

An XMG account of derivational polysemy

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17.09.2016

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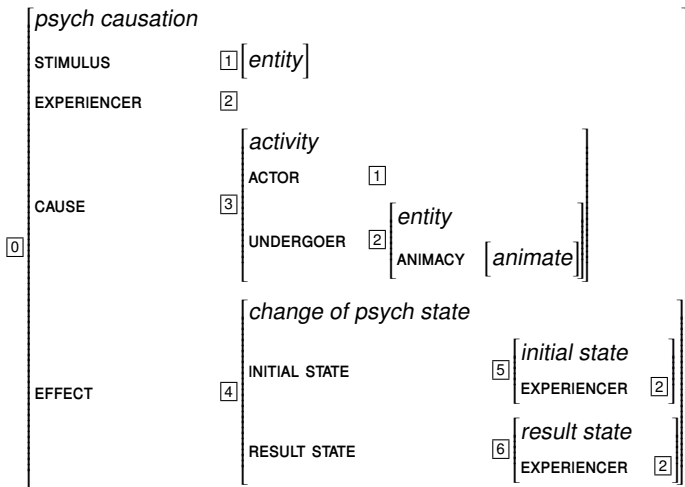
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- we model and test the main theoretical approaches to derivational polysemy, using
 - Frame Semantics (Kallmeyer & Osswald, 2013; Löbner, 2013, 2014; Petersen, 2007)
 - XMG (eXtensible MetaGrammar)
- Data: *-ment* on psych verbs, e.g. *amusement*, *enrapturement* (Kawaletz & Plag, 2015; Plag et al., in press)

Attribute-value matrix for psych verbs



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In the monosemy approach,

- more specific meanings of affixes derive from a general highly underspecified meaning by means of
 - semantic extension rules
 - interaction between the semantics of the base and the affix
 - contextual and encyclopedic information.

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Abstract core meaning of *-ment*: 'eventuality or entity having to do with X' (with 'X' denoting the base).

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The desirable underspecified meaning cannot always be reduced to a single unitary meaning.

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What kind of predictions would follow from the meaning 'eventuality or entity having to do with X' with respect to

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-ment derivatives could in principle denote all 'entities'.

This is not verified by data (e.g. EXPERIENCER readings).

Polysemy

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- Given the architecture of Frame Semantics, this multiplicity of meaning can be expressed in an Inheritance hierarchy of lexeme formation rules (Bonami & Cysmann, 2016; Booij, 2010; Koenig, 1999; Plag et al., in press; Riehemann, 1998).

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- Attested readings of words of a given morphological category result from indexation of particular elements (e.g. arguments) of the semantic representation of the verb, combined with inheritance mechanisms.
 - e.g. In an eventive noun, the reference of the derivative is identified with the `EVENT` argument of the base.

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- we constrain possible readings by introducing constraints. e.g. *-ment* derivatives are always inanimate.

eXtensible MetaGrammar

- XMG (Crabbé, Duchier, Gardent, Le Roux, & Parmentier, 2013): modular and extensible tool used to generate various types of linguistic resources from an abstract and compact description.
- Metagrammar: based on the concepts of logic programming and constraints.
- Dimensions: separate the different levels of linguistic description, and provide dedicated languages adapted to the structures the user wishes to generate.
- The <frame> dimension (Lichte & Petitjean, 2015): description of semantic frames using typed feature structures descriptions.
- XMG webpage: <http://xmg.phil.hhu.de/>

The implementation

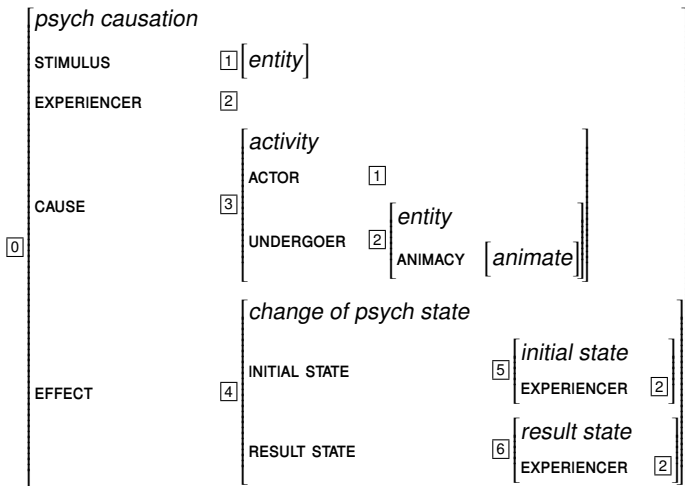
- Idea: defining abstractions and combining them with logical operators
- Abstractions: for the base (*amuse*) and the affix (*ment*)
- Polysemy: generate the 5 valid models (event, stimulus, activity, change of psych state, result state) of the description
- 2 implementations: stating explicitly what is valid, or leaving it underspecified (+ constraints)
- Using type constraints → type hierarchy

An abstraction for *amuse*

```

class amuse
export ?Root ?Cause ?Stimulus ?Effect ?Result
declare ?Root ?E ?Cause ?Stimulus ?Effect ?Result ?T
{<frame>{
  ?Root[psych_causation,
    stimulus: ?Stimulus,
    experiencer: ?E,
    cause: ?Cause[activity,
      actor: ?Stimulus[entity],
      undergoer: ?E[entity,
        animacy: [animate]
      ]
    ],
    effect: ?Effect[change_of_psych_state,
      initial-state: [initial_state,
        experiencer: ?E],
      result-state: ?Result[result_state,
        experiencer: ?E[experiencer]] ] ]
  }
}

```

An abstraction for *amuse*

An abstraction for *ment*: fully specified rule

```

class ment
import amuse[]
declare ?Ref
  {<frame>{
    [ment-lexeme,
      m-base:[event,
        sem:?Root]
      ref:?Ref
    ]
  }
  ;
  { ?Root=?Ref | ?Cause=?Ref | ?Stimulus=?Ref
    | ?Effect=?Ref | ?Result=?Ref }
}

```

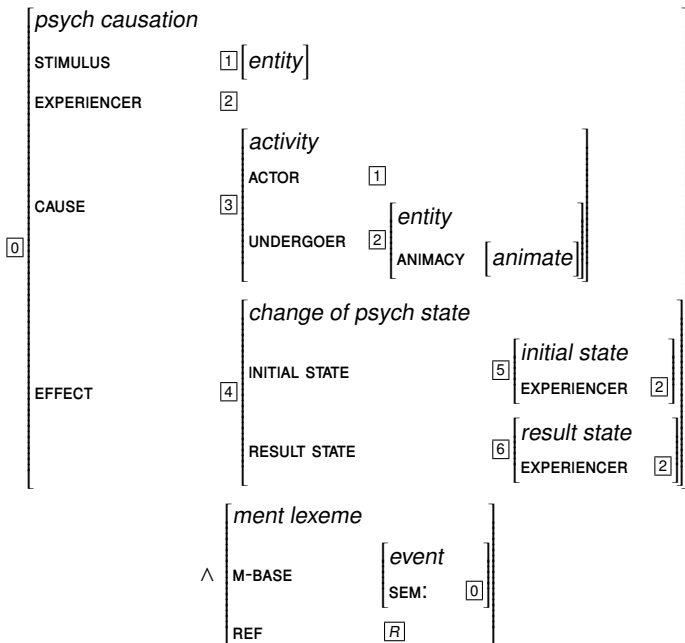
An abstraction for *ment*: fully specified rule

