

# **GwB, A Workbench for Natural Language Grammars**

António Horta Branco

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Departamento de Informática  
Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa  
Campo Grande, 1700 Lisboa  
Portugal

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## **Abstract**

In this report we present a workbench for natural language grammars which was designed as a computational tool to help verifying the theoretical consistency and the empirical adequacy of syntactic and semantic analysis of natural language expressions.

## **0 Introduction**

As an intermediate instrumental step in our research on reference processing and binding theory, we built up a grammar workbench which we called GwB. This workbench was primarily designed as a computational tool to help verifying the theoretical consistency and the empirical adequacy of our working hypotheses.

In this paper, we report on the architecture underlying GwB and its functionality. Firstly, we present the general language processing framework embodied in the grammar workbench. Secondly, we present a brief survey of the computational systems available for the implementation of that framework and discuss the major aspects of the implementation of GwB in the chosen system.

## **1 The Language Processing Framework**

Due to its interdisciplinary nature, the realm of natural language processing has been addressed by a community of researchers coming from diverse scientific disciplines and research traditions, using several different formal and computational tools, and aiming at various development purposes and research goals. Consequently, more often than not, it turns out to be quite hard to compare or combine results on the same or adjacent topics, which

may be perfectly confluent, but whose methodological underpinnings may conjure up to give them a totally disparate appearance and impact. Nevertheless, this active and reciprocal exposition to different approaches has contributed also with an emerging trend towards integrative frameworks. A remarkable success in pursuing such desideratum has been achieved with the HPSG environment, which since its inception in late eighties, has evolved to become, according to Uszkoreit, 1996, the “single most influential framework” in basic research in natural language processing. This is the language processing framework in the context of which our research on reference processing is taking place (Branco, 1996; Branco and Marrafa, 1997; Branco and Marrafa, 1998; Branco, forth.).

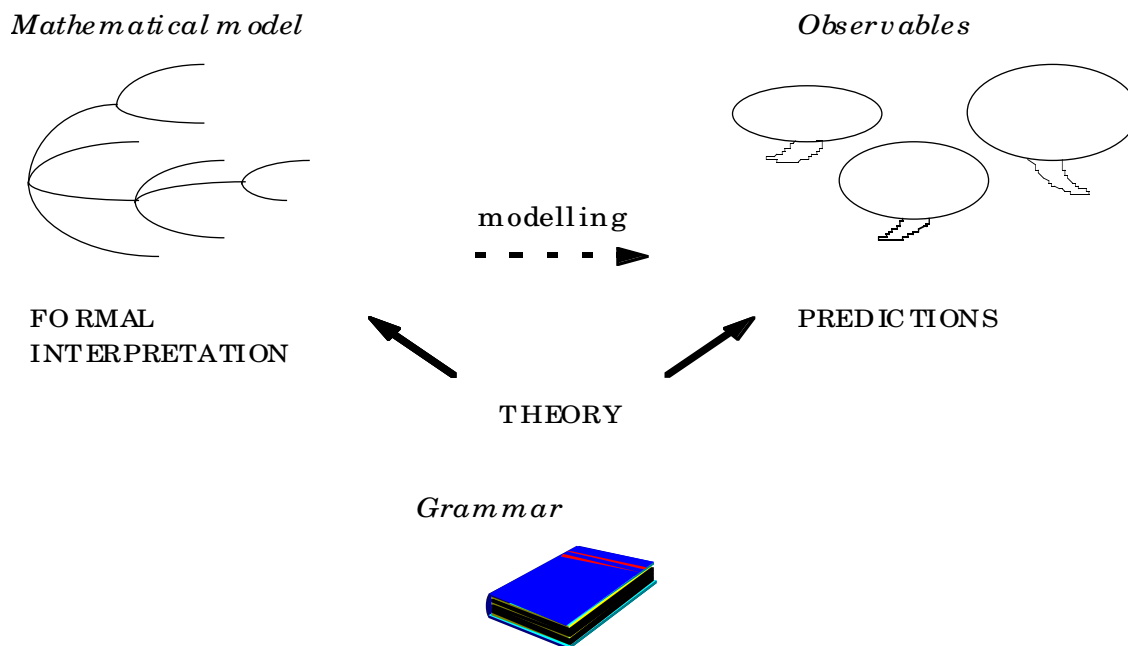
HPSG is the acronym for Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar, which is the title of the second of two seminal books by Ivan Sag and Carl Pollard, (Pollard and Sag, 1987) and (Pollard and Sag, 1994). This framework was set up on the basis of cardinal ideas and tools from linguistics and computer science. Its shape is the result of an ingenious blend of influences from data type theory, knowledge representation, unification based formalisms, object-oriented programming, and several nonderivational research traditions in natural language syntax, such as categorial grammar, generalized phrase-structure grammar, arc-pair grammar and lexical-functional grammar (vd. Daelemans, De Smedt and Gazdar, 1992, and Pollard and Sag, 1994, Intr.). References of works on logical, computational, linguistic and cognitive issues in the HPSG framework are collected at the HPSG bibliography site, <http://www.dfki.de/lt/HPSG/>, whose browsing may give an idea of the intense research activity in this framework.

