

The interaction of collocational and colligational priming in corpus-based descriptions of conceptual networks

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Background

- Research into lexical constellations: dependency relations among collocations, not just among words considered individually (Cantos & Sánchez, 2001; Almela, 2011; Almela *et al.*, 2011; Almela, 2014)
- Implications for:
 - Analysis of word meaning
 - The nature of collocation: a bipartite structure or a network?

Objectives

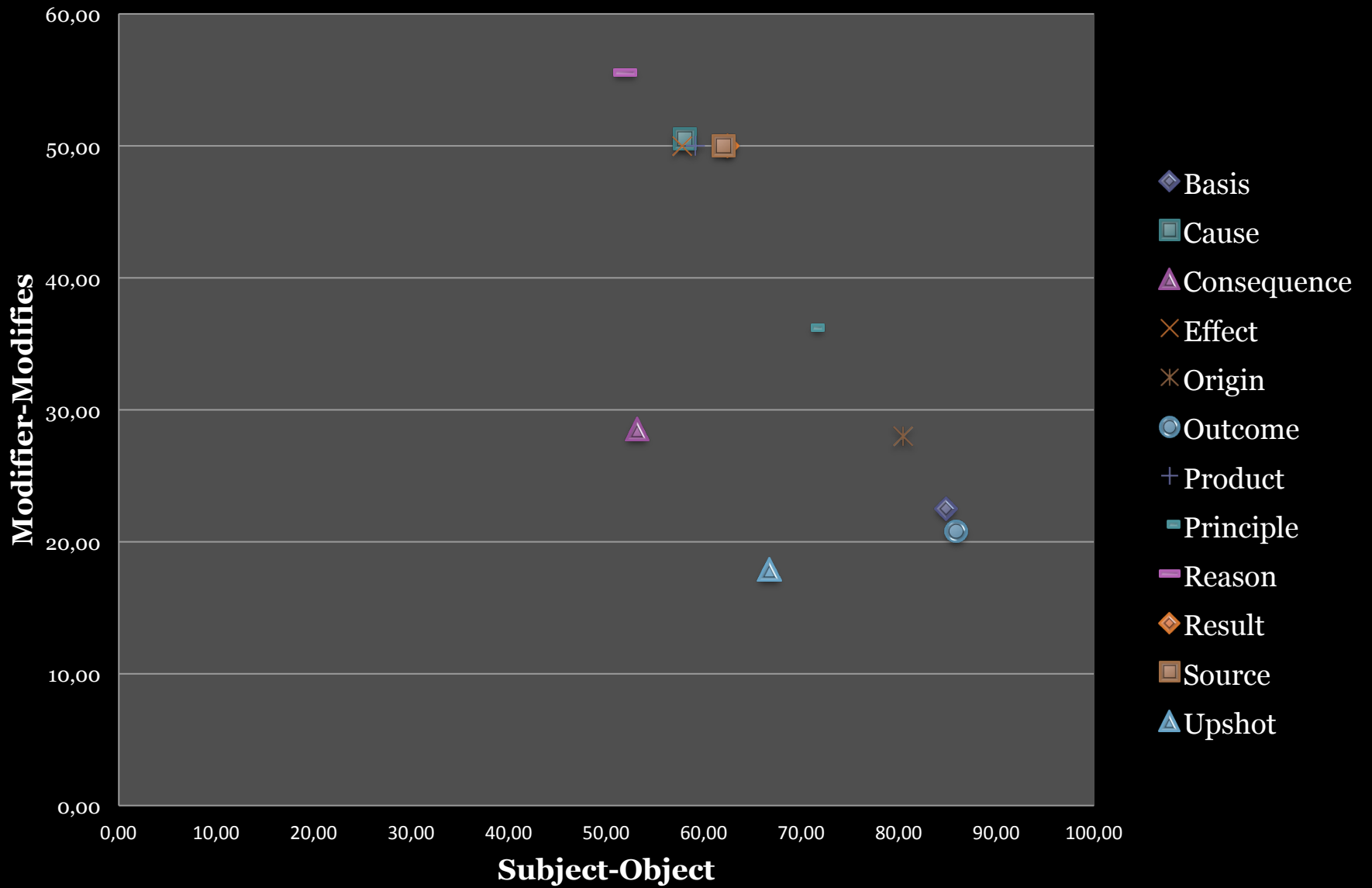
- Is there a relationship with *colligational priming*? (see Hoey, 2006).
- If so, this should be reflected in dependency relations at a more abstract level of analysis.
 - Is the tendency to collocate with words from a particular syntactic slot independent of the tendency to collocate with words from another syntactic slot?
 - >> Test correlations between syntactic slots of top collocates.

