

Locality of Grammatical Relations

Bob Levine and Detmar Meurers
The Ohio State University

Scandinavian Summer School on Constraint-Based Grammar
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Empirical arguments in the literature syntactic properties

- Bender and Flickinger (1999a,b):
 - Tag questions in English
 - Richard phenomenon
- Höhle (1994, 1995, 1997):
 - complementizer agreement in Eastern Dutch dialects
 - agreement in gapless relative clauses in German
 - case assignment in English *for-to* infinitives
- Meurers (1999, 2000):
 - Apparently non-local case assignment and agreement in German
- Przepiórkowski (1999):
 - Raising across prepositions in Polish
 - Case agreement with numeral phrases in Polish

3

Course overview

- Introduction (first part of Tuesday):
 - The traditional HPSG architecture
 - Locality of grammatical relations
- Empirical arguments for extending domains of traditionally local grammatical relations for
 - syntactic properties (case, subject-verb agreement, . . .)
 - semantic properties (semantic index)
- General discussion (second part of Saturday)

2

Empirical arguments in the literature semantic properties

- Baxter (1999) and Johnston (1999): English Purpose Infinitives
- Levine (2000): English *tough* constructions
- Kolliaou and Alexopoulou (1999): Information Structure Instantiation Constraint for link values of Clitic Left Dislocation phenomenon in Greek

4

Related arguments in the literature

relations between co-dependents within head domain

Semantic:

- Kiss (2001): determining quantifier scope in German using ARG-ST

Syntactic:

- Przepiórkowski (1999): case assignment on ARG-ST

Morphosyntactic:

- Kathol (1999): agreement phenomena based on new AGR architecture.
(Kathol's new AGR setup forms the basis of Bender and Flickinger 1999a,b and is used as supportive evidence in Meurers 1999).

5

HPSG grammars from a linguistic perspective

From a linguistic perspective, an HPSG grammar consists of

- a lexicon licensing **basic words**
- lexical rules licensing **derived words**
- immediate dominance (ID) schemata licensing **constituent structure**
- linear precedence (LP) statements constraining **word order**
- a set of implicational grammatical principles expressing **generalizations about linguistic objects**

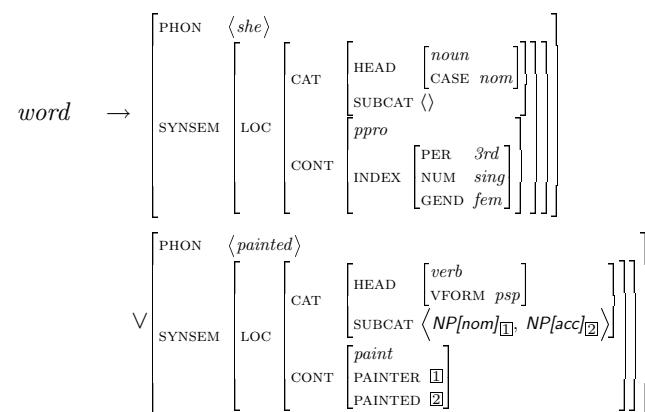
7

The HPSG paradigm and the issue of locality

- The main building blocks of HPSG grammars (Pollard and Sag, 1994)
 - from a linguistic perspective
 - from a formal perspective
- Locality of grammatical relations in HPSG

6

Basic lexicon



8

Lexical Rules

A passive lexical rule (based on Pollard and Sag, 1987, p.215):

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SYNSEM} | \text{LOC} | \text{CAT} \\ \text{HEAD} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{verb} \\ \text{VFORM } psp \end{array} \right] \\ \text{SUBCAT} \left\langle \text{NP}_{\boxed{1}}, \text{NP}_{\boxed{2}} \right\rangle \oplus \boxed{\square} \end{array} \right] \mapsto \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SYNSEM} | \text{LOC} | \text{CAT} \\ \text{HEAD} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{verb} \\ \text{VFORM } pas \end{array} \right] \\ \text{SUBCAT} \left\langle \text{NP}_{\boxed{2}} \right\rangle \oplus \boxed{\square} \oplus \left\langle \left(\text{PP}[\text{by}]_{\boxed{1}} \right) \right\rangle \end{array} \right]$$

