Ambiguity

In natural languages, one sentence may have multiple readings, a phenomenon known as 'ambiguity'.

1. Annie saw a man with binoculars.





Structural ambiguity

This kind of ambiguity is due to two possible ways of analyzing the structure of the sentence.

Annie saw a man with binoculars.

[Annie saw a man] [with binoculars]





[Annie saw [a man with binoculars]]

What a quantificational sentence mean

2. Every Singaporean speaks English.



What a quantificational sentence mean

- 2. Every Singaporean speaks English.
- 3. Every Singaporean speaks two languages.



Singaporean citizen	languages
Sue	English, Mandarin
Nur	English, Malay
Peter	English, Mandarin
Johnson	English, Tamil

4. Every student watched a movie.



4. Every student watched a movie.

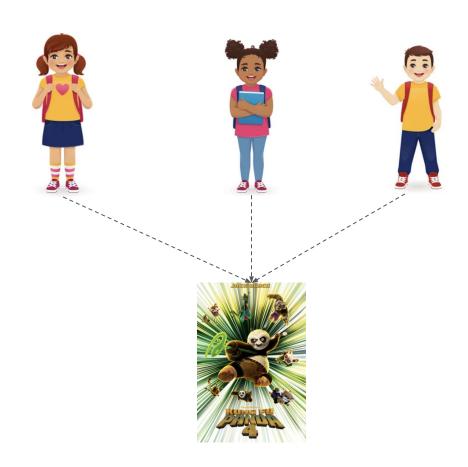
For every student, there is a movie such that the student watched it.





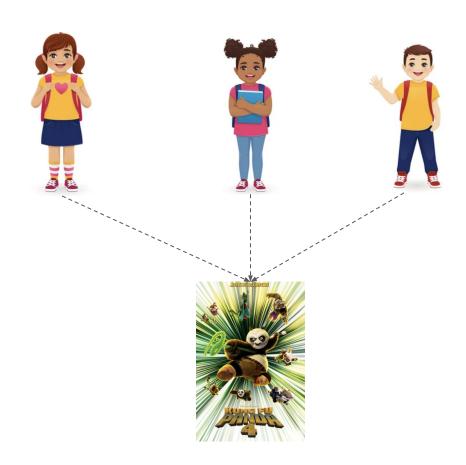


4. Every student watched a movie.

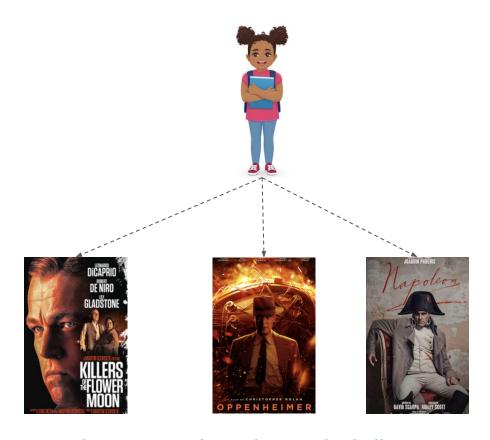


4. Every student watched a movie.

There is a movie such that every student watched it.

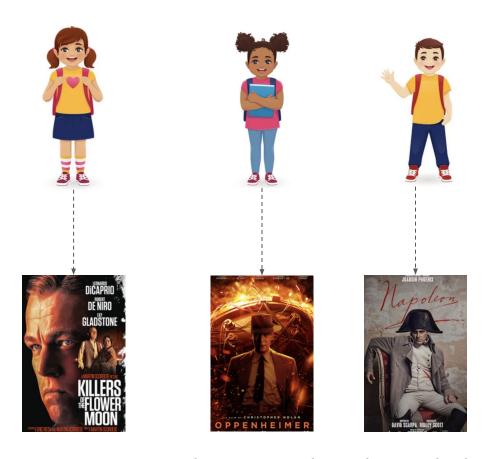


5. A student watched every movie.



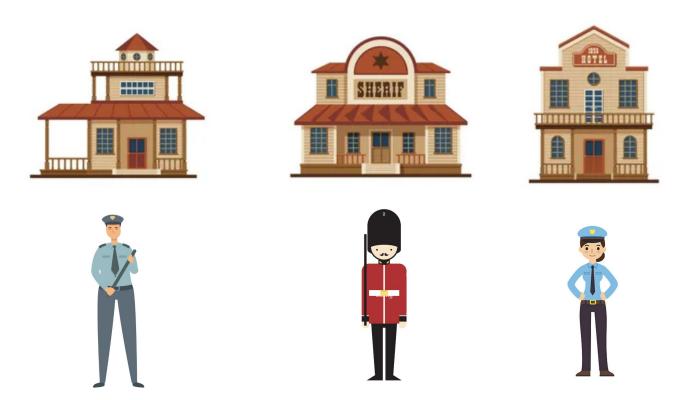
There is a student who watched all movies

