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

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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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# Background: Wide-Coverage Grammar Engineering

## **Deep Linguistic Processing with HPSG** ([www.delph-in.net](http://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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- hand-built lexicon: ~10,000 verbs;
- coverage ~80% of English text (e.g., Brown Corpus, Penn Treebank, etc.)

### 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.

# 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);
- 
- 
- 

semantics (Copestake, et al. 2005)

grammatically determined *sentence meaning*;

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# Parsing into Logical-Form Meaning Representation

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- 
- 

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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;
- only spelled out for small selection of simple examples; no implementation.





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- Syntax–semantics interface is mostly implicit in unification of HPSG signs;
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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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- *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';



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- 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;



# 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 }

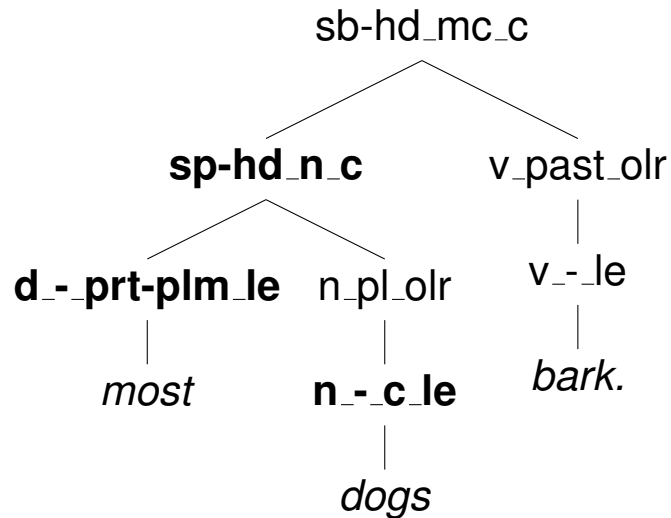
- *hook* is a triple  $\langle h, i, x \rangle$ , comprising a *handle*, *index*, and *external argument*;
- set of *holes* provides parallel triples with label, e.g.  $_{\text{SUBJ}}\langle h, i, x \rangle$  on ‘barked’;
- correspondence to lambda calculus: an argument hook ‘plugs’ a functor hole;
-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

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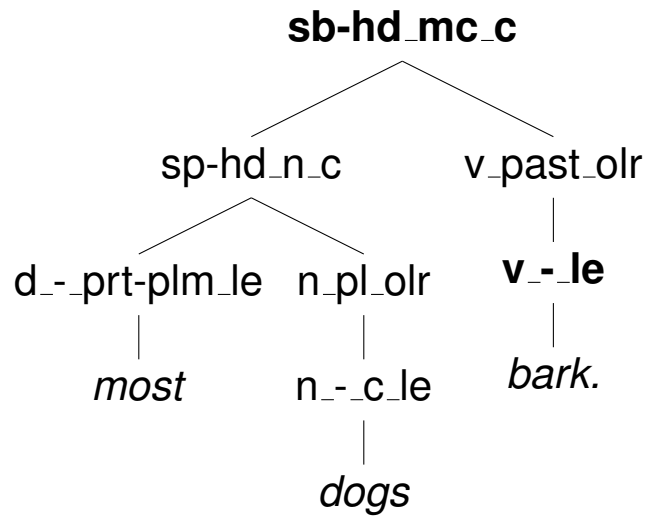
## Assumptions about Syntax–Semantics Interface

- 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.*

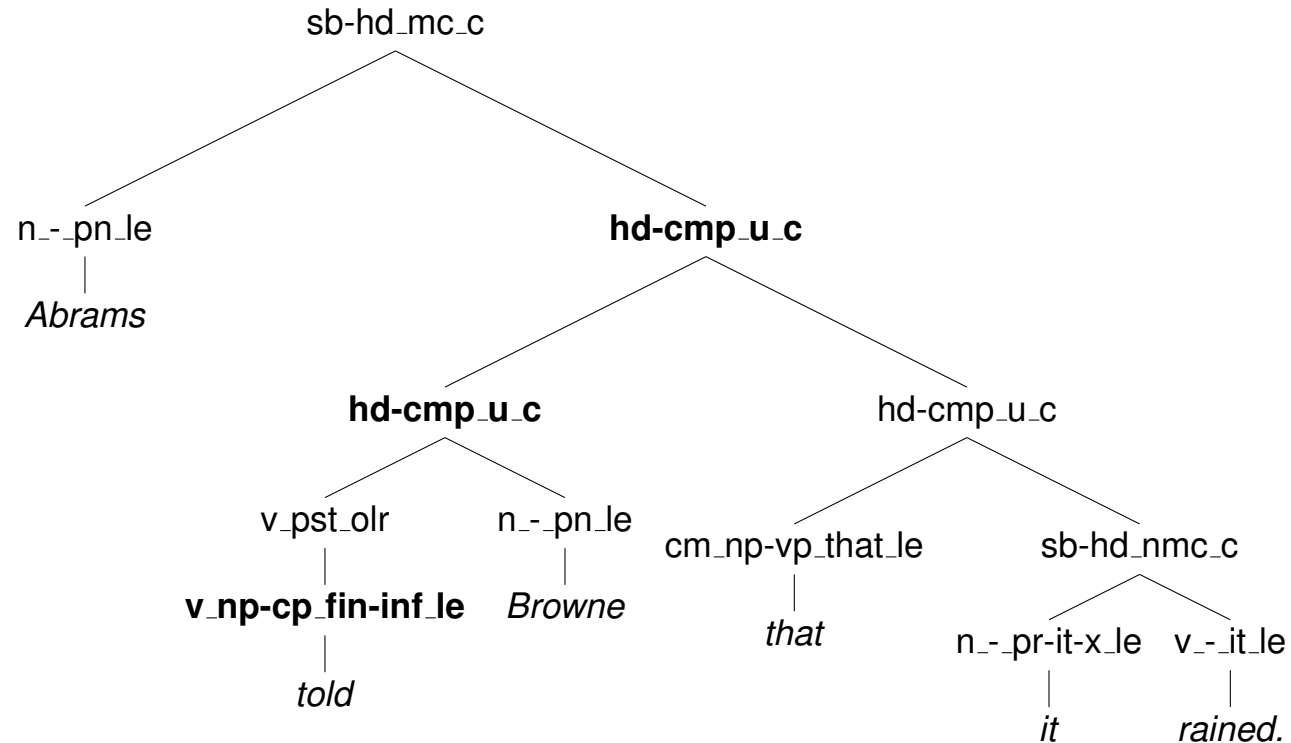


$$\langle h_1, \left. \begin{array}{l} h_4: \_most\_q(x_5, h_6, \_) \\ h_8: \_dog\_n\_1(x_5) \\ h_2: \_bark\_v\_1(e_3, x_5) \\ \{ h_6 =_q h_8, h_1 =_q h_2 \} \end{array} \right| \rangle$$

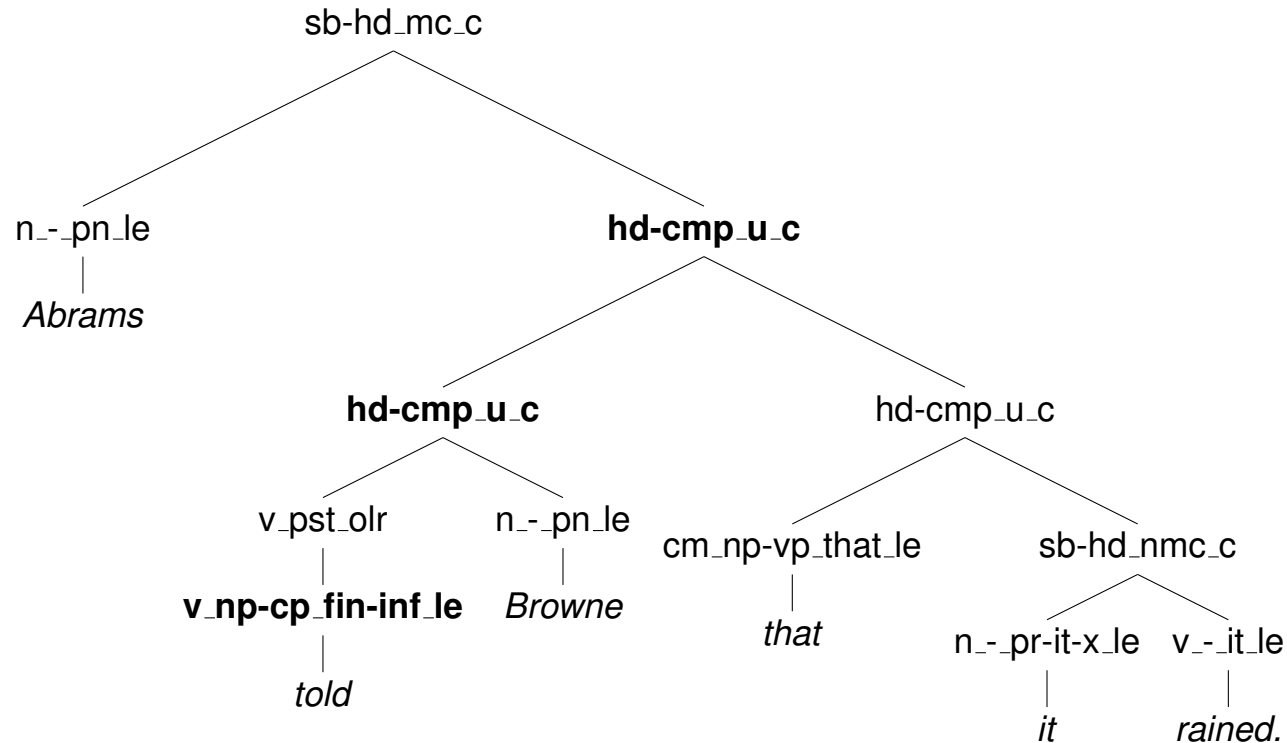
|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><i>most dogs</i></p> $\langle \_, x_1, \_ \rangle$ $\{ \}$ $\left  h_0: \_most\_q(x_1, h_2, \_), h_4: \_dog\_n\_1(x_5) \right $ $\{ h_2 =_q h_3 \}$ $\{ h_3 \equiv h_4, x_1 \equiv x_5 \}$ | <p style="text-align: center;"><i>barked</i></p> $\langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle$ $\{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, \_ \rangle \}$ $\left  h_6: \_bark\_v\_1(e_7, x_8) \right $ $\{ \}$ $\{ \}$ |
|---|--|



