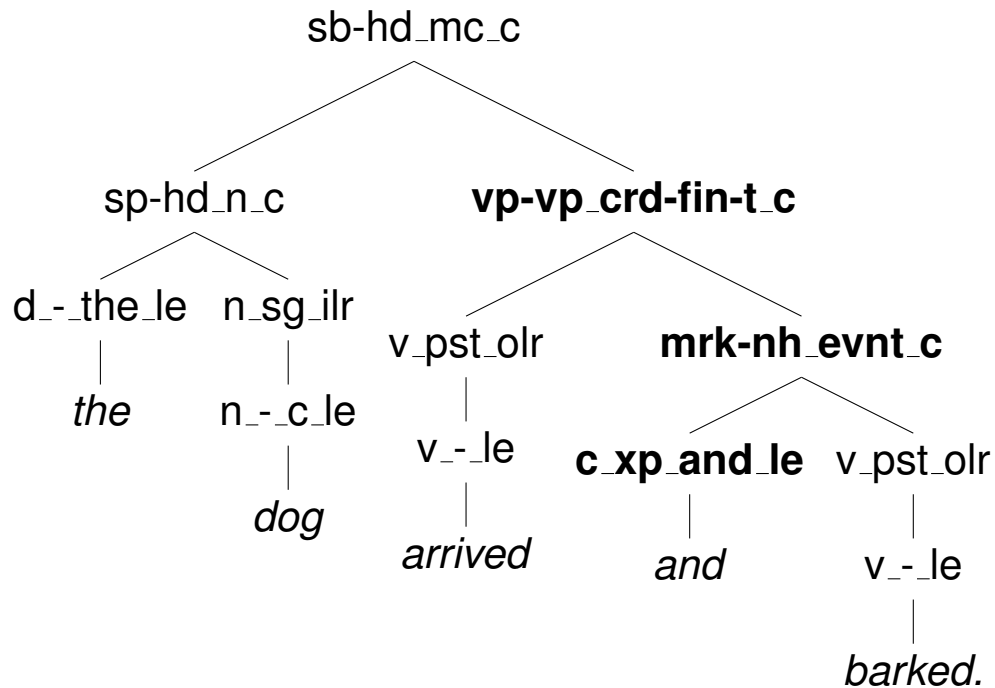
The dog on which I think you depend barked.

- well-chartered territory: clear benefits of close alignment with syntax.

$| h_4: \text{the_q}(x_6, h_7, _), h_8: \text{dog_n_1}(x_6), h_8: \text{bark_v_1}(e_9, x_6), h_2: \text{disappear_v_1}(e_3, x_6) |$
 $\{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_7 =_q h_8 \}$

