
Representing Slavic Aktionsarten in DRT with Boxer

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The notion of telicity of the predicate in Slavic languages is the property of the verb and not of the verbal phrase as in Germanic languages (Filip and Rothstein, 2006). Thus, the Slavic aktionsarten can be determined on the basis of the morphological structure of the verb, mostly relying on prefix contributions that have recently received novel scalar semantic treatment (Kagan, 2015; Zinova, 2017). We propose to extend the lexicon of the semantic parsing system BOXER (Bos, 2015) in order to enable the parser to provide semantic representations of the Slavic aktionsarten. BOXER is currently being used in a number of linguistic projects involving semantic parsing, knowledge extraction, and textual entailment (Bos, 2015). Adding the representation of the aspectual information in Slavic languages would pave the way towards comparable linguistic tools for this language group.

Semantic representations in BOXER are based on Discourse Representation Theory (DRT) (Kamp and Reyle, 1993). In order to model the Slavic aktionsarten in BOXER, we represent them using the scalar approach to semantics of Russian affixes (Kagan, 2015; Zinova, 2017) in combination with λ -DRSs as operators for tenses, aspects and aktionsarten. We follow the proposal by Zinova (2017), since it allows to combine the semantics of the base verb with the aspectual information coming from the affixation. The analysis relies on the idea of a *scale* being selected as the *measure dimension* of the eventualities in order to be able to refer to different stages of the represented events.

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