Sharpening the empirical claims of generative syntax through formalization

Tim Hunter

University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

NASSLLI, June 2014

Part 1: Grammars and cognitive hypotheses

- What is a grammar?
- What can grammars do?
- Concrete illustration of a target: Surprisal

Parts 2–4: Assembling the pieces

- Minimalist Grammars (MGs)
- MGs and MCFGs
- Probabilities on MGs

Part 5: Learning and wrap-up

- Something slightly different: Learning model
- Recap and open questions

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Part 3

MGs and MCFGs

Where we're up to

We've seen:

- MGs with operations defined that manipulated trees
- that the structure that "really matters" (e.g. for recursion) can be boiled down to funny-looking "derivation trees" (with things like t, {-k} at the non-leaf nodes)

Now:

- A way to think of how these derivation trees relate to surface strings (without going via trees)
- In some ways not totally necessary for the rest of the course, but helpful

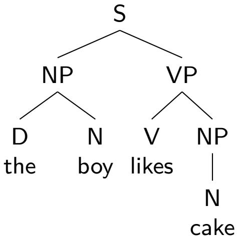
Later:

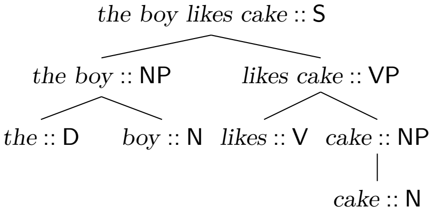
- Adding probabilities to MGs: in a way that sort of works, and does some good stuff, but doesn't do everything we'd want
- Adding probabilities to MGs: in an even better way

Outline

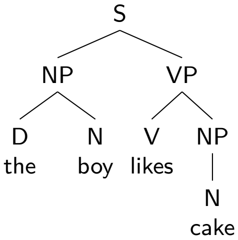
Outline

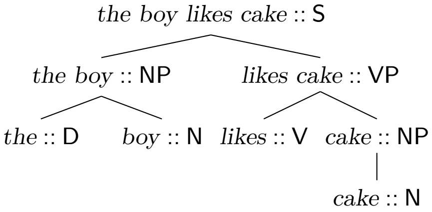
Trees


S
NP
VP
D
N
V
NP
the
boy
likes
N
cake


the boy likes cake :: S
the boy :: NP
likes cake :: VP
the :: D
boy :: N
likes :: V
cake :: NP
cake :: N

Trees





How to think of a tree:

- less as a picture of a string
- more as a graphical representation of how a string was constructed, with the string “at” the top node

Two sides of a CFG rule

A rule like 'S $\rightarrow$ NP VP' says two things:

- What combines with what:
  An NP and a VP can combine to form an S
- How to produce a string of the new category:
  Put the NP-string to the left of the VP-string

More explicitly:

$$st :: \mathrm{S} \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathrm{NP} \quad t :: \mathrm{VP}$$

Example: X-bar theory

Japanese

$\mathrm{XP} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}\ \mathrm{X}'$
$\mathrm{X}' \rightarrow \mathrm{Comp}\ \mathrm{X}$

English

$\mathrm{XP} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}\ \mathrm{X}'$
$\mathrm{X}' \rightarrow \mathrm{X}\ \mathrm{Comp}$

Example: X-bar theory

Japanese	**Japanese**
$\mathrm{XP} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}\ \mathrm{X}'$	$st :: \mathrm{XP} \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathrm{Spec} \quad t :: \mathrm{X}'$
$\mathrm{X}' \rightarrow \mathrm{Comp}\ \mathrm{X}$	$st :: \mathrm{X}' \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathrm{Comp} \quad t :: \mathrm{X}$
English	**English**
$\mathrm{XP} \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}\ \mathrm{X}'$	$st :: \mathrm{XP} \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathrm{Spec} \quad t :: \mathrm{X}'$
$\mathrm{X}' \rightarrow \mathrm{X}\ \mathrm{Comp}$	$ts :: \mathrm{X}' \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathrm{Comp} \quad t :: \mathrm{X}$