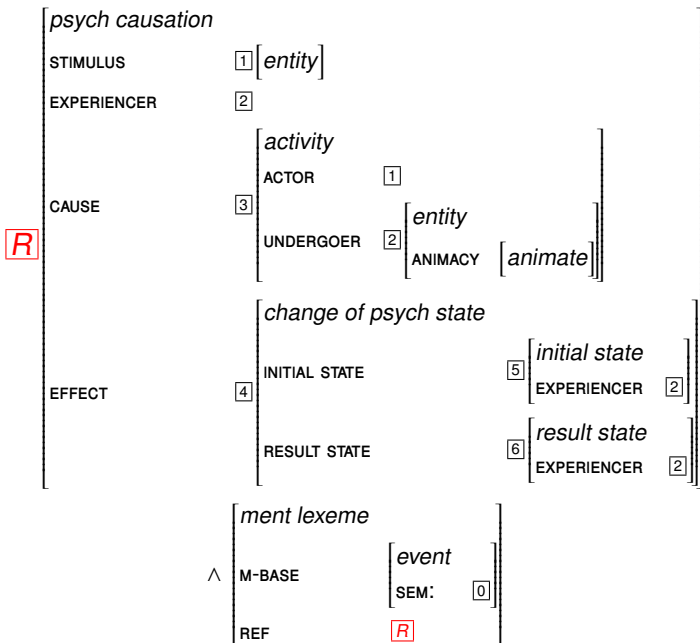
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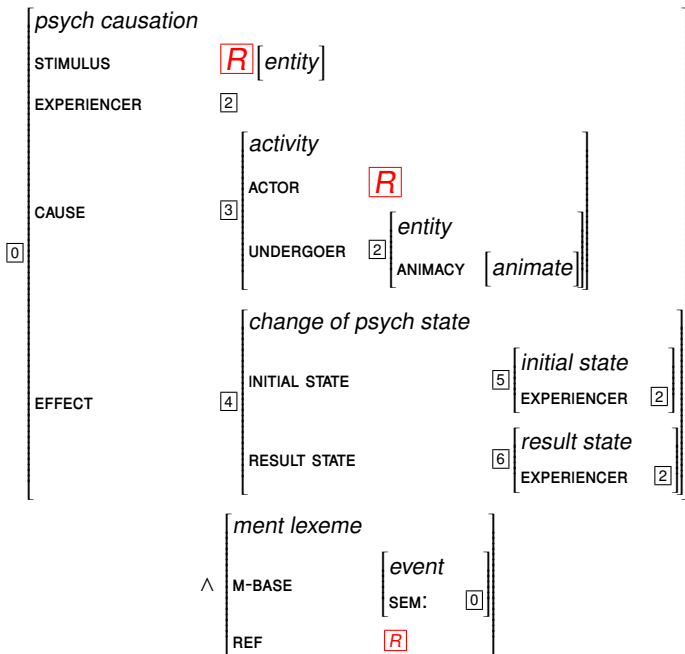
class ment
import amuse[]
declare ?Ref
  {<frame>{
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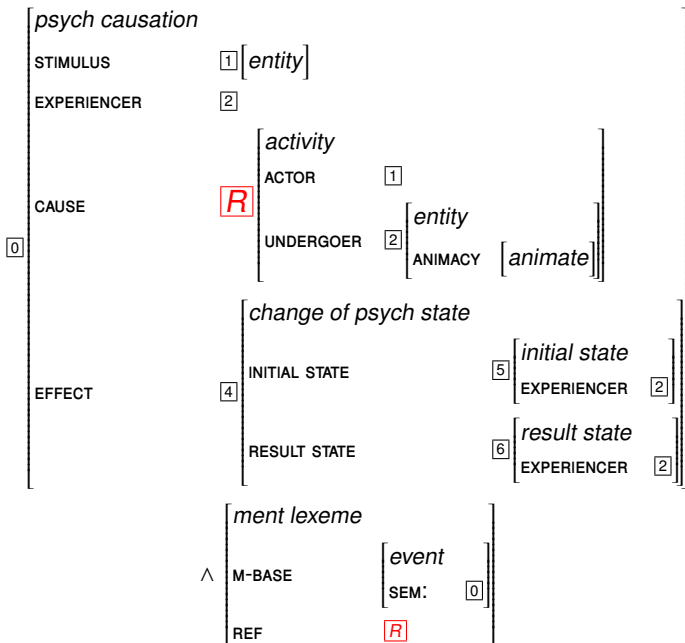
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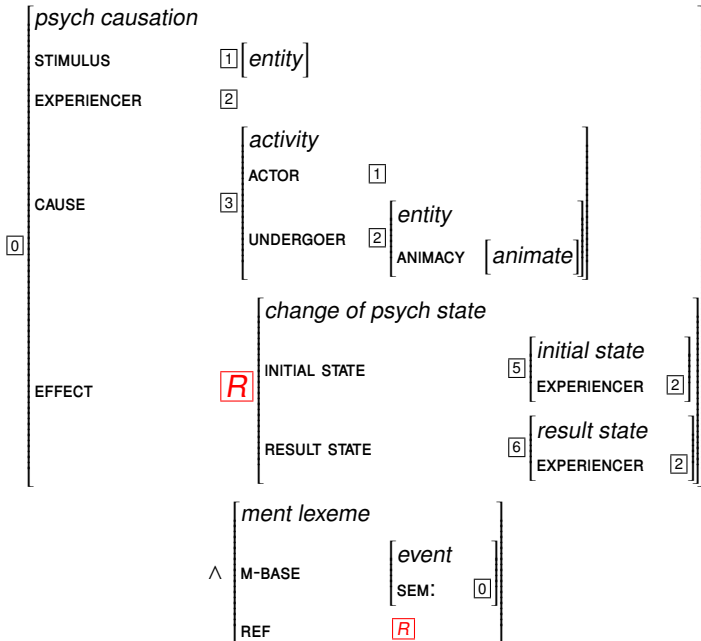
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{ment lexeme} \\ \\ \text{M-BASE} \\ \\ \text{REF} \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{l} \textit{event} \\ \\ \text{SEM: } \boxed{0} \\ \\ \boxed{R} \end{array} \right] \wedge \{ \boxed{0} \cup \boxed{R} \vee \boxed{1} \cup \boxed{R} \vee \boxed{3} \cup \boxed{R} \vee \boxed{4} \cup \boxed{R} \vee \boxed{6} \cup \boxed{R} \}$$

