(245) Règles du gapping dans Culicover & Jackendoff (2005)

 $\begin{aligned} & \text{Syntaxe: } \left[\mathbf{X} \mathbf{P}_{i}^{ORPHAN1} \ \mathbf{Y} \mathbf{P}_{j}^{ORPHAN2} \right]^{IL} \\ & \text{Structure conceptuelle (CS): } \left[\mathcal{F} \! \left(\! \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}_{i} \\ \mathbf{C}\text{-FOCUS} \! \end{bmatrix} \!, \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Y}_{j} \\ \mathbf{C}\text{-FOCUS} \! \end{bmatrix} \! \right) \! \right] \end{aligned}$

(246) La sémantique du gapping dans Culicover & Jackendoff (2005)

$$\left[\left[\substack{\text{SPEAK}\\ \text{C-FOCUS}},\left[\substack{\text{FRENCH}\\ \text{C-FOCUS}}\right]\right]_{\text{AND}}\right]\mathcal{F}\left(\left[\substack{\text{LESLIE}\\ \text{C-FOCUS}}\right],\left[\substack{\text{GERMAN}\\ \text{C-FOCUS}}\right]\right)\right]$$

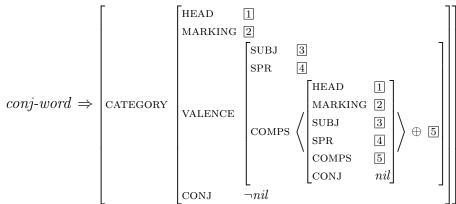
(247) Principe de conservation des arguments

$$word \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{VALENCE} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{SUBJ} & \mathbb{1} \\ \text{SPR} & \mathbb{2} \\ \text{COMPS} & \mathbb{3} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{ARG-ST} & \mathbb{1} \oplus \mathbb{2} \oplus \mathbb{3} \bigcirc \textit{list(non-canonical)} \end{bmatrix}$$

(249) Représentation simplifiée de la phrase

$$clause \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{CAT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{SUBJ} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{VAL} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{SUBJ} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{SPR} & \langle \rangle \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

(250) Entrée lexicale d'une conjonction



(251) Règle générale de la coordination

 $\begin{aligned} & coord\text{-}phrase \Rightarrow non\text{-}headed\text{-}ph \ \& \ \Big[\text{dtrs} \ \big\langle sign, \ sign \big\rangle \oplus \ list \hspace{-0.1cm} \big(sign)\Big] \ \& \\ & \Big[\text{Synsem} \ \big[\text{conj} \ nil\big] \\ & \text{dtrs} \quad list \hspace{-0.1cm} \big(\text{conj} \ nil\big] \big) \oplus \left\langle \big[\text{conj} \ \square \ \neg nil\big], \ldots, \ \big[\text{conj} \ \square\big] \right\rangle \end{aligned}$

(252) Syntagme de type simplex-coord-ph

 $simplex\text{-}coord\text{-}phrase \Rightarrow coord\text{-}ph \& \left[\text{CONJ } nil \right] \land \text{list}(sign) \oplus \left\langle \left[\text{CONJ } \neg nil \right] \right\rangle$

(253) Syntagme de type omnisyndetic-coord-ph

 $omnisyndetic\text{-}coord\text{-}phrase \Rightarrow coord\text{-}ph \& \left[\text{DTRS } \left\langle \left[\text{CONJ } \neg nil \right] \oplus \textit{list}(sign) \right\rangle \right]$

(254) Syntagme de type asyndetic-coord-ph

 $asyndetic\text{-}coord\text{-}phrase \Rightarrow coord\text{-}ph \ \& \\ \left\lceil \text{DTRS } \textit{list}(\textit{sign}) \ \oplus \left\langle \left\lceil \text{CONJ } \textit{nil} \right\rceil \right\rangle \right\rceil$

(258) Contraintes de parallélisme dans les constructions coordonnées

$$coord\text{-}phrase \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{SYNSEM} & \text{HEAD} / \text{H} \\ \text{VALENCE} \ \text{V} \\ \text{SLASH} \ \text{S} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{DTRS} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} / \ \text{H} \\ \text{VALENCE} \ \text{V} \\ \text{SLASH} \ \text{S} \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \text{HEAD} / \ \text{H} \\ \text{VALENCE} \ \text{V} \\ \text{SLASH} \ \text{S} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

(262) Syntagme de type cluster

 $cluster-ph \Rightarrow non-headed-ph \&$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{head} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{head} & \\ \text{cluster} & \text{nelist(synsem)} & \langle \mathbb{I}, & \dots, & \mathbb{n} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{subj} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{spr} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{comps} & \langle \rangle \\ \text{slash} & \Sigma_1 \cup \dots \cup \Sigma_n \\ \\ \text{N-HD-DTRS} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \text{synsem} & \mathbb{I} & [\text{slash} & \Sigma_1] \end{bmatrix}, & \dots, & \begin{bmatrix} \text{synsem} & \mathbb{I} & [\text{slash} & \Sigma_n] \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

