Closing comments and discussion

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High-level questions we'd like to ask

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What and where is coercion?

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What and where is coercion?

Semantic formalism

Section 1

The nature of selectional restrictions and the model of the lexicon

Typed lexical semantics

- Asher (2011) and Lukassek use typed lexical semantics + selectional restrictions are presuppositions about types of arguments of predicates ⇒ Many type clashes in composition, but polymorphic types allow for type adjustments in case of a type clash
- Kinoshita et al. (2017) proof-theoretical approach with with dependent types that feature an underspecified term; selection restrictions are type presuppositions ⇒ No type clashes because there is a sort of underspecification in types; proof will not be successful if the term of an appropriate type is not found

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Underspecification (Egg (2003), Piñango & Deo (2016), Fraser,)

- the lexicon is essentially underspecified
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Sense enumeration

■ Sæbø & Spalek (to appear): transitive *finish* + entity complements versus *finish* + eventive nominal or with a verbal, gerund phrase complement ⇒ Multiplicity of lexical entries

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- 3 What advantages has each of the choices?
- 4 What is computationally more plausible?

Section 2

What and where is coercion?

(Type) coercion, according to Pustejovsky (1995: 111)

- (17) Function Application with Coercion (fac): If α is of type c, and β is of type <a,b>, then,
 - (i) if type c = a, then $\beta(\alpha)$ is of type b.
 - (ii) if there is a $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\alpha}$ such that $\sigma(\alpha)$ results in an expression of type a, then $\beta(\sigma(\alpha))$ is of type b.
 - (iii) otherwise a type error is produced.

(where Σ_{α} is the set of shifting operators available to expression α)

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Question

If we add a clause allowing the functor to shift as well (i.e., for the interpretation $\sigma(\beta)(\alpha)$:: b for some $\sigma \in \Sigma_{\beta}$), how much divergence is there from this overall picture? Do we have consensus here that

- There is a unified phenomenon of coercion,
- engendered by type clash/repair

A couple of participants of CoPo2017 have presented their view of coercion:

- For Lukassek coercion is a lexically licensed phenomenon that is triggered in predication in case the complement does not meet the predicate's restriction (probably the best known idea of coercion).
- Sutton and Filip show that some coercions are much harder than others (numerical NPs into measure interpretation are difficult but container or a contents interpretation are good)
- Kinoshita, Mineshima & Bekki: predication involves the inferential retrieval of a relation R; coercion is just what happens when R is something other than identity. Is this the same thing as underspecification?
- Cooper views meaning as in flux and considers coercion not so much a disturbance in the semantic system, but rather a "regularization of available interpretations".

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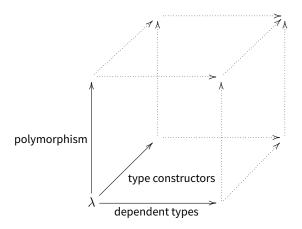
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- Is coercion any kind of formal disturbance in the canonical interpretation of a semantic expression?
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- 4 Can we possibly come up with an inventory of strictly necessary coercions?

Section 3

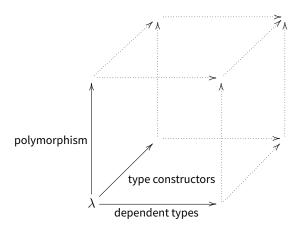
Semantic formalism

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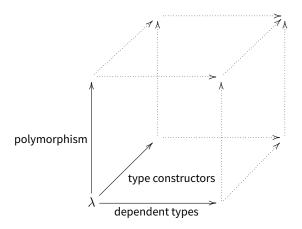
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All three generalization of simpe type theory (λ), along with subtyping, have been used in at least one presentation at this workshop. Does that mean we need the whole lambda cube (or tesseract)? Or can the uses of some of these extensions be reduced to others?

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Thanks!



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