A simple reconstruction of GPSG

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A Simple Reconstruction of GPSG

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Abstract

Like most linguistic theories, the theory of generalized phrase structure grammar (GPSG) has described language axiomatically, that is, as a set of universal and language-specific constraints on the well-formedness of linguistic elements of some sort. The coverage and detailed analysis of English grammar in the ambitious recent volume by Gazdar, Klein, Pullum, and Sag entitled Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar [2] are impressive, in part because of the complexity of the axiomatic system developed by the authors. In this paper, we examine the possibility that simpler descriptions of the same theory can be achieved through a slightly different, albeit still axiomatic, method. Rather than characterize the well-formed trees directly, we progress in two stages by procedurally characterizing the well-formedness axioms themselves, which in turn characterize the trees.

1 Introduction

Like most linguistic theories, the theory of generalized phrase structure grammar (GPSG) has described language axiomatically, that is, as a set of universal and language-specific constraints on the well-formedness of linguistic elements of some sort. In the case of GPSG, these elements are trees whose nodes are themselves structured entities from a domain of categories (a type of feature structure [6]). The proposed axioms have become quite complex, culminating in the ambitious recent volume by Gazdar, Klein, Pullum, and Sag entitled Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar [2]. The coverage and detailed analysis of English grammar in this work are impressive, in part because of the complexity of the axiomatic system developed by the authors.

In this paper, we examine the possibility that simpler descriptions of the same theory can be achieved through a slightly different, albeit still axiomatic, method. Rather than characterize the well-formed trees directly, we progress in two stages by procedurally characterizing the well-formedness axioms themselves, which in turn characterize the trees. In particular, we give a procedure which converts GPSG grammars into grammars written in a unification-based formalism, the PATR-II formalism developed at SRI International (henceforth PATR) [5], which has its own declarative semantics, and which can therefore be viewed as an axiomatization of string well-formedness constraints.

The characterization of GPSG thus obtained is simpler and better defined than the version described by Gazdar et al. The semantics of the formalism is given directly through the reduction to PATR. Also, the PATR axiomatization has a clear constructive interpretation, unlike that used in Gazdar et al., thus making the system more amenable to computational implementation. Finally, the characteristics of the compilation—the difficulty or ease with which the various devices can be encoded in PATR—can provide a measure of the expressiveness and indispensability of these devices in GPSG.

2 The GPSG Axioms

2.1 A Summary of the Principles

GPSG describes natural languages in terms of various types of constraints on local sets of nodes in trees. Pertinent to the ensuing discussion are the following:

- ID (immediate dominance) rules, which state constraints of immediate dominance among categories;
- metarules, which state generalizations concerning classes of ID rules;
- LP (linear precedence) rules, which constrain the linear order of sibling categories;
- feature cooccurrence restrictions (FCR), which constrain the feature structures as to which are permissible categories;
- feature specification defaults (FSD), which provide values for features that are otherwise unspecified;

and, most importantly,

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However, a caveat is in order that the detailed analysis from this perspective of the full range of GPSG devices (especially immediate dominance (ID) rules, and feature cooccurrence restrictions) is not discussed fully here, nor do I completely understand them. (See Section 3.4.) And while in a confessional mood, I should add that the algorithm given here has not actually been implemented.
universal feature instantiation principles, which constrain the allowable local sets of nodes in trees; these feature instantiation principles include the head feature convention (HFC), the foot feature principle (FFP), and the control agreement principle (CAP).

In GPSG all of these constraints are applied simultaneously. A local set of nodes in a tree is admissible under the constraints if and only if there is some base or derived ID rule (which we will call the licensing rule) for which the parent node’s category is an extension of the left-hand-side category in the rule, and the children are respective extensions of right-hand-side categories in the rule, and, in addition, the set of nodes simultaneously satisfies all of the separate feature instantiation principles, ordering constraints, etc. By extension, we mean that the constituent has all the feature values of the corresponding category in the licensing rule, and possibly some additional feature values. The former type of values are called inherited, the latter instantiated.