HPSG is a precise but flexible interleaving of proposals concerning the shape of different layers in the formal modeling of natural language grammar. Although these layers were designed to be consistently integrated into a single framework, they are quite

autonomous. To a considerable extent, each one of those layers may suffer changes and be experimented with without compromising its integration into the whole framework. In what follows, we provide a description of HPSG by checking out the major features of those different layers.

### **Ontological setup**

Like in other empirical sciences, in HPSG the theory and the empirical phenomena it talks about are mediated by a mathematical structure that models the empirical domain over which the theory is supposed to unfold its predictions. That modeling structure is put in correspondence with the relevant observables so that entities and objects in the empirical domain are represented by entities and objects in the modeling structure. This provides a convenient set up for a rigorous and falsifiable theorizing as well as a suitable basis for improvement of results and progress of research. Therefore, under such tripartite ontological set up (vd. Fig. 1), the theory can be seen either as talking about the formal modeling domain, or as being interpreted in it.



**Figure 1 - The tripartite ontological setup**

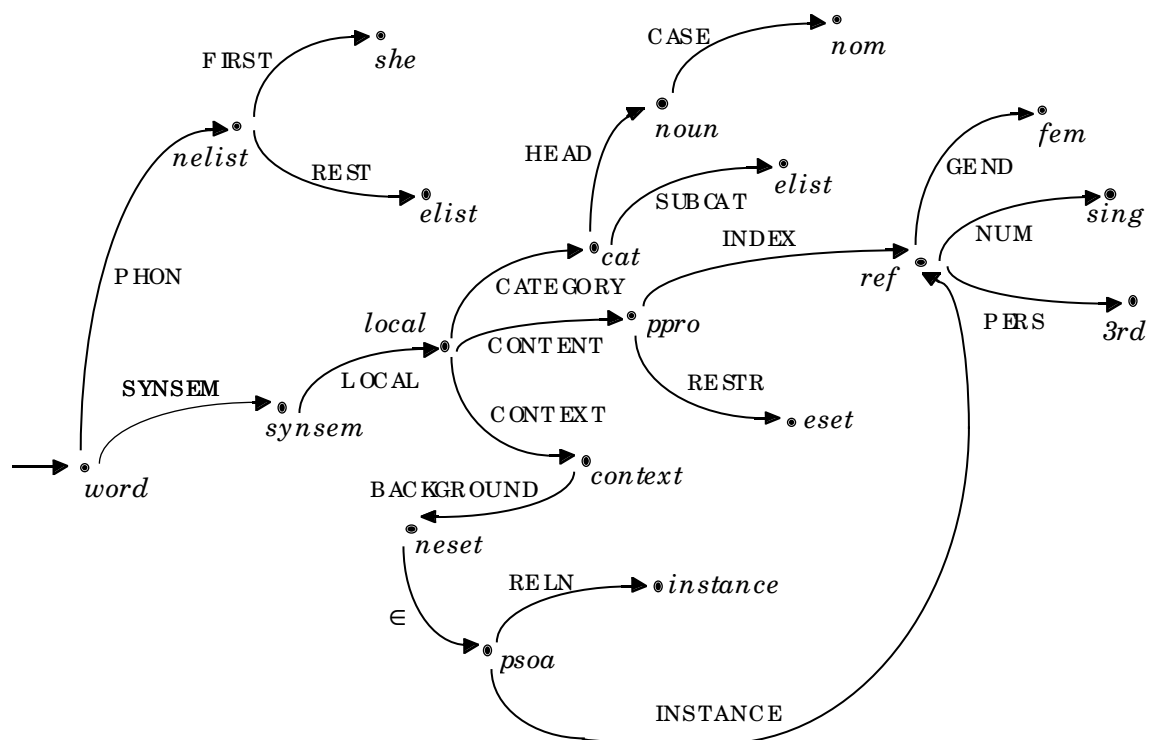
