Computational Modeling and Human Language

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LING 581 and 506 guest lecture. April 19th and 21st 2022.

Two Lectures

- Part 1: Background (*Tuesday*)
 - some unfinished stuff
- Part 2: Combinatorics (*Today*)

Theta theory

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 \begin{aligned} & \text{WS: R IA} \ \Rightarrow_{\text{EM}} \{ R, \ IA_{\theta} \} \\ & \text{WS: EA} \ \{ v*, \ \{ R, \ IA_{\theta} \} \} \ \Rightarrow_{\text{EM}} \\ & \{ EA_{\theta}, \ \{ v*, \ \{ R, \ IA_{\theta} \} \} \} \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{aligned} & \text{WS: } \{ v*, \ \{ R, \ IA_{\theta} \} \} \ \Rightarrow_{\text{IM}} \\ & \{ IA_{\theta}, \ \{ v*, \ \{ R, \ IA_{\theta} \} \} \} \end{aligned}
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Duality of Semantics

- strict separation of tasks between EM and IM
- Theta positions populated by EM exclusively
- IM cannot move something into a theta position
- a Language-specific Condition (LSC) on Merge

Theta theory

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 \begin{aligned} & \text{WS: R IA} \ \Rightarrow_{\text{EM}} \{ \text{R, IA}_{\theta} \} \\ & \text{WS: EA} \ \{ \text{v*, } \{ \text{R, IA}_{\theta} \} \} \ \Rightarrow_{\text{EM}} \\ & \{ \text{EA}_{\theta}, \ \{ \text{v*, } \{ \text{R, IA}_{\theta} \} \} \} \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{aligned} & \text{WS: } \{ \text{v*, } \{ \text{R, IA}_{\theta} \} \} \ \Rightarrow_{\text{IM}} \\ & \{ \text{IA}_{\theta}, \ \{ \text{v*, } \{ \text{R, IA}_{\theta} \} \} \} \end{aligned}
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Duality of Semantics

- strict separation of tasks between EM and IM
- a Language-specific Condition (LSC) on Merge
- Consequence
 - Theta theory must be built into Merge
 - Theta positions must be detectable throughout the Merge derivation
- Question
 - does this violate the Markovian assumption or the NTC?

Non-simplest Merges

SMT Condition

- Minimal Yield (MY):
 - no operation can increase the number of selectable items by more than the bare minimum, one.
- Sideways Merge variant (Nunes & Hornstein):

•
$$\{X, Y\}, Z, ... \Rightarrow \{X, Y\}, \{X, Z\}, ...$$
 (out: +2)

• Parallel Merge variant (Citko):

• X, Y,
$$Z \Rightarrow \{X, Y\}, \{X, Z\}, ...$$
 (out: +2)

• Merge + Deletion:

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• {A, B}, C, D, ... \Rightarrow {A, B}, {A, C}, ... (still out: +1)
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Non-simplest Merge

- Simplest Binary Merge imposes the least burden on computational resources.
 - Other variants are non-optimal.
- Actually, Parallel Merge

• X, Y, Z
$$\Rightarrow$$
 {X, Y}, {X, Z}, ...

can be simulated using **Sideways Merge** (SiM):

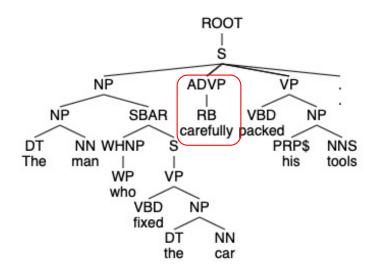
- WS: X, Y, Z, ...
- EM: {X, Y}, Z, ...
- SiM: {X, Y}, {X, Z}, ...

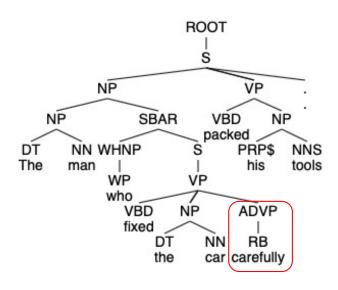
So, if we rule out SiM, we rule out Parallel Merge too.

- Example (Chomsky refs.):

 an adverb has to find a VP to modify
 - the man who fixed the car carefully packed his tools

Parses #3 and #1 from kbest standalone Stanford Parser (used in LING 581)





- Example (*Chomsky refs.*):
 - the man who fixed the car carefully packed his tools
- WS computation:
 - WS: {v*, {fix, the car}} {v*, {packed, his tools}} carefully
 - WS: {{v*, {fix, the car}}, carefully} WS:{{v*, {packed, his tools}}, carefully}
 - {carefully, {... {v*, {packed his tools}}, carefully}...}}

the man who carefully fixed the car ...
the man who fixed the car carefully ...

