

Same syntax, different semantics: A compositional approach to idiomaticity in multi-word expressions

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HEINRICH HEINE
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Multi-word expressions (MWEs) with literal and idiomatic meanings:

(1) *John spilled the beans.*

literal meaning: 'John spilled the beans.'

idiomatic meaning: 'John revealed one or more secrets.'

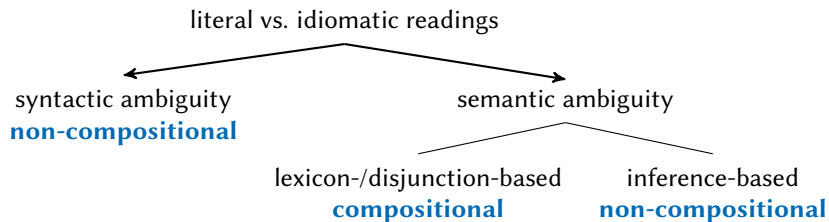
“decomposable”

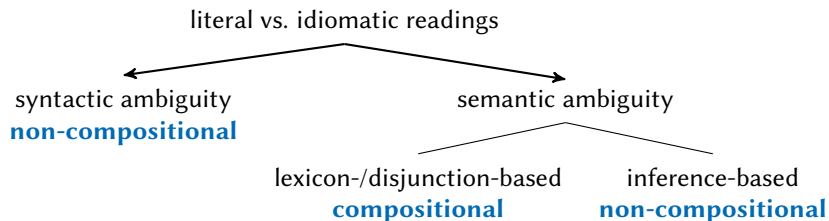
(2) *John kicked the bucket.*

literal meaning: 'John kicked the bucket.'

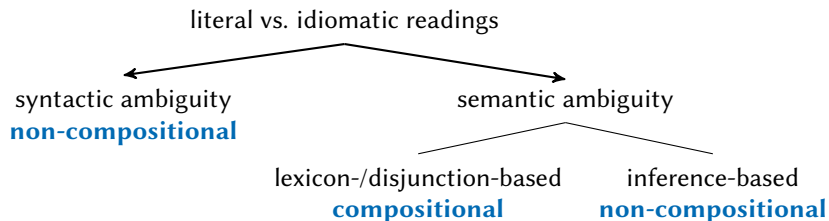
idiomatic meaning: 'John died.'

“non-decomposable”





- ⇒ How to model them with precision grammars?
- ⇒ What sort of ambiguity should be preferred?
- ⇒ One approach for all types of MWEs?



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target framework: LTAG + frame semantics

preceding this work: Lichte & Kallmeyer (2014; 2015)

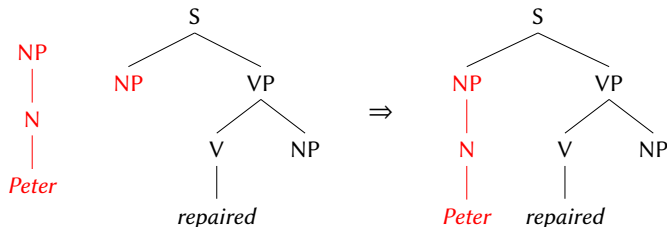
- 1 Tree-Adjoining Grammar + frame semantics
- 2 Former work
 - Syntactic ambiguity approaches with TAG
 - Semantic ambiguity approaches
- 3 **New:** Semantic ambiguity approach with TAG
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Tree-Adjoining Grammar (TAG)^[2,16,17]

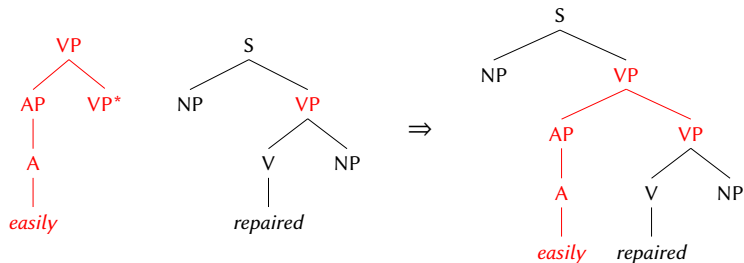
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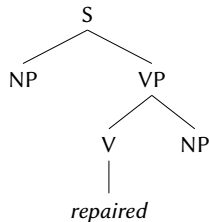


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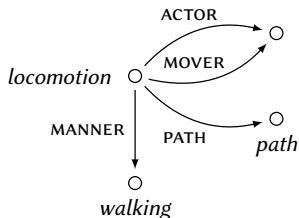
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- ⇒ constructionist framework!^[14]



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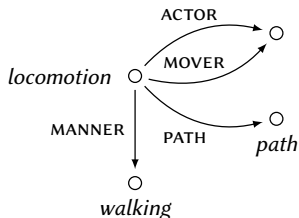
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- Lexical generalizations are expressed in the **metagrammar**.

