

# Construction Driven Language Processing

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A basic mechanism of language comprehension that involves the *activation*, *selection* and *integration* of *constructions* corresponding to the linguistic input is put forward. During the processing of the sentence

He is kicking the ball

the following constructions are likely to be accessed:

he → [ he<sub>3-sing-male-human-pron</sub> ] nominal  
 is → [ be<sub>3-pres-sing</sub> ] verb  
 he is → [ Ref-Pt<sub>comp</sub> be<sub>spec</sub> Predn<sub>head</sub> ] clause  
 kicking → [ kick<sub>v-ing</sub> ] verb  
 kicking → [ Subj<sub>comp</sub> kick<sub>head</sub> Obj<sub>comp</sub> ] proposition  
 kicking → [ V<sub>head</sub> Obj<sub>comp</sub> ] predication  
 is kicking → [ be<sub>spec</sub> V-ing<sub>head</sub> ] predicator  
 the → [ the<sub>spec</sub> Head ] nominal  
 the ball → [ the<sub>spec</sub> ball<sub>head</sub> ] nominal

The [he<sub>3-sing-male-human-pron</sub>]<sub>nominal</sub> construction encodes the knowledge that pronouns like “he” (3<sup>rd</sup> person, singular, male, human) function as full nominals, encoding both a referential specifier function and an objective head function (see Ball, 2005, “A Bi-Polar Theory of Nominal and Clause Structure and Function”, this proceedings). The [be<sub>3-pres-sing</sub>]<sub>verb</sub> construction encodes the status of “is” as the 3<sup>rd</sup> person, present tense, singular form of the verb “be”. The [Ref-Pt<sub>comp</sub> be<sub>spec</sub> Predn<sub>head</sub>]<sub>clause</sub> construction captures the use of a reference point complement and a referential specifier (be<sub>spec</sub>) to tie a predication functioning as head of a clause to the larger discourse situation via the reference point and referential specifier. This construction is related to the basic *subject-predicate* form of a clause with be<sub>spec</sub> and

Predn<sub>head</sub> together constituting the *predicate* (which is not a distinct functional element in this construction) and Predn<sub>head</sub> alone constituting a *predication* (i.e. head, and post-head complements—syntactically a VP when the head is a verb). In the case of a tensed verb without a separate auxiliary (e.g. “kicked”), the construction has the form [Ref-Pt<sub>comp</sub> Pred<sub>head</sub>]<sub>clause</sub> where Pred<sub>head</sub> constitutes a *predicate* (and distinct constituent) which encodes the tensed verb and post-head complements and Ref-Pt<sub>comp</sub> corresponds to the *subject*. The [kick<sub>v-ing</sub>]<sub>verb</sub> construction captures the “V-ing” (i.e. progressive) verb form of “kicking”. The [Subj<sub>comp</sub> kick<sub>head</sub> Obj<sub>comp</sub>]<sub>proposition</sub> construction captures the basic relational meaning of the verb “kick” which combines with a subject and object complement to form a proposition. This construction is closely related to the basic SVO form of a clause. The [V<sub>head</sub> Obj<sub>comp</sub>]<sub>predication</sub> construction captures the combining of a tenseless verb head with an object complement to form a predication that functions as the head of the [Ref-Pt<sub>comp</sub> be<sub>spec</sub> Predn<sub>head</sub>]<sub>clause</sub> construction. The [be<sub>spec</sub> V-ing<sub>head</sub>]<sub>predicator</sub> construction captures the combining of the auxiliary verb “be” functioning as a specifier with the progressive form of a verb functioning as the head in forming a *predicator*. The [the<sub>spec</sub> Head]<sub>nominal</sub> construction captures the encoding of a referential specifier and objective head to form a nominal. The [the<sub>spec</sub> ball<sub>head</sub>]<sub>nominal</sub> construction captures the encoding of “ball” as the head of the [the<sub>spec</sub> Head]<sub>nominal</sub> construction.

Assuming the activation, selection and integration of these constructions during the processing of this linguistic input, the following linguistic representation is suggested:

