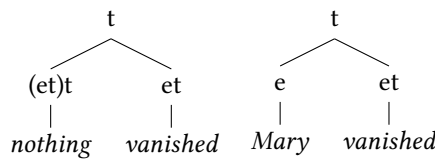


# H&K Chapter 6

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## 1 Quantifiers vs. Proper Names



- $nothing \rightsquigarrow \lambda P_{et}. \neg \exists x_e. P(x)$
- $Ann \rightsquigarrow ANN_e (/A_e)$
- $vanish \rightsquigarrow VANISH_{et}$

### a. Quantifiers aren't of type e

- Not all quantifiers are upward monotonic ( $P \wedge Q \rightarrow P$ )
  - John came yesterday morning.  $\Rightarrow$  John came yesterday.
  - $P(x_e) \wedge Q(x_e) \rightarrow P(x_e)$
  - No letter came yesterday morning.  $\nRightarrow$  No letter came yesterday.
  - $\neg \exists x_e. P(x) \wedge Q(x) \nRightarrow \neg \exists x_e. P(x)$
  - Entailment from a more specific predication (subset) to a more general predication (superset) is not necessarily given under quantification.
  - Quantifiers like 'at most one' and 'no' are *downward entailing*.
- Not all quantifiers obey the law of contradiction ( $\neg P \wedge \neg P$ )
  - Mt. Rainier is on this side of the border and Mt. Rainier is on the other side of the border.  $\Leftrightarrow \perp$
  - $P(x_e) \wedge Q(x_e) \Leftrightarrow \perp$ , where  $P^{\rightsquigarrow} \cap Q^{\rightsquigarrow} = \emptyset$
  - Some mountains are on this side of the border and some mountains are on the other side of the border.
  - $\exists x_e. P(x) \wedge Q(x) \nRightarrow \perp$ , even if  $P^{\rightsquigarrow} \cap Q^{\rightsquigarrow} = \emptyset$
- Not all quantifiers obey the law of the excluded middle ( $P \vee \neg P$ )
  -
- Scope ambiguities

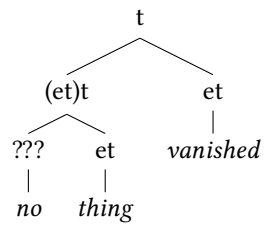
### b. Quantifiers aren't of type et

- Should also be upward entailing
- Contradiction, Excluded middle + superset entailment should still hold

## 2 Semantics of quantifiers

### a. Compositional semantics

- Consider an expanded, compositional version of the tree from before.



- no*, *every*, and *some* need to have type  $(et)(et)t$ .
- every*  $\rightsquigarrow \lambda P_{et} \lambda Q_{et} \forall x_e P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)$
- some*  $\rightsquigarrow \lambda P_{et} \lambda Q_{et} \exists x_e P(x) \wedge Q(x)$
- no*  $\rightsquigarrow \lambda P_{et} \lambda Q_{et} \neg \exists x_e P(x) \wedge Q(x)$

### b. Relations between sets

## 3 Presuppositional behaviour of quantifiers