The feature instantiation principles are typically of the following form: if a certain feature configuration holds of a local set of nodes, then some other configuration must also be present. For instance, the antecedent of the control agreement principle is stated in terms of the existence of a controller and controllee which notions are themselves defined in terms of feature configurations. The consequent concerns identity of agreement features.

2.2 Interaction of Principles

Much care is taken in the definitions of the feature instantiation principles (and their ancillary notions such as controller, controllee, free features, privileged features, etc.) to control the complex interaction of the various constraints. For instance, the FFP admits local sets of nodes with slash features on parent and child where no such values occur in the licensing ID rule, i.e., it allows instantiation of slash features. But the CAP’s above-mentioned definition of control is sensitive to the value of the slash feature associated with the various constituents. A simple definition of the CAP would ignore the source of the slash value, whether inherited, instantiated by the FFP, or instantiated in some other manner. However, the appropriate definition of control needed for the CAP must ignore instantiated slash features, but not inherited ones. Say Gazdar et al.:

We must modify the definition of control in such a way that it ignores perturbations of semantic type occasioned by the presence of instantiated FOOT features.

[2, p. 87]

Thus, the CAP is in some sense blind to the work of the FFP. As Gazdar et al. note, this requirement makes stating the CAP a much more complex task.

The increased complexity of the principles resulting from this need for tracking the origins of feature values is evident not only in the CAP, but in the other principles as well. The head feature convention requires identity of the head features of parent and head child. The features agr and slash—features that can be inherited from an ID rule or instantiated by the CAP or FFP, respectively—are head features and therefore potentially subject to this identity condition. However, great care is taken to remove such instantiated head features from obligatory manipulation by the HFC. This is accomplished by limiting the scope of the HFC to the so-called free head features.

Intuitively, the free feature specifications on a category [the ones the HFC is to apply to] is the set of feature specifications which can legitimately appear on extensions of that category: feature specifications which conflict with what is already part of the category, either directly, or in virtue of the FCRs, FFP, or CAP, are not free on that category. [2, p. 95]

That is, the FFP and CAP take precedence (intuitively viewed) over the HFC.

Finally, all three principles are seen to take precedence over feature specification defaults in the following quotation.

In general, a feature is exempt from assuming its default specification if it has been assigned a different value in virtue of some ID rule or some principle of feature instantiation. [2, p. 100]

Gazdar et al. accomplish this by defining a class of privileged features and excluding such features from the requirement that they take on their default value. Of course, instantiated head features, slash features, and so forth are all considered privileged. However, a modification of these exemptions is necessary in the case of lexical defaults, i.e., default values instantiated on lexical constituents. We will not discuss here the rather idiosyncratic motivation for this distinction, but merely note that lexical constituent defaults are to be insensitive to changes engendered by the HFC, as revealed in this excerpt:

However, this simpler formulation is inadequate since it entails that lexical heads will always be exempt from defaults that relate to their HEAD features.... Accordingly, the final clause needs to distinguish lexical categories, which become exempt from a default only if they covary with a sister, and nonlexical categories, which become exempt from a default if they covary (in relevant respects) with any other category in the tree. [2, p. 103]

Thus the interaction of these principles is controlled through complex definitions of the various clauses of features they are applicable to. These definitions conspire to engender the following implicit precedence ordering on the principles, principles earlier in the ordering being blind to the instantiations from later principles, which are themselves sensitive to (and exempt from applying to) features instantiated by the earlier principles.

\[
\text{CAP} > \text{FFP} > \text{FSD}_{\text{lex}} > \text{HFC} > \text{FSD}_{\text{nonlex}}
\]

Of course, all ID rules, both base and derived are subject to all these principles; yet metarule application is not contingent on instantiations of the base ID rules. Conversely, LP constraints are sensitive to the full range of instantiated features. The precedence ordering can thus be extended as follows:

\footnote{Current efforts by at least certain GPSG practitioners are placing the GPSG type of analysis directly in a PATR-like formalism. This formalism, Pollard’s head-driven phrase structure grammar (HPFG) variant of GPSG, uses a run-time algorithm similar to the one described in this paper [4]. Highly suggestive is the fact that the HPFG run-time algorithm also happens to order the principles in substantially the same way.}

\footnote{We use the symbol > to denote one principle ‘taking precedence over’ another.}
3.1 Preliminaries

We first observe that a GPSG ID rule is only notionally distinct from an unordered PATR rule. Thus, the first step in the algorithm is trivial. For example, the ID rule

\[ S \rightarrow X^2, \text{[--sub]} \]

is written in unordered PATR as

\[ X_0 \rightarrow X_1, X_2 \]

\[ (X_0 \text{ head}) = - \]

\[ (X_0 \text{ v}) = + \]

\[ (X_0 \text{ bar}) = 2 \]

\[ (X_1 \text{ head bar}) = 2 \]

\[ (X_2 \text{ subj}) = - \]

\[ (R_3) \]

Note that abbreviations (like \( S \) for \([-n,+v,\text{bar},+\text{subj}]\)) have been made explicit.

In fact, we will make one change in the structure of categories (to simplify our restatement of the HFC) by placing all head features under the single feature head in the corresponding PATR rule. We do not, however, add an analogous feature foot.5 Thus the preceding rule becomes

\[ X_0 \rightarrow X_1, X_2 \]

\[ (X_0 \text{ head}) = - \]

\[ (X_0 \text{ v}) = + \]

\[ (X_0 \text{ bar}) = 2 \]

\[ (X_1 \text{ head bar}) = 2 \]

\[ (X_2 \text{ subj}) = - \]

\[ (R_4) \]

We use an operation \( \text{add} \) (read "add conservatively") which adds an equation to a PATR rule conservatively, in the sense that the equation is added only if the equations are not thereby rendered unsolvable. If addition would yield unsolvability, then a weaker set of unifications are added (conservatively) instead, one for each feature in the domain of the value being equated. For instance, suppose that the operation \( \text{add}((X_0 \text{ head}) = (X_1 \text{ head})) \) is called for, where the domain of the head feature values (i.e., the various head features) are \( a, b, \) and \( c \). If the equations in the rule already specify that \( (X_0 \text{ head } a) \neq (X_1 \text{ head } a) \) then this operation would add only the two equations \( (X_0 \text{ head } b) = (X_1 \text{ head } b) \) and \( (X_0 \text{ head } c) = (X_1 \text{ head } c) \), since the addition of the given equation itself would cause rule failure. Thus the earlier constraint of values for the \( a \) feature is given precedence over the constraint to be added.

In the description of the algorithm, a nonempty path \( p \) is said to be defined for a feature structure \( X \) if and only if \( p \) is a unit path \( f \) and \( f \in \text{dom}(X) \) or \( p = (f p') \) and \( p' \) is defined for \( X(f) \). Our notion of a feature's being defined for a constituent corresponds to the GPSG concepts of being instantiated or of covarying with some other feature.

As in the previous definition, we will be quite lax with respect to our notation for paths, using \( \langle (a \ b) \ c \rangle \) and \( (a \ b \ c) \) as synonymous with \( (a \ b \ c) \). Also, we will consistently blur the distinction between a set of equations and the feature structure it determines. (See Shieber [7] for details of the mapping that makes this possible.)

3.2 The Algorithm Itself

Now our algorithm for compiling a GPSG grammar into a PATR grammar follows:

\[ (R_5) \]
For each 1D rule of GPSG (basic or derived by metarule) \( X_0 \rightarrow X_1, \ldots, X_n \):

**CAP** If \( X_i \) controls \( X_j \) (determined by Type(\( X_i \)) and Type(\( X_j \))), then add\( d((X_i \ cong) = (X_j \ cong)) \) where

\[
con = \begin{cases} 
(\text{head slash}) & \text{if } (\text{head slash}) \text{ is defined for } X_i \\
(\text{head agr}) & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

**FFP** For each foot feature path \( p \) (e.g., (head slash)), if \( p \) is not defined for \( X_0 \), then add\( d((X_i \ p) = (X_0 \ p)) \) for zero or more \( i \) such that \( 0 < i \leq n \) and such that \( p \) is not defined for \( X_i \).

**FSD_defs** For all paths \( p \) with a default value, say, \( d \), and for all \( i \) such that \( 0 < i \leq n \), if \( (X_i \ bar) = 0 \) and \( p \) is not defined for \( X_i \), then add\( d((X_i \ f) = d) \).

**HFC** For \( X_i \) the head of \( X_0 \), add\( d((X_i \ head_0) = (X_0 \ head_0)) \).

Finally, nonlexical defaults are introduced for features not in the domains of constituents. Since the path (head inv) is defined for the constituents \( X_0 \) and \( X_2 \), the default value (i.e., '-' according to FSD 1 of Gazdar et al.) is not instantiated on either constituent. Similarly, the case default value (ace, FSD 10) is not instantiated on the subject NP. But the conj feature default (') will be instantiated on all three constituents with the equations

\[
\begin{align*}
(X_0 \ cong) &= ~
\quad (X_1 \ cong) = ~
\quad (X_2 \ cong) = ~
\end{align*}
\]

The (partial) generated rule is the following:

\[
X_0 \rightarrow X_1, X_2
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
(X_0 \ head n) &= ~
\quad (X_0 \ head v) = +
\quad (X_0 \ head bar) = 2
\quad (X_0 \ head subj) = +
\quad (X_1 \ head bar) = 2
\quad (X_1 \ head subj) = ~
\quad (X_2 \ head agr) = (X_1)
\quad (X_0 \ head slash) = (X_2 \ head slash)
\quad (X_0 \ head n) = (X_2 \ head n)
\quad (X_0 \ head v) = (X_2 \ head v)
\quad (X_0 \ head bar) = (X_2 \ head bar)
\quad (X_0 \ head subj) = (X_2 \ head subj)
\quad (X_0 \ head agr) = (X_2 \ head agr)
\quad (X_0 \ head inv) = (X_2 \ head inv)
\quad ...
\quad (X_0 \ cong) = ~
\quad (X_1 \ cong) = ~
\quad (X_2 \ cong) = ~
\quad ...
\end{align*}
\]

### 3.4 Problems and Extensions

Several problems have been glossed over in the previous discussion. First, we have not mentioned the role of LP rules. Two possibilities are available for their interpretation: a "run-time" and a "compile-time" interpretation. We can augment the PATR formalism with LP rules in the same way as Gazdar et al., providing for local sets of nodes to satisfy an unordered PATR rule if and only if the nodes are extensions of elements in the 1D rule such that the LP rules are all satisfied. Alternatively, we can generate at compile time all possible orderings of the unordered rules compatible with the LP statements, but this leads us into the problem of interpreting LP statements relative to partially instantiated categories, an issue beyond the scope of this paper.

Second, feature cooccurrence restrictions were ignored in the previous discussion. Again, we will limit ourselves to a brief discussion of the possibilities. One alternative is to modify the logical form so that...

\[\text{We have made the simplifying assumption that feature specification features are stated in terms of simple default values for features, rather than the more complex boolean conditions used in the Gazdar et al. text. The modifications to allow the more complex FSDs may or may not be straightforward.}\]

\[\text{The value of the feature 'head' on the constituent X0 has the feature inv in its domain because the unification (Xo head inv) = (Xo head inv) gives as value to (Xo head inv) a variable, the same variable as the value for (Xo head inv). Thus the path (head inv) is defined for X0 and, similarly, for X2.}\]

\[\text{We assume here, contra Gazdar et al., that 'n' is a full-fledged value in its own right, at least as interpreted in this compilation. Since this value fails to unify with any other value, e.g., 'i' or '-', it has exactly the behavior desired, namely, that the feature is prohibited from taking any of its standard values.}\]
obeyed. Unfortunately, the possibility exists that unification over the simpler version and FCRs will automatically always be pursued. On the well-formedness of the original Gazdar et al. interpretation of FCRs as well, and thus an interesting question to pursue.