5. A student watched every movie.



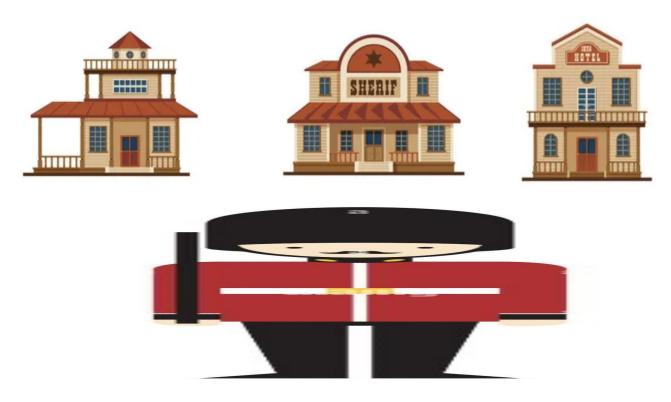
For every movie, there is a student who watched it.

6. A guard is standing in front of every building.



For every building, there is a guard who is standing in front of it

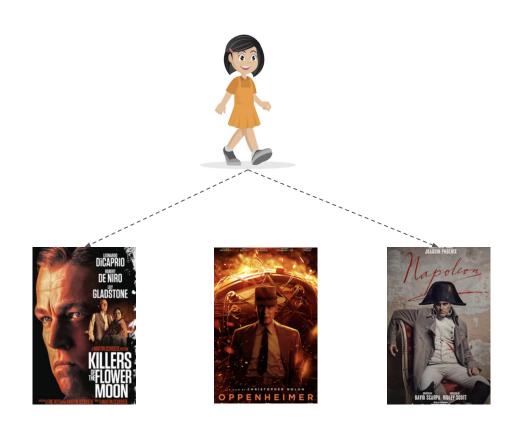
6. A guard is standing in front of every building.



There is a guard who is standing in front of all buildings.