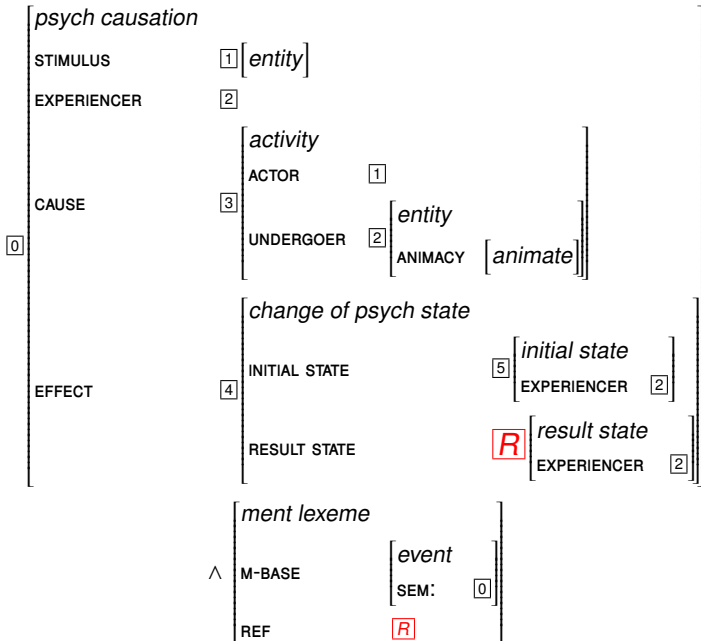








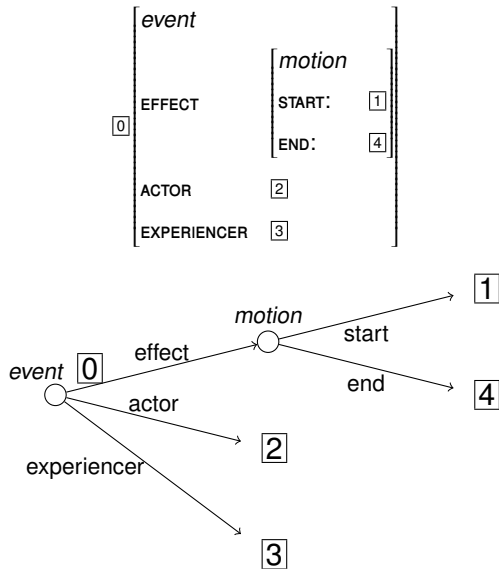




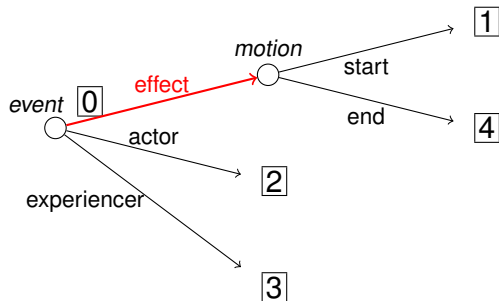
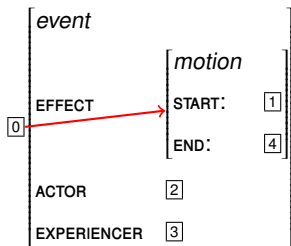
Underspecification and frames

- XMG: traditionally uses constraints in descriptions
- The compiler generates all the models which do not violate any constraint
- **<frame>** dimension: introduction of a new operator, $>^*$
- $?A >^* ?B$: there is a path in the frame from $?A$ to $?B$

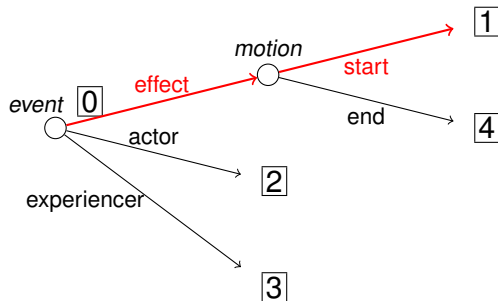
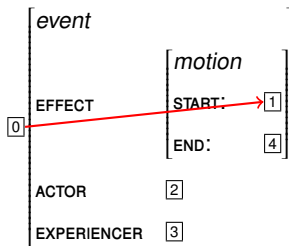
Paths in AVM



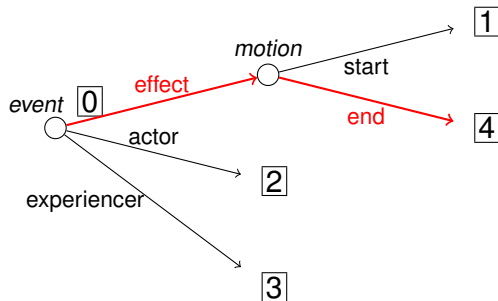
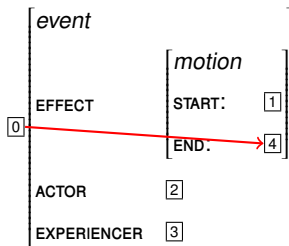
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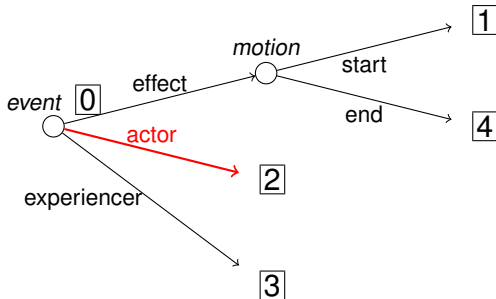
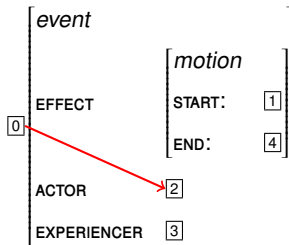
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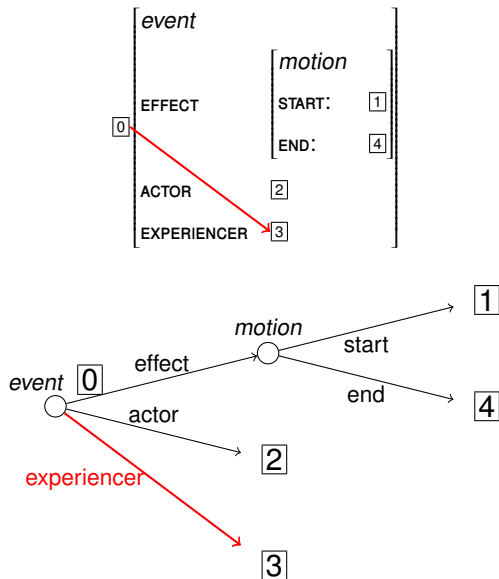
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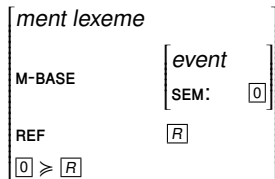


An abstraction for *ment*: underspecified rule

```

<frame>{
  [ment-lexeme,
    m-base:[event,
              sem:?Root]
    ref:?Ref
  ]
  ;
  ?Root >* ?Ref
}

