The similarities and differences between participles and main classes

Same interpretation:
- Joseph turned around. He shot Mike.
- Turning around, Joseph shot Mike.

but more deterministic; fewer discourse relations
- Having had a great evening yesterday, Max had a great meal.
- Having a great evening yesterday, Max had a great meal.

and no skipping
- Max bought a new bike. He had seen it in the newspaper. He paid 300 euros for it.
- Max bought a new bike. Having seen it in the newspaper, he paid 300 euros for it.

How to deal with this at the level of syntax, semantics and discourse?

Combine:
- Lexical Function Grammar (Kaplan & Bresnan 1982) to deal with the free word order in Ancient Greek
- Compositional Discourse Representation Theory (Musolino 1996) to deal with the intersentential bindings of participles
- Segmental Discourse Representation Theory (Abrah & Laszlo 2003) (loosely, we only model the temporal dimension of discourse relations)
- Glue Semantics (Dalrymple 1999) for the syntax-semantics interface, using constructional meanings (Audeshek, Dalrymple & Toivonen 2008)

Analysis

Independent rhemes
- are adjoined to I’
- push the reference time when perfective
- provide the reference time for the next verb
- only the left-most participle interacts with the context; finite requires that its reference time be anaphorically bound.

Frames: temporal anchoring
- fill: 'Someone ran and filled a sponge with sour wine, put it on a red, and gave him a drink.'
- put: 'Max bought a new bike. Having seen it in the newspaper, he paid 300 euros for it.'
- drink: 'Kroisos received the reign'.

Elaborations: expanded event descriptions
- grammata graphouxi Hellines men apo tøn aristerøn epi ta deixa pherontes ton theira 'The Greeks write letters by moving the hand from left to right'

Worked-out example: independent rhemes

Conclusions

- Combining LFG and CDRT using Glue semantics enables an analysis of these phenomena all the way from syntax to discourse incorporating both intersegmental and intrareferential binding.
- Explicit meaning constructors capture intrareferential binding
- Only when intersentential binding fails will finiteness do its work and provide for intersentential binding, exploiting the underlying dynamic semantics.
- The constructional meanings in the intrareferential semantics are grammaticalized versions of intersegmental discourse relations