Example: X-bar theory

Japanese
XP → Spec X′
X′ → Comp X

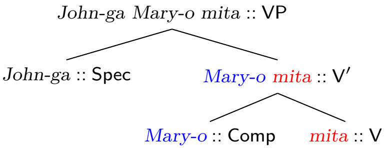
English
XP → Spec X′
X′ → X Comp

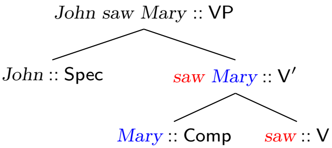
Japanese

$$st :: \text{XP} \rightarrow s :: \text{Spec} \quad t :: \text{X}'$$
$$st :: \text{X}' \rightarrow s :: \text{Comp} \quad t :: \text{X}$$

English

$$st :: \text{XP} \rightarrow s :: \text{Spec} \quad t :: \text{X}'$$
$$ts :: \text{X}' \rightarrow s :: \text{Comp} \quad t :: \text{X}$$





Outline

Concatenative and non-concatenative operations

Concatenative morphology:

play + ed	$\rightsquigarrow$	played
play + ing	$\rightsquigarrow$	playing
play + s	$\rightsquigarrow$	plays

Non-concatenative morphology:

(k,t,b) + (i,aa)	$\rightsquigarrow$	kitaab	("book")
(k,t,b) + (aa,i)	$\rightsquigarrow$	kaatib	("writer")
(k,t,b) + (ma,uu)	$\rightsquigarrow$	maktuub	("written")
(k,t,b) + (a,i,a)	$\rightsquigarrow$	katiba	("document")

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Concatenative syntax:

plays + tennis	$\rightsquigarrow$	plays tennis
plays + soccer	$\rightsquigarrow$	plays soccer
John + plays soccer	$\rightsquigarrow$	John plays soccer
Mary + plays soccer	$\rightsquigarrow$	Mary plays soccer

Concatenative and non-concatenative operations

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John + plays soccer	$\rightsquigarrow$	John plays soccer
Mary + plays soccer	$\rightsquigarrow$	Mary plays soccer

Non-concatenative syntax:

seems + (John, to be tall)	$\rightsquigarrow$	John seems to be tall
seems + (Mary, to be intelligent)	$\rightsquigarrow$	Mary seems to be intelligent
did + (John see, who)	$\rightsquigarrow$	who did John see
did + (Mary meet, who)	$\rightsquigarrow$	who did Mary meet

Non-concatenative morphology

$kitaab$ :: A
$\langle k,t,b \rangle$ :: B $\quad$ $\langle i,aa \rangle$ :: C

$kaatib$ :: A
$\langle k,t,b \rangle$ :: B $\quad$ $\langle aa,i \rangle$ :: C

$kutub$ :: A
$\langle k,t,b \rangle$ :: B $\quad$ $\langle u,u \rangle$ :: C

$$stuvw :: \mathsf{A} \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle s, u, w \rangle :: \mathsf{B} \quad \langle t, v \rangle :: \mathsf{C}$$

Non-concatenative morphology

kitaab :: A — $\langle k,t,b\rangle$ :: B, $\langle i,aa\rangle$ :: C

kaatib :: A — $\langle k,t,b\rangle$ :: B, $\langle aa,i\rangle$ :: C

kutub :: A — $\langle k,t,b\rangle$ :: B, $\langle u,u\rangle$ :: C

$$stuvw :: \mathsf{A} \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle s, u, w\rangle :: \mathsf{B} \quad \langle t, v\rangle :: \mathsf{C}$$

gespielt :: E — *spiel* :: A, $\langle ge,t\rangle$ :: D

gekauft :: E — *kauf* :: A, $\langle ge,t\rangle$ :: D

gemacht :: E — *mach* :: A, $\langle ge,t\rangle$ :: D

$$stu :: \mathsf{E} \quad \rightarrow \quad t :: \mathsf{A} \quad \langle s, u\rangle :: \mathsf{D}$$

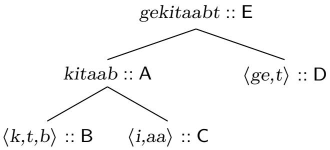
Non-concatenative morphology

$$stuvw :: \mathrm{A} \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle s, u, w \rangle :: \mathrm{B} \quad \langle t, v \rangle :: \mathrm{C}$$

$$stu :: \mathrm{E} \quad \rightarrow \quad t :: \mathrm{A} \quad \langle s, u \rangle :: \mathrm{D}$$