```

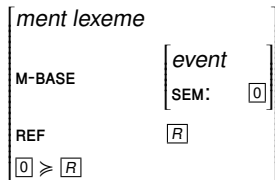


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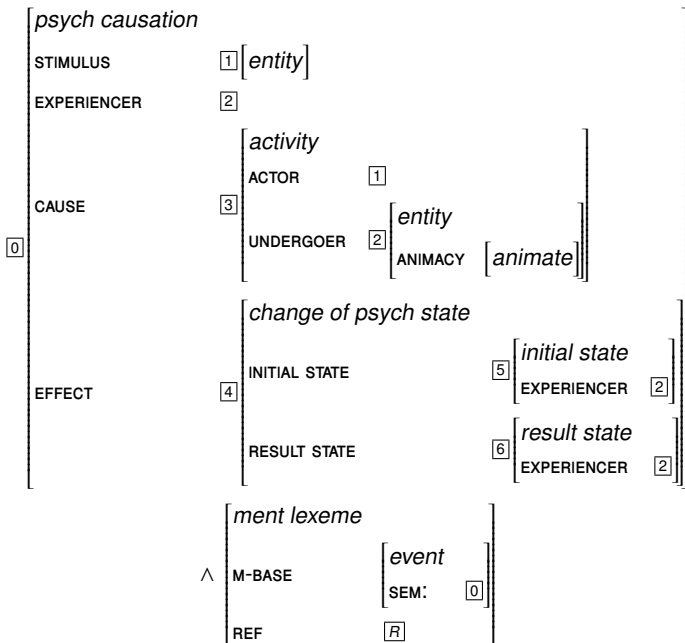
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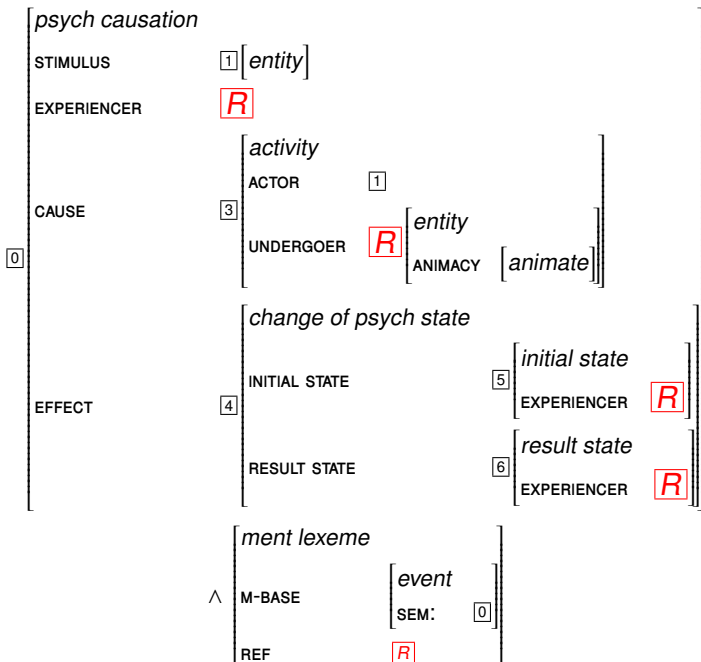
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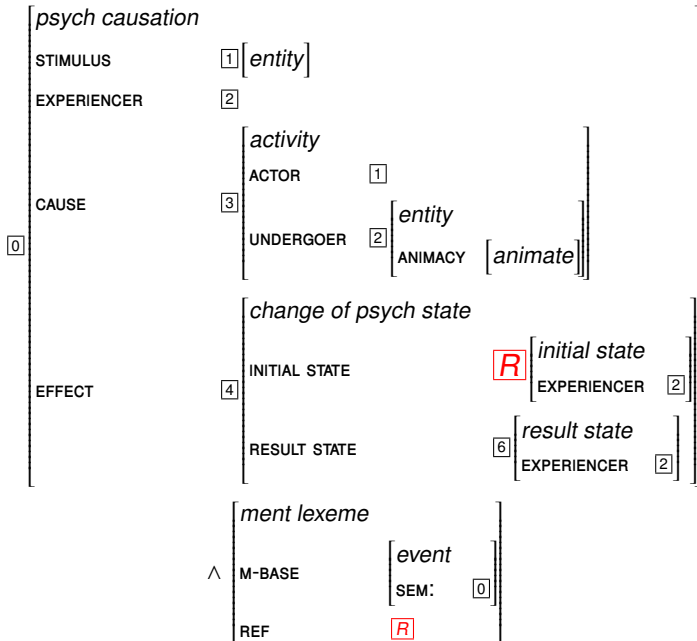
```



→ Monosemy without constraints: overgeneration







An abstraction for *ment*: underspecified rule with constraints

```

<frame>{
  [ment-lexeme,
    m-base:[event,
              sem:?Root]
    ref:?Ref
  ]
  ;
  ?Root >* ?Ref;
  { ?Ref[result_state] | ?Ref[event]
    | ?Ref[entity, animacy:[inanimate]] }
}

```

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ment lexeme} \\ \\ \text{M-BASE} \\ \\ \text{REF} \\ \boxed{0} \geq \boxed{R} \end{array} \right] \wedge \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{event} \\ \text{SEM: } \boxed{0} \end{array} \right] \\ \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{entity} \\ \text{ANIMACY } [\text{inanimate}] \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right\} \vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \boxed{R} [\text{result state}] \\ \boxed{R} [\text{event}] \end{array} \right\}$$

XMG modeling: the type hierarchy

```

frame-constraints = {
  state event -> -,
  ...
  psych_causation -> event,
  experiencer -> entity,
  stimulus -> entity,

```

