# **DIRECT COMPOSITIONALITY**

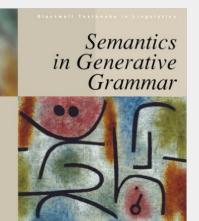
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Universität Leipzig

WINTER SEMESTER, 2020

# **H&K AND COMPOSITIONALITY**

#### SEMANTICS IN GENERATIVE GRAMMAR



Irene Heim & Angelika Kratzer ■ Binary branching nodes  $\begin{bmatrix} & & \\ \alpha & & \\ \alpha & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}^g = \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket^g \oplus \llbracket \beta \rrbracket^g$ 

- Unary branching nodes  $\begin{bmatrix} \bullet \\ \mid \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix}^{g} = \llbracket \alpha \rrbracket^{g}$
- Binding  $\begin{bmatrix} & \bullet \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ &$

■ Traces  $\llbracket t_i \rrbracket^g = g(i)$ 

#### PARTS AND THEIR MEANINGS

#### Most expressions don't have any meaning

$$\begin{bmatrix} v \\ v \\ praise D \\ every boy \end{bmatrix}^{g} = \llbracket praise \rrbracket^{g} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} D \\ D \\ praise \end{bmatrix}^{g} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} D \\ D \\ every boy \end{bmatrix}^{g}$$
$$= \llbracket praise \rrbracket^{g} \oplus (\llbracket every \rrbracket^{g} \oplus \llbracket boy \rrbracket^{g})$$

 $\llbracket every \rrbracket^{g} \oplus \llbracket boy \rrbracket^{g} : (et)t \qquad \llbracket praise \rrbracket^{g} : eet$ these cannot be combined!  $FA \ \alpha\beta \to \alpha \to \beta \qquad \qquad BA \ \alpha \to \alpha\beta \to \beta$  $PM \ \alpha t \to \alpha t \to \alpha t$ 

#### **REVISITING MEANINGLESS PARTS**

merge praise merge every boy  $\downarrow$ praise D everv bov What is the contribution of *praise every boy* to expressions it is part of?

a quantifier part every(boy)( $\lambda x$ .... and a property part praise(x)

Let's write instead:

 $[every(boy)]_x \vdash praise(x)$ 

#### NOTATION AND OPERATIONS

$$[every(boy)]_x \vdash praise(x)$$

the general case:

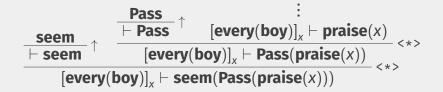
$$\left[Q_{1}\right]_{x_{1}},\ldots,\left[Q_{i}\right]_{x_{i}}\vdash M$$

#### The entire point

is to ignore what is stored

$$\frac{M}{\vdash M} \uparrow \qquad \frac{\Gamma \vdash M \quad \Delta \vdash N}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash M N} < *>$$

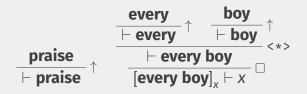
#### WORKING WITH STORAGE





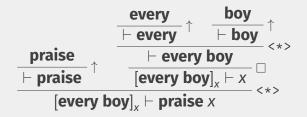
#### We want to 'insert a trace'

$$\frac{\vdash M}{[M]_x \vdash x} \square$$



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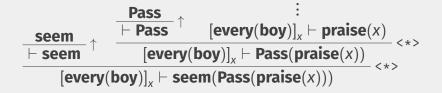
$$\frac{\vdash M}{[M]_x \vdash x} \square$$



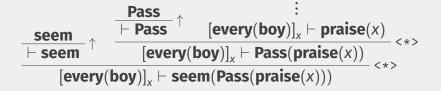
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#### TAKING THINGS OUT OF STORAGE

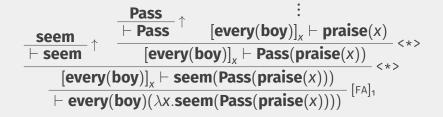


#### TAKING THINGS OUT OF STORAGE



# retrieval $\overline{\Gamma, [M_i]_{x_i}, \Delta \vdash N}$ $\overline{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash M_i \oplus (\lambda x_i.N)}$

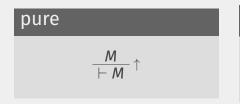
#### TAKING THINGS OUT OF STORAGE



#### retrieval

$$\frac{\Gamma, [M_i]_{x_i}, \Delta \vdash N}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash M_i \oplus (\lambda x_i.N)} \ [\oplus]_i$$

#### **MANIPULATING STORES**



#### apply

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash M \quad \Delta \vdash N}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash M N} < *>$$