- Frames emerged as a representation format of lexical and conceptual knowledge. [6,12,22]



<i>locomotion</i>	
ACTOR	1
MOVER	1
PATH	<i>path</i>
MANNER	<i>walking</i>

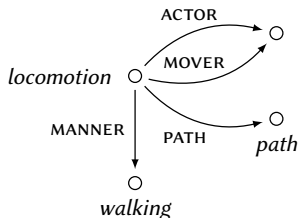
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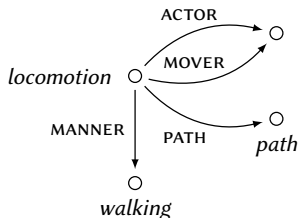
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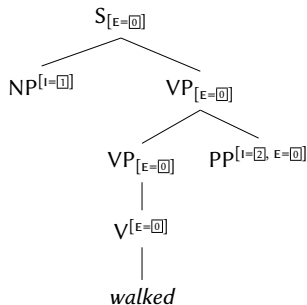


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- Frame semantics with quantification: see Kallmeyer, Osswald, Pogodalla (this conference)

Kallmeyer & Osswald [18]:

- lexicon: **pairs of elementary trees and frames**



	<i>bounded-locomotion</i>	
	ACTOR	[1]
	MOVER	[1]
[0]	GOAL	[2]
	PATH	<i>path</i>
	MANNER	<i>walking</i>

- Elementary trees are enriched with **interface features**, which contain base labels from the frame representation.
 - unification of interface features \rightsquigarrow unification of frames
- parallel composition of derived trees and larger frames

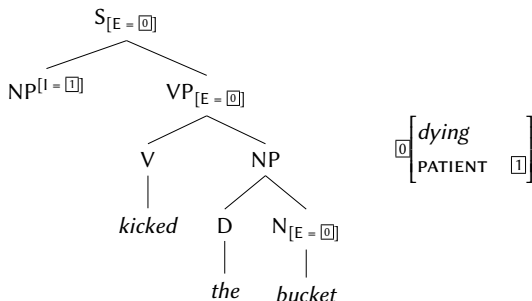
TAG + frame semantics: Example

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Syntactic ambiguity approaches with TAG

(idea from Abeillé & Schabes)^[1,3,4]

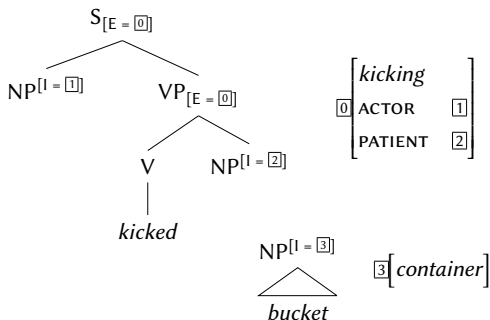
Idiomaticity through multiple anchoring: Components of an MWE jointly anchor an elementary tree.



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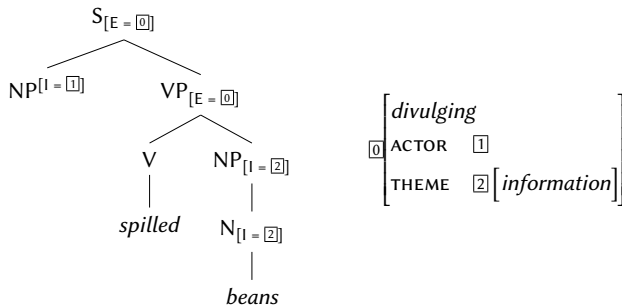
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The literal meaning is evoked by regular single-anchored elementary trees:



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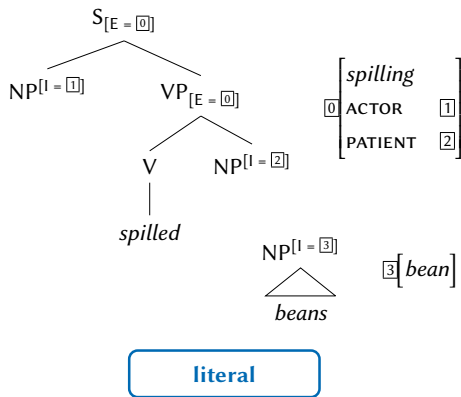
Example with “decomposable” *spill the beans*:



idiomatic

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Syntactic ambiguity approach

There are different syntactic derivations/representations for literal and idiomatic meanings.

Also found in:^[29]

- Transformational Grammar (Chomsky 1980)
- Lexical-functional Grammar (Bresnan 1982)
- Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar (Sailer 2000)^[30,33]
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But there are (general?) problems ...

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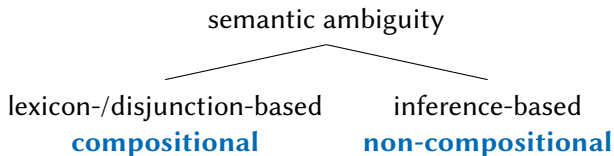
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 - (4) *Eventually she spilled all the beans. But it took her a few days to spill them all.* (Riehemann)
 - (5) *Pat pulled some strings for Chris. But Alex didn't have access to any strings.* (Manfred Sailer, pc)

Semantic ambiguity approaches

Semantic ambiguity approach

There is one syntactic derivation/representation for literal and idiomatic meanings.

- ⇒ There is no special lexical entry for MWEs;
kick and *spill* each have only one lexical entry.



Components of decomposable MWEs are assigned disjunctions over meaning constants (of intensional logic):

- (6) a. *spill* \rightsquigarrow *spill'* \vee *spill-idiom'*
beans \rightsquigarrow *beans'* \vee *beans-idiom'*
- b. *spill-idiom'* (*beans-idiom'*): defined
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Lexicon-/disjunction-based: Gazdar et al. (1985)

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Also applicable to non-decomposable idioms (not in Gazdar et al. 1985):

- (7) a. *kick* \rightsquigarrow *kick'* \vee *kick-idiom'*
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The idiomatic meaning is deduced from the literal one by means of “quasi-inference”. Hence MWE-components are equipped with their literal meaning only!

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- computationally very powerful: non-monotonic inference rules.

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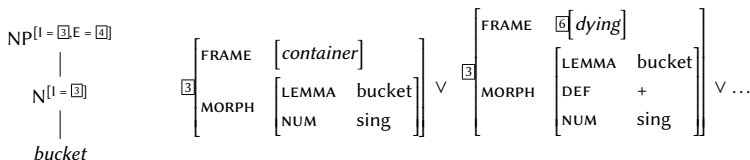
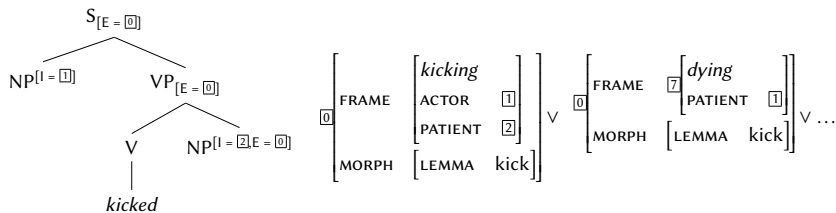
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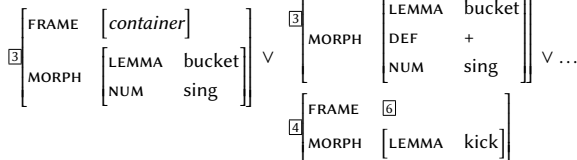
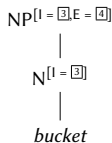
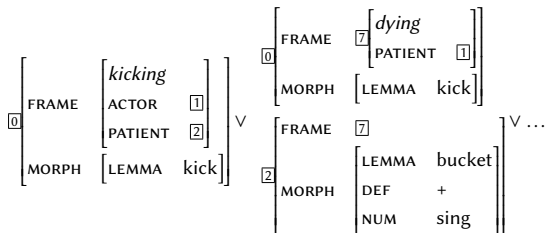
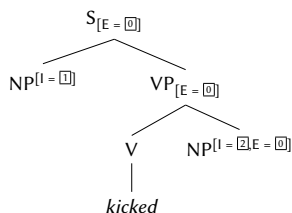
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⇒ How to combine those two?