# Non-Scopal vs. Scopal Complements



# Non-Scopal vs. Scopal Complements



*told*

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

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

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

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

$$\{ \}$$

*Browne*

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

$$\{ \}$$

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

$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$

*that it rained*

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

$$\{ \}$$

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

$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$


# Non-Scopal vs. Scopal Complements

sb-hd\_mc\_c

## One Uniform $\bullet_{\text{COMPS}}$ 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*

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

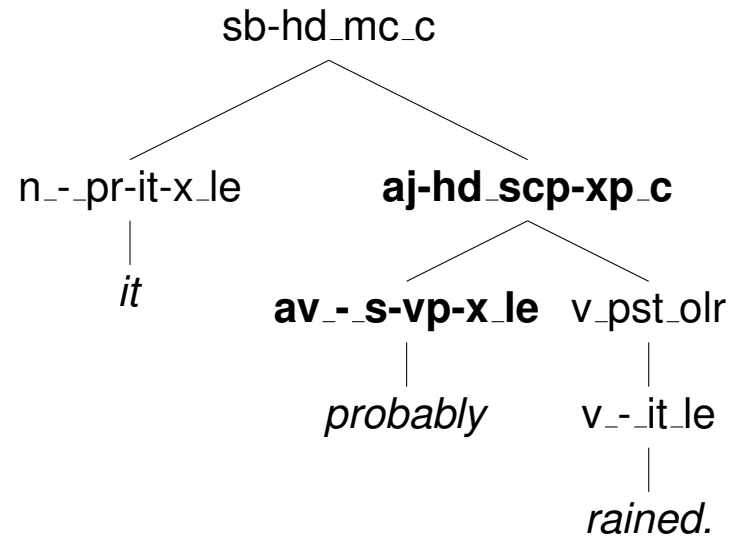
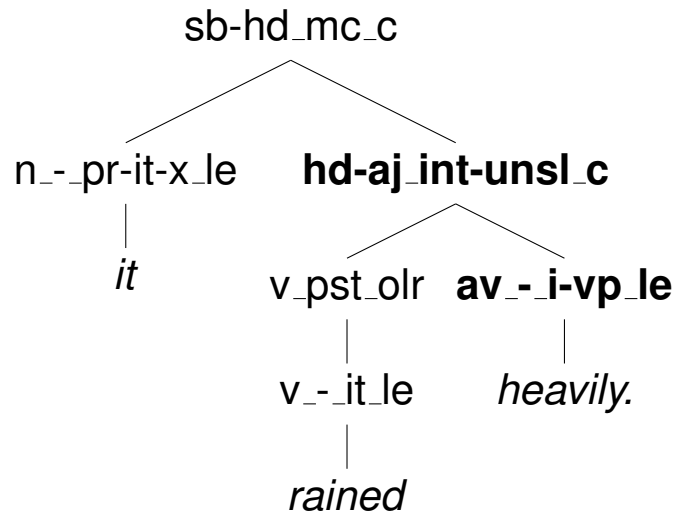
*that it rained*

$\langle h_8, e_9, \_ \rangle$   
 $\{ \}$   
 $| h_8 : \text{rain\_v\_1}(e_9) |$   
 $\{ \}$   
 $\{ \}$

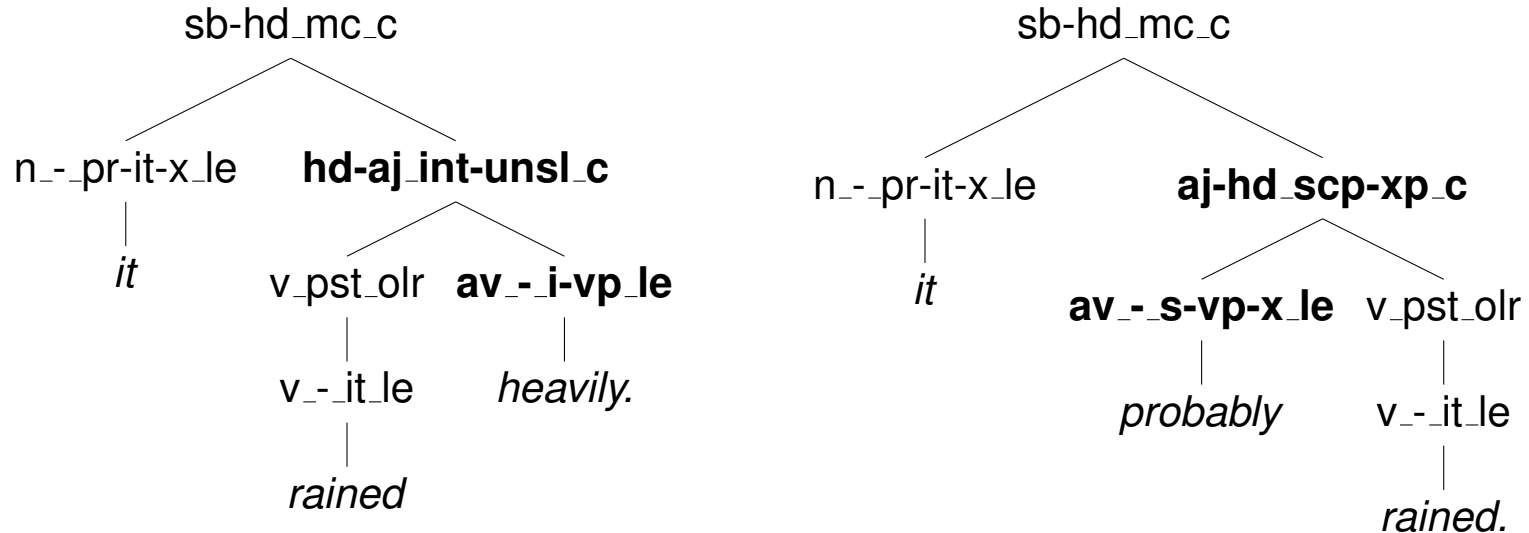




# Restrictive vs. Scopal Modification



# Restrictive vs. Scopal Modification



| <i>rained</i>                        | <i>heavily</i>                        | <i>probably</i>                      |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| $\langle h_0, e_1, \_ \rangle$       | $\langle h_2, e_3, \_ \rangle$        | $\langle h_5, e_6, \_ \rangle$       |
| {SUBJ $\langle \_, \_, \_ \rangle$ } | {MOD $\langle h_2, e_4, \_ \rangle$ } | {MOD $\langle h_8, \_, \_ \rangle$ } |
| $h_0$ :rain_v_1( $e_1$ )             | $h_2$ :heavy_a_1( $e_3, e_4$ )        | $h_5$ :probable_a_1( $e_6, h_7$ )    |
| { }                                  | { }                                   | { $h_7 =_q h_8$ }                    |
| { }                                  | { }                                   | { }                                  |