In the research on natural language grammatical knowledge the relevant *observables* are types of natural language expressions and their subparts. The observables are formally modeled by a system of sorted *feature structures*, which are graph theoretic entities. The *theory*, in turn, is a specification interpreted in that modeling domain. The constraints of the specification establish predictions in the sense that they define what objects from the domain are admissible as belonging to the natural language at stake and those that are not.

### **Mathematical model**

A *feature structure* is a labeled acyclic graph in which nodes are tagged with sort labels and arcs with attribute labels (vd. Fig. 2). Accordingly, a given non atomic feature structure of sort  $s$  – a graph whose top node is labeled  $s$  – is said to have attributes – those with

which the arcs getting out of node  $s$  are tagged. An attribute  $a$  in turn is said to have a value, which is another (atomic or not) feature structure which the arc labeled with  $a$  is directed to.

Given that they should be total models of linguistic objects, feature structures are required to be (i) totally well-typed and (ii) sort resolved. In informal terms, this means that: (i) for each sort  $s$  of the graph, every attribute that has  $s$  as its source, i.e., it is appropriate to “characterize”  $s$ , is actually present; (ii) every node is assigned a sort that is most specific in the sort hierarchy in which  $s$  enters.



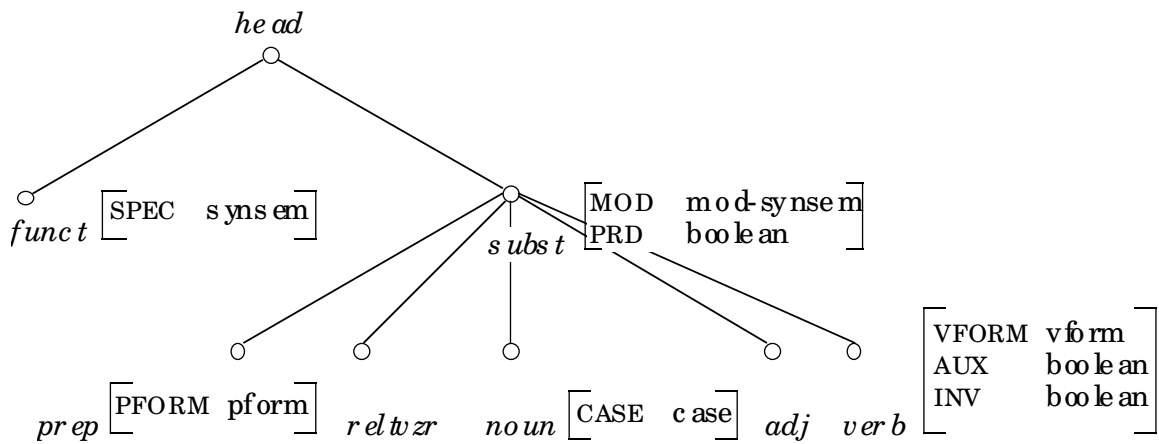
**Figure 2 - An example: the feature structure of ‘she’**

A crucial property of feature structures is that two distinct paths in the graph can lead to one and the same node. This means that structure sharing must be allowed, i.e. that two paths in the graph can share the same structure as their common value.