```

  experiencer stimulus -> -,
  ...
  entity -> animacy:animacy,
  ...
}

```

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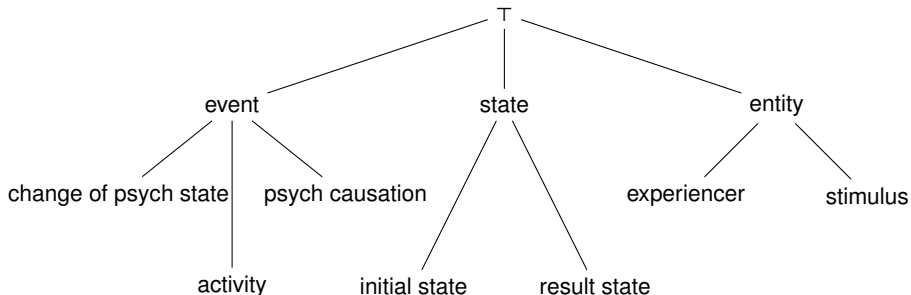
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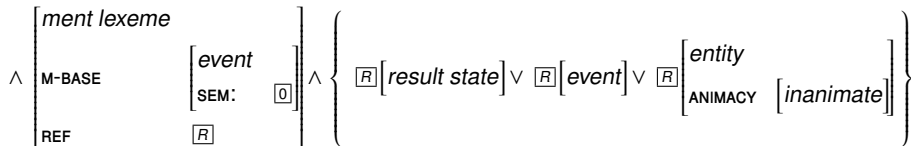
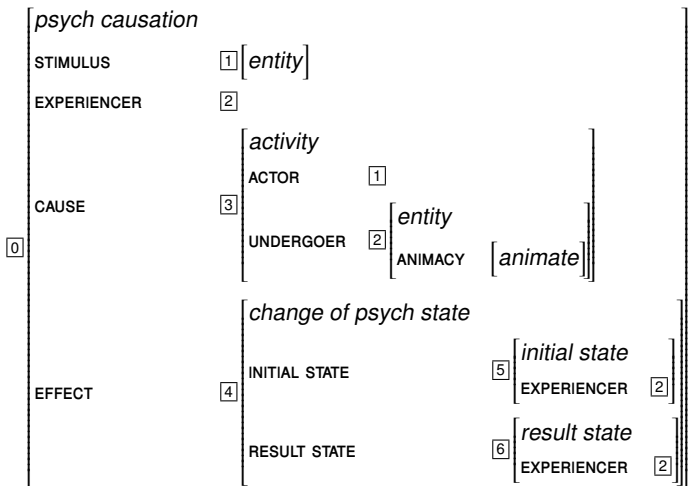
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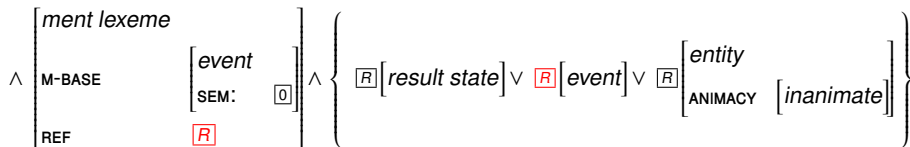
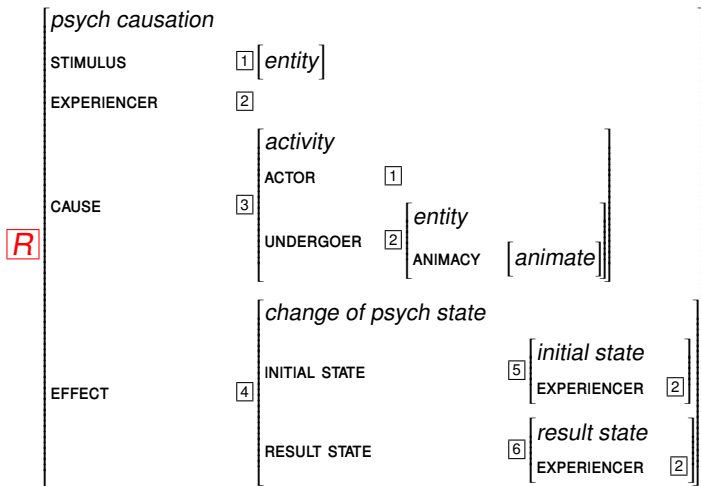