Quantifiers and negation

7. Annie didn't watch every movie.



It is not the case that Annie watched all movies

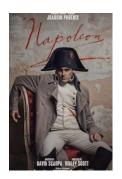
Quantifiers and negation

7. Annie didn't watch every movie.

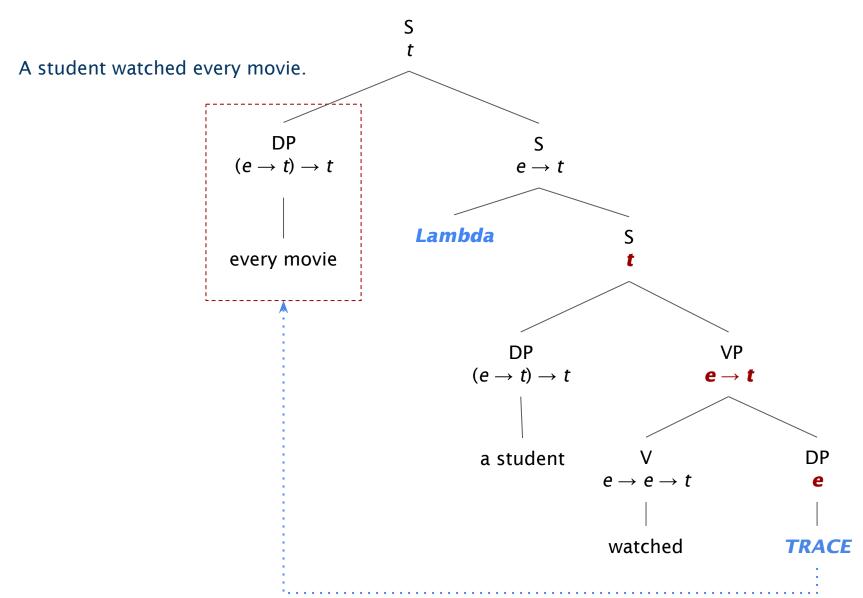


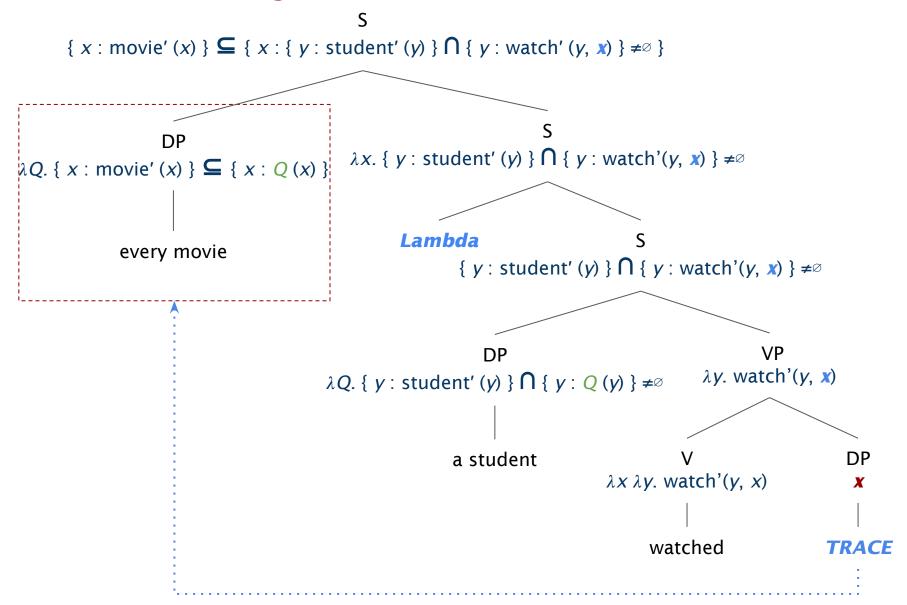




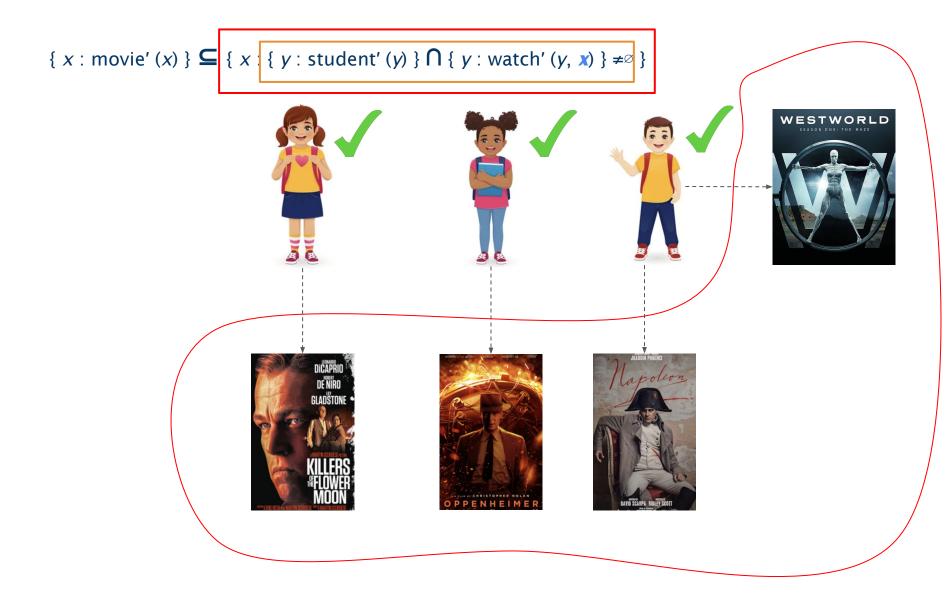


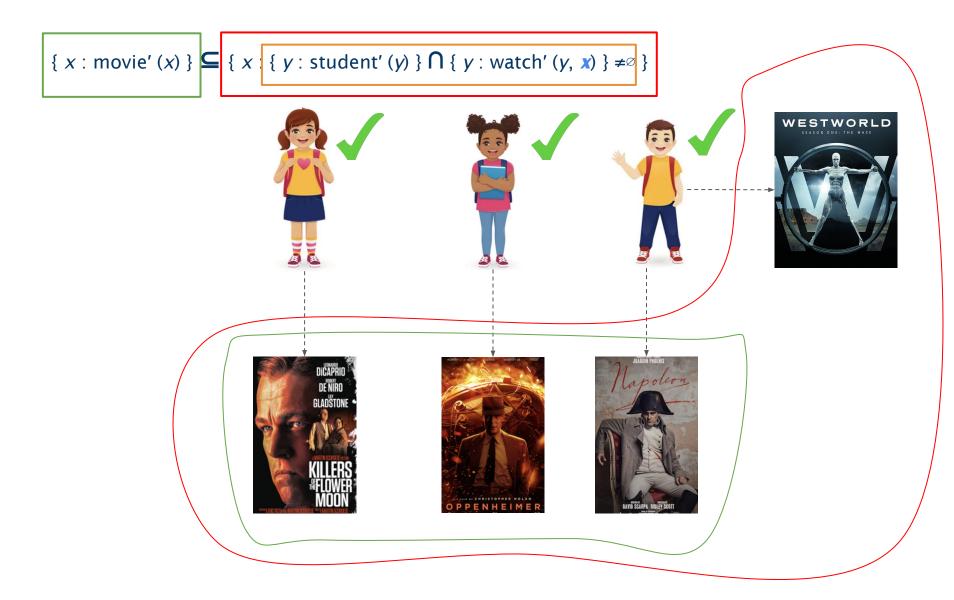
For every movie, Anne didn't watch it.