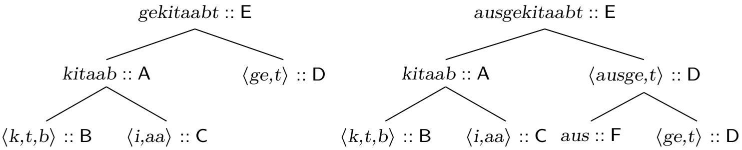
Non-concatenative morphology

$$\begin{array}{rcl} stuvw :: \mathsf{A} & \rightarrow & \langle s, u, w\rangle :: \mathsf{B} \quad \langle t, v\rangle :: \mathsf{C} \\ stu :: \mathsf{E} & \rightarrow & t :: \mathsf{A} \quad \langle s, u\rangle :: \mathsf{D} \end{array}$$



Non-concatenative morphology

$$
\begin{aligned}
stuvw :: \mathsf{A} &\rightarrow \langle s, u, w\rangle :: \mathsf{B} \quad \langle t, v\rangle :: \mathsf{C} \\
stu :: \mathsf{E} &\rightarrow t :: \mathsf{A} \quad \langle s, u\rangle :: \mathsf{D} \\
\langle ts, u\rangle :: \mathsf{D} &\rightarrow t :: \mathsf{F} \quad \langle s, u\rangle :: \mathsf{D}
\end{aligned}
$$



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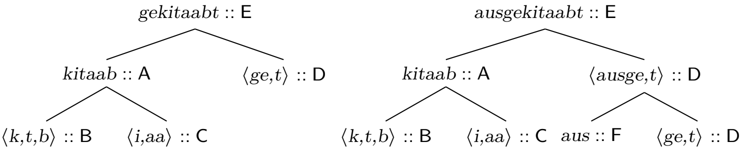

If our goal is to characterize the array of well-formed/derivable objects — not to pronounce them — then all we care about is "what's built out of what":

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
\mathsf{A} & \rightarrow & \mathsf{B} \quad \mathsf{C} \\
\mathsf{E} & \rightarrow & \mathsf{A} \quad \mathsf{D} \\
\mathsf{D} & \rightarrow & \mathsf{F} \quad \mathsf{D}
\end{array}
$$

Outline

Multiple Context-Free Grammars (MCFGs)

$$st :: \mathrm{S} \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathrm{NP} \quad t :: \mathrm{VP}$$

An MCFG generalises to allow yields to be *tuples of strings*.

$$t_2 s t_1 :: \mathrm{Q} \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathrm{NP} \quad \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle :: \mathrm{VPWH}$$

This rule says two things:

- We can combine an NP with a VPWH to make a Q.
- The yield of the Q is $t_2 s t_1$,
  where s is the yield of the NP and $\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle$ is the yield of the VPWH.

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$$\textit{which girl the boy says is tall} :: \mathrm{Q} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\textit{the boy} :: \mathrm{NP} \quad \langle \textit{says is tall}, \textit{which girl} \rangle :: \mathrm{VPWH}$$

Some technical details

- Each nonterminal has a rank n, and yields only n-tuples of strings.

  So given this rule:

  $$t_2 s t_1 :: \mathrm{Q} \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathrm{NP} \quad \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle :: \mathrm{VPWH}$$

  we know that anything producing a VPWH must produce a 2-tuple.

  $$\langle \dots, \dots \rangle :: \mathrm{VPWH} \quad \rightarrow \quad \dots$$

  and that anything producing an NP must produce a 1-tuple:

  $$\dots :: \mathrm{NP} \quad \rightarrow \quad \dots$$

(Seki et al. 1991, Weir 1988, Vijay-Shanker et al. 1987)

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  $$\dots :: \mathsf{NP} \quad \rightarrow \quad \dots$$

- The string-composition functions cannot copy pieces of their arguments.

OK	$s\,t :: \mathsf{VP}$	$\rightarrow$	$s :: \mathsf{V}$	$t :: \mathsf{NP}$
OK	$t\,s\,\mathit{himself} :: \mathsf{S}$	$\rightarrow$	$s :: \mathsf{V}$	$t :: \mathsf{NP}$
Not OK	$t\,s\,t :: \mathsf{S}$	$\rightarrow$	$s :: \mathsf{V}$	$t :: \mathsf{NP}$

(Seki et al. 1991, Weir 1988, Vijay-Shanker et al. 1987)

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  $$\ldots :: \mathrm{NP} \quad \rightarrow \quad \ldots$$

- The string-composition functions cannot copy pieces of their arguments.

