Dependencies nomenclature of the XIP Italian Grammar

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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to list the dependencies that are extracted by the XIP Italian grammar. A XIP dependency is a n-ary relation (unary, binary) that binds one or two nodes together from the chunk tree. Usually, dependencies apply on lexical nodes. Each dependency is named with a specific label. A dependency label denotes the grammatical relation that has been computed between the nodes that have been bound together.

List of dependencies

- SUBJ   syntactic subject

- OBJ   Object

- COORDITEMS   Relation between two verbs of the sentence coordinated by a coord conjunctions. (ex: "Come ABILITARE O DISABILITARE il conto Auditron esterno => COORDITEMS abilitare, disabilitare)

- V_COORD_OBJ   Coordinated verbs object: in case of two coordinate verbs, the Object of the first (ex : "Come ABILITARE O DISABILITARE il conto Auditron esterno" => V_COORD_OBJ Abilitare, conto ; V_COORD_OBJ Disabilitare, conto)

- OBJ_COORD   Relation between the Verb and two Nouns that follow, which are considered Object of the Verb.
  If we have two Verbs, the relation should be between each Verb and each Object. Actually, in this case, there is "overlapping" between this function and the previous one (V_COORD_OBJ)
  (ex of Verb + Noun coord Noun: Come modificare il PIN e i privilegi di un amministratore Auditron =>
  OBJ_COORD modificare,PIN ;   OBJ_COORD modificare,privilegi)

- SUBJ_PASSIVE   Passive form; only rules with nouns (not personal pronouns); simple sentences.
  (ex: La password di accesso agli Strumenti della macchina non VIENE accettata => Paolo è stato lodato.
  Paola e Chiara sono state promosse (but here I have a "little" problem, because Chiara is considered as a simple subject of "promosse")
  The definition of the Sub_Passive still needs to be completed: for instance, it doesn't work with sentences like "La relazione discussa da due esperti del settore sarà presentata domani." or "La relazione sarà discussa da due esperti" because it would be necessary to define previously semantic features for the NFV (discussa) in order to avoid confusion with a simple subjet relation (ex: il traffico è diventato intenso, Marco è arrivato).
  The same problem is present with regards to AGENT relations, which depend on previous definition of the passive subject.

- NUMD   dependency in a NP between a Number and the nominal head

- **QUANTD**   relation in a NP between a Quantifier and the nominal head

- **DETD**   dependency in a NP between a Determiner and the nominal head

- **REFLEX**   dependency in a ReflexiveFiniteVerb between a reflexive pronoun and the verbal head

- **NMOD**   relation between a Noun and a modifier which follows; the modifier may be:
  a) an Adjective (ex: due giornalisti radiofonici NMOD giornalisti, radiofonici); there may be two coordinate adjectives
  (ex: Immagine obliqua o storta sulle copie => NMOD Immagine,obliqua NMOD Immagine,storta);
  b) a Noun included in a PP (ex : Modifica delle impostazioni predefinite => NMOD Modifica, impostazioni)
  c) NFV following a Noun are considered as NMod
  (ex : Modifica delle impostazioni NFVpredefinite =>   NMOD impostazioni,predefinite).

- **VMOD**   relation between a Verb (FV, IV, NFV[pastpart], NFV[prespart]) and a modifier which follows; the relation may be:
  a) FV - IV (Il Ministero consiglia di seguire le ultime notizie => VMOD consiglia, seguire);
  b) IV - Adverb (Il Ministero consiglia di seguire attentamente le ultime notizie => VMOD seguire, attentamente);
  c) FV - PP {Noun} (Il professore offre un libro alla ragazza => VMOD offre, ragazza);
  d) NFV[pastpart] in "Passato Prossimo" with Aux Avere - PP {Noun}
  (ex: Il ragazzo ha camminato sulla sabbia => VMOD camminato, sabbia);
  e) IV - PP {Noun} (Come stampare da un server... => VMOD stampare, server);
  f) NFV[prespart] - PP {Noun} (Rumore proveniente dall'area di uscita delle copie => VMOD proveniente, area).

- **VMOD_NEG**   Verb and its negative adverb "Non"   (La stampante non funziona => VMOD_NEG funziona, non).

- **ADJMOD**   relation in a AP between an Adverb and the head

- **ADJMOD_NEG**   Adjective and its negative adverb "Non"

- **DOMIN**   Relation between an AuxiliarVerb[Avere] and NFV[pastpart]
  (ex: Il giornalista ha denunciato gli aggressori => DOMIN ha, denunciato).

- **OBJPRED**   Nominal Predicate of the Verb; this rule defines the relation between the Aux Verb [Essere] and a Noun or Adjective which follows (ex La stampante è guasta => OBJPRED è, guasta).

- **PREPOBJ**   in a PP, relation between the head of the NP included and the preposition.

- **AGENT**   in a Passive Form, AGENT indicates the agent complement of the verb
  (ex:Il giornalista è stato aggredito da due uomini => AGENT aggredito, uomini). The definition of the AGENT is related to that of the Sub_Passive, and still needs to be completed: for instance, it doesn't work with sentences like "La relazione discussa da due esperti del settore sarà presentata domani." or "La relazione sarà discussa da due esperti" because it would be necessary to define previously semantic features for Verbs and Nouns and the prep DA which

usually introduce the Agent is ambiguous (ex: Michele è arrivato ieri DA Milano, Gigi è andato DA Franco, etc)

- NMOD_APP,   apposition of two nouns (ex: Come attivare il servizio Auditron interno => NMOD_APP servizio, Auditron).

- COORD_Verb,   Actually the rule concerning the Coordinate Verbs (in this specific case, two IV), is commented;
COORD_Verb indicates the relation between two verbs in the same sentence. the same relation is also defined as COORDITEMS, which takes in account verbs as well as Nouns (see above). It may be interesting to give the verbal coordination a special function distinguished by Noun coordination.