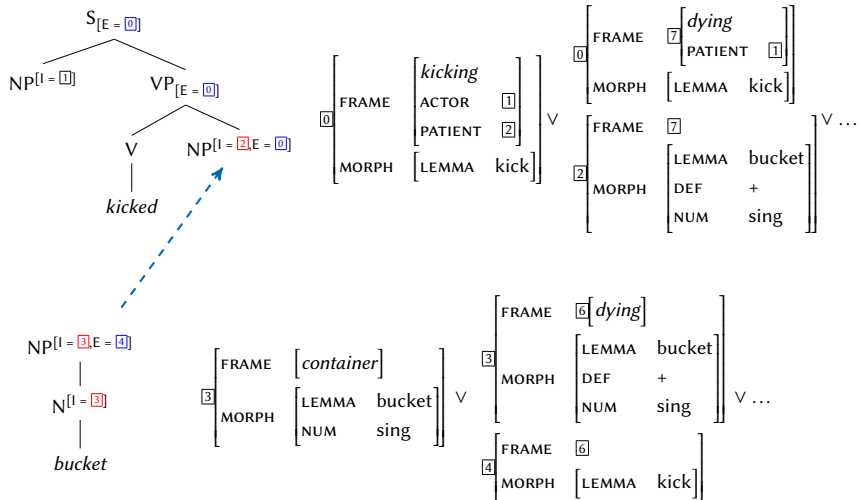
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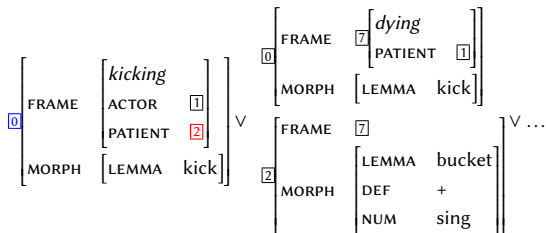
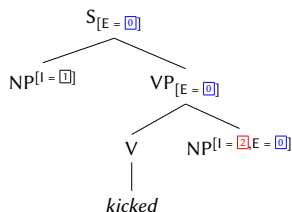
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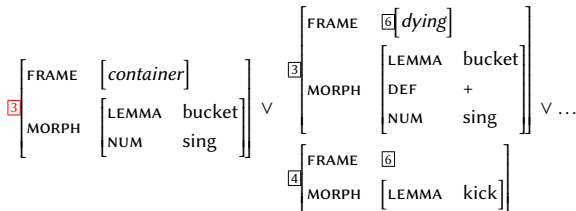
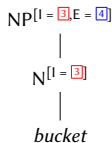
A lexicon-/disjunction-based approach with TAG



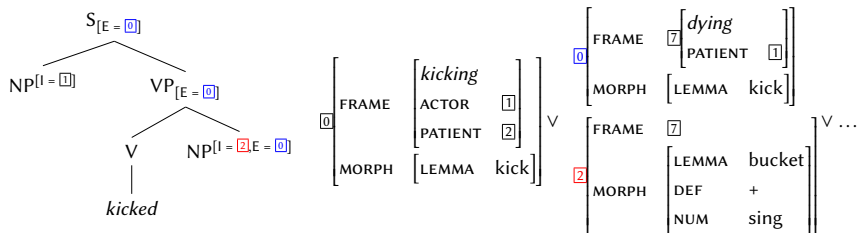
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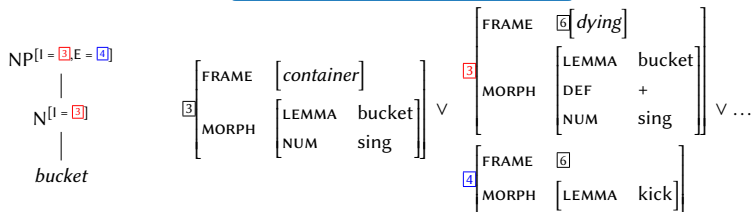
kicked'(bucket')



