Semantic Theory week 12 – Current issues in semantic theory

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Semantic Theory

Topics covered in this course:

Predicate logic - Type Theory - Lambda Calculus - Generalised Quantifiers - Event Semantics - Plurals and Mass Nouns - Dynamic Semantics - Discourse Representation Theory - Presuppositions

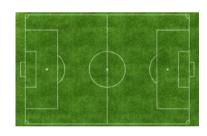


Open questions

I. What is meaning?
Truth-conditions vs. context-change potential vs. answering the Question Under Discussion



II. Which phenomena should be captured by a semantic formalism?Syntax vs. Semantics vs. Pragmatics



III. How to validate predictions from formal semantic theories?

Experimental approaches, Computational Semantics



Communication as question-answering



The Goal of communication: to determine what the world is like.

But: an exhaustive characterisation of the current state of the world – "The Big Question" (Roberts, 1996) – is too big a task

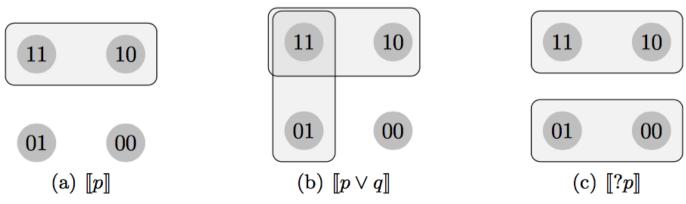
- What makes certain issues more important to us than others has to do with our goals
- Therefore, we establish certain subgoals, which take the form of issues to be resolved or Questions Under Discussion (QUDs)
- Content that addresses the QUD is called at-issue content; all other content is not at-issue

Inquisitive semantics



"Meaning is Information EXchange Potential"

- (1) [John plays] $^{M,w,g} := \{\lambda v.play(John)(v)\} :: \langle s, t \rangle$
- (2) [John or Bill plays] $^{M,w,g} := \{\lambda v.play(John)(v), \lambda v.play(Bill)(v)\}$
- (3) [Does John play?] $^{M,w,g} := \{\lambda v.play(John)(v), \lambda v.\neg play(John)(v)\}$



(Groenendijk, 2009; Groenendijk & Roelofsen, 2009)

Defining the playing field of semantic theory



What can/should be captured in a semantic formalism?

The syntax-semantics interface:

quantification, anaphora, tense and aspect, thematic roles, ...

The semantics-pragmatics interface:

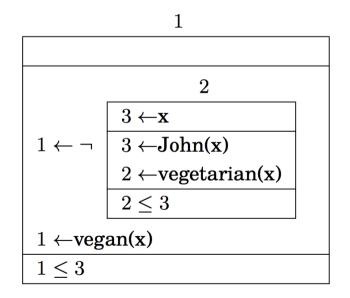
 anaphora (again!), presuppositions, implicatures, rhetorical structure, ...

Beyond truth-conditional meaning: Projection



Projective Discourse Representation Theory: DRT with information structure

Toward a unified & unidimensional treatment of projection (presuppositions, anaphora, and conventional implicatures)

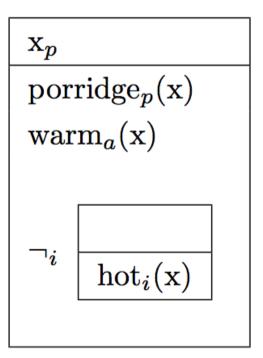


Beyond truth-conditional meaning: Implicature



- (1) a. The porridge is warm. As a matter of fact, it is hot.
 - b. ?The porridge is warm. As a matter of fact, it is cold.

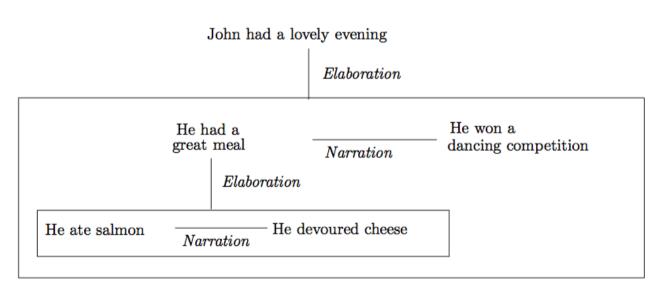
Layered DRT: DRT with multiple layers of meaning

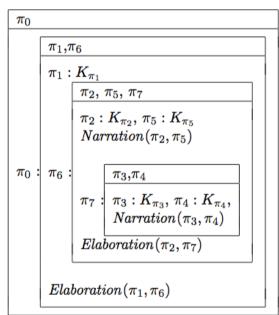


Beyond truth-conditional meaning: Rhetorical Structure



(1) John had a great evening last night. He had a great meal. He ate salmon. He devoured lots of cheese. He won a dancing competition. ??It was a beautiful pink.





Segmented DRT: DRT with discourse relations

(Asher, 1992; Asher & Lascarides, 2003)

Formal semantics in the real world



How to apply and evaluate formal linguistic theories?

- ⇒ Testing predictions from formal semantic theories using psycholinguistic methods (questionnaires, eyetracking, EEG)
- Geurts et al (2010); Chemla et al (2011); Florian Schwarz (ed., 2015), ...
- ← Using implementations of semantic formalisms to perform largescale computational semantic analyses
- PDRT-Sandbox (Brouwer & Venhuizen, 2013)
- Boxer (Bos, 2008)
- The Groningen Meaning Bank (Basile et al., 2013; Bos et al., 2015)

Groningen Meaning Bank



Corpus of semantically annotated texts – with (P)DRSs!



Semantic Theory: from past to present (and future?)



But first... the exam!

- The date for the final exam is: July 30, 10am
- You can (have to!) register for the exam: until tomorrow (15.07)
- You can find a practice exam at:
 http://noortjejoost.github.io/teaching/ST15/practice_exam.pdf
 (NB: you can skip Exercise 3 not part of this year's materials)
- An example of the exam materials is given at: http://noortjejoost.github.io/teaching/ST15/exam_materials.pdf (Again, you can ignore the parts about Cooper Storage)
- Next Thursday: Q&A. Take a look at the practice exam, previous exercises, and the slides — Prepare questions!