Objectives

- Focus on four syntactic relations:
 - 1 Subject-of (X is subject of a verb)
 - 2 Object-of (X is object of a verb)
 - 3 Modifier (modifier of X)
 - 4 Modifies (X modifies)

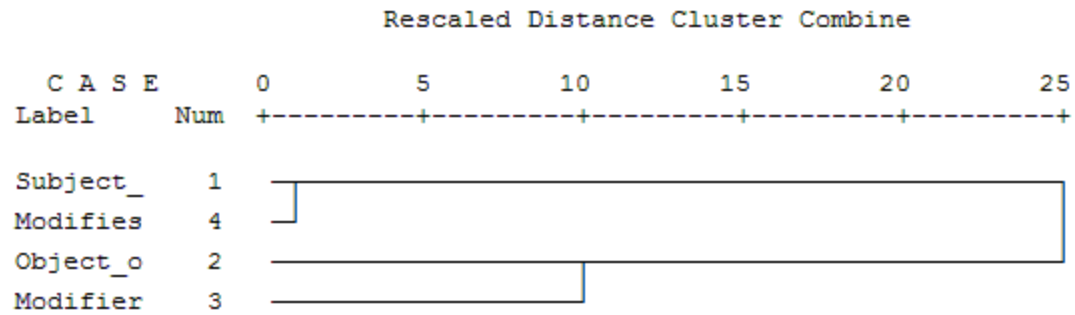
(where X stands for 'noun' used as search lemma)