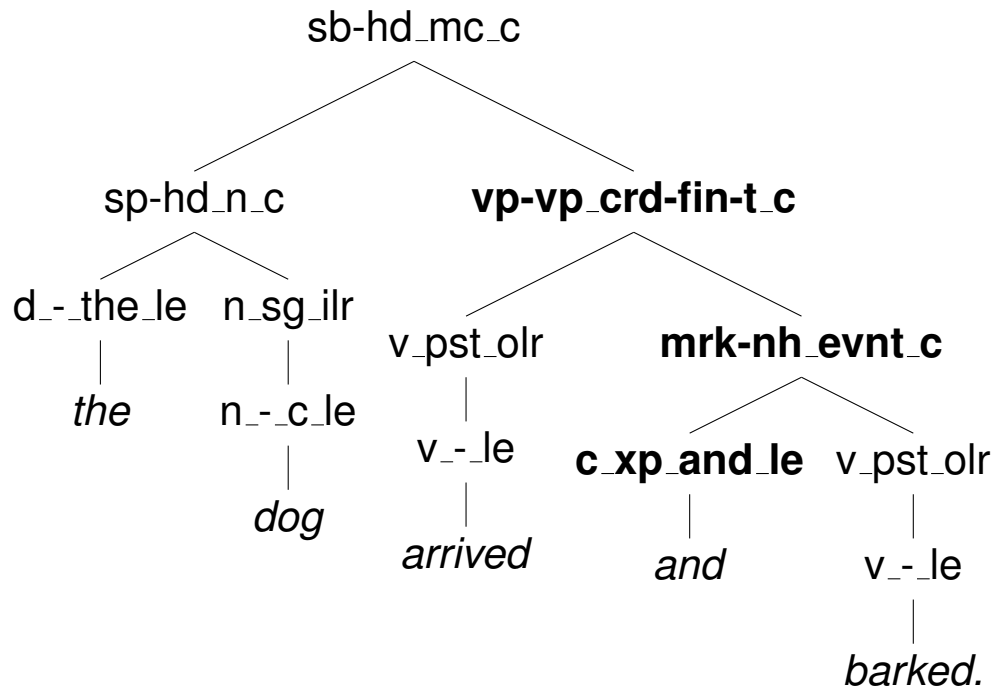


Basics of Constituent Coordination



$$\langle h_1, \left. \begin{array}{l} h_{11}:-the_q(x_6, h_{13}, _), h_{14}:-dog_n_1(x_6), \\ h_2:-and_c(e_1, e_3, e_4), h_2:-arrive_v_1(e_3, x_6), h_2:-bark_v_1(e_4, x_6) \\ \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{13} =_q h_{14} \} \end{array} \right| \rangle$$


Basics of Constituent Coordination



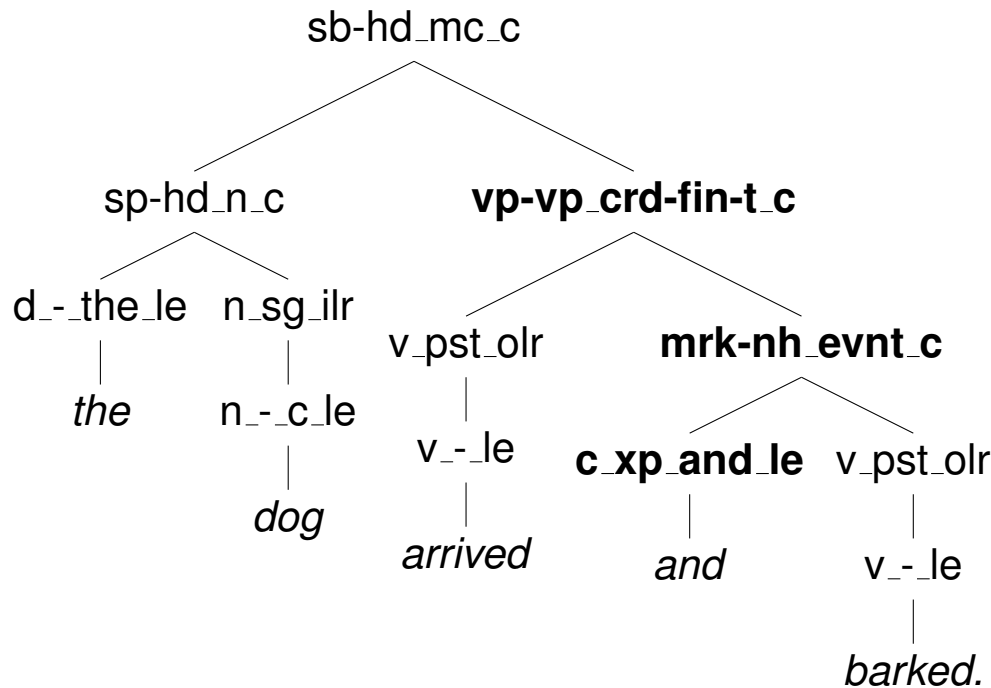
and

$\langle h_0, i_1, _ \rangle$
 $\{ \text{CONJ} [\langle h_0, i_2, _ \rangle \langle h_0, i_3, _ \rangle] \}$
 $| h_0: \text{and_c}(i_1, i_2, i_3) |$
 $\{ \}$
 $\{ \}$

$\langle h_1,$
 $| h_{11}: \text{the_q}(x_6, h_{13}, _), h_{14}: \text{dog_n_1}(x_6),$
 $| h_2: \text{and_c}(e_1, e_3, e_4), h_2: \text{arrive_v_1}(e_3, x_6), h_2: \text{bark_v_1}(e_4, x_6) |$
 $\{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{13} =_q h_{14} \} \rangle$



