Goal-Oriented Location Commands
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Introduction / Basic Facts

- Goal-Oriented Location Commands (GOLCs) are fragment commands with a noun (foot in 1) and a goal-oriented location to the right (on the floor in 1).
- The location modifier in GOLCs needs to be goal-oriented. Other types of modifiers are disallowed.
- *(Books [about Rome])*  
- *(Hands [that I can’t see])*  
- GOLCs are quite robust cross-linguistically, appearing at least in Turkic, Semitic, Quechuan, and Germanic languages.
  
(5) Qeylar stol-da!  
HAND-PL TABLE-LOC  
‘Hands on the table!’ (Uzbek)  

(6) Lichi-ta refrigeradora-pit!  
MILK-ACC FRIDGE-LOC  
‘Milk into the fridge!’ (Quechua)  

- GOLCs have a similar morphosyntax and semantics to true imperatives (IMPs), yet differ in several crucial ways. For example, overt subjects and negation are impossible in GOLCs, but possible in IMPs.
- I propose that the differences between the constructions is derived from a mandatory left-edge ellipsis present in GOLCs but absent in IMPs.
- This indiscriminately deletes everything to left of the N, including the determiner.

The structure provided in (9) has the subject of GOLCs as “you.” This might be surprising given that “you” cannot actually surface in GOLCs.
(10) *“You books on the shelf!”  
This is in contrast to IMPs which allow omission of the subject but do not require it.
(11) (Don’t) you touch me!
- However, there are several reasons to think the subject of GOLCs is “you.” For example, the addressee of a GOLC is always obligated to make the content of the GOLC come true, exactly like standard imperatives.
(12) Books off the shelf! → The addressee must make the books be off the shelf.
- The binding facts also support a 2nd person subject, as do for IMPs (Zwicky 1988 shows this for IMPs). 1P and 3P reflexive pronouns produce a Condition A violation (13), and non-reflexive 2P pronouns produce a Condition B violation (14).
(13) Hands off yourselves/*myself/*himself/*themselves!  
(14) Hands off *you / me!  
- Tags are also possible with GOLCs, but the subject of the tag is always 2nd person, and does not match noun that is expressed overtly.
(15) Hands off the table, won’t you? / *won’t I? / *won’t they? / *isn’t there? / *isn’t it?
- A null verb takes a small clause as its complement, which must be specified as involving a goal. Goal-oriented PPs can have an operator as their specifier.

Subject

- In English, determiners typically cannot surface in GOLCs.
(16) *“The books on the shelf!”  
(17) *“Your books off the shelf!”
- Focused determiners can appear in GOLCs. F-marked elements are well-known to be able to “survive” ellipsis (Booth 1992, Merchant 2001).
(18) THOSE books off the shelf. THESE books onto the shelf!
- Several constructions that are possible with IMPs are impossible with GOLCs.
(19) *You feet on the floor! / You put your feet on the floor!
(20) *Not feet on the floor! / Don’t put your feet on the floor!
- Adverbial data also suggests that adverbs can freely appear to the right of the head noun in GOLCs, but can never appear to the left. This position is available in IMPs.
(21) *Immediately feet on the floor! / (Immediately) put your feet on the floor (immediately!)
(22) Feet on the floor, immediately!  
(23) Feet immediately on the floor!
- Negation and adverbs cannot be recovered if targeted by ellipsis, therefore they are never semantically available.

Analysis

- Since Pesetsky (1987), wh-phrases with the hell, as in (24), have been extensively studied in the generative literature.
(24) Who the hell is she talking to?
- It is less commonly noted, however, that the hell is not limited to wh-phrases. Bruening (2011) notes that the hell can also directly precede a prepositional phrase.
(25) Get the hell off the shelf!
(26) The fox ran the hell out of the room.
- Interestingly, the class of expressions that can take the hell is identical to the class that can participate in GOLCs (with the exception of the wh-phrases described by Pesetsky).
(27) Books off the shelf!
(28) Cats out of the room, now!
- Interestingly, however, the hell cannot appear in GOLCs (30). This is despite the fact that the hell is normally acceptable in imperatives (29) (seen in 9).
(29) Get those books the hell off the shelf!
(30) *Books the hell off the shelf!
- I propose that the expectation for the incompatibility of GOLCs and the hell is that there is a covert imperative operator at work in GOLCs.
- Certain location expressions may have a slot for a performativizer modifier, which allows GOLC interpretation. However, the hell is another type of performativizer discourse marker.
- The position of this operator starts at spec-PP and moves to spec-CP.
- Thus, the hell and GOLCs are actually in complementary distribution, because the imperative operator occupies the same structure position as the hell.

Left Edge Effects

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Conclusion

- The best account of the data for GOLCs is that the imperative operator triggers a discourse marker.
- The position of this operator starts at spec-PP and moves to spec-CP.
- Thus, the hell and GOLCs are actually in complementary distribution, because the imperative operator occupies the same structure position as the hell.

References

Goal orientation is an "individual disposition towards developing or validating one's ability in achievement settings". Research has examined goal orientation as a motivation variable that is useful for recruitment, climate and culture, performance appraisal, and choice. It has also been used to predict sales performance, adaptive performance, goal setting, learning and adaptive behaviors in training, and leadership. What is a Goal-Oriented Chatbot? A goal-oriented (GO) chatbot attempts to solve a specific problem for a user. These chatbots can help people book a ticket, find a reservation, etc. There are two main ways to train a GO chatbot: Supervised learning with an encoder-decoder that directly maps user dialogue to responses and reinforcement learning which trains a chatbot through trial-and-error conversations with either real users or a rule-based user simulator. The Goal-Oriented Semantic Exploration (SemExp) model consists of three modules: a Semantic Mapping Module, a Goal-Oriented Semantic Policy, and a deterministic Local Policy. As shown below, the Semantic Mapping model builds a semantic map over time. The Goal-Oriented Semantic Policy selects a long-term goal based on the semantic map to reach the given object goal efficiently. A deterministic local policy based on analytical planners is used to take low-level navigation actions to reach the long-term goal. This repository contains We propose a modular system called, 'Goal-Oriented Semantic Exploration' which builds an episodic semantic map and uses it to explore the environment efficiently based on the goal object category. Empirical results in visually realistic simulation environments show that the proposed model outperforms a wide range of baselines including end-to-end learning-based methods as well as modular map-based methods and led to the winning entry of the CVPR-2020 Habitat ObjectNav Challenge. Ablation analysis indicates that the proposed model learns semantic priors of the relative arrangement of objects in