#### retrieve

$$\frac{\Gamma, [M_i]_{x_i}, \Delta \vdash N}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash M_i \oplus (\lambda x_i . N)} [\oplus]_i$$

$$\frac{\vdash M}{[M]_x \vdash x} \square$$

#### idiom brackets

write  $(|f \ a_1 \ \dots \ a_i|)$ for  $f^{\uparrow} < *> a_1 < *> \dots < *> a_i$ 

#### application

Forward  $f \triangleright a := f a$ Backward  $a \lhd f := f a$ 

#### UNPACKING THE NOTATION

#### Recall that

 $\lambda m, n.(|m \triangleright n|)$ 

#### means

$$\lambda m, n.(\rhd)^{\uparrow} < \gg m < \gg n$$

 $\llbracket merge \rrbracket \mapsto \lambda m, n. ([m \oplus n])$  $\llbracket merge \rrbracket \mapsto \lambda m, n. ([m \oplus \Box n])$ 

 $\llbracket move \rrbracket \mapsto \lambda m.m$  $\llbracket move \rrbracket \mapsto \lambda m. [\oplus]^k m$ 

 $\llbracket \ell \rrbracket = \mathcal{I}(\ell)^{\uparrow}$ 

for  $\oplus \in \{ \rhd, \triangleleft \}$ 

# [MOVE] [MERGE] [will] [MERGE] [laugh] [MERGE] [every] [boy]

[MOVE]] [MERGE]]  $\mathcal{I}(will)^{\uparrow}$  [MERGE]]  $\mathcal{I}(laugh)^{\uparrow}$  [MERGE]]  $\mathcal{I}(every)^{\uparrow}$   $\mathcal{I}(boy)^{\uparrow}$ 

```
[MOVE]

[MERGE]

⊢ will [MERGE]

⊢ laugh [MERGE]

⊢ every ⊢ boy
```

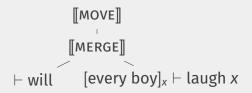
[MOVE]] [MERGE]]  $\vdash will \qquad [MERGE]]$   $\vdash laugh \quad \lambda m, n. (|m \succ n|)$   $\vdash every \qquad \vdash boy$ 

$$[[MOVE]]$$

$$[[MERGE]]$$

$$\vdash will \qquad \lambda m, n. (|m \triangleright \Box n|)$$

$$\vdash laugh \qquad \vdash every boy$$



## [MOVE]] $\lambda m, n. (|m > n|)$ $\vdash will [every boy]_x \vdash laugh x$

# [[MOVE]] $[every boy]_x \vdash will (laugh x)$

### $\lambda m.[\triangleright]_1 m$ [every boy]<sub>x</sub> $\vdash$ will (laugh x)



#### $\vdash$ every boy ( $\lambda x$ .will (laugh x))

# DERIVATIONS

#### Explain what derivations are

 Show relation between derivations and more familiar derived structures

#### Main claim

Syntactic structures are and always have been derivations

lexical items are ingredients
 merge and move instead of bake, beat, stir ...



#### Order is important

- Some things must happen before others
- Sometimes, it doesn't matter
- merge det and noun
- before you merge the verb

cream sugar and butter *before* you add the flour

#### **REPRESENTING DERIVATIONS**

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1. select every

every

#### **REPRESENTING DERIVATIONS**

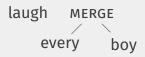
- 1. select every
- 2. select boy

every boy

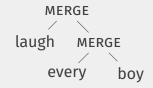
- 1. select every
- 2. select boy
- 3. merge 1 and 2 [DP every [NP boy ]]



- 1. select every
- 2. select boy
- 3. merge 1 and 2 [DP every [NP boy ]]
- 4. select laugh



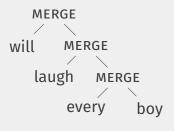
- 1. select every
- 2. select boy
- 3. merge 1 and 2 [DP every [NP boy ]]
- 4. select laugh
- 5. merge 4 and 3 [VP laugh [DP every boy ]]



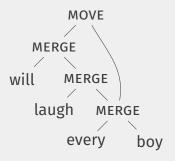
- 1. select every
- 2. select boy
- 3. merge 1 and 2 [DP every [NP boy ]]
- 4. select laugh
- 5. merge 4 and 3  $[_{VP}$  laugh  $[_{DP}$  every boy ]]
- 6. select will