  $$\begin{array}{rrcll} \text{OK} & s\,t :: \mathrm{VP} & \rightarrow & s :: \mathrm{V} & t :: \mathrm{NP} \\ \text{OK} & t\,s\,\textit{himself} :: \mathrm{S} & \rightarrow & s :: \mathrm{V} & t :: \mathrm{NP} \\ \text{Not OK} & t\,s\,t :: \mathrm{S} & \rightarrow & s :: \mathrm{V} & t :: \mathrm{NP} \end{array}$$

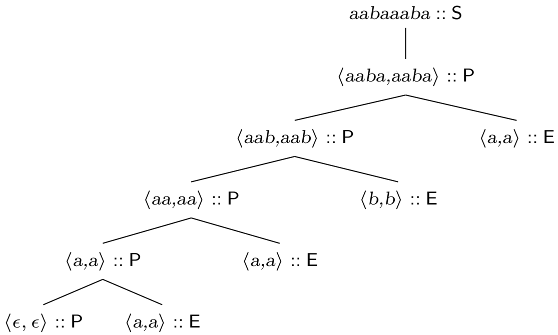
- Essentially equivalent to linear context-free rewriting systems (LCFRSs).

(Seki et al. 1991, Weir 1988, Vijay-Shanker et al. 1987)

Beyond context-free

$$
\begin{aligned}
t_1 t_2 :: \mathsf{S} &\rightarrow \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle :: \mathsf{P} \\
\langle t_1 u_1, t_2 u_2 \rangle :: \mathsf{P} &\rightarrow \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle :: \mathsf{P} \quad \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle :: \mathsf{E} \\
\langle \epsilon, \epsilon \rangle :: \mathsf{P} & \\
\langle a, a \rangle :: \mathsf{E} & \\
\langle b, b \rangle :: \mathsf{E} &
\end{aligned}
$$

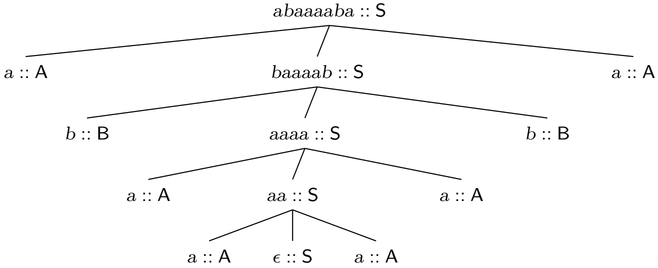
$$\left\{ ww \mid w \in \{a, b\}^* \right\}$$



Unlike in a CFG, we can ensure that the two "halves" are extended in the same ways without concatenating them together.

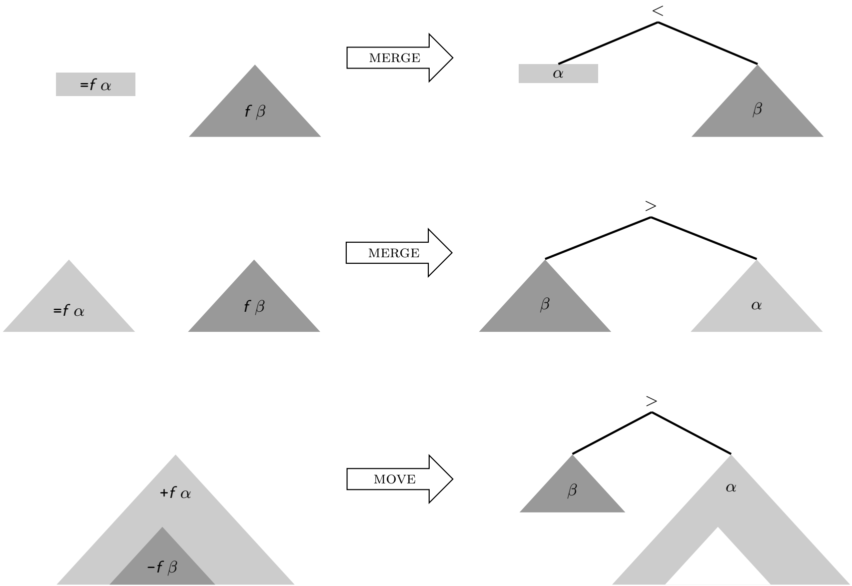
For comparison

$$
\begin{array}{rcl}
t_1 s t_2 :: \mathsf{S} & \rightarrow & t_1 :: \mathsf{A} \quad s :: \mathsf{S} \quad t_2 :: \mathsf{A} \\
t_1 s t_2 :: \mathsf{S} & \rightarrow & t_1 :: \mathsf{B} \quad s :: \mathsf{S} \quad t_2 :: \mathsf{B} \\
\epsilon :: \mathsf{S} & & \\
a :: \mathsf{A} & & \\
b :: \mathsf{B} & &
\end{array}
$$



