Towards Licensing of Adverbial Noun Phrases in HPSG

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Overview

- Empirical generalizations
  - Overview of morphological cases in Polish
  - Syntactic and semantic properties of AdvNPs

The Analysis

- Lexical licensing
- Structural licensing

Summary and Outlook
Morphological Cases in Polish
Morphological Cases in Polish

NPs

nominative → Jan śpi.
‘John is sleeping.’
NPs

**nominative** → Jan śpi.
‘John is sleeping.’

**genitive** → Maria zażądała pieniędzy.
‘Mary demanded the money.’
NPs

**nominative** ➔ \textit{Jan} śpi.
‘John is sleeping.’

**genitive** ➔ Maria zażądała \textit{pieniędzy}.
‘Mary demanded the money.’

**dative** ➔ Piotr dedykował swój doktorat \textit{rodzicom}.
‘Peter dedicated his thesis to his parents.’
Morphological Cases in Polish

NPs

*nominative* → *Jan śpi.*
‘John is sleeping.’

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‘Mary demanded the money.’

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*accusative* → *Jan zobaczył Marię*.
‘John saw Mary.’
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‘John saw Mary.’

**instrumental** → *Jan* posłużył się *nożem*.
‘John used a knife.’

**locative** → *Jan* jest teraz w *szkole*.
‘John is in school now.’
Morphological Cases in Polish

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vocative → Mamo, poczekaj!
‘Wait, mama!’
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‘Mary drank John’s beer.’ |
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(1) a. Jan odjechał *(tej/pewnej) nocy.  
    John left this/some night  
    ‘John left that/some night.’

b. Maria wypiła (temu/jakimś/każdemu) koledze piwo.  
    Mary drank this/some/every colleague beer  
    ‘Mary drank this/some/every colleague’s beer.’

c. Maria uczyła się (tą/każdą) godzinę w domu.  
    Mary studied RM this/every hour at home  
    ‘Mary studied that/every hour at home.’

d. Piotr uciekł (tym/jakimś) lasem.  
    Peter escaped through this/some forest  
    ‘Peter escaped through this/some forest.’
Adjectival/Participial Modification

(2) a. Jan odjechał *(ostatniej/dzisiejszej) nocy.
   John left last/today’s night
   ‘John left last night/tonight.’

b. Maria wypiła (niemieckiemu/spragnionemu) koledze piwo.
   Mary drank German/thirsty colleague beer
   ‘Mary drank the German/thirsty colleague’s beer.’

c. Maria uczyła się (całą/ostatnią) godzinę w domu.
   Mary studied RM whole/last hour at home
   ‘Mary studied the whole/last hour at home.’

d. Piotr uciekł (gęstym/ciemnym) lasem.
   Peter escaped dense/dark forest
   ‘Peter escaped through the dense/dark forest.’
Pluralization

(3) a. doświadczenia ostatnich lat
   experiences last years
   ‘experiences of the last years’

b. Maria wypiła kolegom piwo.
   Mary drank colleagues beer
   ‘Mary drank the colleagues’ beer.’

c. Maria uczyła się całe godziny w domu.
   Mary studied RM whole hours at home
   ‘Mary studied for entire hours at home.’

d. Piotr uciekał lasami.
   Peter escaped forests
   ‘Peter escaped through forests.’
Control of Relative Pronouns

(4) a. Jan odjechał tej nocy, której przybyła Maria.  
   John left this night which arrived Mary  
   ‘John left the night that Mary arrived.’

b. Maria wypiła piwo kolędze, którego nie lubi.  
   Mary drank beer colleague whom not likes  
   ‘Mary drank the beer of the colleague whom she does not like.’

c. Maria płakała godzinę, która wydawała się nie mieć końca.  
   Mary cried hour which seemed RM not have end  
   ‘Mary was crying for an hour, which seemed not to end.’

d. Piotr uciekł lasem, który dobrze знал.  
   Peter escaped forest which well knew  
   ‘Peter escaped through the forest which he knew well.’
Control of Personal Pronouns

   ‘John left this night. It was dark and rainy.’

b. Maria wypiła koleżanki piwo. Dlatego był on zły.  
   ‘Mary drank the colleague’s beer. That’s why he was angry.’