# Restrictive vs. Scopal Modification

## One Uniform $\bullet_{\text{MOD}}$ 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*

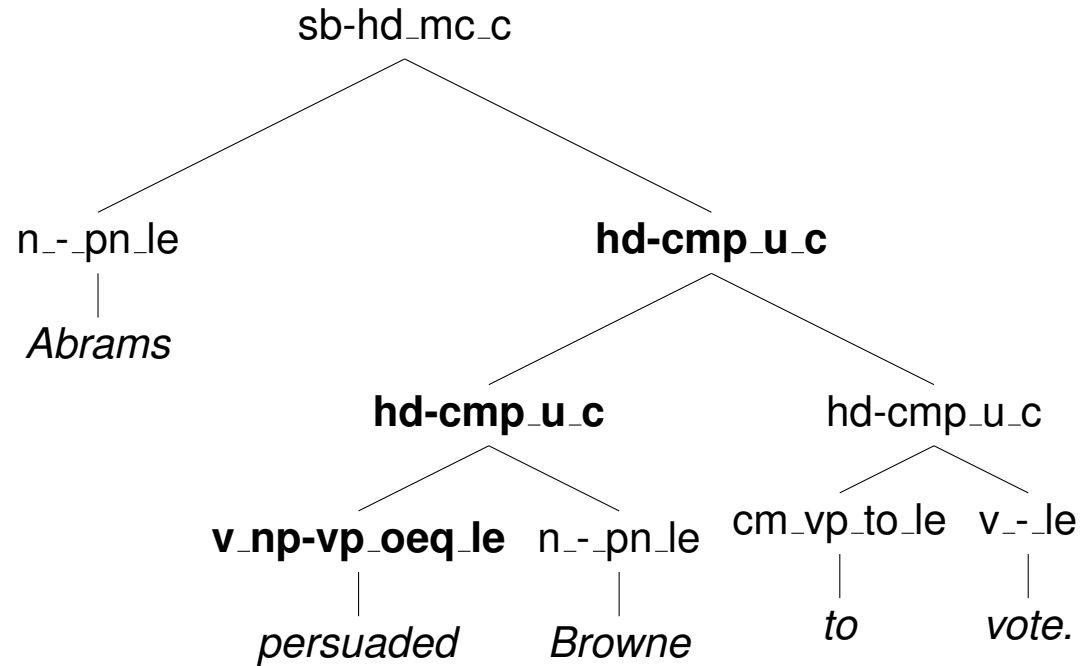
$\langle h_2, e_3, \_ \rangle$   
 $\{\text{MOD}\langle h_2, e_4, \_ \rangle\}$   
 $|h_2:\text{heavy}_a_1(e_3, e_4)|$   
 $\{\}$   
 $\{\}$

*probably*

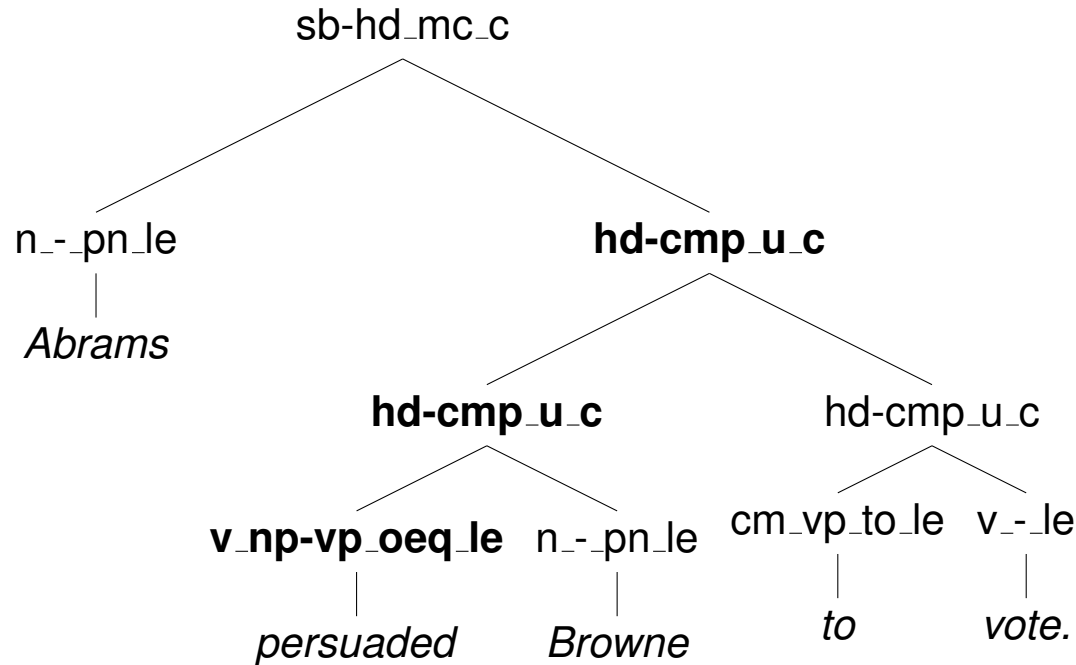
$\langle h_5, e_6, \_ \rangle$   
 $\{\text{MOD}\langle h_8, \_, \_ \rangle\}$   
 $|h_5:\text{probable}_a_1(e_6, h_7)|$   
 $\{h_7 =_q h_8\}$   
 $\{\}$



# 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*

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

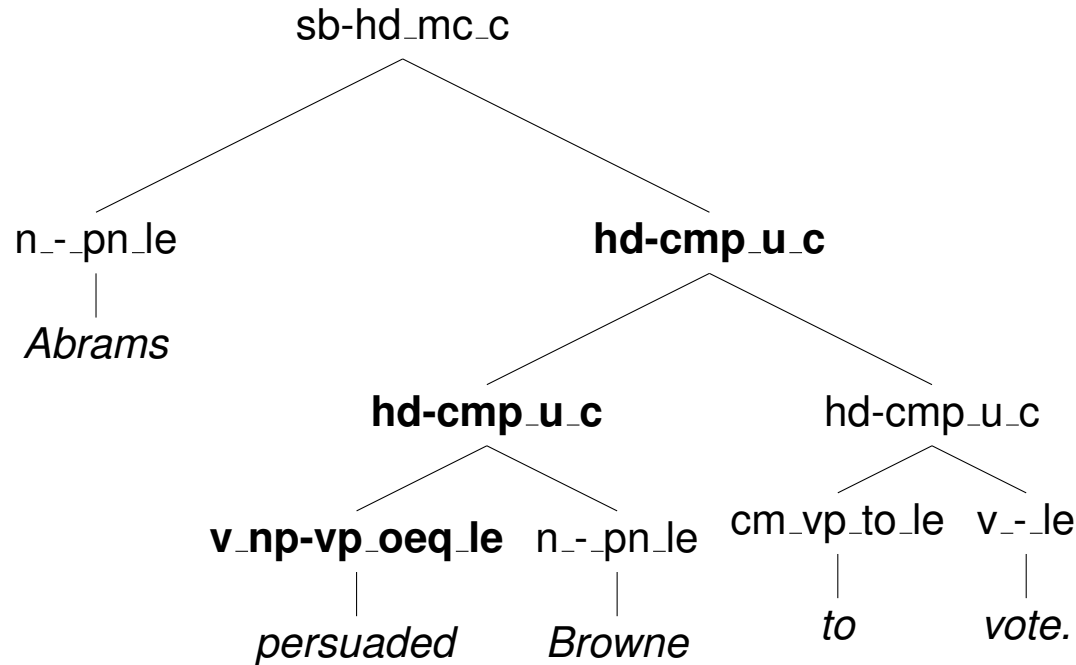
$$\{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, \_ \rangle \}$$

$$\mid h_6: \text{vote\_v\_1}(e_7, x_8) \mid$$

$$\{ \}$$

$$\{ \}$$


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

$$\{ \}$$

*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)

## 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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*persuaded*

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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 $\bullet_{\text{COMPS}}$ 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 $\bullet_{\text{COMPS}}$ 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*

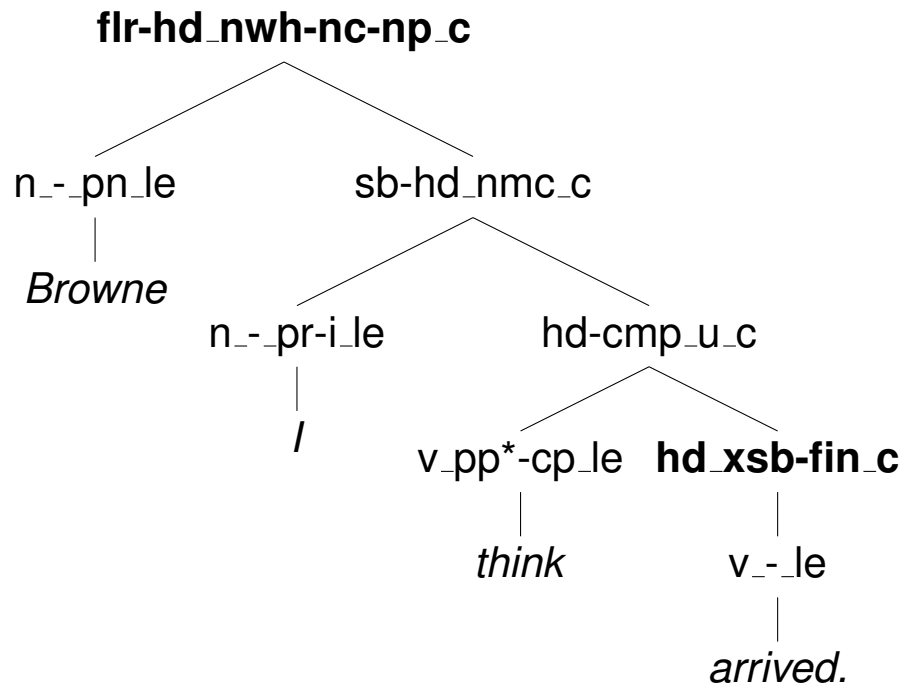
$$\begin{aligned} & \langle h_0, e_1, \_ \rangle \\ & \{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_0, x_2, \_ \rangle, \text{COMPS} [ \langle h_0, x_3, \_ \rangle, \langle h_5, \_, x_3 \rangle ] \} \\ & | h_0: \text{persuade\_v\_of}(e_1, x_2, x_3, h_4) | \\ & \{ h_4 =_q h_5 \} \\ & \{ \} \end{aligned}$$

*to vote*

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle h_6, e_7, x_8 \rangle \\ & \{ \text{SUBJ} \langle h_6, x_8, \_ \rangle \} \\ & | h_6: \text{vote\_v\_1}(e_7, x_8) | \\ & \{ \} \\ & \{ \} \end{aligned}$$

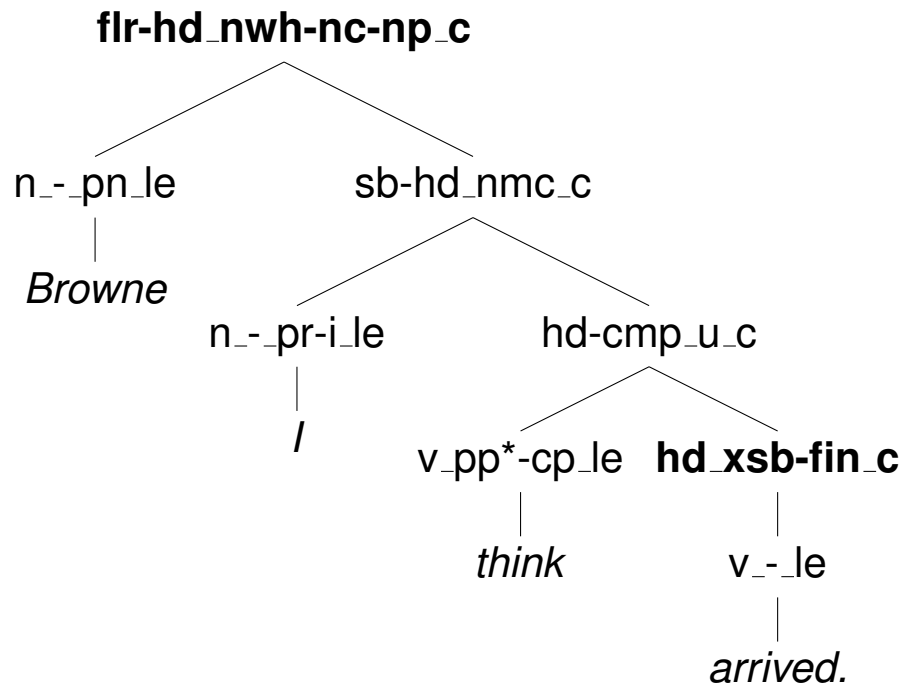


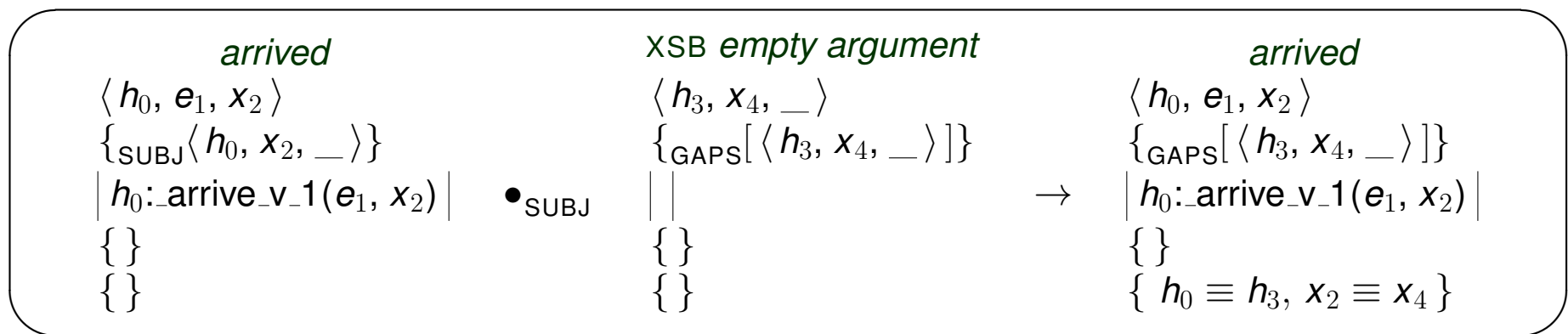
# Relative Clauses Feed on Extraction



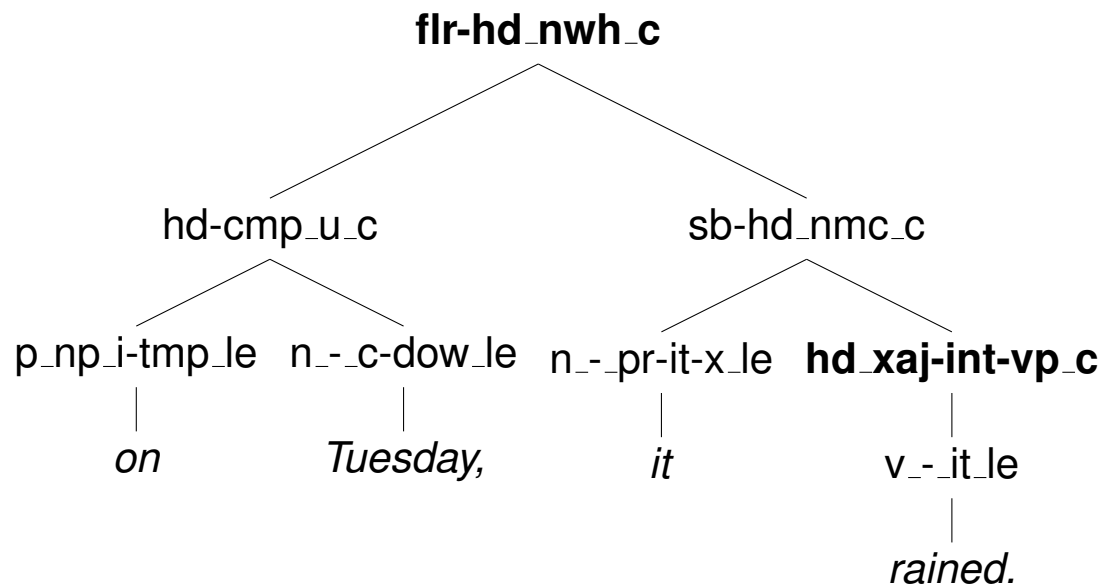
$$\langle h_1, \left. \begin{array}{l} h_2:\text{pron}(x_{11}), \\ h_2:\text{think\_v\_1}(e_3, x_{11}, h_{16}), \\ h_{17}:\text{named}(x_4, \text{Browne}), \\ h_{17}:\text{arrive\_v\_1}(e_{18}, x_4) \end{array} \right\} \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{16} =_q h_{17} \} \rangle$$


# Relative Clauses Feed on Extraction

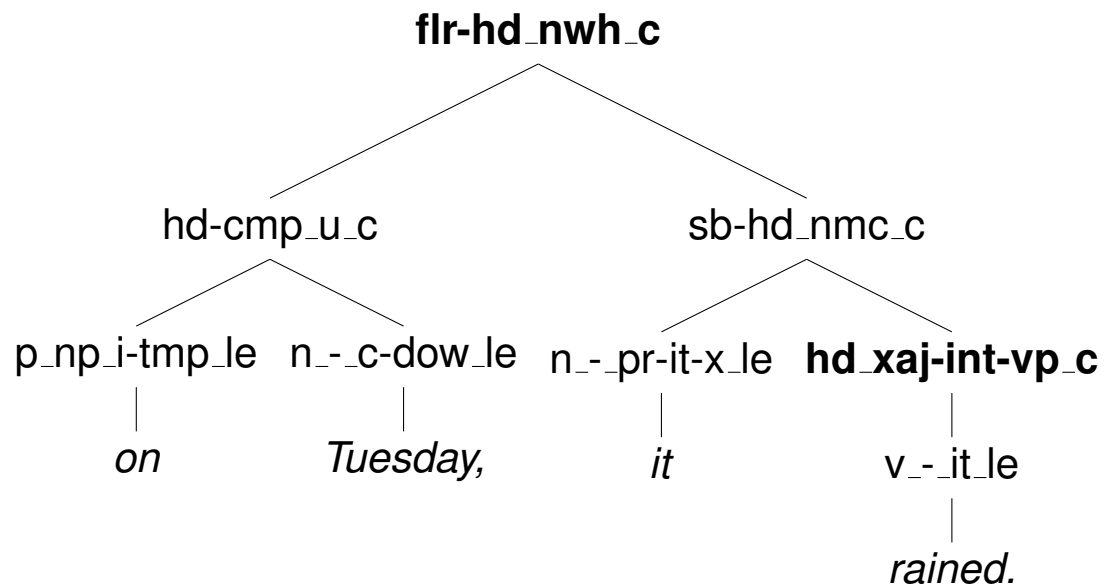


$$\langle h_1, \begin{array}{l} h_2:\text{pron}(x_{11}), \\ h_2:_{-}\text{think\_v\_1}(e_3, x_{11}, h_{16}), \\ h_{17}:\text{named}(x_4, \text{Browne}), \\ h_{17}:_{-}\text{arrive\_v\_1}(e_{18}, x_4) \\ \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{16} =_q h_{17} \} \end{array} \rangle$$


