#### **Grammar Formalisms**

Yoav Goldberg

(the nice slides are by Julia Hockenmaier)

### The dependencies so far:

#### Arguments:

- verbs take arguments: subject, object, complements, ...
- Heads subcategorize for their arguments

### Adjuncts/Modifiers:

- adjectives modify nouns,
- adverbs modify VPs or adjectives,
- PPs modify NPs or VPs
- Heads do not subcategorize for their modifiers (modifiers subcategorize for the head)

These are all "local" dependencies that can typically be expressed in a CFG. Each word is the dependant of *one other word*. Hence, dependency *trees*.

# Non-local dependencies

## Long-range dependencies

- Bounded long-range dependencies:
  - limited distance between the head and argument
- Unbounded long-range dependencies:
  - arbitrary distance (within the same sentence)
     between the head and argument

Long-range dependencies are represented with null elements and coindexation.

Now, a word can be dependent on several other words. Hence, dependency *graphs*.

## **Bounded dependencies**

### Raising:

He seems to sleep in class. (you can t say "what does he seem?")

### • (Subject/Object) Control:

He wants to sleep in class.

(you can say "what does he want?")

He promises her not to sleep in class.

She persuades him not to sleep in class.

# Bounded dependencies: Raising/Control in the Treebank

```
(S (NP-SBJ-1 Every Japanese under 40)
(VP (VBZ seems)
(S (NP-SBJ (-NONE- *-1))
(VP to be fluent in Beatles lyrics))))
```

Annotation: a *pro* null element (\*), co-indexed (-1) with its antecedent

## Infinitival/Participial VPs, Gerunds in the Treebank

```
(PP (IN over)
(S-NOM (NP-SBJ (-NONE- *))
(VP (VBG cutting)
(NP capital-gains taxes))))
```

Annotation: a *pro* null element (\*), without co-indexation

### Passive in the Treebank

Annotation: a *pro* null element (\*), co-indexed (-1) with its antecedent

# Unbounded long-range dependencies I: Extraction

- wh-movement (relative clauses, wh-questions) the guy that [I believe Peter told me you thought] you like. who do [you believe Peter told you I thought] I like?
- Topicalization:
   That guy, [I believe Peter told me you thought] you like.
- Clefts:

  It's that guy that I believe Peter told me you thought] you like

# Unbounded long-range dependencies II: Coordination

- Right-node raising: [[she would have bought]] and [he might sell]] shares.
- Argument-cluster coordination:
   I give [[you an apple] and [him a pear]].
- Gapping: [She likes sushi], and [he sashimi].

# Extraction in the Treebank: \*T\* (Relative clauses)

Treebank Annotation: a trace (\*T\*), co-indexed (-1) with its antecedent (the relative pronoun)

All extraction uses \*T\* traces.

## Long-range dependencies in coordination

Standard (constituent) coordination does not create long-range dependencies:

$$X \rightarrow \dots Y \dots$$
  
 $Y \rightarrow Y \text{ conj } Y$ 

The dependencies in non-standard coordination cannot be expressed with CFG rules.

## Right-Node Raising in the Treebank: \*RNR\*

## Treebank Annotation: Two RNR traces (\*RNR\*), co-indexed (-4) with the shared element

## **Argument-cluster coordination** in the Treebank: =-co-indexation

#### **Treebank Annotation:**

Instead of null element for the verb, a new co-indexation (=2) of second conjunct with corresponding element (-2) in first conjunct

## Gapping in the Treebank: =-coindexation

# Treebank Annotation: Just like argument cluster coordination, but here the conjuncts are S, not VP.