Basics of Constituent Coordination



and

$\langle h_0, i_1, _ \rangle$
 $\{ \text{CONJ}[\langle h_0, i_2, _ \rangle \langle h_0, i_3, _ \rangle] \}$
 $| h_0: \text{and_c}(i_1, i_2, i_3) |$
 $\{ \}$
 $\{ \}$

$\langle h_1,$
 $| h_{11}: \text{the_q}(x_6, h_{13}, _), h_{14}: \text{dog_n_1}(x_6),$
 $| h_2: \text{and_c}(e_1, e_3, e_4), h_2: \text{arrive_v_1}(e_3, x_6), h_2: \text{bark_v_1}(e_4, x_6) |$
 $\{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{13} =_q h_{14} \} \rangle$

→ Set union $P_f \cup P_a$ needs to 'unify' SUBJ holes from both verb phrases.



Basics of Constituent Coordination

Interaction with Different Scopal Contexts

The dog arrived and didn't bark.

→ equate index and external argument variables from both holes, attach to 'current' scope context: conjoin with conjunction.

$\langle h_1, \left. \begin{array}{l} h_{11}:\text{-the_q}(x_6, h_{13}, _), h_{14}:\text{-dog_n_1}(x_6), \\ h_2:\text{-and_c}(e_1, e_3, e_4), h_2:\text{-arrive_v_1}(e_3, x_6), h_2:\text{-bark_v_1}(e_4, x_6) \\ \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{13} =_q h_{14} \} \end{array} \right| \rangle$

→ Set union $P_f \cup P_a$ needs to 'unify' SUBJ holes from both verb phrases.



Basics of Constituent Coordination

Interaction with Different Scopal Contexts

The dog arrived and didn't bark.

→ equate index and external argument variables from both holes, attach to 'current' scope context: conjoin with conjunction.

Appears to generalize well to argument and modifier coordination.

$\{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{13} =_q h_{14} \}$

→ Set union $P_f \cup P_a$ needs to 'unify' SUBJ holes from both verb phrases.



Ongoing Work & Open Questions

Rationalizing Broad-Coverage Meaning Construction in ERG

- Evaluate proposal by Copestake, et al. (2001) on broad range of analyses;
 - determine degree of ‘algebra compliance’ in ERG: is it 45 %, 85 %, or 98 %?
- non-trivial revisions and extensions to algebra required; core ideas intact;
- could offer some guidance on design choices in ERG (syntactic) analyses;
- ? What principles govern percolation of holes? Compare to lambda calculus?



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Adaptation to Other Frameworks, e.g. Universal Dependencies

- ? How much and what kinds of syntactic ‘signals’ required for composition?
- automatically extract semantic lexicon of initial MATs from ERG (underway);
 - dependency types map onto operations; obliqueness hierarchy for \bullet_{COMPS} ;
 - (maybe non-deterministic) graph rewriting and/or enhanced dependencies.



Transfer to Universal Dependencies

Syntactic Relations

	Nominal	Clause	Modifier Word	Function Word
Core Predicate Dep	nsubj obj iobj	csubj ccomp xcomp		
Non-Core Predicate Dep	obl vocative expl dislocated	advcl	advmod* discourse	aux cop mark
Nominal Dep	nmod appos nummod	acl	amod	det clf case
Coordination	MWE	Loose	Special	Other
conj cc	fixed flat compound	parataxis list	orphan goeswith reparandum	punct root dep

(Courtesy of the Chief Cat Herder)



Transfer to Universal Dependencies

Candidate Mappings

NSUBJ | CSUBJ → •_{SUBJ}
 ADVMOD⁻¹ | AMOD⁻¹ | NMOD⁻¹ → •_{MOD}

Core Predicate Dep	nsubj obj iobj	csbj ccomp xcomp		
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Transfer to Universal Dependencies

Candidate Mappings

NSUBJ | CSUBJ \rightarrow \bullet _{SUBJ}
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Core Predicate Dep	nsubj obj	csubj ccomp		
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Candidate Obliqueness Hierarchy

OBJ \prec IOBJ \prec OBL \prec XCOMP \prec CCOMP \rightarrow \bullet _{COMPS}

Nominal Dep	nmod appos nummod	acl	amod	det clf case
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Candidate Obliqueness Hierarchy