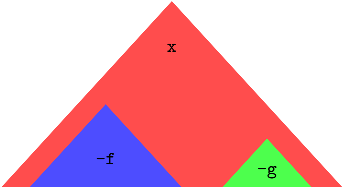
Outline

Merge and move



What matters in a (derived) tree

This tree:



becomes a tuple of categorized strings:

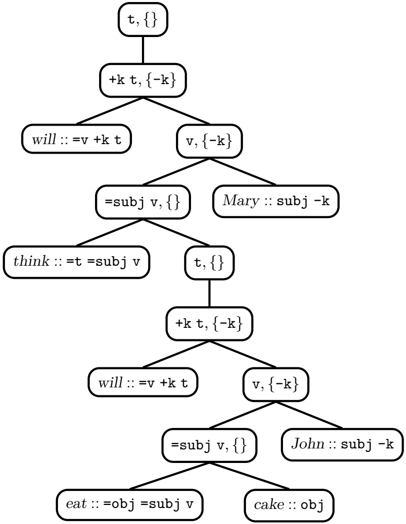
$$\left\langle \boxed{s :: \mathtt{x}} , \boxed{t :: \mathtt{-f}} , \boxed{u :: \mathtt{-g}} \right\rangle_0$$

or, equivalently, a tuple-of-strings, categorized by a tuple-of-categories:

$$\langle s, t, u \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{x}, \mathtt{-f}, \mathtt{-g} \rangle_0$$

(Michaelis 2001, Stabler and Keenan 2003)

Remember MG derivation trees?



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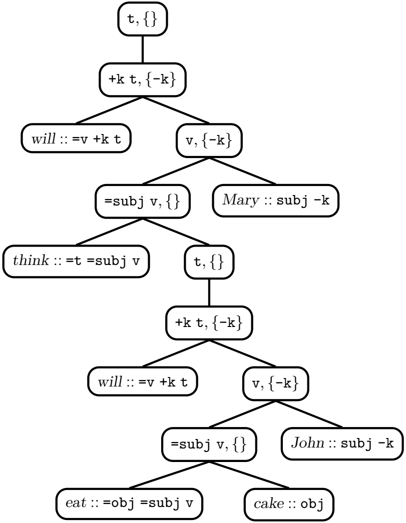
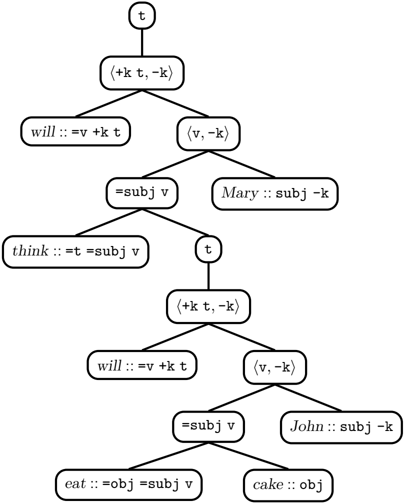
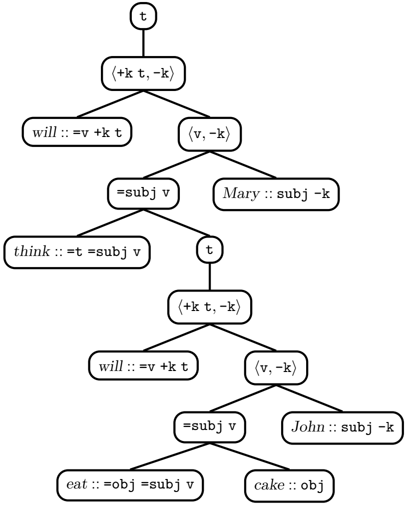




Remember MG derivation trees?

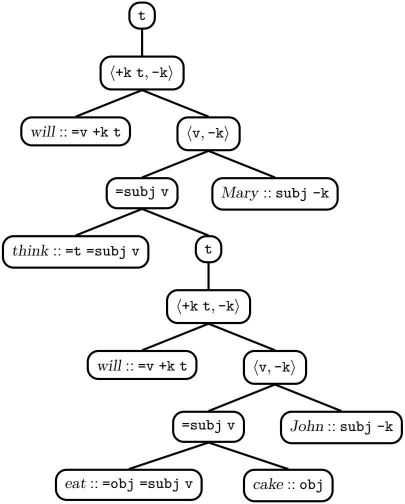
Slight change of notation (sorry): internal node labels are now lists of feature-lists.