## Grammar architecture

From an algebraic theoretic viewpoint, a theory/grammar in HPSG is a *specification* consisting of a signature and a presentation.

The *signature* defines what data types are allowed as possible pieces of structure encoding linguistic information. It includes a sort hierarchy and an appropriateness definition (vd. Fig. 3). The *sort hierarchy* is a partial order of sorts where the possible types of linguistic entities and their subtypes are fixed. The *appropriateness definition* in turn states what are the characteristics of each sort of the hierarchy. This is done by associating to sorts constraints that establish what are the appropriate features structures for the type of objects which the sorts are in correspondence to. The sort hierarchy is an inheritance taxonomic tree such that a sort inherits the appropriateness constraints of its supersorts.



**Figure 3 - An example: the sort hierarchy for *head* and appropriateness conditions.**



The *presentation* is a set of implicative constraints (vd. Fig. 7) which are interpreted as being true or false in the model domain (vd. Fig. 3). They can also be seen as descriptions that constrain the set of feature structures that, being in accordance to the data types established in the signature, are predicted as being admissible by the theory as well formed expressions of the natural language at stake.

Usually, the constraints are also termed as grammatical principles and lexical entries. The grammar of a specific language includes a set of principles that are claimed to belong also to the grammar of any other natural language. These are known as Universal Grammar (UG) principles. Besides those principles, each grammar for a specific language has principles which hold only for that language or to a subset of languages to which that language belongs. All these principles are conjunctive constraints because they altogether enter in the grammar as a conjunction of constraints to which any well formed expression must comply with. On a par with the set of conjunctive principles, the constraints corresponding to lexical entries form the set of disjunctive principles. Disjunction may be introduced also by certain grammatical principles which are formed by a set of disjunctive constraints which are known as schemata.

$$UG = P_1 \wedge \dots \wedge P_n$$

$$\text{Language } \mathbf{L} = UG \wedge P_{n+1} \wedge \dots \wedge P_{n+m} \wedge ((S_1 \vee \dots \vee S_p) \vee L_1 \vee \dots \vee L_q)$$

Where:

$P_1 \wedge \dots \wedge P_n$	are universal principles
$P_{n+1} \wedge \dots \wedge P_{n+m}$	are language $\mathbf{L}$ specific principles
$(S_1 \vee \dots \vee S_p)$ principles	are schemata grouped in language $\mathbf{L}$ specific principles
$L_1 \vee \dots \vee L_q$ lexical rules)	are lexical signs of $\mathbf{L}$ (basic or the output of lexical rules)

**Figure 4 - The structure of the presentation**

Finally, the set of constraints known as lexical rules includes constraints with specific properties, used to express generalizations over lexical signs. A *lexical rule* is a pair of two “meta-descriptions”, since it relates lexical signs (constraints) and not the objects related by ordinary relations or constraints. Once the lexical rule applies, the constraint specified in the left-hand side picks out the lexical signs whose structure comply with it and those signs are supplied with the additional constraints specified in the right-hand side of the rule.

### **Description language**

The constraints of the theory are stated using a special purpose description language whose expressions are known as attribute-

value matrix (AVM) diagrams (vd. Fig. 5). In a rough presentation of its syntax, we could say that non atomic AVMs consist of two column matrices, where the first column presents the attributes and the second column the corresponding values. The values of attributes are AVMs. Matrices receive a left subscript which indicates what is its sort. An atomic AVM consists just of an atomic sort.