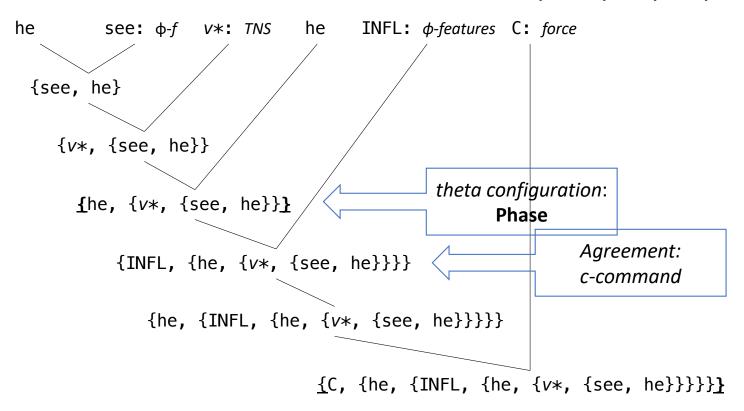
the man who fixed the car carefully packed ...

the man who fixed the car packed his tools carefully

Carefully, the man who fixed the car packed ...

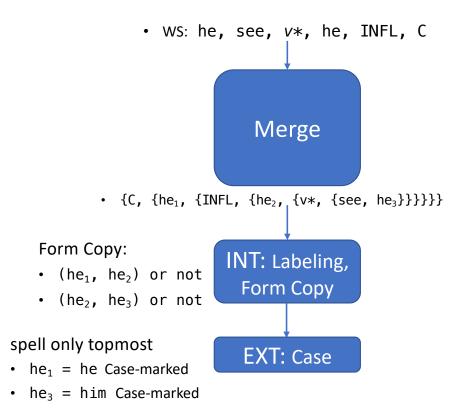
Example:

- He saw him
- WS: he, see, *v**, he, INFL, C



Example:

- He saw him
- WS: he, see, v*, he, INFL, C
- Form Copy (FC) applies @ INT:
 - via c-command (Minimal Search)
 - Phases:
 - {he, {v*, {see, he}}}{C, {he, {INFL, {he, {v*, {see, he}}}}}}
 - construct relations (he, he)
 - some cases ruled out by Theta Theory
- Form Copy (FC) doesn't apply:
 - no relation between the two he's
 - pronounced as he saw him