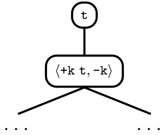
Remember MG derivation trees?

Slight change of notation (sorry): internal node labels are now lists of feature-lists.

- We can tell that this tree represents a well-formed derivation, by checking the feature-manipulations at each step.
- How can we work out which string it derives?
    - Build up a tree according to merge and move rules, and read off leaves of the tree.
    - But there's a simpler way.



Producing a string from a derivation tree

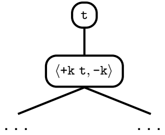


What do we need to have computed at the $\langle$`+k t`, `-k`$\rangle$ node, in order to compute the final string

Mary will think John will eat cake

at the `t` node?

Producing a string from a derivation tree

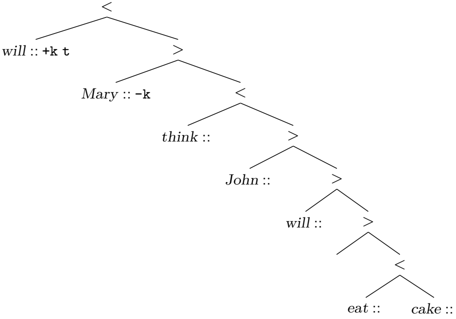


What do we need to have computed at the ⟨`+k t`, `-k`⟩ node, in order to compute the final string

Mary will think John will eat cake

at the `t` node?

This tree would do:

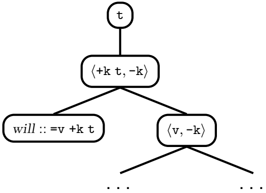


But all we actually need to know is:

- What's the string corresponding to the part that's going to move to check `-k`?
- What's the string corresponding to the leftovers?

These questions are answered by the tuple ⟨*will think John will eat cake*, *Mary*⟩

Producing a string from a derivation tree

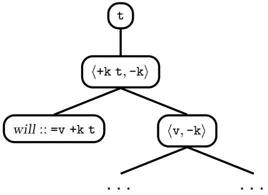


What do we need to have computed at the $\langle \texttt{v}, \texttt{-k} \rangle$ node, in order to compute the desired tuple

$$\langle \textit{will think John will eat cake, Mary} \rangle$$

at the $\langle \texttt{+k t}, \texttt{-k} \rangle$ node?

Producing a string from a derivation tree



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$$\langle \textit{will think John will eat cake, Mary} \rangle$$

at the ⟨+k t, -k⟩ node?

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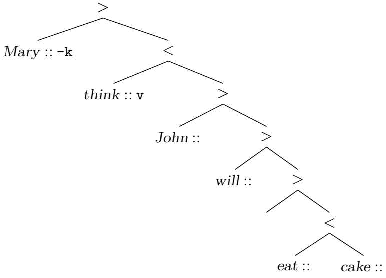

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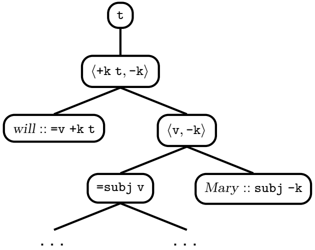
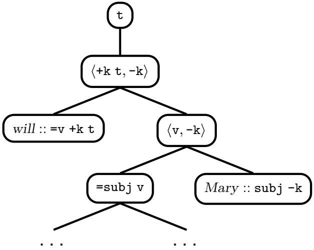


What do we need to have computed at the `=subj v` node, in order to compute the desired tuple

$$\langle \textit{think John will eat cake}, \textit{Mary} \rangle$$

at the $\langle \texttt{v}, \texttt{-k} \rangle$ node?

Producing a string from a derivation tree

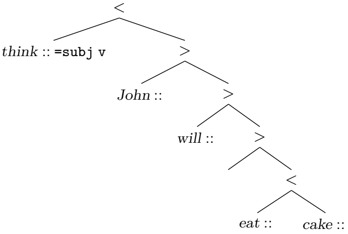


What do we need to have computed at the `=subj v` node, in order to compute the desired tuple

$$\langle \textit{think John will eat cake, Mary} \rangle$$

at the $\langle$`v, -k`$\rangle$ node?

This tree would do:



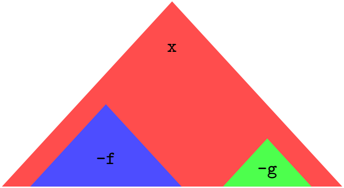
But all we actually need to know is:

- What's the string corresponding to the entire tree? (The "leftovers after no movement".)

This question is answered by the string *think John will eat cake*

What matters in a (derived) tree

This tree:



becomes a tuple of categorized strings:

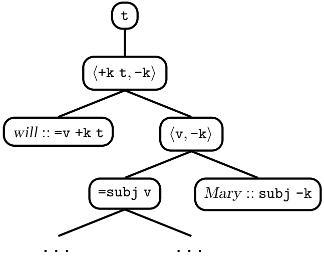
$$\left\langle \; \boxed{s :: \mathtt{x}} \; , \; \boxed{t :: \mathtt{-f}} \; , \; \boxed{u :: \mathtt{-g}} \; \right\rangle_0$$

or, equivalently, a tuple-of-strings, categorized by a tuple-of-categories:

$$\langle s, t, u \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{x}, \mathtt{-f}, \mathtt{-g} \rangle_0$$

(Michaelis 2001, Stabler and Keenan 2003)

MCFG rules



$$t_2 t_1 :: \texttt{t} \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle :: \langle \texttt{+k t}, \texttt{-k} \rangle$$

$$\textit{Mary will think John will eat cake} :: \texttt{t} \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle \textit{will think John will eat cake}, \textit{Mary} \rangle :: \langle \texttt{+k t}, \texttt{-k} \rangle$$

$$\langle s t_1, t_2 \rangle :: \langle \texttt{+k t}, \texttt{-k} \rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \texttt{=v +k t} \quad \langle t_1, t_2 \rangle :: \langle \texttt{v}, \texttt{-k} \rangle$$

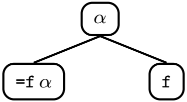
$$\langle \textit{will think John will eat cake}, \textit{Mary} \rangle :: \langle \texttt{+k t}, \texttt{-k} \rangle \rightarrow \textit{will} :: \texttt{=v +k t} \quad \langle \textit{think John will eat cake}, \textit{Mary} \rangle :: \langle \texttt{v}, \texttt{-k} \rangle$$

$$\langle s, t \rangle :: \langle \texttt{v}, \texttt{-k} \rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \texttt{=subj v} \quad t :: \texttt{subj -k}$$

$$\langle \textit{think John will eat cake}, \textit{Mary} \rangle :: \langle \texttt{v}, \texttt{-k} \rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad \textit{think John will eat cake} :: \texttt{=subj v} \quad \textit{Mary} :: \texttt{subj -k}$$

One slightly annoying wrinkle

We know that this is a valid derivational step:



What is the corresponding MCFG rule?

Selected thing on the right?

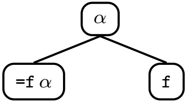
$$st :: \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathtt{=f}\ \alpha \quad t :: \mathtt{f}$$

Selected thing on the left?

$$ts :: \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \mathtt{=f}\ \alpha \quad t :: \mathtt{f}$$

One slightly annoying wrinkle

We know that this is a valid derivational step:



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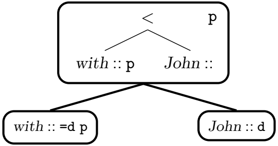
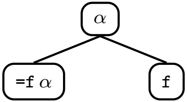


Selected thing on the left?

$$ts :: \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \texttt{=f}\ \alpha \quad t :: \texttt{f}$$

One slightly annoying wrinkle

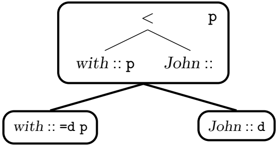
We know that this is a valid derivational step:



What is the corresponding MCFG rule?

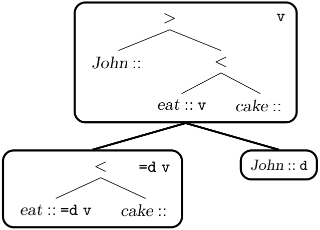
Selected thing on the right?

$st :: \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \texttt{=f}\ \alpha \quad t :: \texttt{f}$



Selected thing on the left?