There is a special symbol for stating structure sharing. When two attributes exhibit the same tag, the same boxed numeral, that means that they have the same value, i.e. their values are token identical. Tags may be followed by AVMs, which state the non atomic value which the tag stands for.

$$\text{sort} \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \text{ATTRIBUTE 1} & \text{AVM 1} \\ \dots & \dots \\ \text{ATTRIBUTE n} & \text{AVM n} \end{array} \right]$$

**Figure 5 - The schema of AVMs**

Descriptions of sets are given within curly braces and descriptions of lists are abbreviated by using the angle-bracket notation.

It worth noting that since AVM express constraints on the model domain, i.e. descriptions of admissible (total) model objects, they may be partial descriptions of the object, whose characterization they contribute to.

### **Linguistic configuration**

With the ontological set up and description formalism in place, we can now address the general linguistic configuration of the

grammars for particular languages. By linguistic configuration, it should be understood a set of linguistic theoretic options concerning the analysis of general issues common to all natural languages and to most of the different linguistic phenomena and constructions.

In HPSG, a *sign* based approach to linguistic constraints was adopted, where the different aspects of the linguistic objects at stake, e.g. phonological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic, are integrated in a single representation. This makes of HPSG a monostratal linguistic theory. No grammatical principle has precedence over any other in terms of constraint satisfaction, and a linguistic object may be described by one single expression of the description language integrating all different analytical levels of linguistic theorizing.

*Phrase constituency* is factored out in immediate dominance and linear precedence relations in view of a natural account of both languages with and languages without free word order.

*Subcategorization* information is fully lexicalized in the relevant predicator and the subcategorizing of syntactic arguments occurs via argument cancellation in the style of categorial grammar.

*Valence alternations*, like in passive constructions, are given a lexicalized account where lexical rules are responsible for stating the relevant generalization between lexical items.

As to *unbounded syntactic dependencies*, the relationship between the syntactic gap and its filler is seen as a matter of structure sharing, which relies on a thread-based approach to such non local dependencies.

The importance of *structure sharing*, however, is not restricted to the account of unbounded dependencies. Following Pollard and Sag 1994, p.19, it is worth noting that “it is not going too far to say that in HPSG structure sharing is the central explanatory mechanism... Indeed, the relationships between fillers and traces, between ‘understood’ subjects and their controllers, between pronouns and their antecedents, between ‘agreement sources’ and

‘agreement targets’, and between the category of a word and the category of its phrasal projections are all analyzed as instances of structure sharing”.

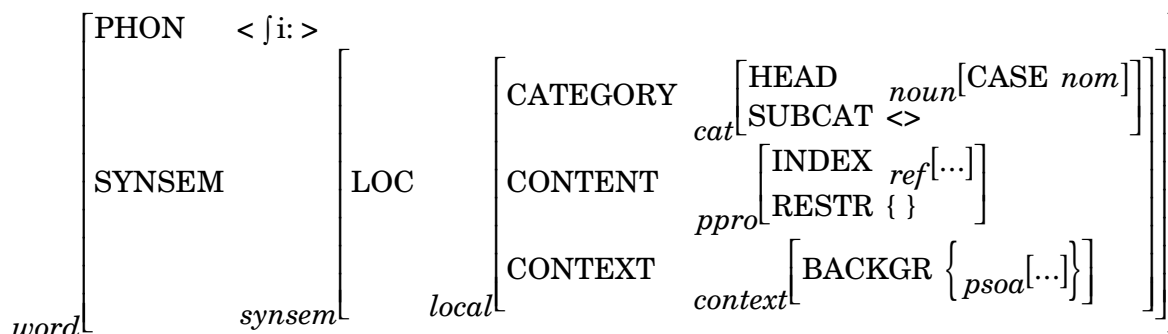
Finally, though the original *semantic component* was designed in the spirit of situation semantics, Frank and Reyle, 1995 have shown that an underspecified, principle based semantics inspired on DRT could be better integrated in the overall sign-based philosophy of HPSG grammars.