# Modifiers Can be Extracted Too (Of Course)



# Modifiers Can be Extracted Too (Of Course)



XAJ *empty functor*

$\langle h_0, e_1, x_2 \rangle$

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

$\{ \}$   
 $\{ \}$   
 $\{ \}$

$\langle h_2,$

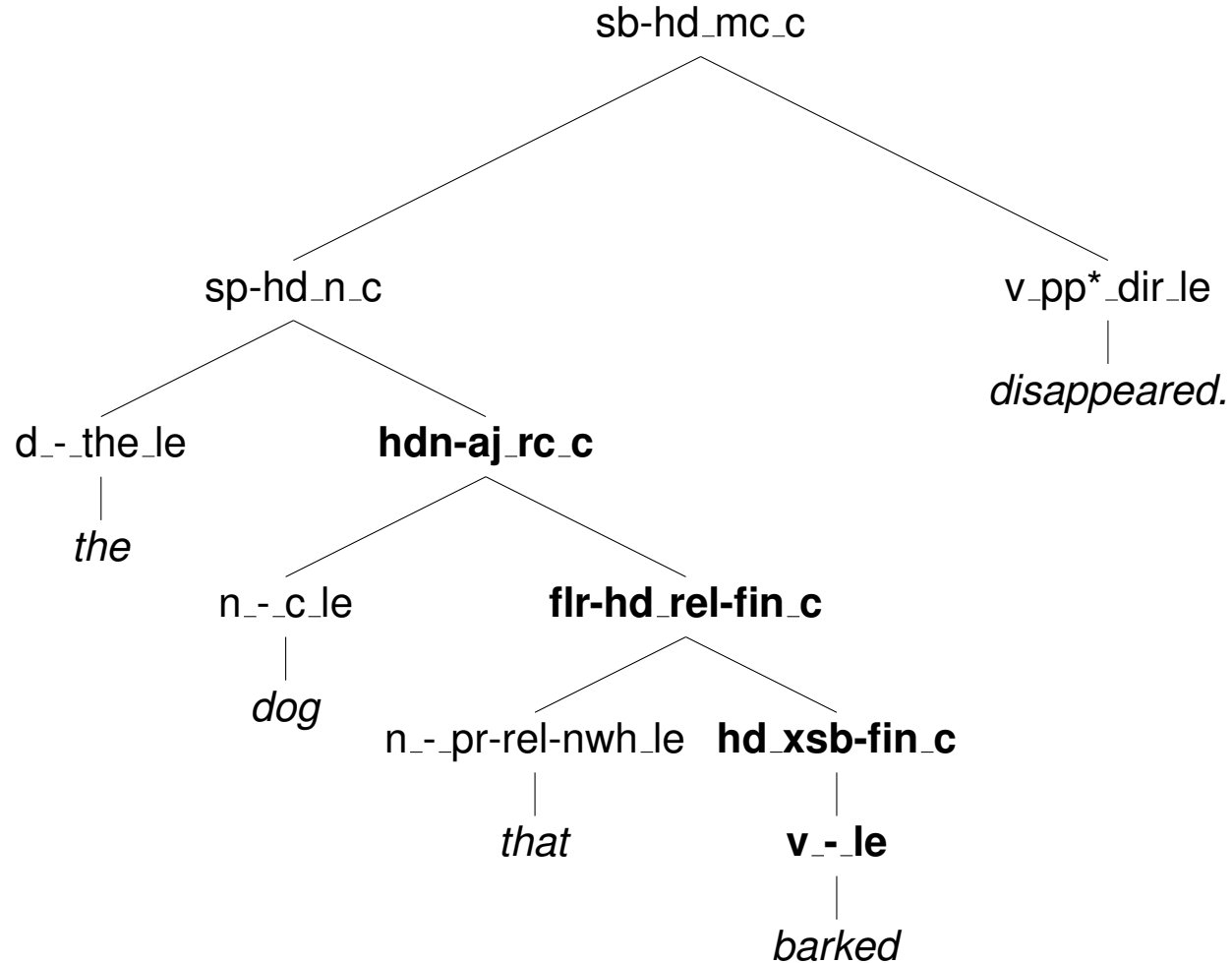
$h_3:\text{-rain\_v\_1}(e_3),$

$h_3:\text{-on\_p\_temp}(e_4, e_3, x_6), h_3:\text{dofw}(x_6, \text{Tue})$

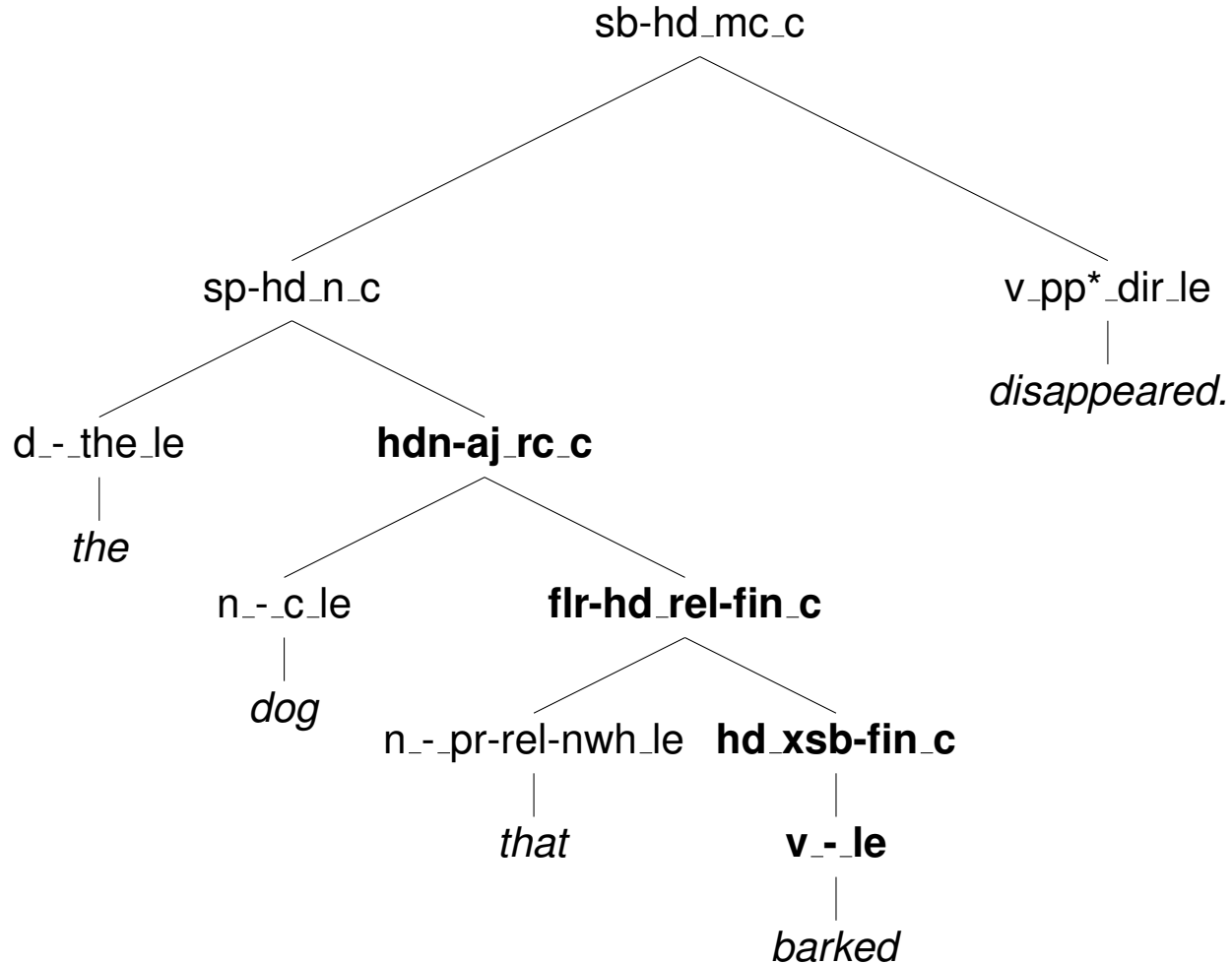
$\{ h_2 =_q h_3 \} \rangle$



# Putting Things Together: Relative Clauses



# Putting Things Together: Relative Clauses



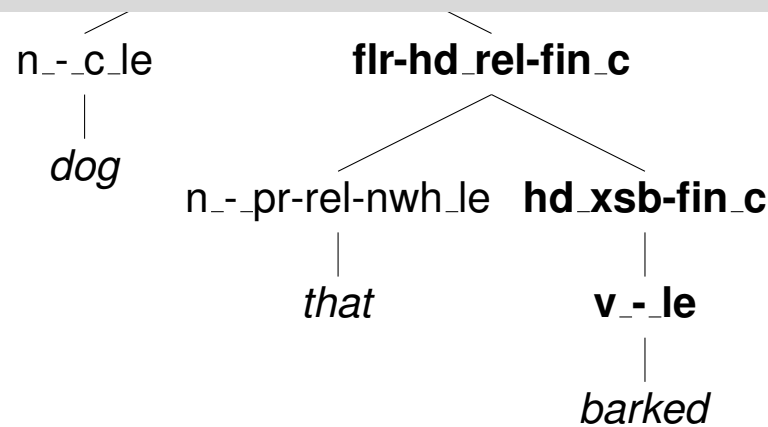
$\langle h_1,$   
 $\quad | h_4:-the\_q(x_6, h_7, \_), h_8:-dog\_n\_1(x_6), h_8:-bark\_v\_1(e_9, x_6), h_2:-disappear\_v\_1(e_3, x_6) |$   
 $\quad \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_7 =_q h_8 \} \rangle$





