Empirical evidence for the study of coercion mechanisms in predicate-argument composition

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Within the context of building an Italian resource of corpus-driven typed predicate argument structured (T-PAS, such as (1) [Human]-subj raggiunge ‘reaches’ [[Location]-obj]) for linguistic analysis and NLP tasks (Jezek et al. 2014), we are building a repository of corpus-derived type mismatches in argument positions (for example in (1) “Abbiamo raggiunto l’isola alle 5” ‘We reached the island at 5’ (matching) vs. “Ho raggiunto il semaforo e ho svoltato a destra ‘I reached the traffic light and turned right’ (mismatch)), meant to provide a structured dataset for studying semantic type coercions (Asher 2011, Pustejovsky and Jezek 2008, Lauwers and Willems (2011)) both quantitatively and qualitatively. Two main issues we are currently addressing are the following:

- examine how argument semantic type coercions are spread among verb classes, i.e. which verbs tend to be more coercive than others. Preliminary results show that these include: aspectual verbs, communication verbs, perception verbs, avoid verbs, forbid verbs, verbs of desire, directed motion verbs, verbs of motion using a vehicle;
- collect empirical data to clarify whether coercion mechanisms differ from mechanisms of systematic meaning modulation licensed by the interplay of lexical information, ontological complexity and contextual selection (Jezek and Vieu 2014).

In the presentation, I will provide empirical evidence on both points above and discuss how empirical evidence can be integrated in a formal model of context-sensitive lexical semantics.