Accounting for Hebrew verbal MWEs in HPSG

Livnat Herzig Sheinfux^H, Nurit Melnik^O, Shuly Wintner^H University of Haifa, Israel • The Open University, Israel

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INTRODUCING HEGRAM

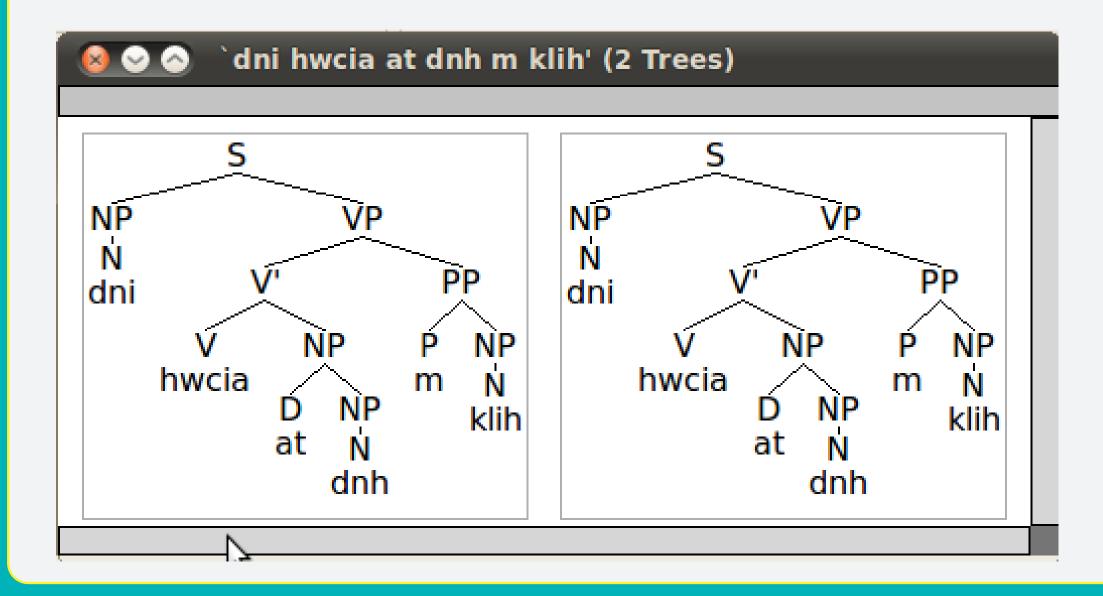
We present an account of verbal MWEs in HeGram, a deep linguistic computational grammar of Modern Hebrew. HeGram is implemented in the Linguistic Knowledge Builder (LKB) system and is grounded in the theoretical framework of Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG).

	HEBREW VERBAL MWES	
V NP idioms	V PP idioms	VNP _{poss} PP idioms
(1) dn hgdil rae Dan made.grow head	(2) dn ird m-hyc Dan went.down from-the.tree	(3) dn vmn at raew b-xwl Dan _i buried ACC head.his _i in.the-sand
'Dan assumed responsibility.'	'Dan conceded.'	'Dan buried his head in the sand.'

POSSESSIVE IDIOMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS: V NP PP_{poss}

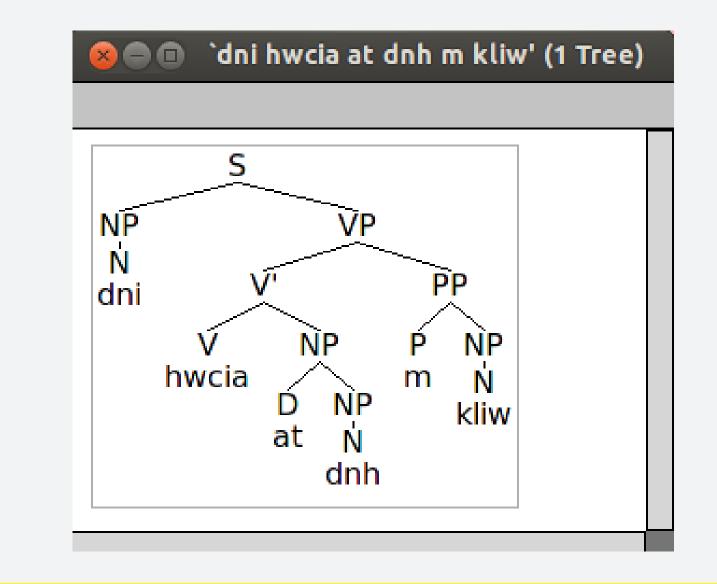
The idiom imposes co-indexation between the NP complement and the possessor inside the PP complement, as well as strict ordering of the complements. Without them, only a literal interpretation is available.

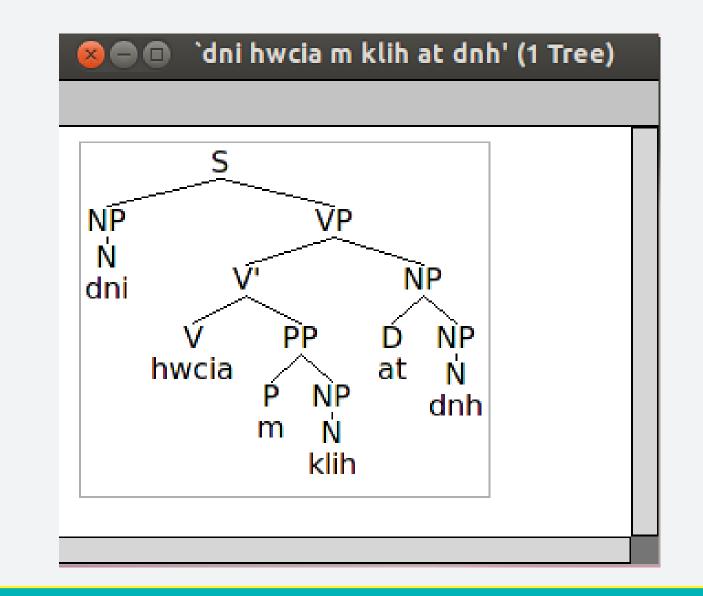
(4) dni hwcia at dnh m-klih
Danny took.out ACC dana_i from-dishes.her_i
'Danny took Dana out of her dishes.' (literal) OR
'Danny made Dana very angry.' (idiomatic)



