

Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar

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1. Head-Subject-Complement Schema

This ID schema allows the head of a phrase to combine with all of its complements and its subject at the same time. The basic structure of the resulting phrase is as follows:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SYNSEM} \mid \text{LOC} \mid \text{CAT} \mid \text{VAL} \\ \\ \text{DTRS} \\ \textit{head-subj-comp-struct} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SUBJ} \quad \langle \rangle \\ \text{COMPS} \quad \langle \rangle \\ \text{SPR} \quad \langle \rangle \end{array} \right] \\ \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD-DTR} \quad \text{word} \\ \text{SUBJ-DTR} \quad \text{list}(\text{sign}) \\ \text{COMP-DTR} \quad \text{list}(\text{sign}) \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

Use this schema to give an HPSG analysis of the following German sentence:

- (1) Trinkt Mary Whisky?
drink-3sg Mary-nom whisky-acc
'Does Mary drink whisky?'

Give lexical entries for the verb and both nouns, incorporate them into the schema above, and show how the Head-Feature Principle, Valence Principle, and Semantics Principle interact to give us a more fully specified AVM for the phrase.

Briefly comment on the following points:

- (a) Could we assign a structure to this sentence using the Head-Complement and Head-Subject rules instead?

