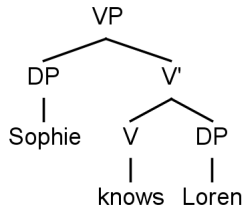


# Theory of Meaning Assignment #4

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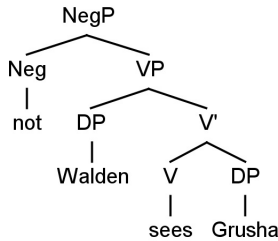
## 1 “Sophie knows Loren”



**knows(sophie,loren)**

1. INSTANTIATE ATOMIC-2: **knows(sophie,loren)** is true w.r.t.  $E$  iff  $E(\mathbf{sophie})$  bears the relation  $E(\mathbf{knows})$  to  $E(\mathbf{loren})$
2. REPLACE LEXICON: **knows(sophie,loren)** is true w.r.t.  $E$  iff Sophie bears the know relation to Loren.
3. SET THEORY: **knows(sophie,loren)** is true w.r.t.  $E$  iff Sophie knows Loren.

## 2 “Walden doesn’t see Grusha”



**¬sees(walden,grusha)**

1. INSTANTIATE NOT: **¬sees(walden,grusha)** is true w.r.t.  $E$  iff it is not the case that: **sees(walden,grusha)** is true w.r.t.  $E$ .
2. INSTANTIATE ATOMIC-2: **¬sees(walden,grusha)** is true w.r.t.  $E$  iff it is not the case that:  $E(\mathbf{walden})$  bears the relation  $E(\mathbf{sees})$  to  $E(\mathbf{grusha})$ .
3. REPLACE LEXICON: **¬sees(walden,grusha)** is true w.r.t.  $E$  iff it is not the case that: Walden bears the relation sees to Grusha.
4. SET THEORY: **¬sees(walden,grusha)** is true w.r.t.  $E$  iff Walden does not see Grusha.