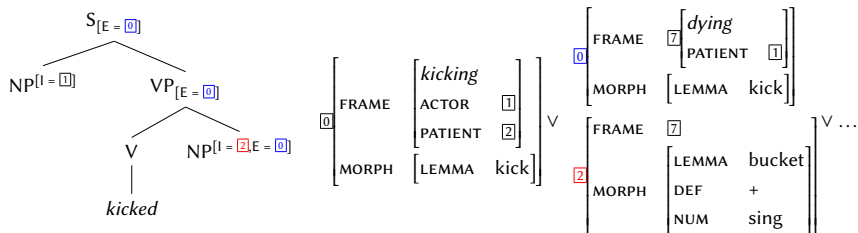
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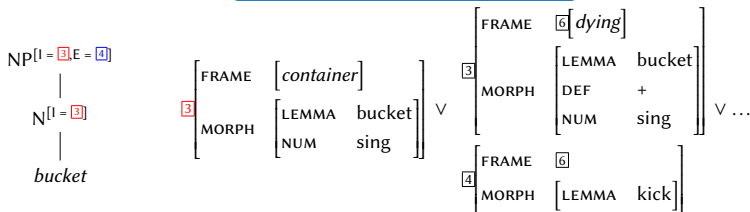
kicked-idiom'(bucket-idiom')



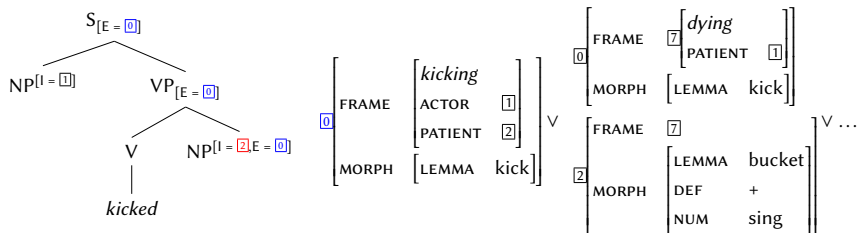
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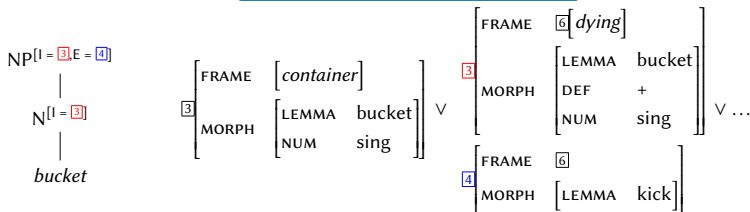
kicked-idiom'(bucket') ⚡



A lexicon-/disjunction-based approach with TAG

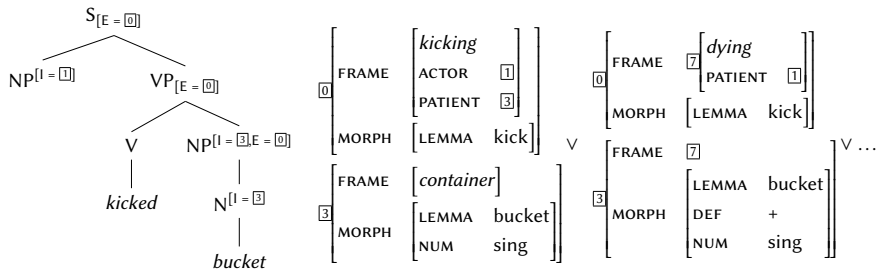


kicked'(bucket-idiom') ⚡



A lexicon-/disjunction-based approach with TAG

Result of combining *kicked* and *bucket*:



Bargmann's challenge

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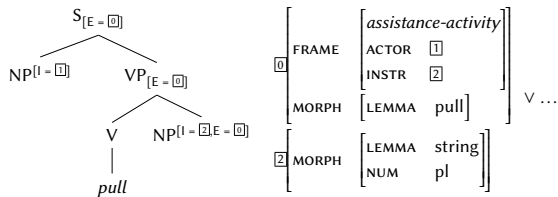
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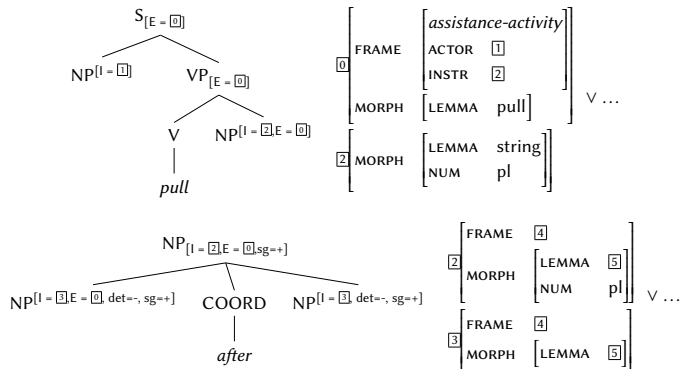
Working with HPSG, Bargmann proposes a “Semantic Representation approach”:

- idiom constants pull'_{id} and $\text{string}'_{\text{id}}$ have to co-occur
- $\text{string}'_{\text{id}}$ is in the scope of a “non-specific plural quantifier” (Mel'čuk)

