

decisions can be only which trees to select; it cannot get access to smaller units of linguistic structure, and larger ones can only be formed by the combination of entire trees.

This primary fact can be leveraged for corollaries applying to incremental generation, to criteria by which trees are grouped into families, and to the relationship between the content of individual trees and the speaker's conceptual representation. One can also couple the properties of TAG with a particular approach to generation, for example message-directed processing. We can then project back from this to draw conclusions about how information may be structured in the mind, and then again forward to suggest how trees are composed through adjunction and substitution.

Features in a Lexicalized TAG for English

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This talk is an overview of the current state of the English LTAG and a discussion of some issues that have arisen in designing features for this grammar.

I explore the possibility that the only types of features required in a LTAG are those that specify the properties of lexical items (Lexical feature Principal). These features are characterized as either **Anchor Features**, which are bottom features, or "**Argument**" **Features** which are top features. **Structural Features** would be used only to carry information that is relevant above the level of sentence grammar.

I also consider the special nature of the category feature and suggest that auxiliary trees do not necessarily have to be defined as trees with a root and foot node of the same, fully pre-specified category.

A TAG analysis of the Third construction in German

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In this paper, we consider the so-called third construction in German, illustrated in (1):

- (1) Der Lehrer hat das Theorem versucht zu beweisen.
the teacher has the theorem attempted to prove