Another alternative involves checking the FCRs at every point in the algorithm, throwing out any rules which violate them at any point. In addition, FCRs would be required to be checked during run-time as well. This alternative, though more direct, violates the spirit of the enterprise of giving a compilation from the complex Gazdar et al. formulation to a simpler system.

A final problem concerns the ordering of the IFCC and the CAP. The definitions of controller and controller necessary for stating the CAP depend on the assignment of semantic types to constituents, which in turn depend on the configuration of features in the categories. We have already noted that the features pertinent to the definition of semantic type (and hence control) do not include instantiated foot features. Indeed, Gazdar et al. claim that “it is just HEAD feature specifications (other than those which are also FOOT feature specifications) and inherited FOOT feature specifications that determine the semantic types relevant to the definition of control.” [2, p. 87] Unfortunately, the ordering we have given precludes instantiated head features from participating in the definition of semantic type and hence the CAP. It seems that the IFCC must apply before the CAP for the definition of semantic type, but after the CAP so that the CAP instantiates head features take precedence. Thus, our earlier claim of strict ordering may be falsified by this case.

Of course, the set of features necessary for type determination and the set instantiated by the CAP may be disjoint. In this case, we can merely split the application of the IFCC in two, instantiating the former before the CAP and the latter class after the FFP as originally described. Alternatively, it might be possible to note head features on the head constituent rather than the parent as is conventionally done. In this case, the information needed by the CAP is inherited, not instantiated, head feature values, and thus not subject to the ordering problem.

On the other hand, if the sets are non-disjoint, this presents a problem not only for our algorithmic analysis, but for the definition of GPSG given by Gazdar et al. Suppose that the IFCC determines types in such a way that the CAP is required to apply and instantiates head features thereby overriding the original values (since the CAP takes precedence) and changing the type determination so that the CAP does not apply. We would thus require the CAP to apply if and only if it does not apply. This paradox appears as an ordering cycle in our algorithm; in the declarative definition of Gazdar et al., it would be manifested in the inadmissibility of all local sets of nodes [1], an equally unattractive effect. We leave the resolution of this problem open for the time being, merely noting that it is a difficulty for GPSG in general, and not only for our characterization.

4 Conclusion

The axiomatic formulation of generalized phrase structure grammar by Gazdar et al. is a quite subtle and complex system. Yet, as we have shown, GPSG grammars can be substantially converted to grammars in a simpler, and constructive, axiomatic system through a straightforward (albeit procedural) mapping. Intrinsic in this conversion is the use of a unification-based grammar formalism, so that axioms can be stated schematically, without enumerating all of their possible instantiations. In fact, we would contend that defining the semantics of a GPSG grammar in this way yields a much simpler formulation. The need for such a reconstruction is evident to anyone who has studied the Gazdar et al. text.

Of course, even if certain parts of the GPSG formalism not discussed fully here, i.e., FCRs and LP constraints, are found not to be reducible to PATR, this in itself would be an interesting fact. It would show that exactly those portions of the formalism were truly essential for stating certain analyses, i.e., that analyses using those formal devices do so necessarily.

We find a hopeful sign in the recent work in GPSG that is proceeding in the direction of using unification directly in the rules, in addition to its implicit use in feature instantiation principles. We hope that this paper has provided evidence that such a system may be able to more simply state the kinds of generalizations that linguists claim, and has pointed out both the possibilities and difficulties inherent in these techniques.

References