OBJ \prec IOBJ \prec OBL \prec XCOMP \prec CCOMP \rightarrow \bullet_{COMPS}

	nmod			det
--	------	--	--	-----

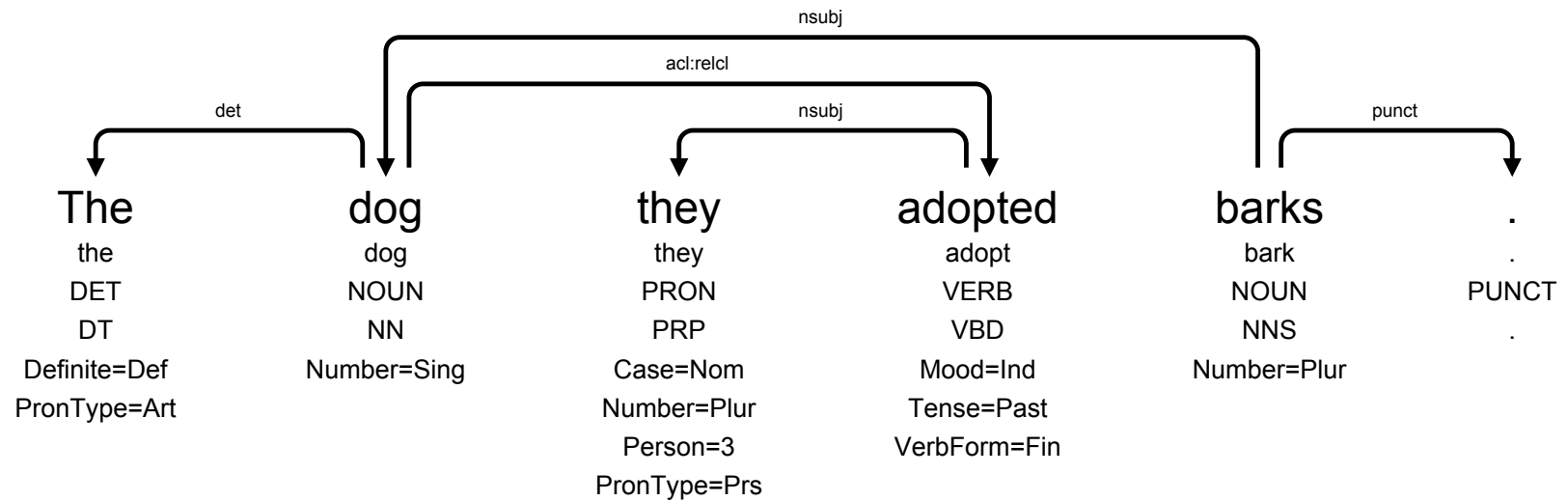
Candidate Lexical Entries

*give*₁ : COMPS [NP, NP] *give*₂ : COMPS [NP, PP_{to}]
apologize : COMPS [PP_{to}, PP_{for}]
bet : COMPS [NP, NP, CP_{that}]

