Phase 2: Identification of collocations associated with situations (aka Constructions)

F: <Boiling>, a Part of... is a (sub)pattern?
A subpattern encodes the (co-)argument structure of a predicate in terms of dependency network.

What is a (sub)pattern?
A subpattern encodes the (co-)argument structure of a predicate in terms of dependency network.

Sample PMA of (5):
(5) Some women keep them constantly in hot water.
The state of PMA updates every time a word (or morpheme) is recognized.

Benefit of PMA
PMA specifies units of situation-evocation effectively; the units are “superlexical,” collocational patterns hard to describe in terms of phrase structure. They need to be pattern-based constructs.

What is PMA?
PMA was designed to describe (and visualize) the way the complex semantics of a sentence is integrated out of a set of particular semantics encoded by (sometimes superlexical)” subpatterns” in parallel, distributed fashion.

What is MSFA for?
To avoid circularity, the identification of the internal structure of a situation needs to be specified independently of PMA. In our work, it is implemented by MSFA, a FrameNet-inspired framework of semantic analysis/annotation.

Prospect
If we had an inventory of frames at reasonably fine granularities, all sources of metaphoric interpretation could be specified in full detail. It would take a long time to have such an inventory, however.

Remark
Fauconnier-Turner’s Blending Theory (BT) is much more like MSFA than PMA. Since MSFA needs PMA to be descriptively adequate enough, it follows that the account by BT lacks the set of specifications that PMA provides for MSFA.