9

General grammatical principles

Example 1: The Head-Feature Principle (Pollard and Sag, 1994, p.399)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{phrase} \\ \text{DTRS headed-struc} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SYNSEM} | \text{LOC} | \text{CAT} | \text{HEAD} \\ \text{DTRS} | \text{HEAD-DTR} | \text{SYNSEM} | \text{LOC} | \text{CAT} | \text{HEAD} \end{array} \right] \boxed{1}$$

Example 2: The Clausal Rel Prohibition (Pollard and Sag, 1994, p.401)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{synsem} \\ \text{LOC} | \text{CAT} \\ \text{SUBCAT} \left\langle \right\rangle \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{NONLOC} | \text{INHER} | \text{REL} \{ \} \end{array} \right]$$

11

ID Schemata and LP Statements

ID Schemata

Example: The Head-Complement Schema (Pollard and Sag, 1994, p.402)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{phrase} \\ \text{DTRS headed-structure} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SYNSEM} | \text{LOC} | \text{CAT} | \text{SUBCAT} \left\langle \text{synsem} \right\rangle \\ \text{DTRS} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{head-comp-struc} \\ \text{HEAD-DTR word} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \vee \dots$$

LP Statements

Example: A restriction on the linearization of indefinite NPs in the German Mittelfeld (based on Lenerz, 1977; cf. also topol. fields in Kathol, 2000)

$\text{NP}[\text{dat}] < \text{NP}[\text{acc,indef}]$

10

HPSG grammars from a formal perspective

From a formal perspective (SRL, King 1989, 1994), a grammar consists of:

- The signature as declaration of the linguistic ontology
 - type hierarchy (which kind of objects exist)
 - appropriateness conditions (which objects have which properties)
- The theory constraining the domain
 - A theory is a set of description language statements, the constraints.
 - A linguistic object is grammatical (admissible with respect to a theory) iff it satisfies each of the descriptions in the theory and so does each of its substructures.

12

More on theories in the formal sense

A theory is a set of description language statements, the constraints, which single out the grammatical objects from the ungrammatical ones.

- The description language statements consist of:
 - type assignment, path equality
 - conjunction, disjunction, negation
- Most of the theory – Lexicon, ID Schemata, and Principles – is already expressed using such statements.
- Other components can be formalized on this logical basis: LP statements (Richter and Sailer, 1995), Lexical Rules (Meurers, 1995, to appear)
- An extension of SRL including relations and explicit quantification is provided in RSRL (Richter 1997, 1999, Richter et al. 1999).

13

- local to a lexically extended head domain:
 - argument attraction: coherence (Germanic), restructuring (Romance)
 - control phenomena: raising and equi
- not generally local to a domain:
 - topicalization
 - * filler \leftrightarrow gap (SLASH)
 - *wh*-questions
 - * filler \leftrightarrow gap (SLASH)
 - * *wh*-word \leftrightarrow *wh*-phrase (QUE)
 - relative clauses
 - * filler \leftrightarrow gap (SLASH)
 - * relative pronoun \leftrightarrow relative phrase (REL)
 - binding (principle C)
 - * binder \leftrightarrow referring expression (recursive o-command definition)
 - interpretation of quantifiers
 - * occurrence \leftrightarrow interpretation (QSTORE, RETRIEVED)
- extraposition? (cf. Kathol and Pollard, 1995; Keller, 1994, 1995; Kiss, 1998) 15

15

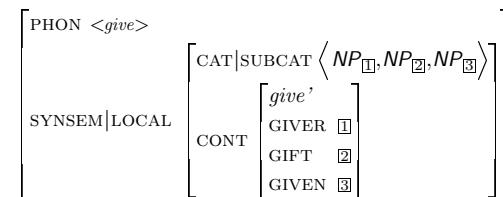
Locality of grammatical relations in HPSG

- local to lexical head of head domain:
 - binding (principles A and B): local o-command expressed in terms of properties only present in lexical head of head domain
- local to part of head domain, between lexical head and realized dependent:
 - syntactic properties of dependent:
 - * government¹ phenomena: case assignment, . . .
 - * agreement² phenomena: subject-verb agreement, . . .
- local to entire head domain:
 - semantic properties (relations, roles and indices):
 - * argument realization
 - * modifier realization
 - syntactic head properties of lexical head: selection

¹government: A head selects properties of its complement which are not properties of the head itself. 14
²agreement: Two elements in a head domain exhibit the same morphological properties.