### **Language specific theories**

Given this formal and linguistic setup, Pollard and Sag in their second book built a grammar for a substantial fragment of English. That grammar covers core phenomena like phrase structure, complementation, agreement, and interpretation, as well as some constructions that are central in the linguistic debate and in some sort are a benchmark for checking the adequacy and explanatory potential of linguistic theories, like relative clauses, unbounded dependency constructions, complement control and binding. Given the high level of generalization and formal rigor provided by the HPSG environment, it was possible to state the whole grammar for that fragment of English in the nine pages of the Appendix of Pollard and Sag 1994, while the remaining four hundred pages of the main text in the book were used to justify the thoroughness of the approach and to check the empirical adequacy of the proposals about specific linguistic phenomena.

Given the grammar architecture described above, involving language specific as well as universal principles, the grammar designed by Pollard and Sag embodies a number of principles which, with convenient parametric adaptation for each language, may be taken as accounting for the central aspects of natural languages. It

is not feasible to present, even in an abridged formulation, the core of that grammar within the limits of this paper. Nevertheless, for the sake of getting a glimpse of the basic structuring of linguistic information proposed in HPSG, we present below in Fig. 6 the AVM of an expression and then comment on its subparts.



**Figure 6 - The lexical sign of ‘she’**



**Figure 7 - An example of implicative constraints: the Head Feature Principle**

The PHON value encodes a phonological representation of ‘she’. The SYNSEM value of a sign, whose subsort in this example is *word*, encodes the information which can be subcategorized by a predicator. The structure of the LOC value describes the information shared between a trace and its filler. CAT value renders information on syntactic category and subcategorization frame. CONTENT and CONTEXT are reserved, respectively, for semantic and pragmatic information. Finally, the DTRS value, only present in feature structures of sort *phrase*, keeps information on the constituent structure of the sign.

## 2 The Implementation

Several different implementation systems for natural language grammars have been developed in the last few years that can be used to implement HPSG grammars. From those, the ones whose development and improvement have been consistently pursued along the years were documented and comparatively assessed in surveys like Backofen *et al.*, 1996 or Bolc *et al.*, 1996. These reports, together with direct experimentation with some of the systems at the Language Technology Laboratory of the DFKI-German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence, Saarbrücken, Germany, provided us the basis for opting for a specific system where GwB could be implemented.

AUTHORSHIP	Authors	Site
<b>ALE</b> Attribute Logic Engine	Bob Carpenter and Gerald Penn	Carnegie Mellon Univ.
<b>ALEP</b> Advanced Linguistic Engineering Platform	BIM, Belgium	Cray Systems, Luxembourg
<b>CL-ONE</b>	RGR project	Univ. of Saarland, Saarbrücken, and Univ. of Edinburgh
<b>ConTroll</b>	Seminar für Sprachwissenschaft	Univ. of Tübingen
<b>CUF</b> Comprehensive Unification Formalism	DYANA project	IMS, Univ. of Stuttgart
<b>PAGE/TDL</b> Platform for Advanced Grammar Engineering	DISCO project	DFKI, Saarbrücken
<b>ProFIT</b> Prolog with Features, Inheritance and Templates	Gregor Erbach	Univ. of Saarland, Saarbrücken

<b>TFS</b> Typed Feature Structure	Martin Emele and Rémi Zajac	IMS, Univ. of Stuttgart (Polygloss project)
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## Signature

If we look at the formalisms from the viewpoint of their implementational capabilities regarding the signature of the grammar, a first clear distinction appears between two sets of systems. On the one hand we have ALEP, whose limited type system and absence of multiple inheritance mechanisms do not allow a convenient implementation of HPSG sort hierarchy and corresponding appropriateness conditions. On the other hand, we find all the remaining systems, with rich enough type systems allowing a thorough implementation of HPSG grammars' signature. The authors of Genabith *et al.* (94), who have extensively experimented with the ALEP system in several EU funded projects, reported that “one can write [in ALEP] not HPSG grammars but ‘HPSG-inspired’ grammars”.

