
Jackendoff: Lexical Conceptual Structures

Martha Palmer

January 20, 2010

CIS630

1

Semantic Decomposition

- Markers

[HORSE
RED] *the red horse*

- Functions

SEE(x,y) *the man saw the (red) horse*

SEE(x,HORSE)

SEE(THE MAN,THE HORSE)

SEE(X1, Y1)

(What is the value? predicates?)

CIS630

2

Five Semantic Functions

- GO
- BE
- STAY
- LET
- CAUSE

CIS630

3

GO – Change of location

The train traveled from Detroit to Cincinnati.

The hawk flew from its nest to the ground.

An apple fell from the tree to the ground.

The coffee filtered from the funnel into the cup.

[GO (x,y,z)
THROUGH THE AIR/DOWNWARD]

THEME GOES FROM SOURCE, TO GOAL

CIS630

4

Mapping from Syntax to Semantics

$\left[\begin{array}{l} /fli/ \\ + V \\ + [NP^1 \text{ ______ } (from NP^2) (to NP^3)] \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} GO (NP^1, NP^2, NP^3) \\ THROUGH THE AIR \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$

CIS630

5

BE – Stationary location

Max is in Africa.

The vine clung to the wall.

The dog is on the left of the cat.

The circle contains/surrounds the dot?

BE(x,y)

THEME IS AT LOCATION

BE (THE DOG, LEFT OF (THE CAT))

CIS630

6

STAY – Durational stationary location

The bacteria stayed in his body.

Stanley remained in Africa.

Bill kept the book on the shelf.

STAY(x,y)

THEME IS AT LOCATION for a duration

STAY (STANLEY, AFRICA) (for two years)

CIS630

7

Locational modes: POSIT, POSS, ID

The train traveled from Detroit to Cincinnati.

$\left[\begin{array}{l} GO (x,y,z) \\ POSIT \end{array} \right]$

Harry gave the book to the library.

$\left[\begin{array}{l} GO (x,y,z) \\ POSS \end{array} \right]$

The book belonged to the library..

$\left[\begin{array}{l} BE (x,z) \\ POSS \end{array} \right]$

CIS630

8

Locational modes: POSIT, POSS, ID

The *bacteria* stayed in his *body*.

[STAY (x,z)
POSIT]

The *library* kept the *book*.

[STAY (x,z)
POSS]

CIS630

9

Locational modes: POSIT, POSS, ID

*The *coach* changed from a *handsome young man* to a *pumpkin*.

[GO_{IDENT} (x,y,z)]

Princess Mia changed from an *ugly duckling* into a *swan*.

[GO_{IDENT} (x,y,z)]

Universal grammar?

CIS630

10

Causation and Permission CAUSE and LET

The *rock* fell from the *roof* to the *ground*.

[GO_{POSIT} (x,y,z)]

Linda lowered the *rock* from the *roof* to the *ground*.

[CAUSE (a, GO_{POSIT} (x,y,z))]

Linda dropped the *rock* from the *roof* to the *ground*.

[LET (a, GO_{POSIT} (x,y,z))]

CIS630

11

INSTRUMENTS

Linda lowered the *rock* from the *roof* to the *ground* with a *cable*.

[CAUSE (a, GO_{POSIT} (x,y,z))
Inst: i]

Instruments only occur with causation.
CAUSE always has an *event* second argument.

Dollie caused *Martin* to be happy.

Let go = causation,

Odd?

CIS630

12

Lexical Conceptual Structure

concept	POSIT	POSS	IDENT
GO	go	receive	become
motional	fall	inherit	change
BE	be	have	be
punctual	contain	own	seem
STAY	stay	keep	stay
durational	remain		remain
CAUSE(a,GO)	bring, take	obtain, give	make,elect
CAUSE(a,STAY)	keep, hold	keep, retain	keep
LET(a,GO)	drop,release	accept, fritter	
LET(a,BE)	leave, allow	permit	leave

CIS630

13

Rules of inference

CAUSE(a, event) -> event.

CIS630

14

Feature-based Lexicalized Tree-Adjoining Grammars

Joshi, et al 75, Joshi 85,

- Elementary trees
 - Initial trees
 - Auxiliary trees
- Two operations
 - Substitution
 - Adjunction

CIS630

15

Same event - different syntactic frames

John broke windows.

SUBJ VERB OBJ

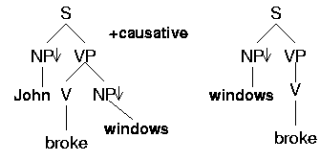
Windows broke.

SUBJ VERB

CIS630

16

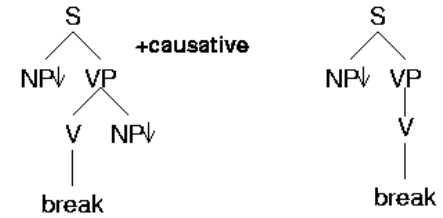
Syntactic Parses



CIS630

17

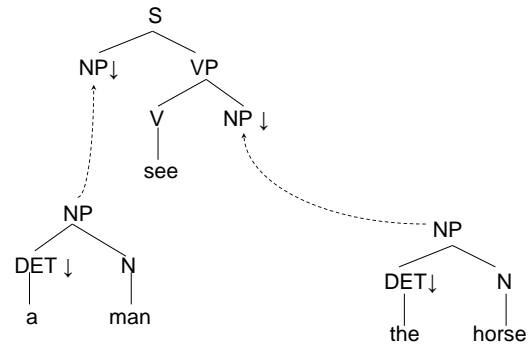
Elementary Trees



CIS630

18

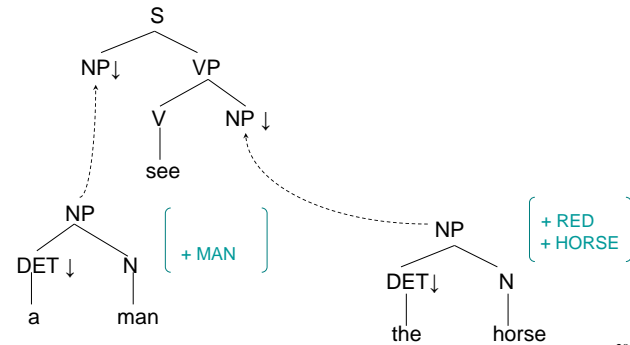
Substituting Trees



CIS630

19

Trees w/ Semantic Features



CIS630

20