Subject		Verb	Object	
Modifier	X			
X	Modifies			
			Modifier	X
			X	Modifies

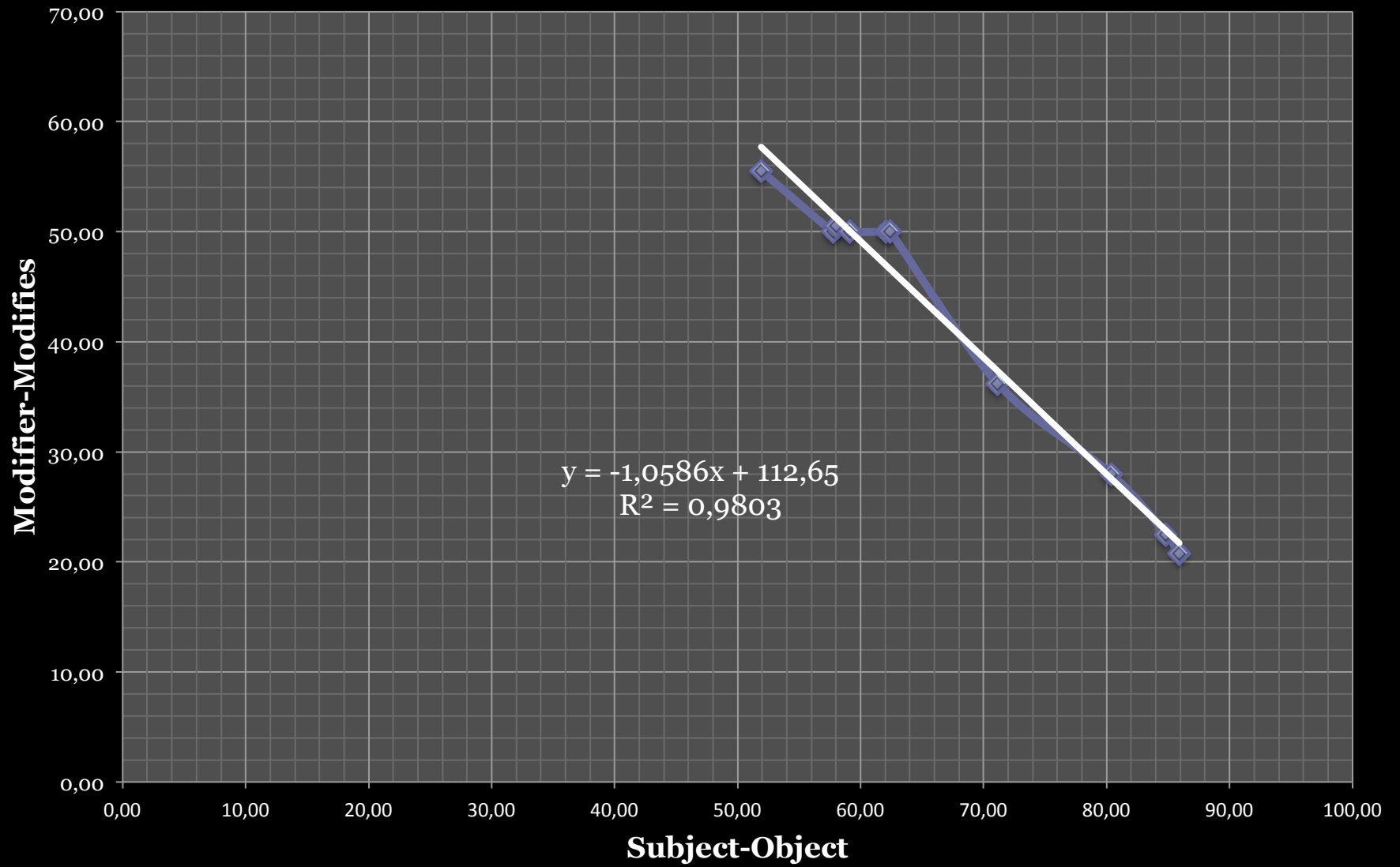


***** H I E R A R C H I C A L C L U S T E R A N A L Y S I S *****

Dendrogram using Average Linkage (Between Groups)



Abbreviated	Extended
Name	Name
Object_o	Object_of
Subject_	Subject_of



Correlaciones

		Subject_of	Modifier
Subject_of	Correlación de Pearson	1	-,816**
	Sig. (bilateral)		,001
	N	12	12
Modifier	Correlación de Pearson	-,816**	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	,001	
	N	12	12

** . La correlación es significativa al nivel 0,01 (bilateral).

Correlaciones

		Subject_of	Modifies
Subject_of	Correlación de Pearson	1	-,091
	Sig. (bilateral)		,778
	N	12	12
Modifies	Correlación de Pearson	-,091	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	,778	
	N	12	12

Correlaciones

		Object_of	Modifier
Object_of	Correlación de Pearson	1	-,170
	Sig. (bilateral)		,597
	N	12	12
Modifier	Correlación de Pearson	-,170	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	,597	
	N	12	12

Correlaciones

		Object_of	Modifies
Object_of	Correlación de Pearson	1	-,147
	Sig. (bilateral)		,649
	N	12	12
Modifies	Correlación de Pearson	-,147	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	,649	
	N	12	12

