# Sensing Tree Automata as a Model of Syntactic Dependencies 

Thomas Graf \& Aniello De Santo<br>Stony Brook University aniello.desanto@stonybrook.edu https://aniellodesanto.github.io/

## MOL

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## The Talk in One Minute

## The research program

- a tight upper bound to the complexity of natural language dependencies?


## In this talk

- Sensing tree automata as a uniform upper bound
- MG dependency trees


## Spoilers

- A (linguistically) natural perspective!
- Empirically attested restrictions on movement
- Head-argument relations
- C-command and licensing conditions


## Outline

1 Preliminaries

2 Merge and Move via STA

3 Licensing Conditions

4 Conclusion \& Open Questions

## Computational Theories of Language

## The subregular program

Can we provide tight complexity characterizations for natural language?

- Particularly successful in phonology
(Heinz et al. 2011; Chandlee 2014; Jardine 2016; McMullin 2016; Graf 2017; Graf and Mayer 2018)
- Some results for syntax
- regular tree languages
(Michaelis 2004; Kobele et al. 2007; Graf 2012)
- subregular operations? (Graf 2012, 2018)
- subregular dependencies? (Wu 2018; Wu et al. 2019)
- subregular constraints? (Shafiei and Graf 2019)


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Can we gain a unified perspective for syntax?

## Syntax?

## We need a formal model of syntactic structures.

- Minimalist grammars (MGs) are a formalization of Minimalist syntax. (Stabler 1997, 2011)
- Operations:
- Merge

```
    category feature N-}\mp@subsup{N}{}{-},\mp@subsup{\textrm{D}}{}{-},
    selector feature N}\mp@subsup{\textrm{N}}{}{+},\mp@subsup{\textrm{D}}{}{+},
```

- Move
licensee feature $\mathrm{wh}^{-}$, nom $^{-}$, ...
licensor feature $\mathrm{wh}^{+}$, nom ${ }^{+}, \ldots$
- Adopt Chomsky-Borer hypothesis:

Grammar is just a finite list of feature-annotated lexical items

- The set of derivation trees is a regular tree language. (Michaelis 2004; Kobele et al. 2007; Graf 2012)


## MG Syntax: Derivation Trees



## MG Syntax: Dependency Trees



Derivation Tree
Dependency Tree

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Deterministic top-down tree automaton with finite look-ahead of 1.
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- MG dependency trees (MDEP)
- STA


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- MDEDrmerge] $\subseteq$ STA
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& \left\langle\mathbf{N}^{+}\right\rangle \text {a }:: \mathbf{N}^{+} \mathrm{D}^{-} \quad \text { the }:: \mathbf{N}^{+} \mathrm{D}^{-}\left\langle\mathbf{N}^{+} \mathbf{w h}^{+}\right\rangle \\
& \left\langle\mathbf{P}^{+}\right\rangle \text {teacher :: } \mathrm{P}^{+} \mathrm{N}^{-} \text {father :: } \mathrm{P}^{+} \mathrm{N}^{-}\left\langle\mathbf{P}^{+} \mathbf{w h}^{+}\right\rangle \\
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { | | } \\
& \left\langle\mathbf{P}^{+} \mathbf{w h}^{+}\right\rangle \text {teacher :: } \mathrm{P}^{+} \mathrm{N}^{-} \text {father :: } \mathrm{P}^{+} \mathrm{N}^{-}\left\langle\mathbf{P}^{+}\right\rangle \\
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## Restricting move



The Specifier Island Constraint (SpIC)
1 *Who does a teacher of _- like the father of John?

## Restricting move



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The SpIC guarantees STA recognition.


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Movement of a specifier is still ok.


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\begin{array}{c}
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\end{array}\left\langle\mathbf{D}^{+} \mathbf{D}^{+} \mathrm{wh}^{+}\right\rangle \\
\left\langle\mathbf{D}^{+}\right\rangle \text {which }:: \mathrm{N}^{+} \mathrm{D}^{-} \text {wh } \mathrm{m}^{-} \quad \text { the }:: \mathrm{N}^{+} \mathrm{D}^{-}\left\langle\mathbf{N}^{+}\right\rangle \\
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c}
\mid \\
\text { teacher }:: \mathrm{N}^{-} \quad \text { father }:: \mathrm{P}^{+} \mathrm{N}^{-} \\
\mid \\
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We are looking for a complexity upper bound for syntax...

The road so far

- MDEP[merge] $\subsetneq$ STA
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- But MDEP[merge, move] $\subsetneq$ STA if we restrict move Movement constraints follow naturally: SpIC, CSC, ...

But syntax is not just about core operations!

