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Lexicalization and Generative Power in  
CCG



# Lexicalization and Generative Power in CCG

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The weak equivalence of Combinatory  
Categorial Grammar (CCG) and Tree-Adjoining  
Grammar (TAG) is a central result of the  
literature on mildly context-sensitive grammar  
formalisms. However, the categorial formalism  
for which this equivalence has been established  
differs significantly from the versions of CCG  
that are in use today. In particular, it allows  
restriction of combinatory rules on a per  
grammar basis, whereas modern CCG assumes a  
universal set of rules, isolating all cross-linguistic  
variation in the lexicon. In this article we

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investigate the formal significance of this difference. Our main result is that lexicalized versions of the classical CCG formalism are strictly less powerful than TAG.

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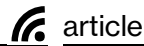
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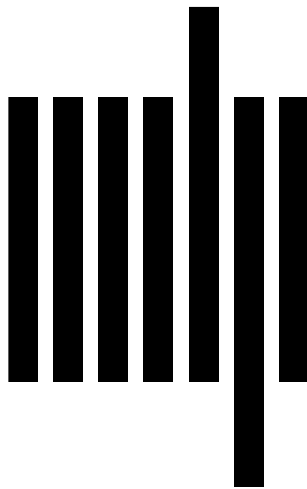
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