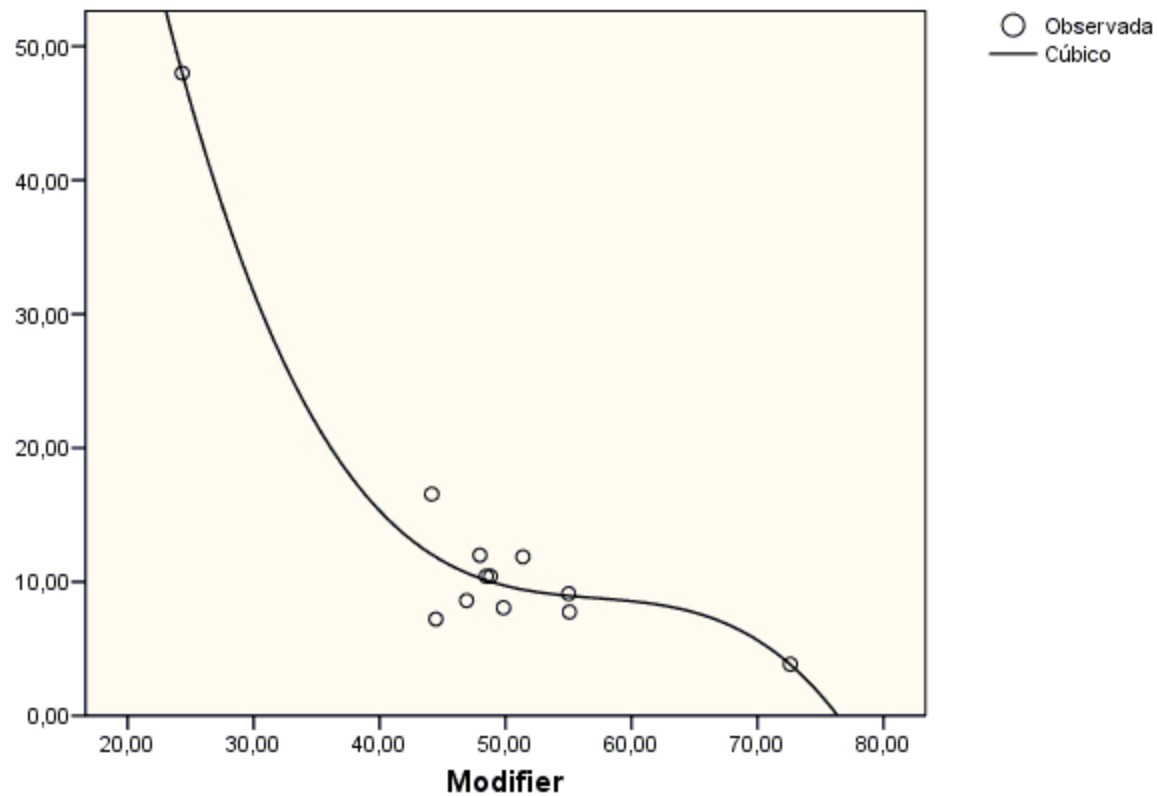
Resumen del modelo y estimaciones de los parámetros

Variable dependiente: Subject_of

Ecuación	Resumen del modelo					Estimaciones de los parámetros			
	R cuadrado	F	gl1	gl2	Sig.	Constante	b1	b2	b3
Cúbico	,959	62,616	3	8	,000	207,212	-10,266	,178	-,001

La variable independiente es Modifier.

Subject_of



Subject

Object

Subject

Object

X

Modifies

Verb

X

Modifies

X = Reason

Subject		Verb	Object		
X	Modifies			X	Modifies
				X	Modifies

- X = Cause
- X = Effect
- X = Product
- X = Result
- X = Source

Subject		Verb	Object		
X	Modifies			X	Modifies
				X	Modifies
			Modifier	X	

X = Basis

X = Origin

X = Outcome

X = Principle

Conclusions and results

- There is a glide that goes from subject-of to object-of.
- Similarly, subject-of evidences only ‘X modifies’ function, whereas in object-of we find an internal glide ranging from ‘X modifies’ to ‘modifier X’.

Conclusions and results

- Nouns biased towards collocation as subject-of also tend to prefer collocation as modifiers of other words.
- Conversely, nouns whose combinatorial behaviour is biased towards collocation as object-of also have a preference from collocation as heads of their modifier collocates.
- The stronger the bias towards object-of, the less likely we get collocations of that noun as modifier of its collocates. The reverse occurs.

Limitations and further research

- Only one semantic field has been explored.
- Further evidence is needed regarding other semantic fields.
- Further issues to be examined:
 - Potential co-occurrence of ‘subject-of’ and ‘modifier’ collocates.
 - Mapping of meanings and colligational structures (are these different combinatorial patterns semantically motivated?)

*THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR
YOUR PATIENCE*