Suppose Merge is free

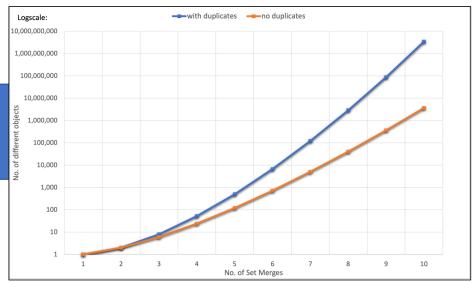
We get serious combinatorial

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Same structure derived in 2 ways:
explosion
                      {a<sub>1</sub>, {a<sub>2</sub>, b}}
                      a) \{a_1, \{a_1, \{a_2, b\}\}\}
                      b) {a<sub>2</sub>, {a<sub>1</sub>, {a<sub>2</sub>, b}}}
```

• Example:

permit EM and IM

- WS: a b
- 1. {a, b}
- 2. {a, {a, b}} {b, {a, b}}



3. {{a, b}, {a, b}}} {b, {a, b}}} {b, {a, b}}} {{a, b}}} {{a, b}}}

should be listed twice!

Duplicate detection violates SMT:

- requires a memory device
- Language requires "duplicates" (repetitions)
- Example (Chomsky, p.c.):
 - the man who saw many people didn't see many people
- WS: $\{v^*, \{\text{see, many people}\}\}\$ {who man} INFL C_{rel} the INFL Neg C 1. {who man, $\{\text{INFL}, \{\text{who man}, \{v^*, \{\text{see, many people}\}\}\}\}\}\$ the INFL Neg C 2. $\{C_{\text{rel}}, \{\text{who man, } \{\text{INFL}, \{\text{who man, } \{v^*, \{\text{see, many people}\}\}\}\}\}\}\$ the INFL Neg C 3. {who man, $\{C_{\text{rel}}, \{\text{who man, } \{\text{INFL}, \{\text{who man, } \{v^*, \{\text{see, many people}\}\}\}\}\}\}\}\}$ the INFL Neg C 1. {the, $\{\text{man, } \{\text{who man, } \{C_{\text{rel}}, \{\text{who man, } \{\text{INFL}, \{\text{who man, } \{v^*, \{\text{see, many people}\}\}\}\}\}\}\}\}$ INFL Neg C
- Now we're stuck!
 - would need to invent a new operation to deep fish out {v*, ...}
 - violates **Duality** anyway: need EM to introduce a theta role-bearing item

Infinite loop without violating MS

• Example:

- . {<u>a</u>₁, {a₂, b}}
- {a₁, {<u>a</u>₁, {a₂, b}}}
- {a₁, {<u>a</u>₁, {a₁, {a₂, b}}}}
- {a₁, {a₁, {a₁, {a₁, {a₂, b}}}} and so on ...

Alternately select a or b

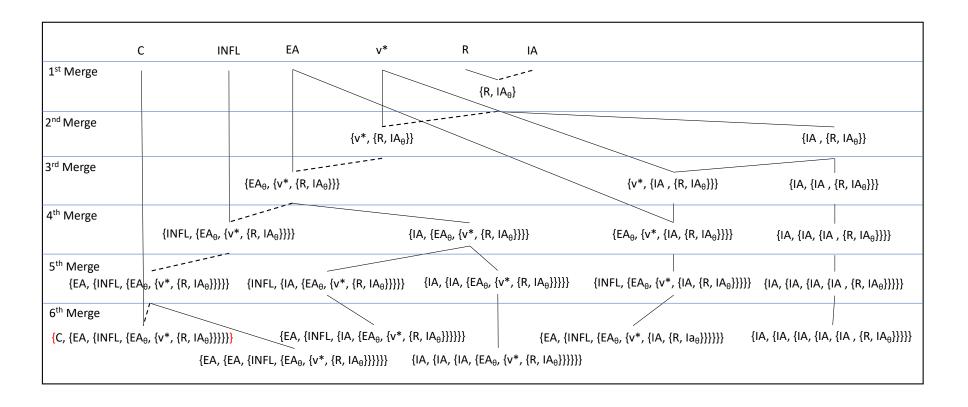
• Example:

- {a, <u>b</u>}
- {b, {<u>a</u>, b}}
- {a, {b, {a, b}}}
- {b, {a, b}}}
- {a, {b, {a, b}}}}
 and so on ...

Filter:

* $\pi\pi$, where $\pi = (IM O_1, ..., IM O_n), n \ge 1$





- Proposed filter
 - new device (problem for Genuine Explanation)
 - doesn't rule all cases anyway (see below)
 - requires access to history of Merge (violates Markovian assumption)

• Example:

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• a b
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• {a, <u>b</u>}

• {b, {a, b}}

• {{a, b}, {b, {a, b}}}

• {{b, {a, b}}, <u>{{a, b}, {b, {a, b}}}</u>}

• {{a, b}, {b, {a, b}}}, <u>{{b, {a, b}}}, {{a, b}}}}</u>} and so on ...

Note:

IM selects the WS item from previous round cf. ordinals (previous lecture) $successor(x) = x \cup \{x\}$

C-Command Relations

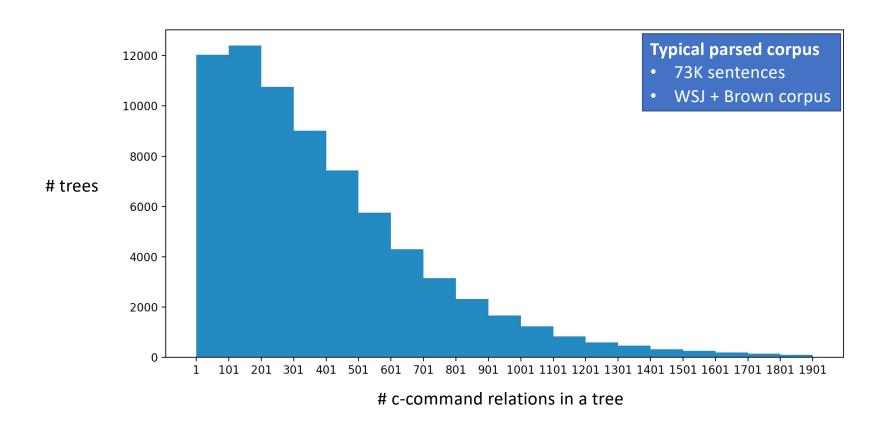
Command relations underpin much of syntax: agreement, binding, etc. Definition:

- X c-commands Y iff \exists Z, W st. X \in Z and W \in Z, W \neq X, (Y = W or W \in Y) recall set theory:
 - we use ∈, immediate dominance
 - €⁺, dominates

However, we don't want to compute all possible c-command relations

- Example:
 - he saw him
 - {C, {he, {INFL, {he, {v*, {R, he}}}}}}
 - 34 c-command relations

C-Command Relations



C-Command Relations

Compute them only when needed

• limited by **Minimal Search** (MS) (when possible)

The direction of search matters

- Recall example (*Chomsky refs.*):
 - the man who fixed the car carefully packed his tools

Construal: e.g. modification of a verb phrase by an adverb

- carefully seeks a verb: can be computed as c-command with MS
- Example:
 - Binding: an anaphor seeks the closest possible antecedent
 - he knew Mary liked those old pictures of herself
 - he knew Mary liked those old pictures of him