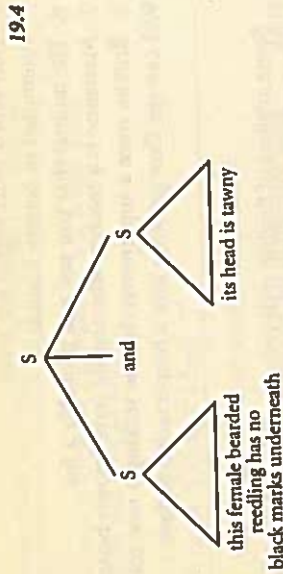
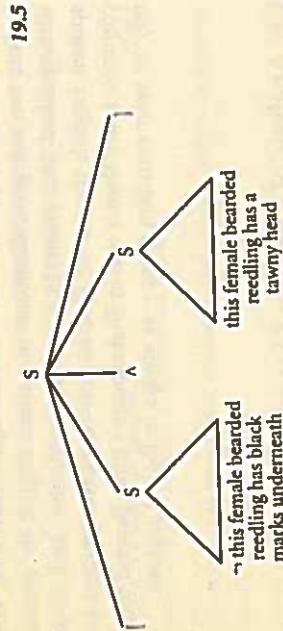


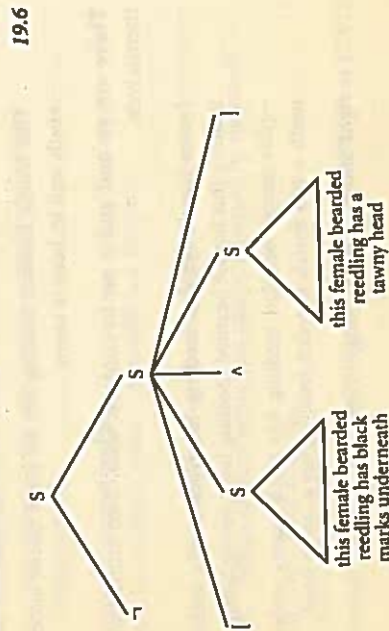
The answer is a matter of scope. In (19.1) the scope of 'and' is the whole sentence:



We shall express this by saying that the *overall form* of (19.1) is ' $\phi$  and  $\psi$ '. The correct translation (19.2) likewise has the overall form ' $[\phi \wedge \psi]$ ':



But in the incorrect translation, the scope of ' $\wedge$ ' is only part of the sentence, and the overall form is ' $\neg \phi$ ':



This example shows why we included the two brackets in our notation; without them it would be impossible to tell whether the scope of ' $\wedge$ ' included ' $\neg$ ' or not.

To translate a complex sentence with more than one truth-functor, start with the *truth-functor of largest scope*, as shown by the overall form of the sentence; then work inwards.

The following example will show how. We shall translate:

If the battery is flat, then the starter will be dead, and you won't get the car started unless we push it. 19.7

We first look for the overall form of (19.7). Does it say 'If  $\phi$  then  $\psi$ ' or ' $\phi$  and  $\psi$ ', or 'It's not true that  $\phi$ '; or what? On the natural reading, the part after 'then' forms a unit, so the answer is 'If  $\phi$  then  $\psi$ '. The truth-functor of largest scope will be an arrow, and we can write

[the battery is flat  $\rightarrow$  the starter will be dead, and you won't get the car started unless we push it] 19.8

Next we find the largest constituent sentence which has no truth-functor symbols in it:

The starter will be dead, and you won't get the car started unless we push it. 19.9

This has the overall form ' $\phi$  and  $\psi$ ', so that the truth-functor of largest scope in the translation of (19.9) will be conjunction:

[the starter will be dead  $\wedge$  you won't get the car started unless we push it] 19.10

The longest unanalysed constituent sentence of (19.10) is

You won't get the car started unless we push it. 19.11

The overall form of (19.11) is ' $\phi$  unless  $\psi$ '. Remembering to remove the cross-referencing as we introduce ' $\vee$ ', we write

[you won't get the car started  $\vee$  we'll push the car] 19.12

There remains

You won't get the car started.  
 $\neg$ you'll get the car started. 19.13