c. Maria płakała godziny. Wydawała się ona nie mieć końca.  
   ‘Mary was crying for an hour. It seemed not to end.’

d. Piotr uciekł lasem. Znalazł go dobrze.  
   ‘Peter escaped through the forest. He knew it well.’
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<th>modification</th>
<th>pluralization</th>
<th>control</th>
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Description of Modifiers according to Pollard and Sag (1994)

```
[\text{word}
\begin{array}{l}
\text{SYNS} \\
\text{LOC} \\
\text{CAT} \mid \text{HEAD} \mid \text{MOD:} \quad \left[ \text{LOC} \mid \text{CONT} \right] \\
\text{CONT} \mid \text{RESTR} \quad \left\{ \left[ \text{NUCL} \mid \text{ARG} \right] \right\}
\end{array}]
```
relation INST index

relation1 ... relation2 ARG index ...
Lexico-Semantic Restrictions

(6) a. Maria obejrzała (cały) godzinny/ czarno-biały/ polski/ panoramiczny/ pełnometrażowy film.
   Mary watched whole one-hour/ black_and_white/ Polish/ wide-screen/ feature film
   ‘Mary watched a (whole) one-hour/ black and white/ Polish/ wide-screen/ feature film.’

   b. Maria płakała *(cały) godzinny/ czarno-biały/ polski/ panoramiczny/ pełnometrażowy film.
   Mary cried whole one-hour/ black_and_white/ Polish/ wide-screen/ feature film

(7) a. Jan uszkodził asfaltową/ męczącą drogę.
   John damaged asphalt/ exhausting road
   ‘John damaged an asphalt/ exhausting road.’

   b. Jan spał całą tą asfaltową/ męczącą drogę.
   Jan slept whole this asphalt/ exhausting road
   ‘John was sleeping the whole asphalt/ exhausting road.’
Problems of Structural Licensing

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Structure of Verbs in Davidsonian Style
Lexical Constraint for Licensing Adverbial and Non-Adverbial Nouns

\[ \forall 1 \land 2 \land 3 \land 4 \]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\left[ \text{word} \right] \\
\left[ \text{word} \right]
\end{array}
\]

\[
\left[ \text{word} \right] \\
\left[ \text{word} \right]
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Semantics Principle

Sag and Wasow (1999):

**Semantic Compositionality Principle**
In any well-formed phrase structure, the mother’s `RESTR` value is the sum of the `RESTR` values of the daughters.

**Semantic Inheritance Principle**
In any headed phrase, the mother’s `MODE` and `INDEX` values are identical to those of the head daughter.
Semantics Principle

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**Semantic Inheritance Principle**
In any headed phrase, the mother’s MODE and INDEX values are identical to those of the head daughter.

**Semantics Principle**
In a headed phrase, the SYNSEM | LOCAL | CONTENT | INDEX value is token-identical to that of the head daughter and the SYNSEM | LOCAL | CONTENT | RESTR value is token-identical to that of the adjunct daughter if any and the head daughter otherwise.
The Structure of the VP *odjechał ostatniej nocy* ('left last night')

```
PHON( odjechał, ostatnią nocę )

PHON( odjechał , ostatnią nocę )

PHON( ostatnią nocę )

noun
CASE gen

PHON( ostatnią nocę )

PHON( ostatnią nocę )

Towards Licensing of Adverbial Noun Phrases in HPSG – p.19
Summary and Outlook

Based on a number of tests applied to Polish AdvNPs, a lexical principle for licensing adverbial and non-adverbial nouns has been formulated. The problems with the percolation of the semantic information within the complex structures involving AdvNPs in the HPSG approach of Pollard and Sag (1994) have been discussed. To ensure the right semantic predictions, the semantic constraints of Sag and Wasow (1999) have been adopted as the **THE SEMANTICS PRINCIPLE**. By virtue of the above constraints, both adverbial and non-adverbial NPs can be licensed without introducing lexical rules or extending the standard HPSG geometry.

Outlook: The above investigations focused on syntactic and compositional-semantic aspects of the AdvNP grammar. However, an additional lexico-semantic treatment of AdvNPs will be needed to exclude over-licensing.
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