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4. The constructions used for the parser4.1 Construction 1: Die Katze trinkt die Milch; 4.2 Construction 2: Die Katze trank die Milch; 4.3 Construction 3: Die Katze ist auf dem Tisch; 4.4 Construction 4: Trinkt die Katze die Milch; 4.5 Construction 5: Die Katze hat die Milch getrunken; 4.6 Construction 6: Getrunken hat die Katze die Milch; 4.7 Construction 7: Die Milch wird von der Katze getrunken; 4.8 Construction 8: Die Katze hat die Milch auf dem Tisch getrunken; 5. Functional requirements of the parser; 5.1 Sentence structure; 5.2 The lexicon
5.3 The layout of the Role and Reference Grammar structure representation6. Testing and results; 6.1 Testing of construction 1; 6.2 Testing of construction 2; 6.3 Testing of construction 3; 6.4 Testing of construction 4; 6.5 Testing of construction 5; 6.6 Testing of construction 6; 6.7 Testing of construction 7; 6.8 Testing of construction 8; 7. Discussion; 7.1 Purpose; 7.2 Significance of this work; 7.3 Future enhancements; References; Extending a lexicalist functional grammar through speech acts, constructions and conversational software agents; 1. Introduction
2. Intelligent conversational agents

Sommario/riassunto

This paper investigates the notion of low-level situational cognitive model, its role in linguistic description and its possible computational treatment in the knowledge base FunGramKB. Low-level situational models are exploited metonymically to produce situation-based implicatures. When such inferences become stably associated with a formal pattern, they give rise to implicational constructions. Other kinds of construction make use of different kinds of cognitive model. For example, argument-structure constructions are based on high-level non-situational cognitive models. The paper then provi