

Reminder: 2nd assignment due Friday noon on CMS.

1. CCGs are used some amount in practice — an additional reason to know about them!
2. Idioms: non-compositional meaning; limited or no modifiability (*)
 (a) "he kicked the bucket". (b) "they kicked the proverbial bucket"
 In TAG, can accomplish with one elementary tree with entire lexical "expansion"

σ_{kick} , associated with $\lambda y. die'(y)$

↳ can you draw it? Use this space:

3. Some CCG ideas, from Bozsahin and Güven 2018: besides the non-idiomatic reading,

(a) "kick the bucket" has type $S \setminus NP$, $\lambda y. die'(y)$

(b) "kick" has type $(S \setminus NP) / NP$ "bucket-like", $\lambda x. \lambda y. die'(y)$

(c) "kick" has type $(S \setminus NP) / \underbrace{\text{"the bucket"}}_{\text{very limited type}}$, $\lambda x. \lambda y. die'(y)$

Note: I don't know how influential this proposal is or will be.

(*) From Bozsahin and Güven 2018:

"The diversity of approaches in [a book on analysis of idioms] is testimony to the practice that the idioms are decisive factors in polishing our theories linguistically, psychologically and computationally."

4. The copy language (from Eigner)

a	b	b	c	a	b	b	c
A	B	B	C	S\A/S	S\B/S	S\B/S	S\C/S S\C/S

5. Parsing states: $[X, i, j]$ means category X covers $w_i \dots w_j$

Combination: $[X/Y, i, j] \& [Y\beta, j+1, k]$ mean $[X\beta, i, k]$
other slash stuff

How many possible states?