$ts :: \alpha \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \texttt{=f}\ \alpha \quad t :: \texttt{f}$



One slightly annoying wrinkle

Each type needs to record not only the unchecked features, but also whether the expression is lexical.

I'll write lexical types as $\langle \dots \rangle_1$ and non-lexical types as $\langle \dots \rangle_0$.

So types of the form $\langle \texttt{=f}\ \alpha \rangle_1$ act slightly differently from those of the form $\langle \texttt{=f}\ \alpha \rangle_0$.

$$\begin{array}{rcll} st :: \langle \alpha \rangle_0 & \rightarrow & s :: \langle \texttt{=f}\ \alpha \rangle_1 & t :: \langle \texttt{f} \rangle_n \\ \textit{with John} :: \langle \texttt{p} \rangle_0 & \rightarrow & \textit{with} :: \langle \texttt{=d p} \rangle_1 & \textit{John} :: \langle \texttt{d} \rangle_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcll} ts :: \langle \alpha \rangle_0 & \rightarrow & s :: \langle \texttt{=f}\ \alpha \rangle_0 & t :: \langle \texttt{f} \rangle_n \\ \textit{John eat cake} :: \langle \texttt{v} \rangle_0 & \rightarrow & \textit{eat cake} :: \langle \texttt{=d v} \rangle_0 & \textit{John} :: \langle \texttt{d} \rangle_1 \end{array}$$

Context-free structure

Schemas for MERGE steps:

$$\begin{array}{rcll} \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_k \rangle & \rightarrow & \langle \texttt{=f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j \rangle & \langle \texttt{f}, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_k \rangle \\ \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j, \delta, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_k \rangle & \rightarrow & \langle \texttt{=f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j \rangle & \langle \texttt{f}\delta, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_k \rangle \end{array}$$

Schemas for MOVE steps:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle & \rightarrow & \langle \texttt{+f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1}, \texttt{-f}, \alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle \\ \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1}, \delta, \alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle & \rightarrow & \langle \texttt{+f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1}, \texttt{-f}\delta, \alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle \end{array}$$

Context-free structure

Schemas for MERGE steps:

$$\langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_j, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle \texttt{=f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_j \rangle \quad \langle \texttt{f}, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \rangle$$

$$\langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_j, \delta, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle \texttt{=f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_j \rangle \quad \langle \texttt{f}\delta, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \rangle$$

Schemas for MOVE steps:

$$\langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_k \rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle \texttt{+f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}, \texttt{-f}, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_k \rangle$$

$$\langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}, \delta, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_k \rangle \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle \texttt{+f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{i-1}, \texttt{-f}\delta, \alpha_{i+1}, \dots, \alpha_k \rangle$$

- MOVE steps **change** something without **combining** it with anything
- Compare with unary CFG rules, or type-raising in CCG, or ...

Three schemas for MERGE rules:

$$\langle st, t_1, \ldots, t_k \rangle :: \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle_0 \quad \rightarrow \quad s :: \langle \mathtt{=f}\gamma \rangle_1 \quad \langle t, t_1, \ldots, t_k \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{f}, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle_n$$

$$\langle ts, s_1, \ldots, s_j, t_1, \ldots, t_k \rangle :: \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_k \rangle_0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle s, s_1, \ldots, s_j \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{=f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j \rangle_0 \quad \langle t, t_1, \ldots, t_k \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{f}, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_k \rangle_n$$

$$\langle s, s_1, \ldots, s_j, t, t_1, \ldots, t_k \rangle :: \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j, \delta, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_k \rangle_0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle s, s_1, \ldots, s_j \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{=f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_j \rangle_n \quad \langle t, t_1, \ldots, t_k \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{f}\delta, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_k \rangle_{n'}$$

Two schemas for MERGE rules:

$$\langle s_i s, s_1, \ldots, s_{i-1}, s_{i+1}, \ldots, s_k \rangle :: \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1}, \alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle_0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle s, s_1, \ldots, s_i, \ldots, s_k \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{+f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1}, \mathtt{-f}, \alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle_0$$

$$\langle s, s_1, \ldots, s_i, \ldots, s_k \rangle :: \langle \gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1}, \delta, \alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle_0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \langle s, s_1, \ldots, s_i, \ldots, s_k \rangle :: \langle \mathtt{+f}\gamma, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{i-1}, \mathtt{-f}\delta, \alpha_{i+1}, \ldots, \alpha_k \rangle_0$$

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