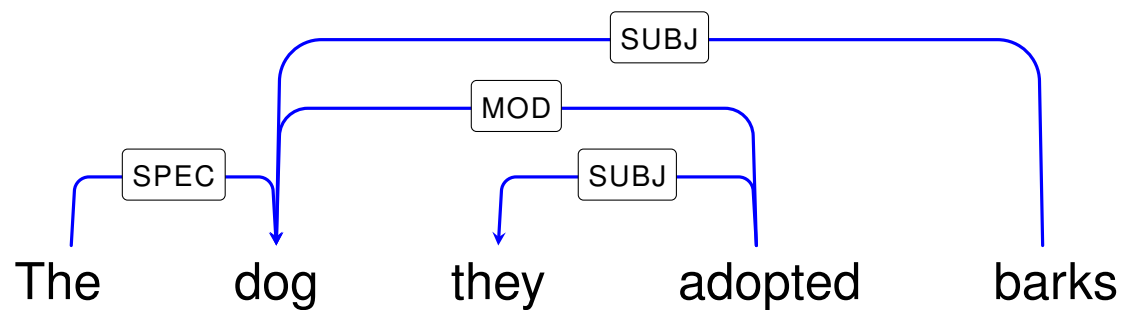
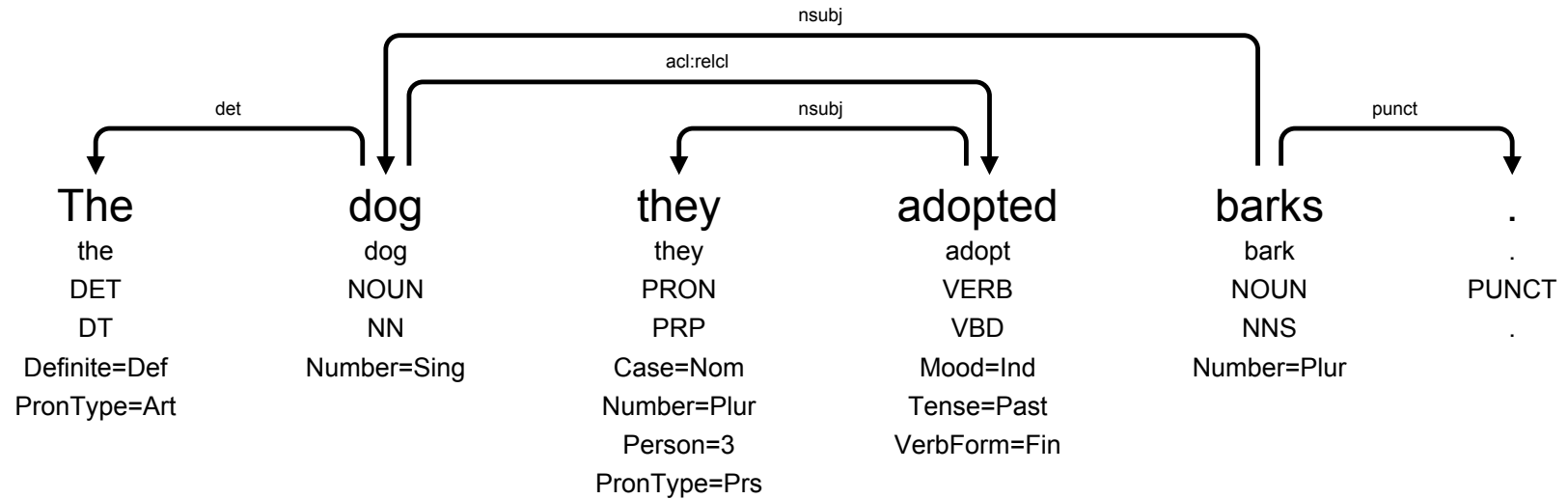
(Courtesy of the Universal Dependencies)