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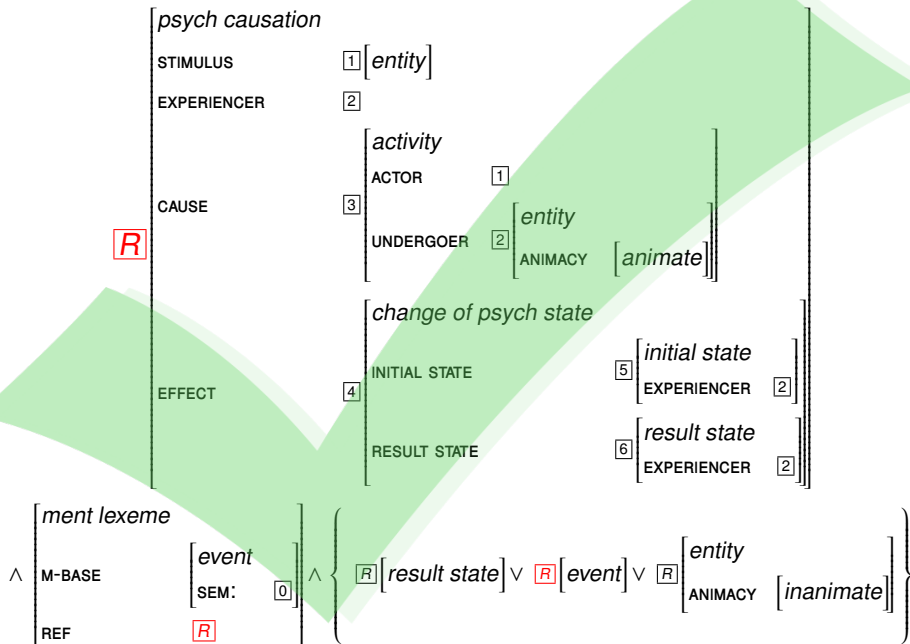
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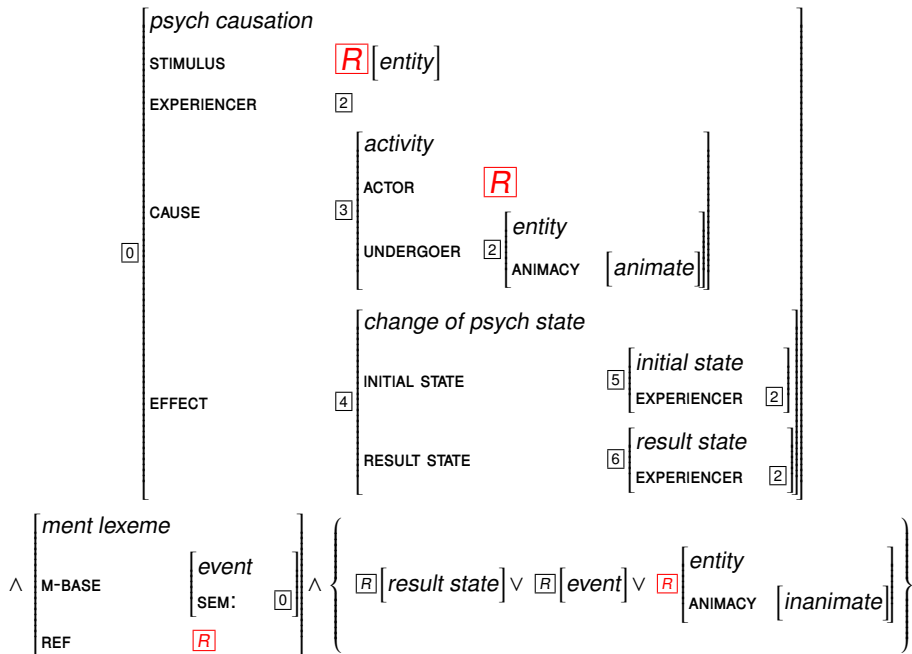
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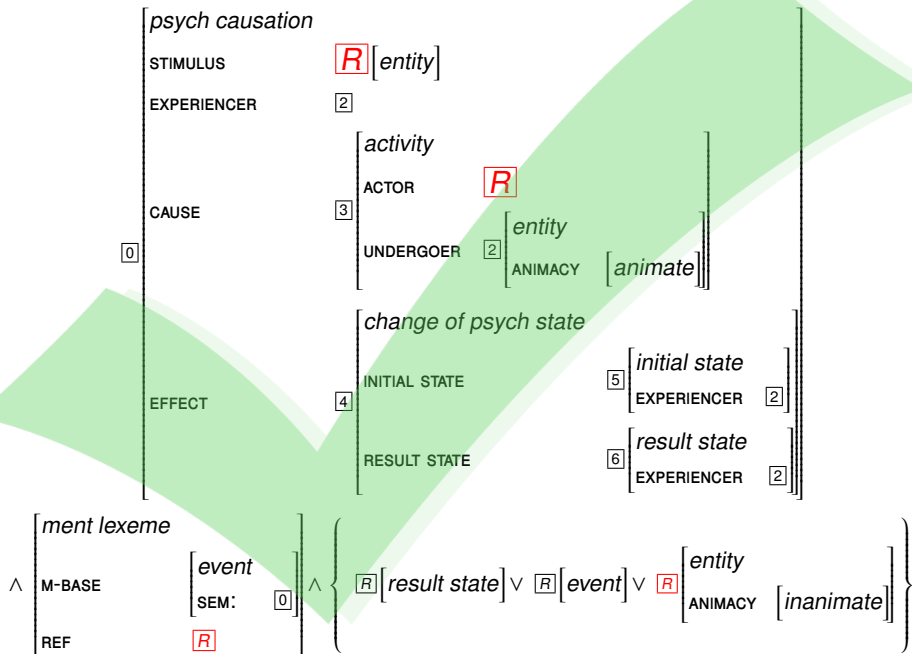


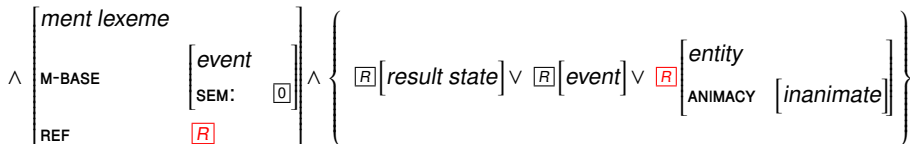
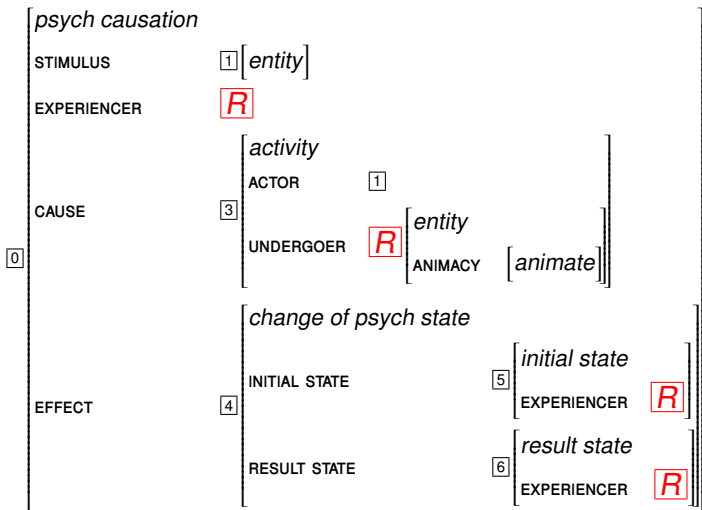


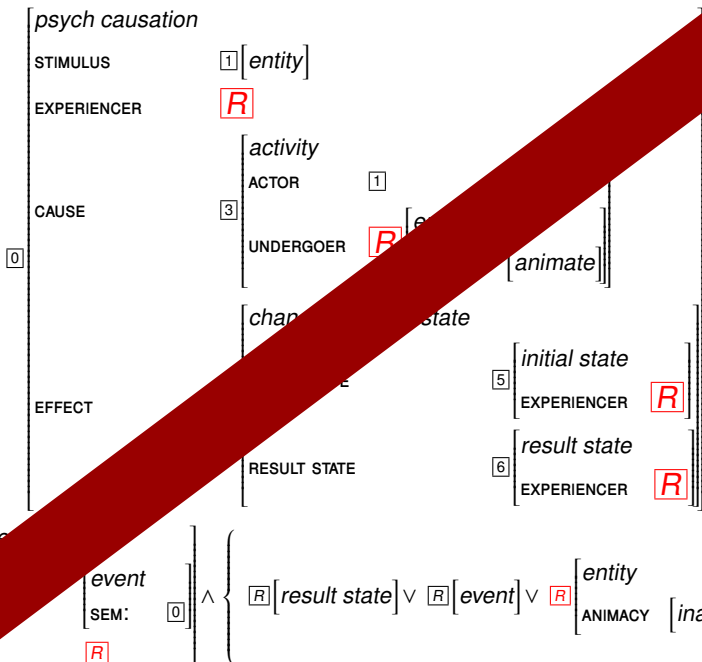


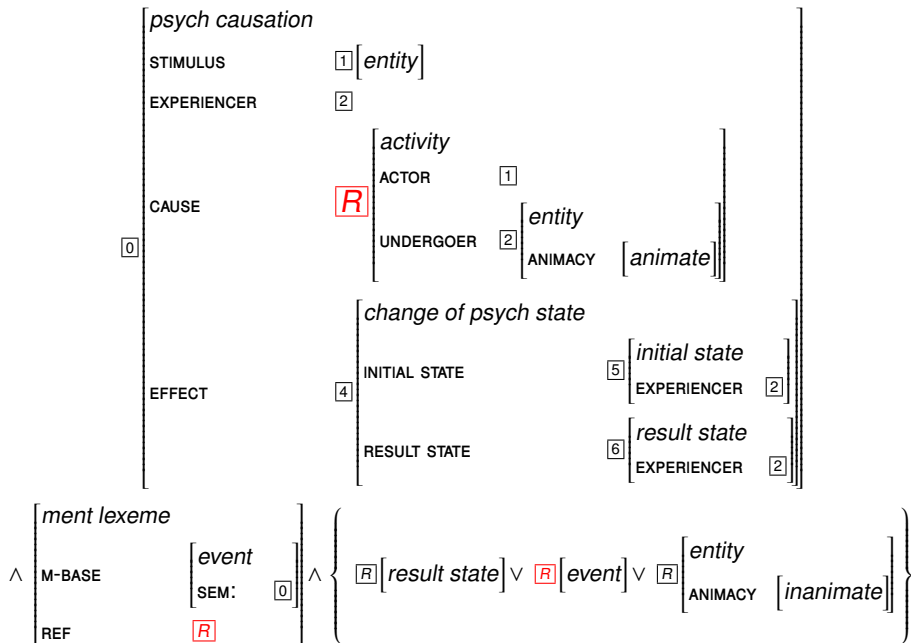


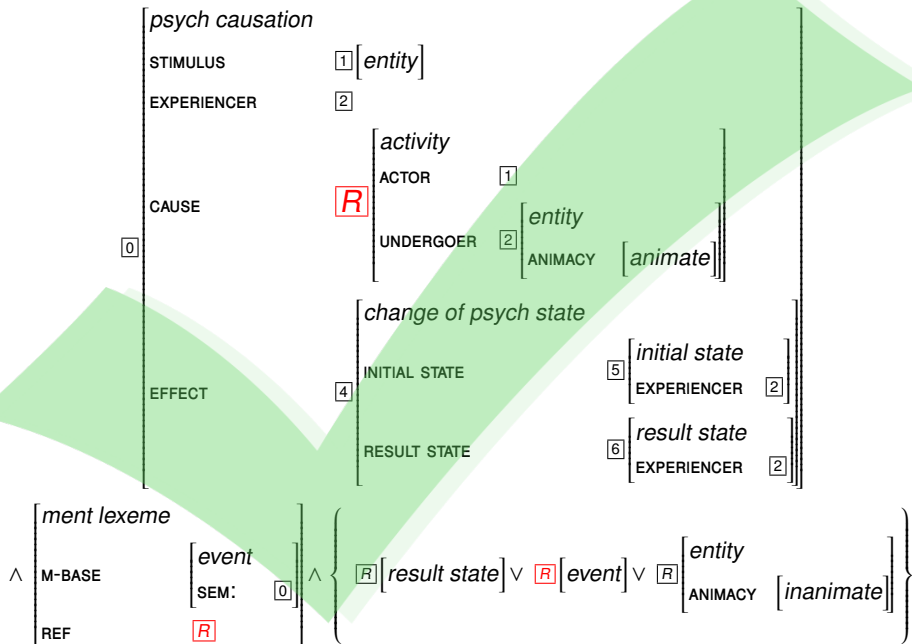


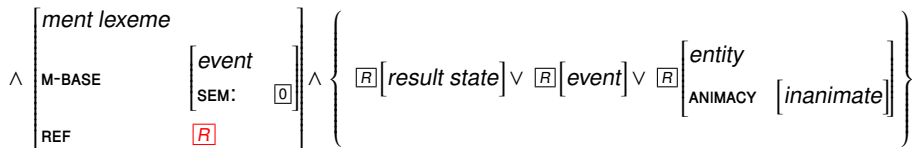