- 1. select every
- select boy
- 3. merge 1 and 2 [DP every [NP boy ]]
- 4. select laugh
- 5. merge 4 and 3
   [vp laugh [pp every boy ]]
- 6. select will
- 7. merge 6 and 5 [IP will [VP laugh [DP every boy ]]]

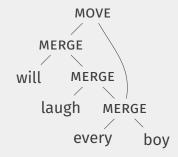


- 1. select every
- select boy
- 3. merge 1 and 2 [DP every [NP boy ]]
- 4. select laugh
- 5. merge 4 and 3
   [vp laugh [pp every boy ]]
- 6. select will
- 7. merge 6 and 5 [IP will [VP laugh [DP every boy ]]]
- 8. move every boy  $[_{IP}[_{DP} \text{ every boy }][_{I'} \text{ will } [_{VP} \text{ laugh } t]]]$

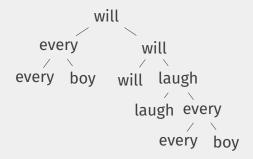


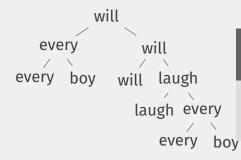
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#### THE STRUCTURE OF DERIVATIONS

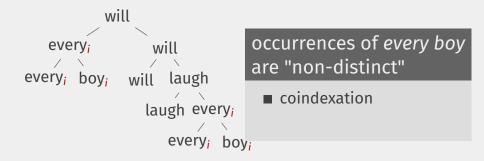


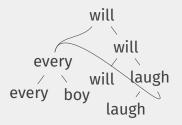
x dominates y: x was built using yx c-commands y: x 's sister was built using y





# occurrences of *every boy* are "non-distinct"

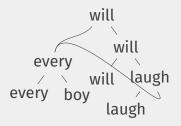




occurrences of *every boy* are "non-distinct"

coindexation

multiple dominance



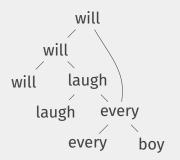
occurrences of *every boy* are "non-distinct"

coindexation

multiple dominance

#### Antisymmetry

#### Order not meaningful



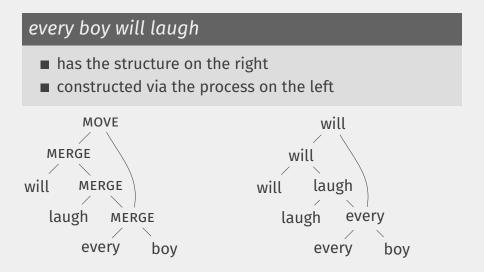
# occurrences of *every boy* are "non-distinct"

- coindexation
- multiple dominance

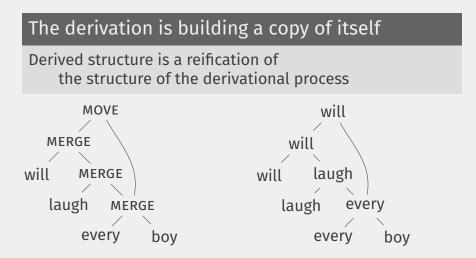
### Antisymmetry

#### Order not meaningful

## **DERIVATIONS OF DERIVED STRUCTURES**



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## THE DERIVATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

#### Structure = derivation

the derivational process structures expressions in just the way we want

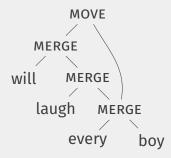
#### Practical consequences

no post-facto alteration of structure build it the way you want it

#### Conceptual benefit

two structures are identical when they describe the same process

## THE DETERMINACY OF MOVEMENT



Attract Closest

# Minimal Link

Shortest Move

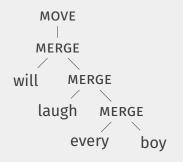
#### SMC

can only be 1 thing moving for a particular reason at any time

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## THE DETERMINACY OF MOVEMENT





Minimal Link

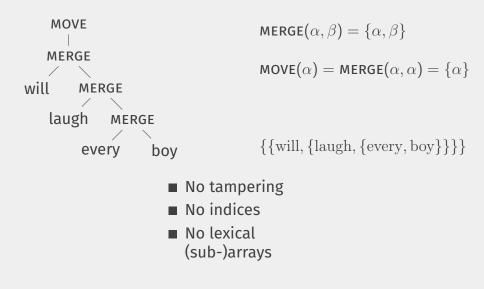
Shortest Move

SMC

can only be 1 thing moving for a particular reason at any time

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# THE DETERMINACY OF MOVEMENT



#### A FAMILIAR PICTURE

Syntactic structure is no more than the trace of the algorithm which delivers the interpretation (Steedman, 2000)