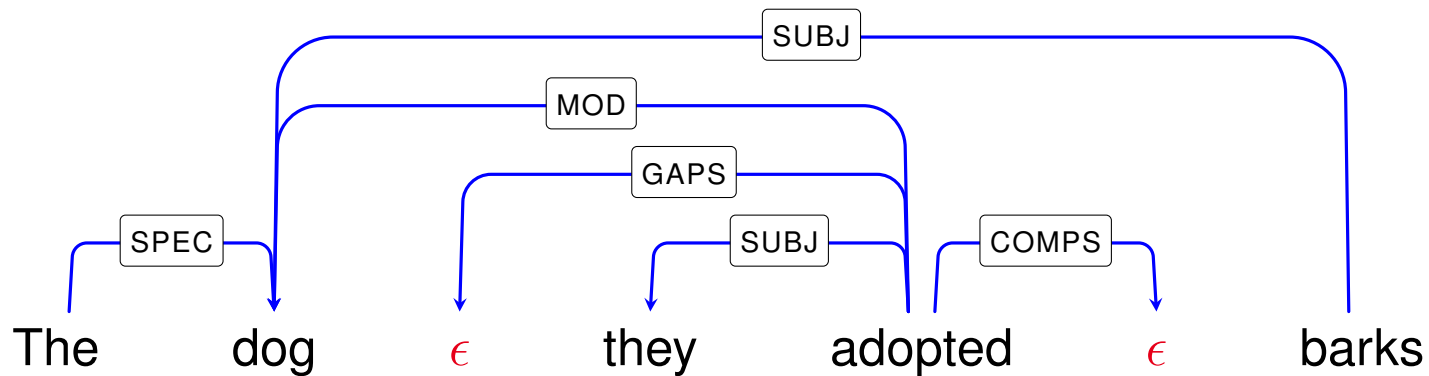
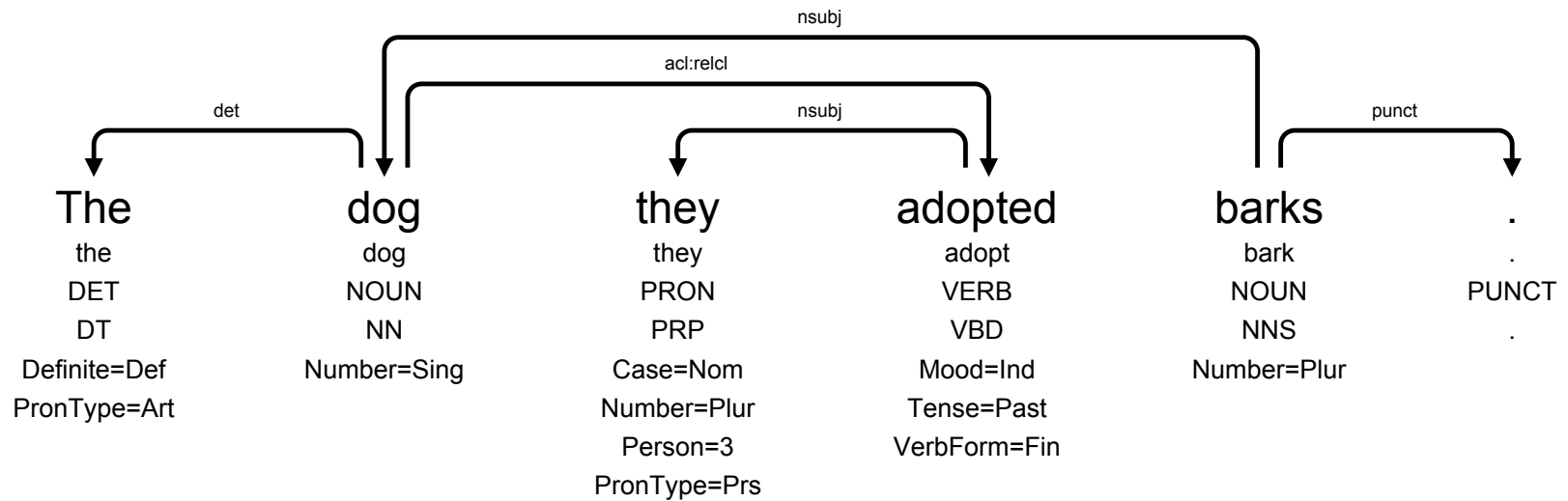
Transfer to Universal Dependencies



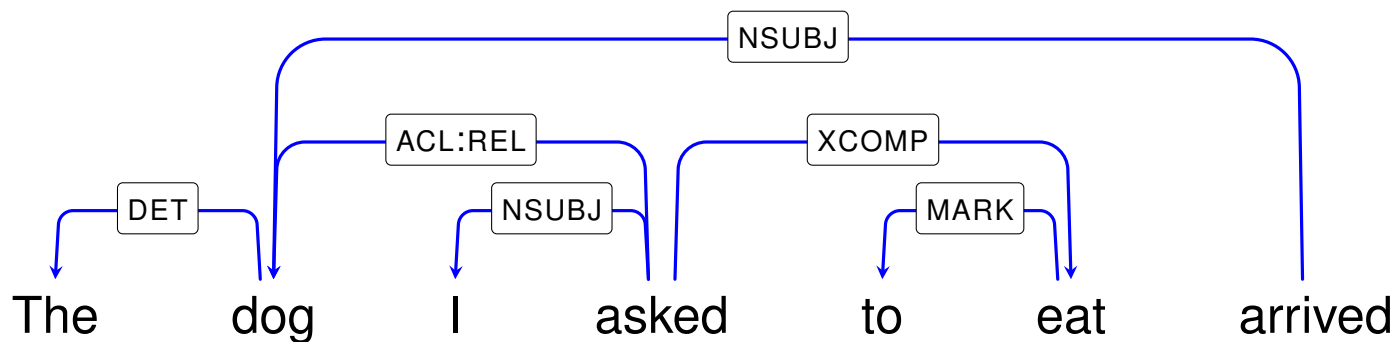
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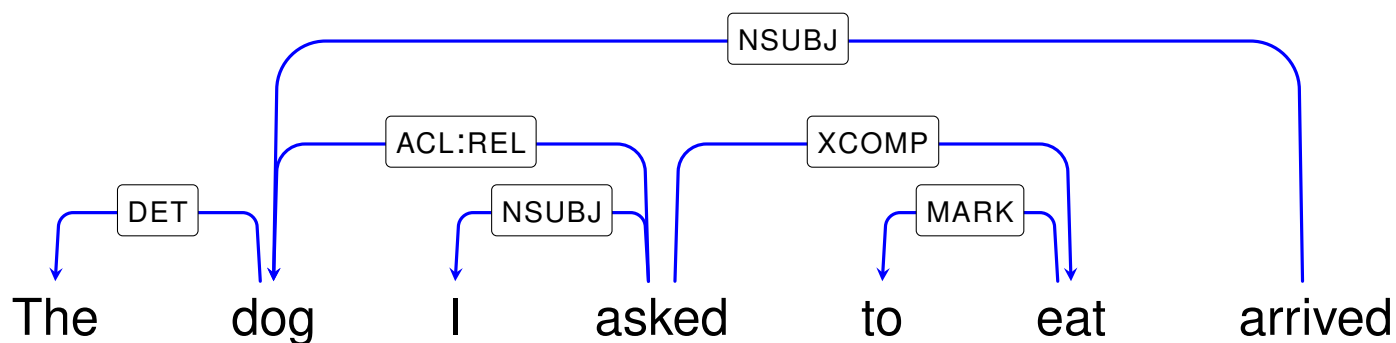
Transfer to Universal Dependencies



