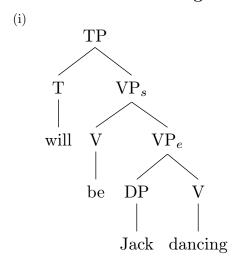
Theory of Meaning Assignment #10

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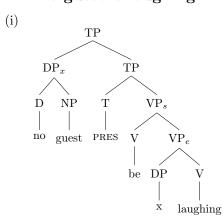
1 Exercise K

1.1 Jack will be dancing



- (ii) $P = \exists s(s > utt \& \exists e(InProgress(s,e) \& AGT(e,jack) \& dance(e)))$
- (iii) VERB, NON-BRANCHING DP, PROGRESSIVE, TP-FUTURE
- (iv) P is true w.r.t. $E+<utt, e_34>+<s, o_1>+<e, o_2>iff$ there is at least one object o_1 such that there is a state 's' which occurs after the utterance time and there is at least one object o_2 such that 's' is an in progress version of an event 'e' and Jack is the agent of 'e' and 'e' is a dancing event

1.2 No guest is laughing



- (ii) $P = \mathbf{no}_x \{ \mathbf{guest}(x) \} \exists s(s \approx \text{utt } \& \exists e(\text{InProgress}(s,e) \& AGT(e,x) \& \mathbf{laugh}(e)))$
- (iii) VERB, BRANCHING DP, PROGRESSIVE, TP-PRES
- (iv) P is true w.r.t. E+<utt,e₅₅₅₅₅>+<x,o₁>+<s,o₂>+<e,o₃> iff there is no object o₁ such that o₁ is a guest and there is at least one object o₂ such that there is a state 's' which occurs simultaneously with the utterance event and there is at least one object o₃ such that 's' is an in progress version of an event 'e' and 'x' is the agent of 'e' and 'e' is a laughing event

2 Exercise L

Honestly I'm not 100% sure I share the intuition that the boys can be smiling at different times. But I'll accept it for the sake of argument.

A lot seems to depend on the quantifier itself. For example, 'every boy' is very different from 'all boys.' With 'every,' the individuality of each member of the group is emphasized. Thus it makes more sense to interpret their smiles as having taken place at separate times. With 'all,' the group is taken as a whole, a collective, and I have a fairly strong intuition that 'All the boys smiled' refers to simultaneous smiling.

We might consider encoding this difference in how we handle the quantifier every. Perhaps we might want to write our \exists statement as a sum, over events e_{1-n} (1 to n, not minus n), with each event corresponding to an individual in the set 'every' is iterating over.

Personally I am not convinced the of the necessity of such a notational distinction. In my opinion it is enough to acknowledge this fact about 'every' in its definition.

3 Exercise M

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'Jack is owning Fido' \exists s(\ s \approx utt \ \& \ \exists s'(\ InProgress(s,s') \ \& \ IN(s',\textbf{jack}) \ \& \ THM(s',\textbf{fido}) \ \& \ \textbf{own}(s')))
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We can explain this infelicity by saying that a state cannot be an 'in progress' version of another state, because a state is already an 'in progress' kind of thing.