# 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:

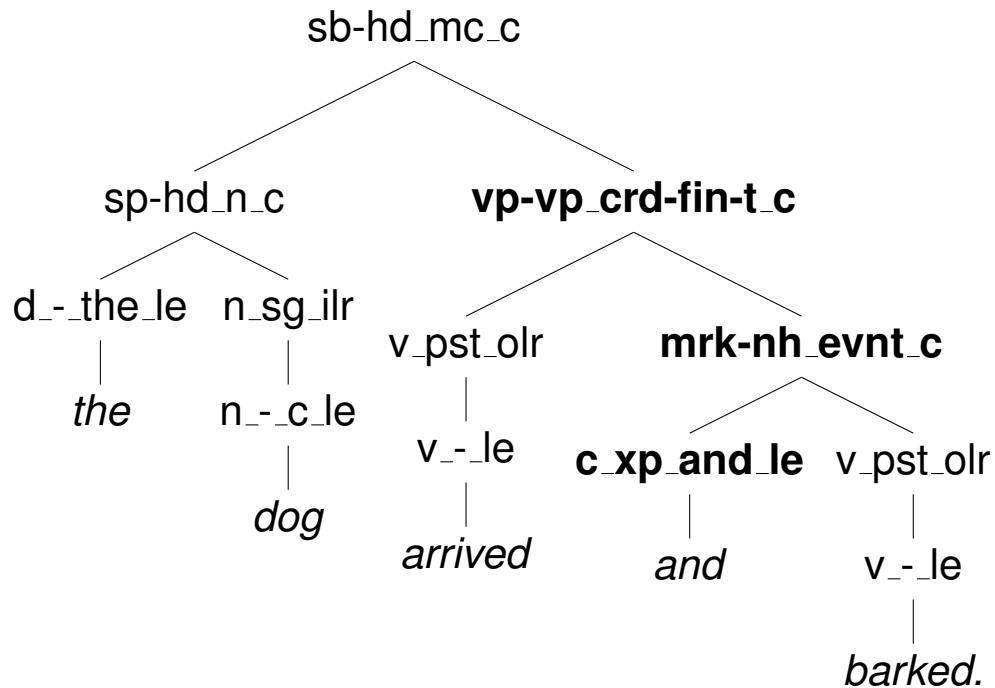
*The dog on which I think you depend barked.*

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

$| h_4\text{:the\_q}(x_6, h_7, \_), h_8\text{:dog\_n\_1}(x_6), h_8\text{:bark\_v\_1}(e_9, x_6), h_2\text{:disappear\_v\_1}(e_3, x_6) |$   
 $\{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_7 =_q h_8 \} \rangle$

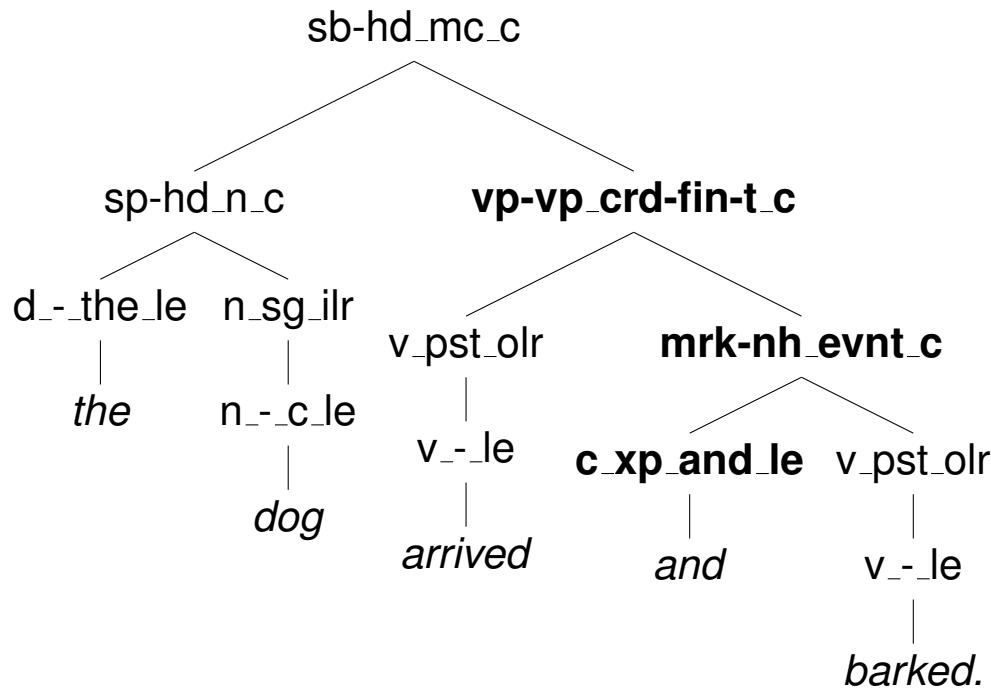


# Basics of Constituent Coordination



$$\langle h_1, \left. \begin{array}{l} h_{11}:-the\_q(x_6, h_{13}, \_), h_{14}:-dog\_n\_1(x_6), \\ h_2:-and\_c(e_1, e_3, e_4), h_2:-arrive\_v\_1(e_3, x_6), h_2:-bark\_v\_1(e_4, x_6) \\ \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{13} =_q h_{14} \} \end{array} \right| \rangle$$


# Basics of Constituent Coordination



*and*

$$\langle h_0, i_1, \_ \rangle$$

$$\{ \text{CONJ} [ \langle h_0, i_2, \_ \rangle \langle h_0, i_3, \_ \rangle ] \}$$

$$\left| h_0: \text{and\_c}(i_1, i_2, i_3) \right|$$

$$\{ \}$$

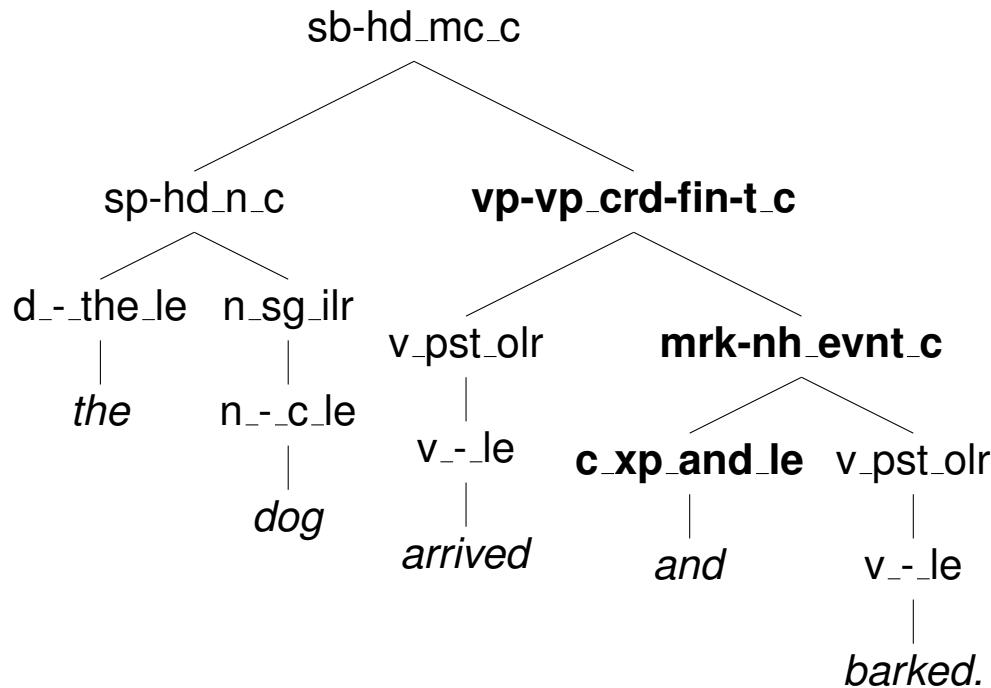
$$\{ \}$$

$$\langle h_1,$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} h_{11}: \text{the\_q}(x_6, h_{13}, \_), h_{14}: \text{dog\_n\_1}(x_6), \\ h_2: \text{and\_c}(e_1, e_3, e_4), h_2: \text{arrive\_v\_1}(e_3, x_6), h_2: \text{bark\_v\_1}(e_4, x_6) \end{array} \right|$$

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


# 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.

*barked.*

$$\langle h_1, \left. \begin{array}{l} h_{11}:\text{-the\_q}(x_6, h_{13}, \_), h_{14}:\text{-dog\_n\_1}(x_6), \\ h_2:\text{-and\_c}(e_1, e_3, e_4), h_2:\text{-arrive\_v\_1}(e_3, x_6), h_2:\text{-bark\_v\_1}(e_4, x_6) \end{array} \right| \{ h_1 =_q h_2, h_{13} =_q h_{14} \} \rangle$$

→ 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.

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?





# Ongoing Work & Open Questions

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- ? What principles govern percolation of holes? Compare to lambda calculus?