(268) Le syntagme de type fragment dans Ginzburg & Sag (2000)

$$\begin{bmatrix} head\text{-}fragment\text{-}ph & & & \\ \text{CATEGORY} \mid \text{HEAD} & \begin{bmatrix} verbal & & \\ \text{VFORM} & finite \end{bmatrix} & & \\ \text{CONTENT} & message & & \\ \text{CONTEXT} \mid \text{SAL-UTT} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{CATEGORY} & \mathbb{1} & \\ \text{CONTENT} & | & \text{INDEX} & \mathbb{2} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

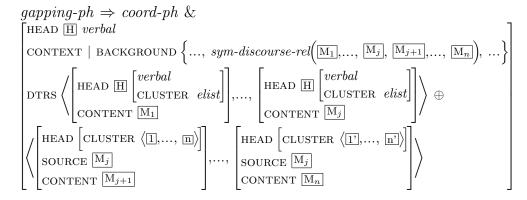
(271) Contrainte syntaxique du head-fragment-ph

$$head\text{-}fragment\text{-}ph \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{Context} \mid \text{Sal-utt} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \text{Head} \ \overline{\mathbb{H}_1} \\ \text{Major} + \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \text{Head} \ \overline{\mathbb{H}_n} \\ \text{Major} + \end{bmatrix} \right\} \\ \text{Category} \mid \text{Head} \mid \text{Cluster} \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \text{Head} \ \overline{\mathbb{H}_1} \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \text{Head} \ \overline{\mathbb{H}_n} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

(275) Contrainte sémantique du head-fragment-ph

$$head\text{-}fragment\text{-}ph \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{context} & \text{source} & message \ \underline{\mathbb{M}} \\ \text{sal-utt} & \left[\text{content} \ \underline{\mathbb{C}_1} \right], \dots, \left[\text{content} \ \underline{\mathbb{C}_n} \right] \right\} \\ \\ \text{category} & \left[\text{head} \\ \text{cluster} & \left(\text{content} \ \underline{\mathbb{C}_1'} \right], \dots, \left[\text{content} \ \underline{\mathbb{C}_n'} \right] \right) \end{bmatrix} \\ \\ \text{content} & R_{sem} \Big(\underline{\mathbb{M}}, \left\langle \underline{\mathbb{C}_1}, \ \underline{\mathbb{C}_1'} \right\rangle, \dots, \left\langle \underline{\mathbb{C}_n}, \ \underline{\mathbb{C}_n'} \right\rangle \Big) \end{bmatrix}$$

(276) La construction à gapping



(322) Syntagme de type cluster

 $cluster-ph \Rightarrow non-headed-ph \&$

$$\begin{bmatrix} head & \\ cluster & nelist(synsem) \langle \mathbb{I}, ..., \mathbb{m} \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} subj & \langle \rangle \\ spr & \langle \rangle \\ comps & \langle \rangle \\ slash & \Sigma_1 \cup ... \cup \Sigma_n \\ N-hd-dtrs & \langle \left[synsem \ \mathbb{I} \left[slash \ \Sigma_1 \right] \right], ..., \left[synsem \ \mathbb{n} \left[slash \ \Sigma_n \right] \right] \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

(323) Règle lexicale pour la complémentation alternative des prédicats

$$\begin{bmatrix} cluster\text{-}coord\text{-}lexical\text{-}rule \\ INPUT & word \\ COMPS & L_1 + L_2 & nelist \langle [CAT & 1], ..., [CAT & n] \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

$$OUTPUT & word \\ COMPS & L_1 + \langle [COORD + \\ CLUSTER \langle [CAT & 1], ..., [CAT & n] \rangle] \rangle$$

$$\& L_2 \neq \langle [COORD + \\ CLUSTER & nelist(synsem)] \rangle$$

(327) Entrées lexicales du verbe a da 'donner'

$$a\ da_1$$
: $\left[\operatorname{COMPS}\left\langle \operatorname{NP}_{acc}\right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \operatorname{NP}_{dat}\right\rangle \right]$
 $a\ da_2$: $\left[\operatorname{COMPS}\left\langle \left[\operatorname{COORD} + \left\langle \operatorname{CLUSTER}\left\langle \operatorname{NP}_{acc}\right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \operatorname{NP}_{dat}\right\rangle \right]\right\rangle \right]$

(329) Entrées lexicales du verbe a scrie 'écrire'

$$a \ scrie_1: \left[\operatorname{COMPS} \left\langle \operatorname{NP}_{acc} \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \left(\operatorname{NP}_{dat} \right) \right\rangle \right]$$

$$a \ scrie_2: \left[\operatorname{COMPS} \left\langle \left[\operatorname{COORD} + \left\langle \operatorname{CHY}_{acc} \right\rangle \oplus \left\langle \left(\operatorname{NP}_{dat} \right) \right\rangle \right] \right\rangle \right]$$