## PS vs. SH-based parsing

A second major trait that differentiates the implementation systems listed above has to do with the gist of the strategy adopted for the parsing algorithm. The systems can be seen falling apart into those whose parsing algorithm is centered around phrase structure (PS-based) and those whose algorithm is centered around the sort hierarchy (SH-based). This distinction underpins important differences both in terms of expressive capacity of the systems and in terms of their efficiency.

Given that PS-based parsing has been exhaustively studied in the last decades, PS-based systems are clearly superior to SH-based



ones in terms of efficiency. Nevertheless, the adoption of a PS-based parsing algorithm implies some adjustments to the HPSG description language as well as to the linguistic configuration assumed for the accounting of constituency structure.

FORMALISM	ALE	ALEP	CL-ONE	ConTroll	CUF	TDL	ProFIT	TFS
<b>Type system</b>								
multiple inheritance	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
lists	specific	specific	prolog	specific	specific	specific and lisp	prolog	specific
sets	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no
<b>Description language</b>								
LP-constraints	no	no	yes	no	no	no	no	no
functional constraints	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
lexical rules	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no
<b>COMPUTATION</b>								
	ALE	ALEP	CL-ONE	ConTroll	CUF	TDL	ProFIT	TFS
Base language	Prolog	Prolog	Prolog	Prolog	Prolog	Lisp	Prolog	Prolog
<b>Algorithmic issues</b>								
parsing	PS-based	PS-based	PS-based	SH-based	SH-based	SH-based	PS-based	SH-based
unification	specific	specific	Prolog	specific	specific	specific	Prolog	specific
<b>Control issues</b>								
delays	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	no
calls	yes	no	yes	no	yes	yes	yes	no
Efficiency	good	good	good	low	low	good	very good	very low

In PS-based systems the ID/LP format for constituency structure must be converted to the PS rules format. This implies that the disjunctive schemata of the Immediate Dominance Principle

together with the Constituent Ordering Principle are removed from the grammar and their constraining effect is taken over by a convenient design of the PS rules. Also, the implicative constraints have to be reshaped. Their relational account in terms of definite clauses in PS-based systems imposes that not only the case covering the constraint expressed in the antecedent of the implicative statement but also the case covering the negation of that constraint have to be explicitly accommodated in the grammar.

These drawbacks have though to be put in contrast with the fact that in configurational languages like English or Portuguese, this adaptation from ID/LP format to PS format turn out to be quite straightforward. On the other hand, from the SH-based systems listed above, both CUF and TFS are no longer being maintained and ContROLL was not publicly available in 1997. Also, the only SH-based system that may approximately match PS-systems in terms of efficiency, TDL, is embodied in a complex multicomponent platform which greatly reduces the portability of any workbench developed in it. Given this, our set of options was restricted to ALE, ProFIT and CL-ONE.

From this group of three systems, CL-ONE have to be discarded because, in its stage of development in 1997, it did not present an adequately stable behavior (Gregor Erbach, p.c.). ProFIT was then the chosen system, in detriment of ALE. ProFIT handles rich type systems, it is highly portable, and since it relies directly on the unification procedure of Prolog, it is reportedly the most efficient of the systems listed above.

## **ProFIT**

ProFIT is an extension of Prolog with features, inheritance and templates. It was developed by Gregor Erbach at the Computational Linguistics Department of the University of Saarland, Saarbrücken, Germany, and a thorough presentation of it can be found in Erbach 1995.

The basic rationale of ProFIT is to take the best profit from the advances both in the logic grammars tradition and in the grammatical theorizing tradition that uses sorted features and inheritance devices. This means that ProFIT was designed aiming at taking the maximum benefit from the improvements in processing efficiency and in expressive conspicuousness obtained respectively in each of those two research traditions.