## 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  $\bullet_{\text{COMPS}}$ ;
  - (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<br>obj<br>iobj                  | csubj<br>ccomp<br>xcomp |                                  |                      |
| Non-Core Predicate Dep | obl<br>vocative<br>expl<br>dislocated | advcl                   | advmod*<br>discourse             | aux<br>cop<br>mark   |
| Nominal Dep            | nmod<br>appos<br>nummod               | acl                     | amod                             | det<br>clf<br>case   |
| Coordination           | MWE                                   | Loose                   | Special                          | Other                |
| conj<br>cc             | fixed<br>flat<br>compound             | parataxis<br>list       | orphan<br>goeswith<br>reparandum | punct<br>root<br>dep |

(Courtesy of the Chief Cat Herder)



# Transfer to Universal Dependencies

## Candidate Mappings

NSUBJ | CSUBJ  $\rightarrow$   $\bullet_{\text{SUBJ}}$   
 ADVMOD<sup>-1</sup> | AMOD<sup>-1</sup> | NMOD<sup>-1</sup>  $\rightarrow$   $\bullet_{\text{MOD}}$

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

(Courtesy of the Chief Cat Herder)



# Transfer to Universal Dependencies

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NSUBJ | CSUBJ  $\rightarrow$  •<sub>SUBJ</sub>  
 ADVMOD<sup>-1</sup> | AMOD<sup>-1</sup> | NMOD<sup>-1</sup>  $\rightarrow$  •<sub>MOD</sub>

|                       |              |                |  |  |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--|--|
| Core<br>Predicate Dep | nsubj<br>obj | csubj<br>ccomp |  |  |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--|--|

## Candidate Obliqueness Hierarchy

OBJ  $\prec$  IOBJ  $\prec$  OBL  $\prec$  XCOMP  $\prec$  CCOMP  $\rightarrow$  •<sub>COMPS</sub>

|              |                           |                   |                                  |                      |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Nominal Dep  | nmod<br>appos<br>nummod   | acl               | amod                             | det<br>clf<br>case   |
| Coordination | MWE                       | Loose             | Special                          | Other                |
| conj<br>cc   | fixed<br>flat<br>compound | parataxis<br>list | orphan<br>goeswith<br>reparandum | punct<br>root<br>dep |

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# Transfer to Universal Dependencies

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|                       |              |                |  |  |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--|--|
| Core<br>Predicate Dep | nsubj<br>obj | csubj<br>ccomp |  |  |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--|--|

## Candidate Obliqueness Hierarchy

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

|  |      |  |  |     |
|--|------|--|--|-----|
|  | nmod |  |  | det |
|--|------|--|--|-----|

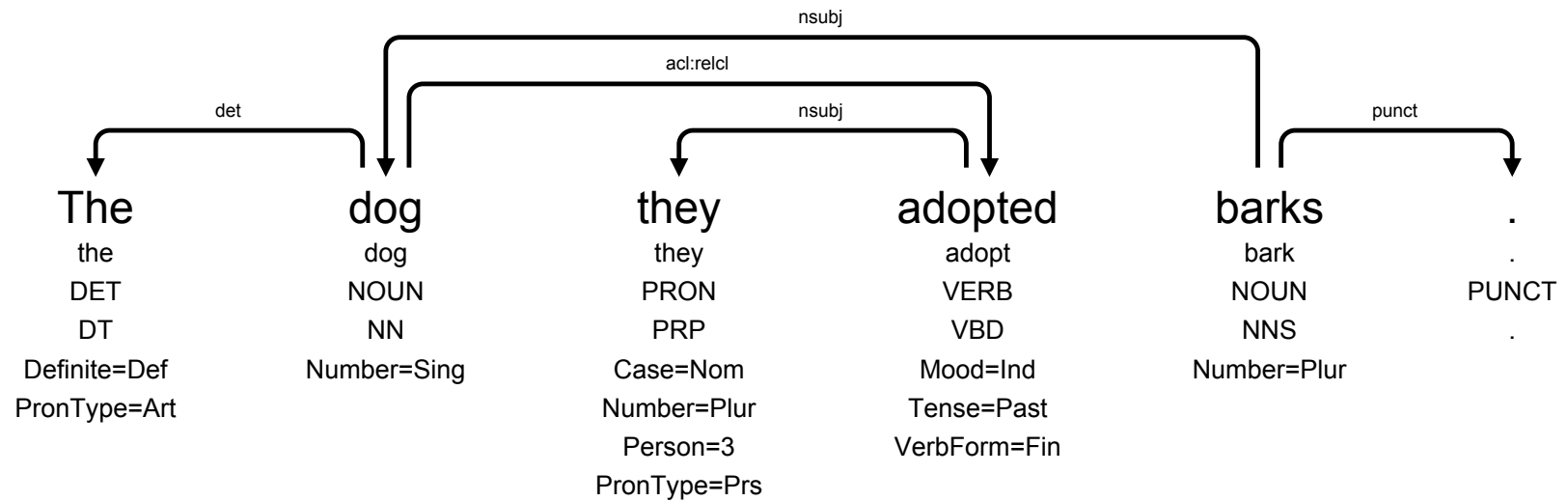
## Candidate Lexical Entries

*give*<sub>1</sub> : COMPS [NP, NP]    *give*<sub>2</sub> : COMPS [NP, PP<sub>to</sub>]  
*apologize* : COMPS [PP<sub>to</sub>, PP<sub>for</sub>]  
*bet* : COMPS [NP, NP, CP<sub>that</sub>]

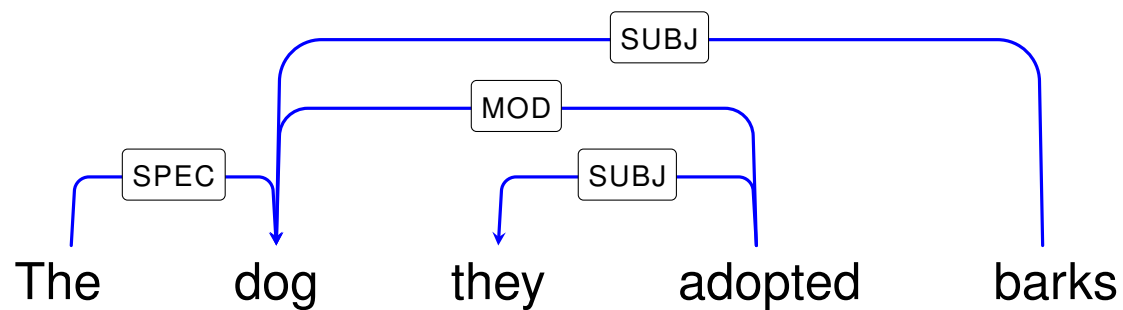
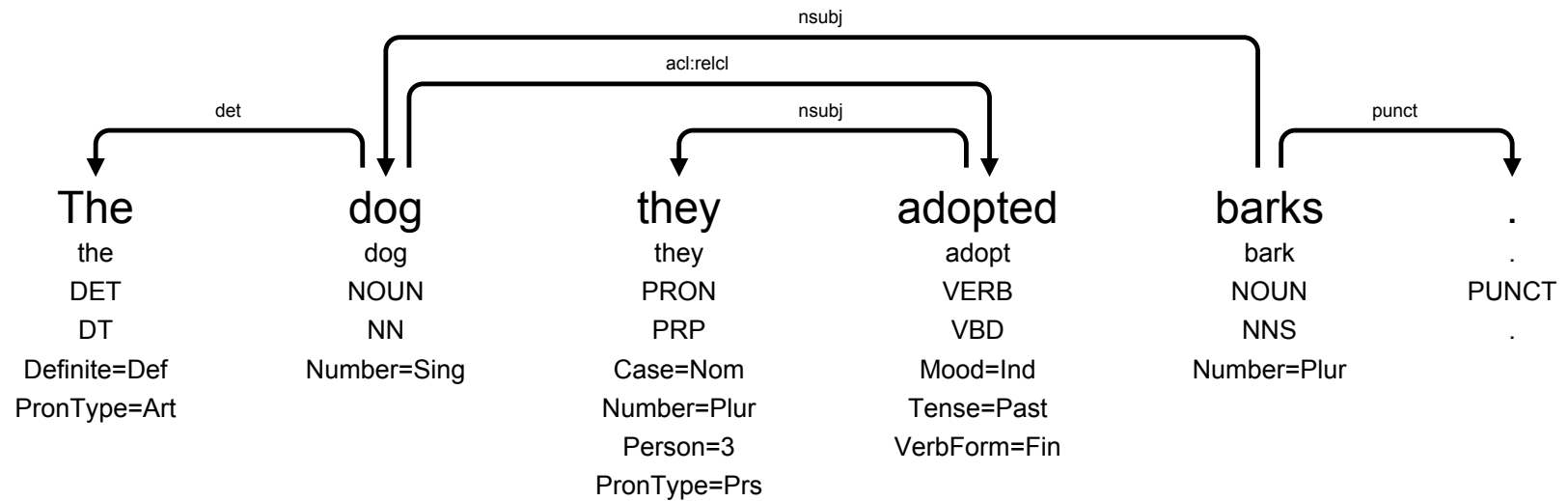
(Courtesy of the Universal Dependencies)



