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## Polysemy and coercion – A frame-based approach using LTAG and hybrid logic

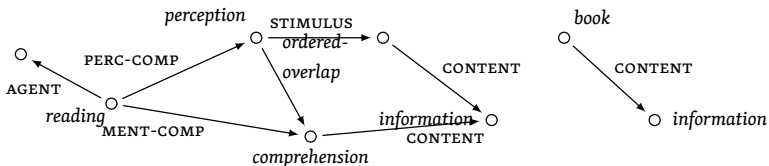
William Babonnaud  
ENS Cachan, Université  
Paris-Saclay  
william.babonnaud@ens-  
cachan.fr

Laura Kallmeyer  
Heinrich-Heine-  
Universität  
Düsseldorf  
kallmeyer@phil.hhu.de

Rainer Osswald  
Heinrich-Heine-  
Universität  
Düsseldorf  
osswald@phil.hhu.de

In this work\*, we propose an analysis of polysemy and coercion phenomena within Lexicalized Tree Adjoining Grammar (LTAG) and frame semantics.

Consider for instance the inherent polysemy of *book* between a physical object reading (“The book is heavy”) and an information content reading (“The book is interesting”). Following Pustejovsky (1998), our frame structure for *book* contains two nodes *information* and *phys-obj* respectively, related via a *CONTENT* attribute (see frame on the right). *Read* can select such a dot object,



but also enables coercion of its complement from *information* (“story”) or *phys-obj* (“blackboard”). In our analysis, the *reading* frame has a perceptual and a mental component, related by an *ordered-overlap*. The former has an attribute *STIMULUS*, and the latter has an attribute *CONTENT* that is identical to the *CONTENT* of the stimulus (see the left frame above). The syntax-semantics interface specifies that the object can contribute either the stimulus value or its content. Combining our two sample frames, the *book* node therefore necessarily unifies with the *STIMULUS* and the two *information* nodes unify as well.

Further details and examples will be discussed in the talk.

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**References:** • Pustejovsky, James (1998): The semantics of lexical underspecification. *Folia Linguistica* 32(3-4), 323–348.