(5) dni hwcia at dnh m-kliw
Danny took.out ACC dana from-dishes.his
'Danny took Dana out of his dishes.'
(only literal)

(6) dni hwcia m-klih at dnh
Danny took.out from-dishes.her ACC dana
'Danny took Dana out of her dishes.'
(only literal)

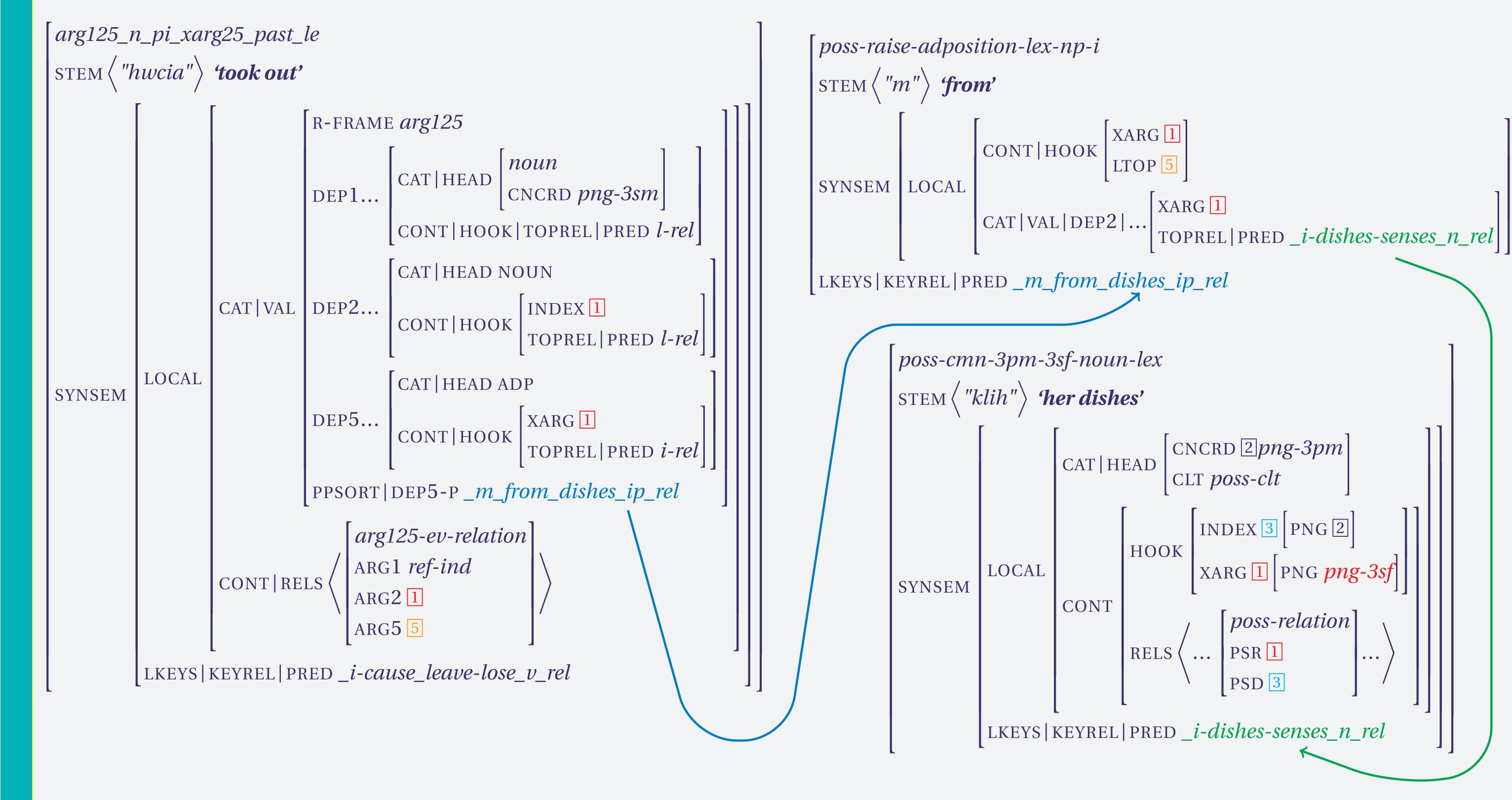




POSSESSIVE IDIOMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS: ZOOMING IN

The analysis is insipred by Kay & Sag's (2012) "A Lexical Theory of Phrasal Idioms":

- Semantic relations are divided into *l(iteral)-rels* and *i(diomatic)-rels*. Idiomatic lexemes like *hwcia* ('take.out') select for complements with specific *i-rels*.
- TOPREL identifies the main semantic relation denoted by a lexeme, and percolates from the head daughter.
- Possessed NPs project the INDEX of their possessor via XARG, making it accessible for co-indexation between the possessor and one of the verb's dependents.



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