Missing Syntactic Information in Basic Tree



Missing Syntactic Information in Basic Tree

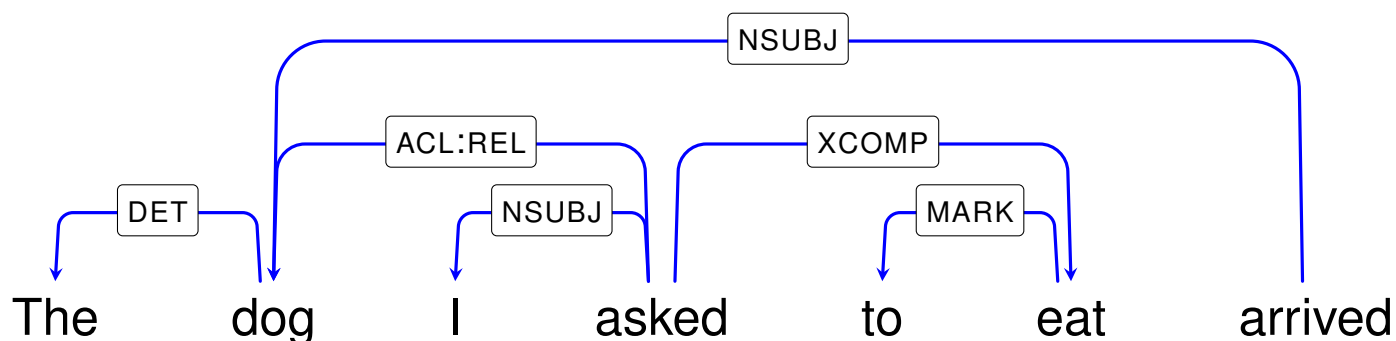


Abrams ate. Abrams ate cake.

Abrams asked to resign. Abrams asked Browne to resign.



Missing Syntactic Information in Basic Tree



Abrams ate. Abrams ate cake.

Abrams asked to resign. Abrams asked Browne to resign.

$eat_1 : \text{SUBJ} \langle _ , _ , _ \rangle ; \text{COMPS} []$

$eat_2 : \text{SUBJ} \langle _ , _ , _ \rangle ; \text{COMPS} [\langle _ , _ , _ \rangle^{\text{NP}}]$

$ask_1 : \text{SUBJ} \langle _ , x_0 , _ \rangle ; \text{COMPS} [\langle _ , _ , x_0 \rangle^{\text{VP}_{to}}]$

$ask_2 : \text{SUBJ} \langle _ , x_0 , _ \rangle ; \text{COMPS} [\langle _ , x_1 , _ \rangle^{\text{NP}} , \langle _ , _ , x_1 \rangle^{\text{VP}_{to}}]$

