



Introduction to semantics SD213

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Sentence > **John dreams of Mary**

The sentence is syntactically correct

[gloss:dream,num:sing,pers:3,subj:dp([gloss:john,num:sing]),cpl:[pp(of)]]

```
s
|__dp
| |__pn : john
|__vp
| |__v : dream
| |__pp
| | |__p : of
| | |__dp
| | |__pn : mary
```

--> **dream(john, mary)**
this sentence makes sense

```

vp(FV, PVP, TVP) --> v(FV, PV, TV), dp(FDP, PDP, TDP),
{ % transitive verb, eg. like
  att(FV, cpl, [dp(FDP)]),
  link(_, PV, PDP, PVP),
  TVP = vp(TV, TDP) }.

```

FV: **Feature structure** (here for verb phrase) – used to check various forms of agreement.
PVP: **Predicate** (here, predicate for verb phrase) which will be the output of the interpretation.
TVP: **Tree structure** for display (here for verb phrase)

FS of *believe*: [gloss:believe, num:sing, pers:3, subj:dp(_), cpl:[cp(that)]].

`att` gets the value of a feature (here `cpl` = complement) in the feature structure.
`link` is used to perform semantic link between syntactically connected phrases.
`link(2, daughter(X,Y), child(Z))` will impose $Y = Z$.

Sentence > **the boy dreams of the nice girl**

The sentence is syntactically correct

[gloss:dream,num:sing,pers:3,subj:dp([gloss:boy,num:sing]),cpl:[pp(of)]]

s

```

  _dp
  | _det : the
  | _np
  |   _n : boy
  | _vp
  |   _v : dream
  |   _pp
  |     _p : of
  |       _dp
  |         _det : the
  |         _np
  |           _adj : nice
  |           _np
  |             _n : girl

```

Procedural semantics

- is synchronized with syntax,
- builds a predicate each time a phrase is recognized
(eg. *girl* → **girl(X)**; *nice* → **nice(Y)**),
- performs semantic linking (here: $X = Y$),
- triggers semantic interpretation by executing the last recognized predicate
(eg. **girl(X)** → **X=mary**; **X=ann**,
nice(X) → **X=mary**).

--> **dream(john,ann)**
this sentence makes sense

[boy(john),nice(ann),girl(ann)]

the child talks with the nice girl about the room

may be interpreted as:

`talk(John, Ann, my_room)`

`talk(Pat, Ann, my_room)`

Procedural semantics

Phrase > the white knight

... > `knight(white, (1, 5))`

... > `knight(white, (4, 5))`

Sentence > the white knight is white
true.

Sentence > the black knight is white
false.



Phrase > to the right of the white knight

... > `right((2, 5), (1, 5))`

... > `right((5, 5), (4, 5))`

Phrase > the pawn to the right of the white knight

... > `pawn(black, (2, 5))`