Instead of resorting to a specific feature term unification algorithm implemented on top of Prolog, ProFIT compiles all sorted feature terms into a Prolog term representation. This allows the use of the built-in Prolog term unification, which makes ProFIT “5 to 10 times faster than systems which implements a unification algorithm on top of Prolog.” (Erbach 1995, p.186).

The set of ProFIT programs is thus a superset of Prolog programs. While a Prolog program consists only of definite clauses, a ProFIT program consists of a datatype declaration (sort hierarchy plus appropriateness conditions on the features of the sorts) and definite clauses. Sorted feature terms can then be used together with Prolog terms, and a NLP program written in ProFIT can include any type of parser from the logic grammar framework. All the techniques developed for the optimization of logic grammars efficiency can therefore be applied straightforwardly to improve the performance of sorted feature grammars written in ProFIT.

```

PFT:= <Sort          [1.Term of a sort Sort
]
| Attribute!PFT     [2.Attribute-Value Pair
]
| PFT & PFT         [3.Conjunction of terms
]
| PROLOGTERM        [4.Any Prolog term
]
| FinDomTerm        [5.Booleen combinations of atoms
]
| @Template         [6.Template call
]
| 'PFT              [7.Quoted term, is not translated
]
| ``PFT             [8.Double-quoted, main functor not
translated ]
| >>>Attribute!PFT [9.Search for an attribute
]
| Sort>>>Attribute!PFT [10. Short for
>Sort&>>Attribute!PFT ]
| PFT or PFT        [11.Disjunction: expands to multiple terms
]

```

**Figure 8 - BNF of ProFIT terms**

## **Linguistic Functionality**

GwB is a 3 500 line program written in ProFIT. It includes a left-corner bottom-up parser, a sort hierarchy declaration, a set of principles, a set of PS rules, a set of lexical entries, and a set of relational functions. It was developed at the Language Technology Laboratory of the DFKI-German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence, Saarbrücken, Germany, in 1997.

The workbench was designed so that it could serve either as a test bed for research on the processing of the syntax and semantics of natural languages, or as the basis for the development of wide coverage application-oriented grammars.

As a test bed, it may be used to help checking the formal and empirical adequacy of hypothesis and analysis concerning specific linguistic modules and phenomena. Given the separation between the encoding of linguistic knowledge and the encoding of the parsing device, it may also be used to experiment with the efficiency and performance of different parsing algorithms and their possibly different implementation in the framework of logic grammars.

The grammar included in the workbench, except for those aspects concerning relative clauses and control, result from the implementation of the grammar specification provided in the Appendix of Pollard and Sag, 1994, with parameterization for Portuguese where required. Accordingly, in the implemented grammar, taking aside ID Principle and CO Principle, the presentation consists of the following principles: Head Feature Principle, Subcategorization Principle, SPEC Principle, Marking Principle, NONLOCAL Principle, and Semantics Principle.

The thread-based technique for unbounded dependency constructions was represented in the grammar with the implementation of the basics for topicalization. Given that we opted for a PS-based implementation system, the Immediate Dominance

Principle and the Constituent Ordering Principle had to be recasted in terms of phrases structure rules, as mentioned above. Another change in the original Pollard and Sag's specification concerned the module for semantics. The semantic representation system proposed there was replaced by the one advocated in Frank and Reyle, 1995, where underspecification is ensured in the context of a DRT set up.

The lexicon was reduced to a representative sample of entries with the most significant syntactic behavior. No morphological module or set of lexical rules is included.

### **3 Conclusion**

GwB was primarily developed to serve as a test bed for research on the processing of the syntax and semantics of natural languages. In particular, it has been used to study issues related to reference processing. Given its potential, however, it may be used also as the basis for the development of wide coverage application-oriented grammars.

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