Valence in HPSG

The subcategorization requirements of a verb are represented on the SUBCAT list and realized along the head projection. Sketch of a lexical entry:

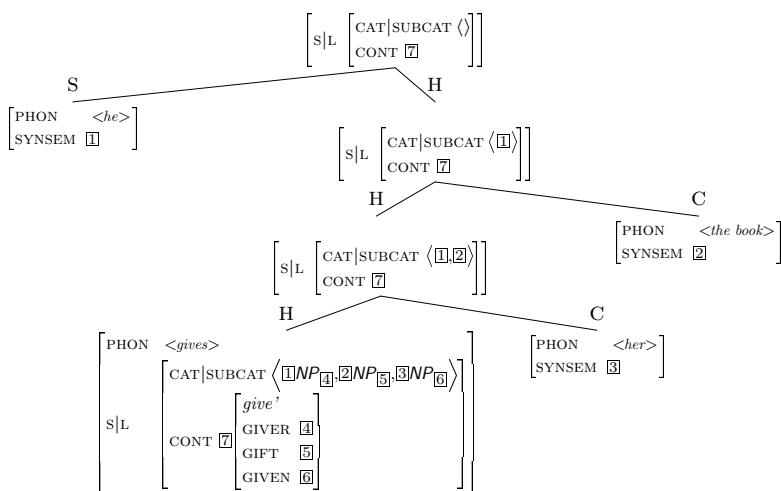


Each subcategorization requirement (e.g., *NP* above) is only a partial representation of the realized argument; it does not include information on:

- phonological or morphological realization
- lexical or phrasal nature of the argument
- internal constituent structure of the argument
- makes head domains the essential domains for local grammatical relations (government, agreement)

16

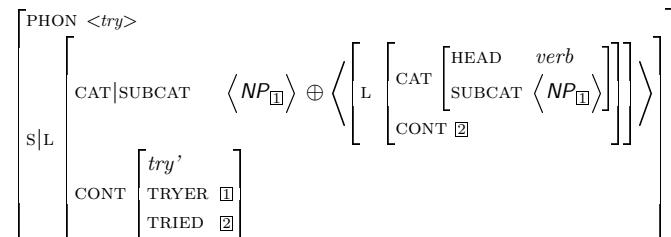
Valence percolation in the tree



17

Lexically extended head domains for semantic index only: Equi

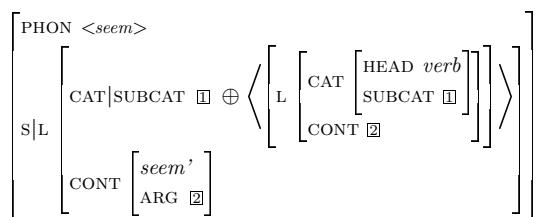
- Semantic co-indexing of the subject valence requirement of the subject control equi verb with the subject of the verbal complement.
- The subject is assigned a semantic role by the subject control equi verb.



19

Lexically extended head domains: Raising

- The subject valence requirement of the subject raising verb is identified with the subject of the verbal complement.
- The subject is not assigned a semantic role by the raising verb.



18

Guiding questions

What?

- Which properties need to be accessible/visible?
 - syntactic: case, agreement, . . . ; semantic: index, . . .
- For which elements is a particular property visible?
 - only of subjects, of all arguments, of all dependents

Which domain?

- How far is a particular property visible?
 - only in lexical head
 - between lexical head and realized element
 - entire head domain
 - sequence of multiple head domains
 - no generally restricted domain

20

Guiding questions (cont.)

When?

- When does the property become visible in which of the domains?
 - presence of a trigger: lexical or constructional
 - always

Theoretical interpretation

- Which representations and percolation principles should be used to make these properties visible?
- How are the representations integrated into the grammatical relations once they are visible?

21

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22

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24