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## Licensing Conditions

## Syntax is not just about Merge and Move...

## NPI licensing

1a) * Fvery student said that the train ever arrives on time.
1b) No student said that the train ever arrives on time.

## Principle A

2a) * John said that Mary likes himself.
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Licensing conditions are (sub)regular over c-command strings.

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## Dependency Trees and C-Command



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## Enforcing Principle A with an STA

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## Conclusion

## STA as an upper bound for syntax

- MDEP[merge, move] $\subsetneq$ STA if we restrict move
- STA and C-Command Conditions

Merge, Move, Licensing enforced by the same machinery!

- MDEP a natural encoding of head-argument relations
- Naturalness of c-command
- STA-recognition $\approx$ syntactically motivated restrictions
- interaction of movement and licensing is expected


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- Too permissive: Enforce arbitrary regular constraints
- Too restrictive? Licensing + c-command...


## Expanding the Core Results

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- Subcommand
- Adjunct Island Constraint, Coordinate Structure Constraint, ...
- MG derivation trees?
- Improving top-down parsing efficiency


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- MG derivation trees?
- Improving top-down parsing efficiency

$$
\langle\text { Thank you! }\rangle
$$

## Acknowledgments I



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## The Spine of a Node

- Example: spine(a)


STAs and spine closure
A regular tree language $L$ belongs to the class STA iff $L$ is spine closed.

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## STAs and spine closure (Martens 2006)

A regular tree language $L$ belongs to the class STA iff $L$ is spine closed.

## Spine Closure



## Subregular Complexity in Phonology

- Subregular phonology has proved to be a fruitful enterprise (Heinz et al. 2011; Chandlee 2014; Jardine 2016; McMullin 2016; Graf 2017; Graf and Mayer 2018) REG



## C-Strings and Spines

## Graf and Shafiei (2019)

C-command conditions as subregular c-string constraints.


## Observation

spine $(u) \approx c$-string $(u)$

## Theorem

Every regular c-string constraint can be enforced by an STA.

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spine $(u) \approx$ c-string $(u)$
$\square$
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Paul :: $\mathrm{D}^{-}$

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c-string(the :: $\left.\mathrm{N}^{+} \mathrm{D}^{-}\right):=\varepsilon:: \mathrm{T}^{+}$wh ${ }^{+} \mathrm{C}^{-} \uparrow$ does $:: \mathrm{V}^{+} \mathrm{T}^{-} \uparrow$ like $:: \mathrm{D}^{+} \mathrm{D}^{+} \mathrm{V}^{-} \uparrow \mathrm{a}:: \mathrm{N}^{+} \mathrm{D}^{-}$the $:: \mathrm{N}^{+} \mathrm{D}^{-}$

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## Merge is SL (Graf 2012)



SL constraints on Merge

- We lift constraints from string $n$-grams to tree $n$-grams
- We get SL constraints over subtrees.



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## Non-Local Dependencies in Syntax

Let's stick to core operations:

- Move
- Merge: Unbounded adjunction ??



## TSL over Trees: Projecting Tiers



## TSL over Trees: Projecting Tiers



## TSL over Trees: Projecting Tiers



## Merge with Adjunction is TSL

Merge

$\mathrm{D}^{-}$


A TSL grammar for Merge

## Merge with Adjunction is TSL

Merge


A TSL grammar for Merge
1 Project Merge iff a child has $\mathrm{X}^{+}$(e.g. $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{N}$ )

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cat $\mathrm{N}^{-}$

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[3 No Merge without exactly one LI among its daughters.

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## A TSL grammar for Merge

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stinky
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## TSL Merge: Understanding the Constraint



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## TSL Merge: Understanding the Constraint


stinky Adjoin


## TSL Merge: Understanding the Constraint



## TSL Merge: Understanding the Constraint



## Constraints on Move

What about Move?

```
Suppose our MG is in single movement normal form,
i.e. every phrase moves at most once.
Then movement is regulated by two constraints.
```

Constraints on Movement
Move Every head with a negative Move feature is dominated by a matching Move node.
SMC Every Move node is a closest dominating match for exactly one head.

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## Tiers for Movement

- There is no upper bound on the distance between a lexical item and its matching Move node.
- Consequently, Move dependencies are not local.
- What if every movement type (wh, topic, ...) induces its own tier? Would that make Move dependencies local?

Move
Merge


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## Move Constraints over Tiers

## Original

Move Every head with a negative Move feature is dominated by a matching Move node.
SMC Every Move node is a closest dominating match for exactly one head.

## Tier

Every lexical item has a mother labeled Move.

Exactly one of a Move node's daughters is a lexical item.

Tree $n$-gram Templates