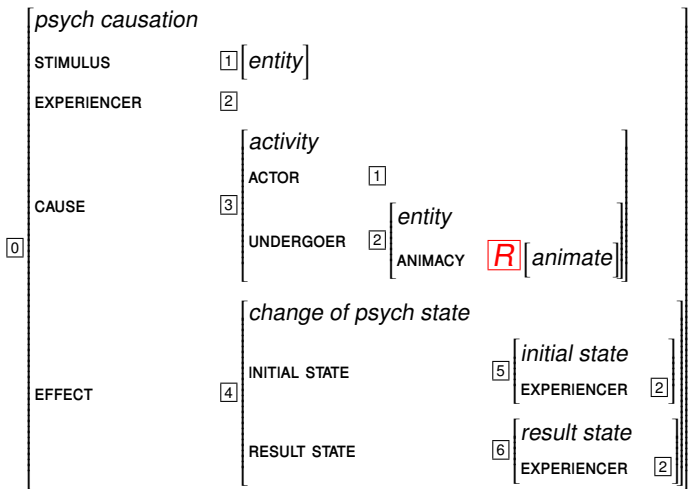


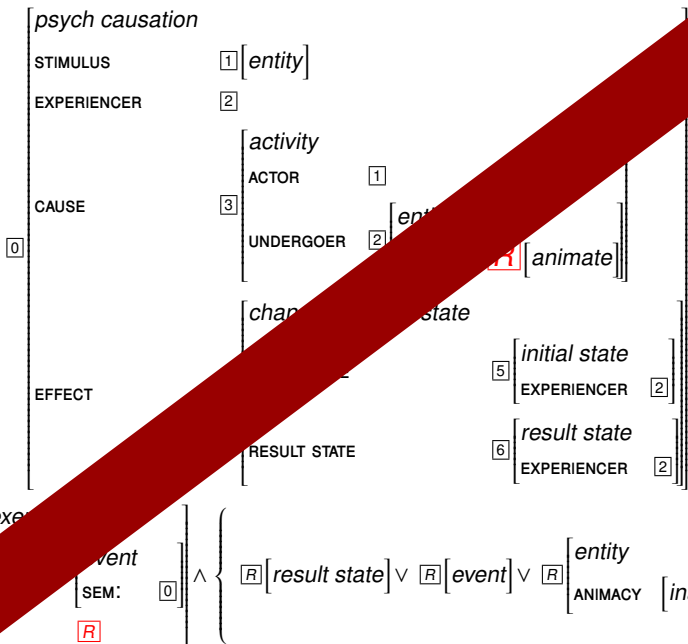


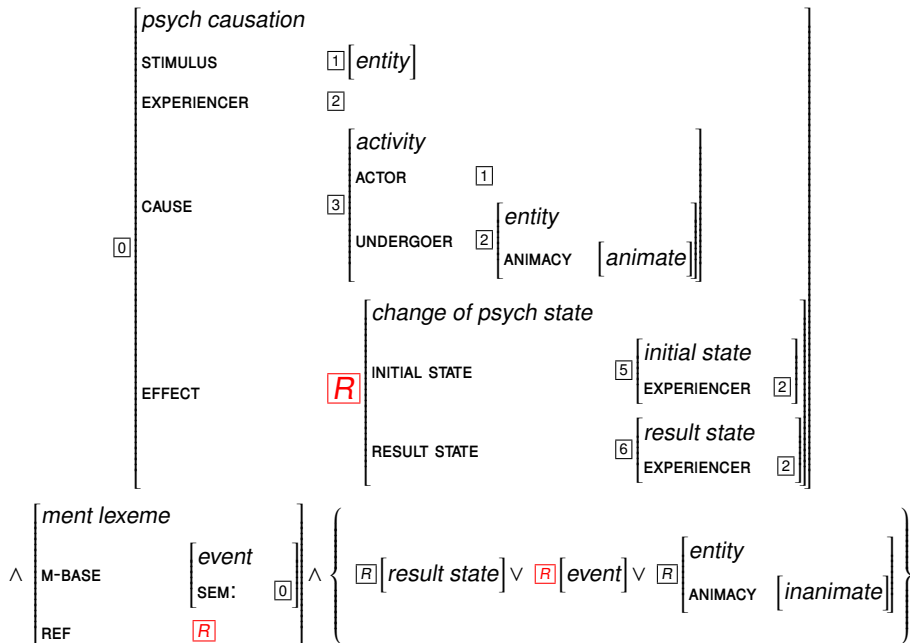


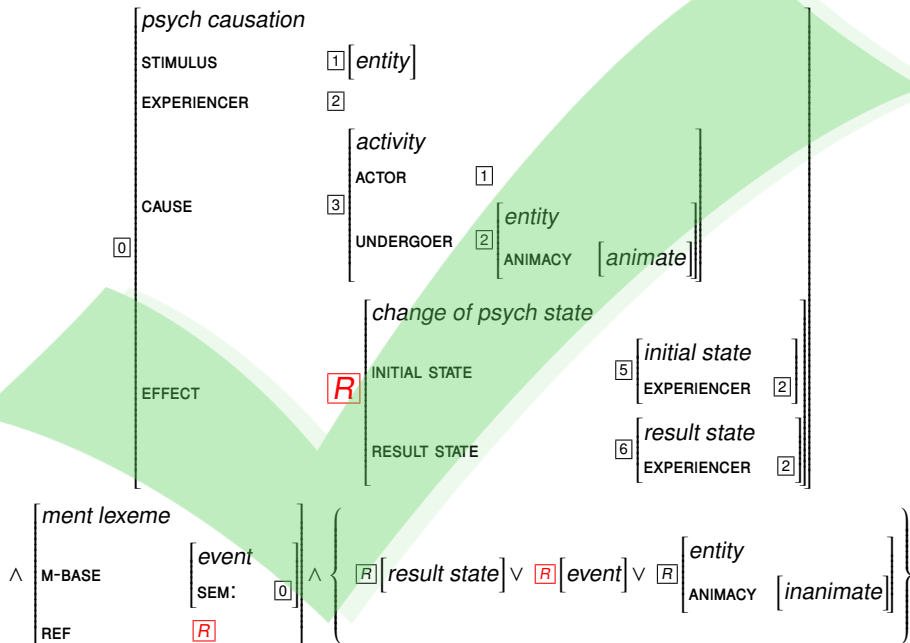


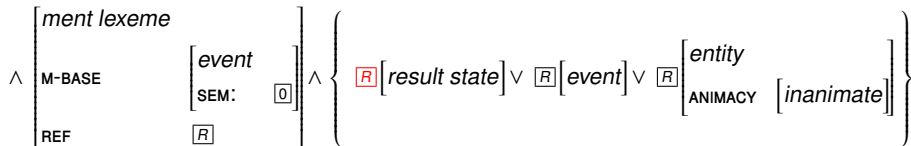
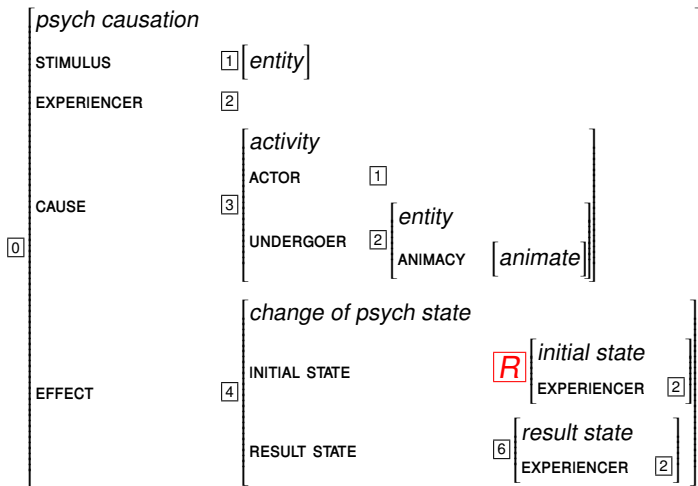


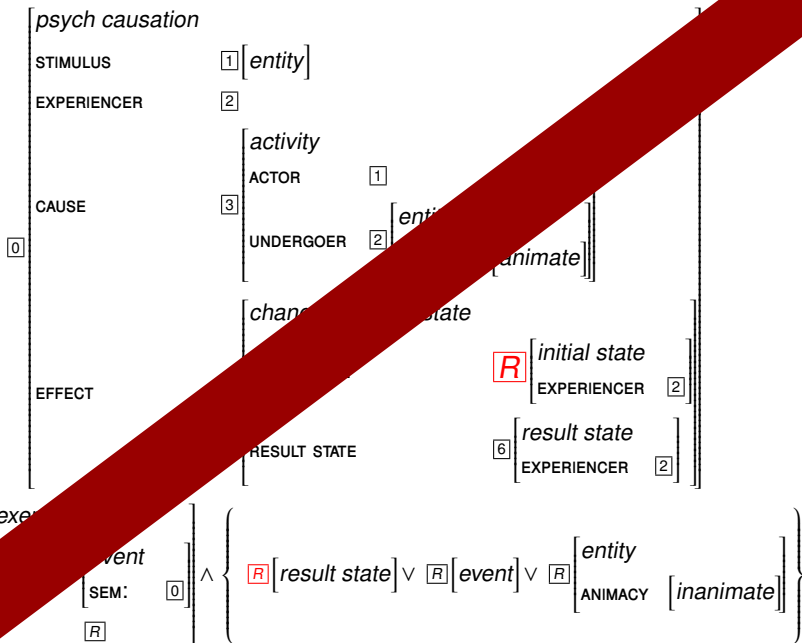


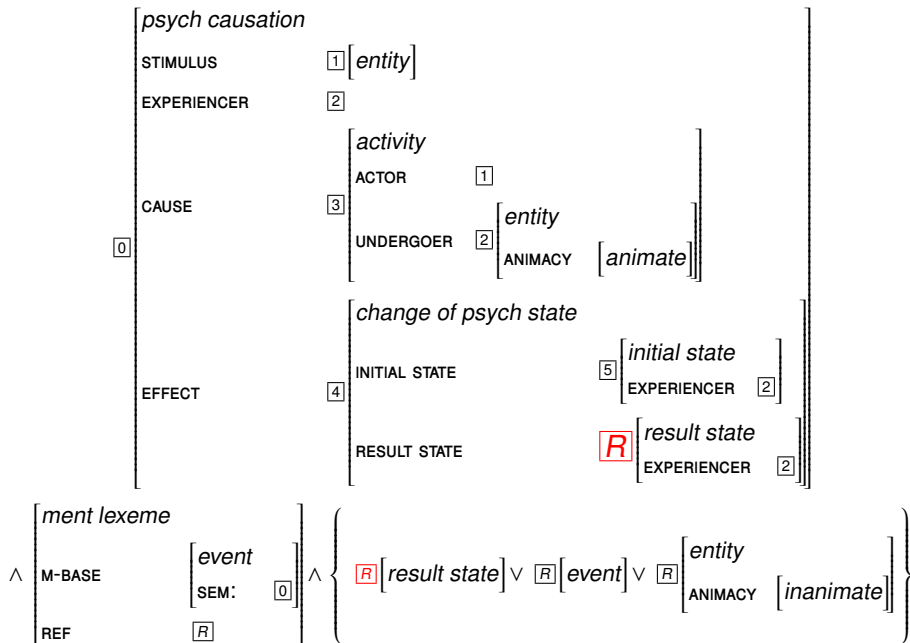


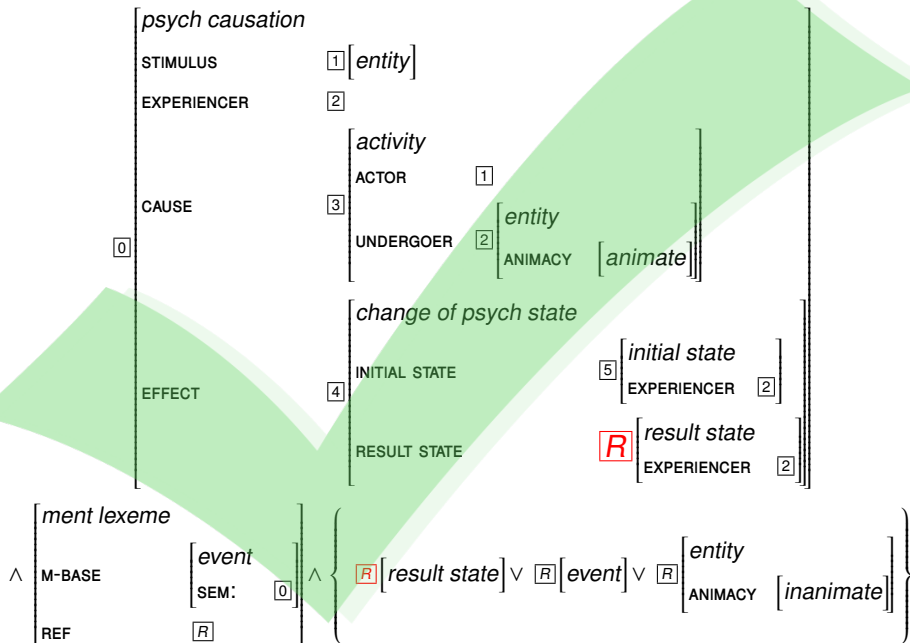












Conclusion

- Our analysis allows one to model and test the various theoretical approaches to a long-standing issue in word formation
- XMG implementation: shows that the underspecified meaning of affixes cannot always be reduced to a single unitary meaning
- Also shows that an extreme version of the monosemy approach leads to massive overgeneration
- Claim: the polysemy approach and the introduction of type constraints into derivational rules is more judicious
- Future research: more verb classes, affixes.

Thank You

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