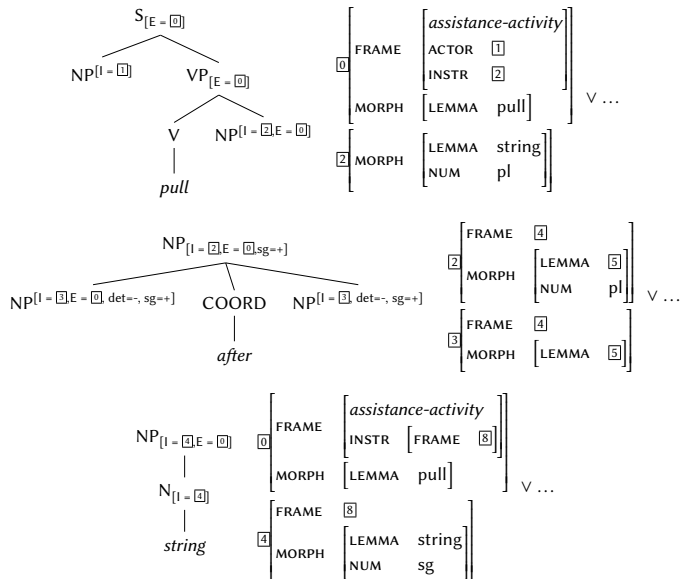
Bargmann's challenge: Analysis with TAG



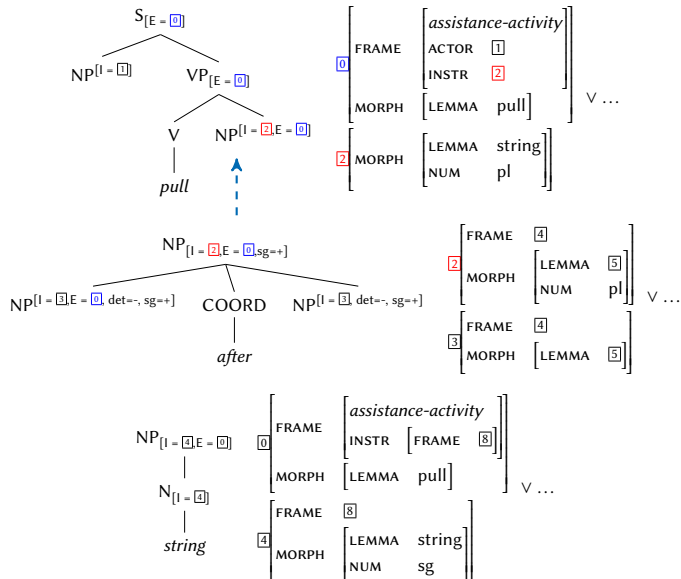
Bargmann's challenge: Analysis with TAG



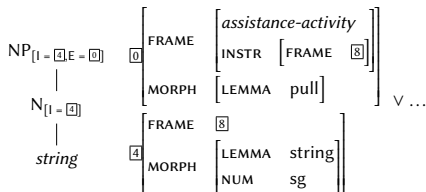
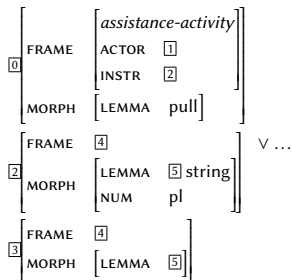
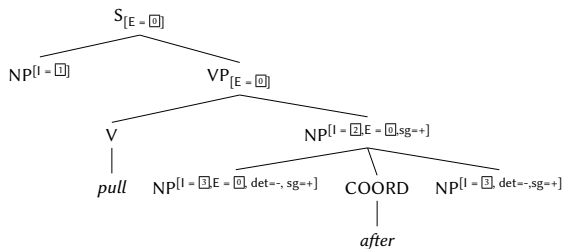
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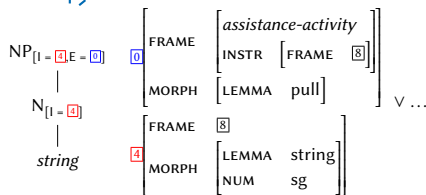
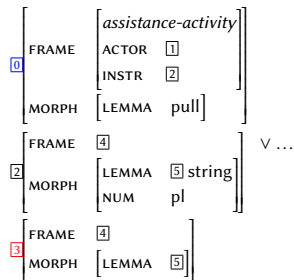
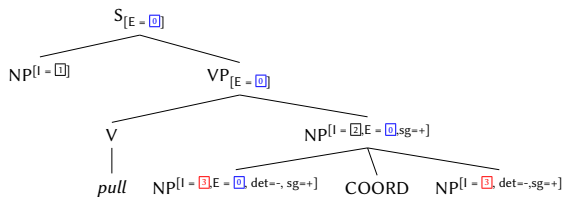
Bargmann's challenge: Analysis with TAG



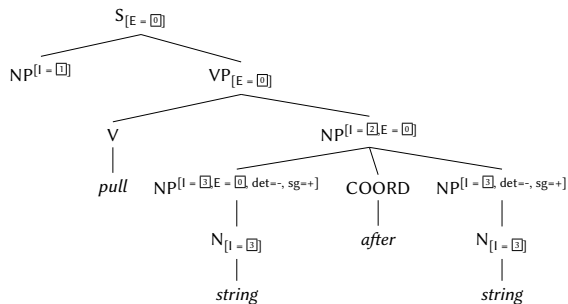
Bargmann's challenge: Analysis with TAG



Bargmann's challenge: Analysis with TAG



Bargmann's challenge: Analysis with TAG



0	FRAME	<i>assistance-activity</i>
	INSTR	1 [FRAME 4]
2	MORPH	LEMMA <i>pull</i>
	FRAME	4
3	MORPH	LEMMA <i>string</i>
	NUM	pl
4	MORPH	LEMMA <i>string</i>
	NUM	sg

v ...

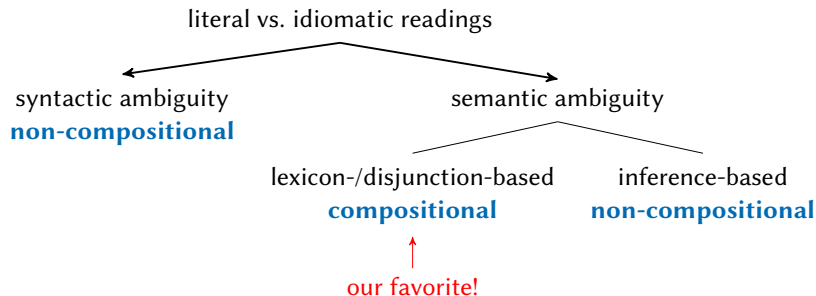
Advantages:

- unified syntax of literal and idiomatic readings
 - delayable ambiguity resolution
 - adequate in terms of human processing
(Prediction: increased semantic processing load; **no** categorical difference between lexical and idiomatic meanings)
 - closer connection between literal and idiomatic meanings
- + constraint-based composition

- 1 Tree-Adjoining Grammar + frame semantics
- 2 Former work
 - Syntactic ambiguity approaches with TAG
 - Semantic ambiguity approaches
- 3 **New:** Semantic ambiguity approach with TAG
- 4 **Summary**

Summary

The landscape of approaches to idiomatic MWEs from a TAG perspective:



- ⇒ One approach for all types of MWEs?
- ⇒ Connection between literal and idiomatic meaning?
- ⇒ Multi-dimensional approach following Ernst (1981)?

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