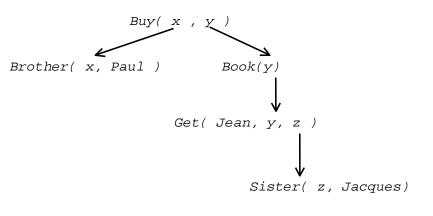
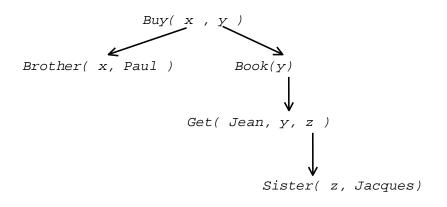


x bought y; x is Paul's brother; y is a book; John got y from z; z is Jack's sister. (1')



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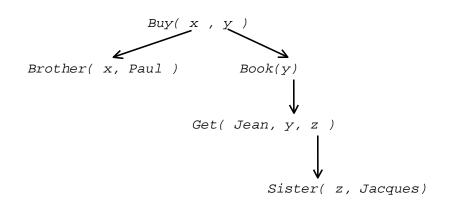
z is Jack's sister; x bought y; John
got y from z; x is Paul's sister; y is
a book. (1'')



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The principle of semantic linking

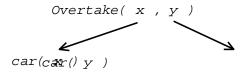
Paul's brother bought something that John got from someone who is Jack's sister and that something is a book. (1''')



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The overtaking of the car



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The principle of semantic linking de vacques.

Coordinated phrases share a variable.

Recevoir (Jean, x, Jacques) & Médaille (x)

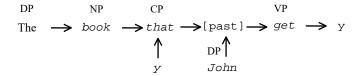
Recevoir (Jean, x, y) & Médaille (x) & Appartenir (x, Jacques)

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)

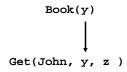
« The book that John got »

syntax



Syntactic movement brings phrases next to each other so that they can share a variable.

semantics



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Semantic recursion

Do you remember Paul?

He's got a girlfriend who had several brothers.

One of them was arrested for cocaine possession in 2004, remember?

He is the guy who's going to marry Johanna's daughter.

Semantic determination is recusive as well. Syntactic recursion can be seen as a way of expressing recursive determination.

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