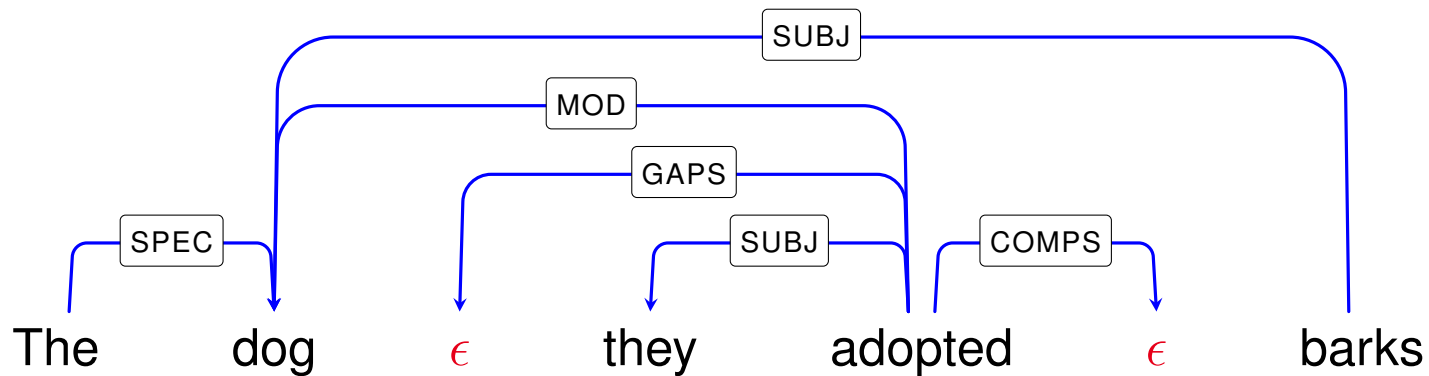
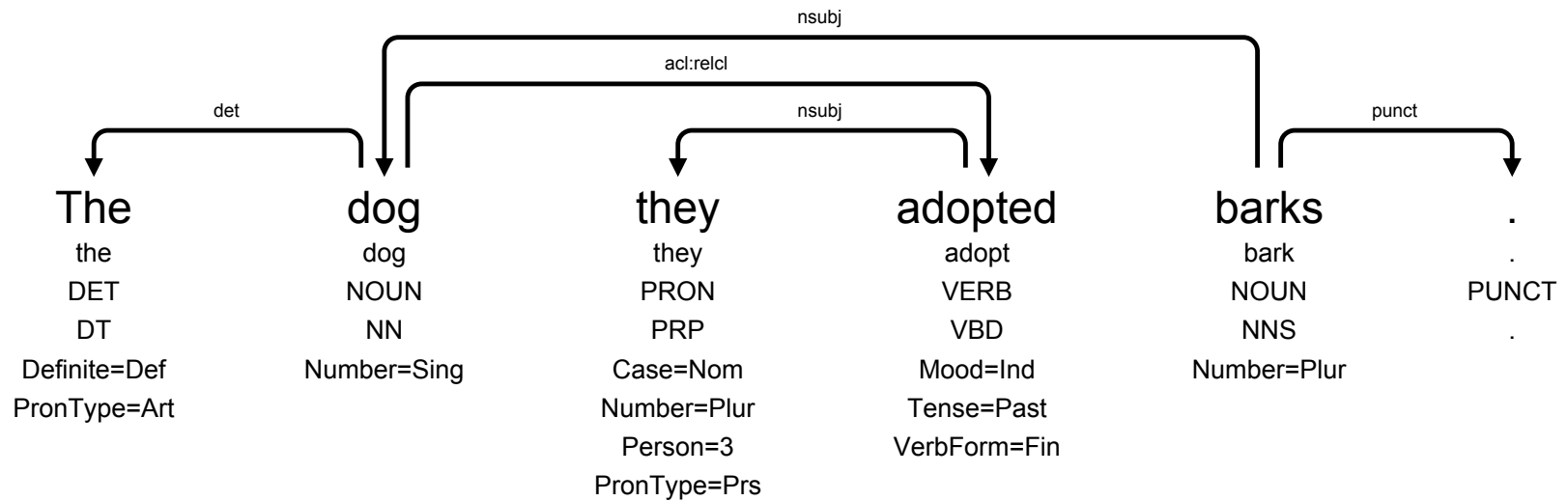
# Transfer to Universal Dependencies



# Transfer to Universal Dependencies

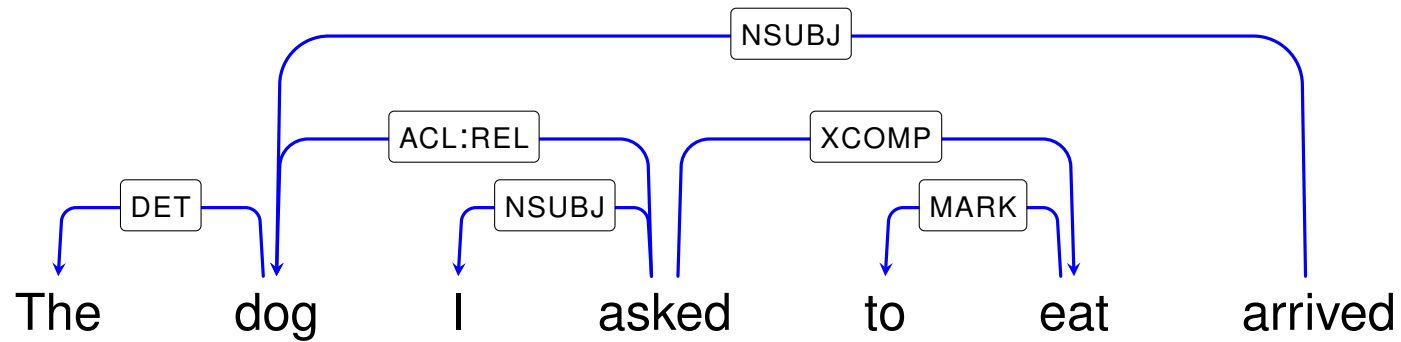


# Transfer to Universal Dependencies

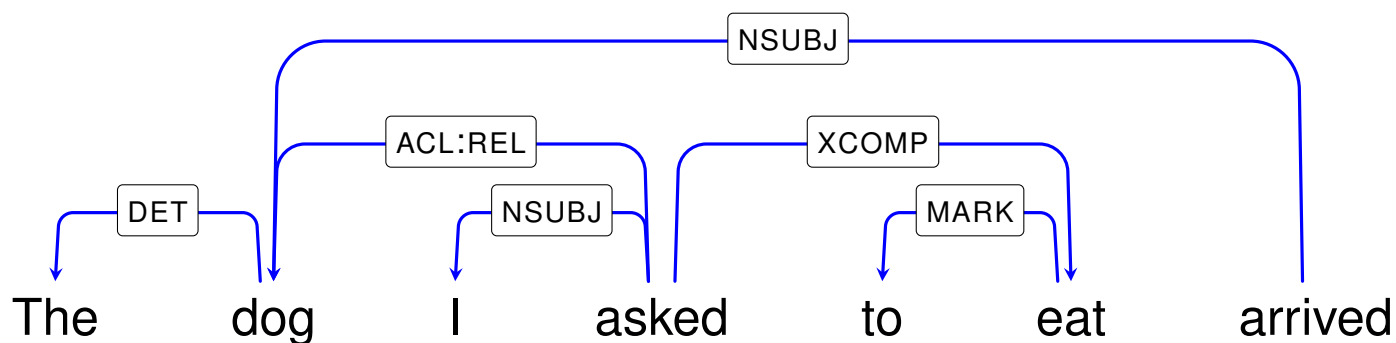




# Missing Syntactic Information?



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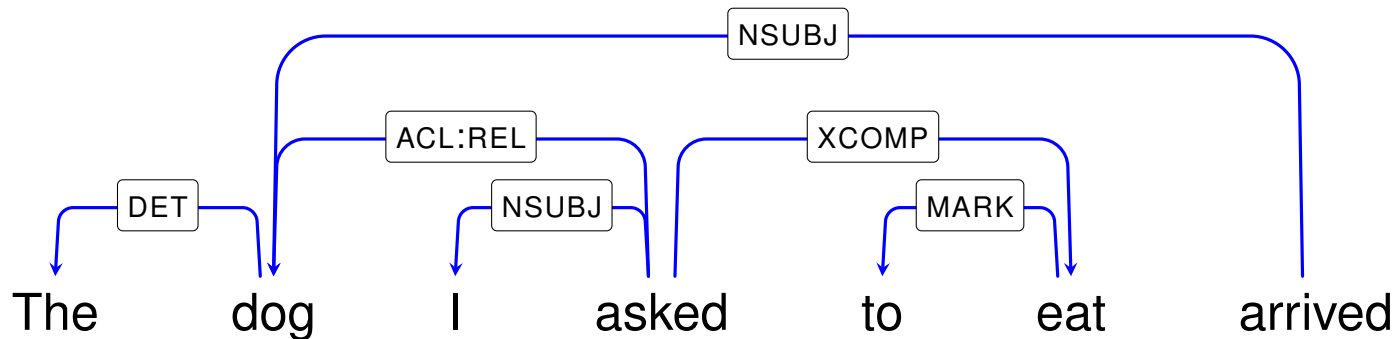


*Abrams ate. Abrams ate cake.*

*Abrams asked to resign. Abrams asked Browne to resign.*



# Missing Syntactic Information?



*Abrams ate. Abrams ate cake.*

*Abrams asked to resign. Abrams asked Browne to resign.*

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

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

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

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