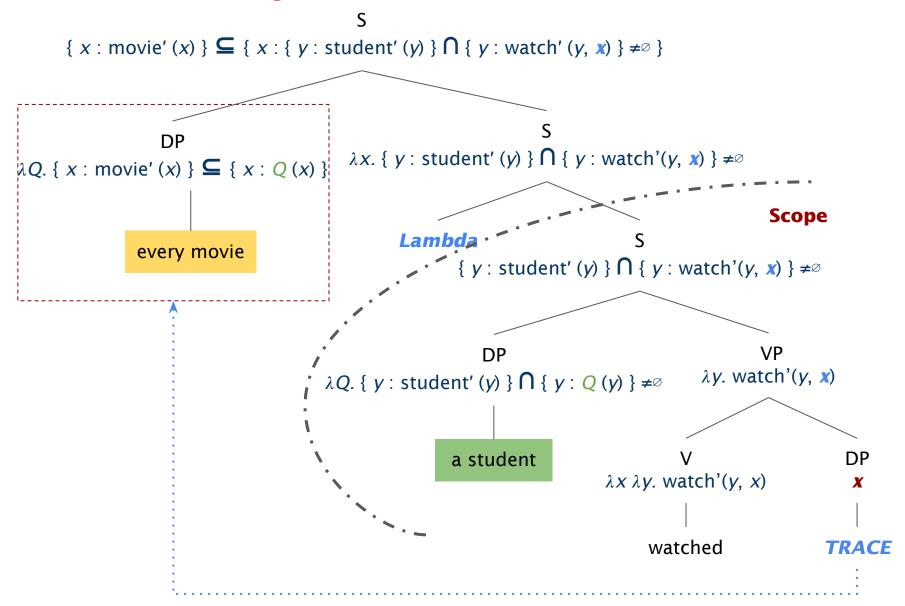


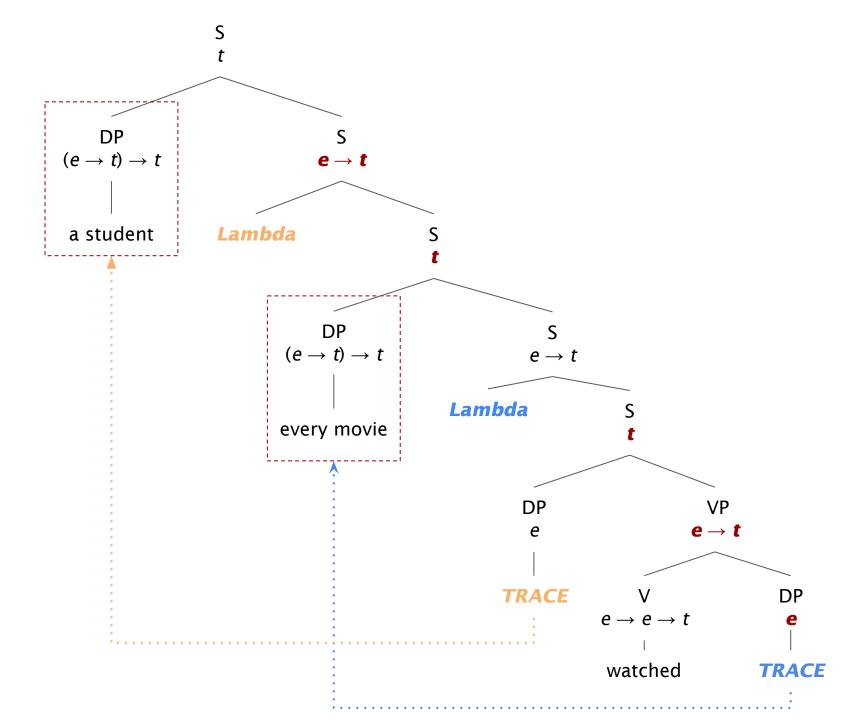


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\{x : movie'(x)\} \subseteq \{x : \{y : student'(y)\} \cap \{y : watch'(y, x)\} \neq \emptyset \}
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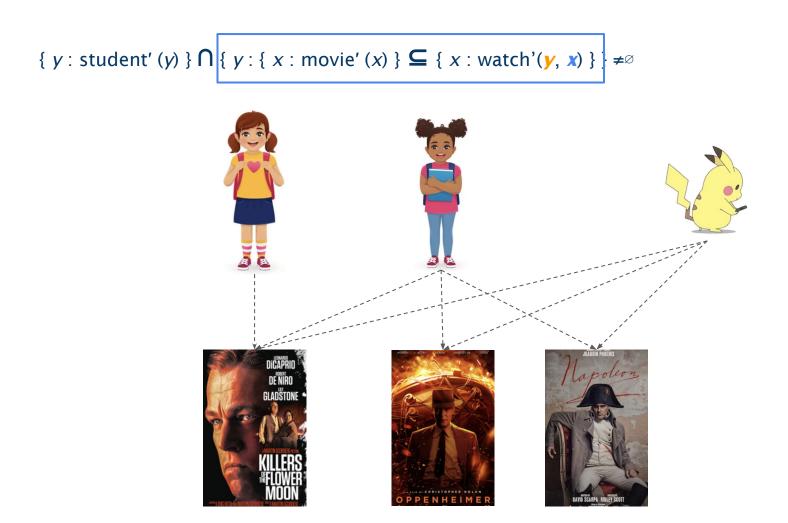


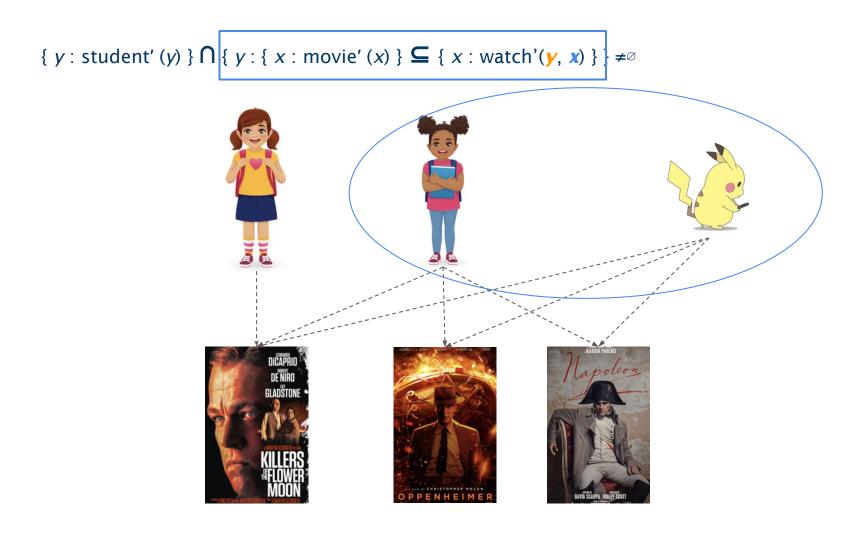


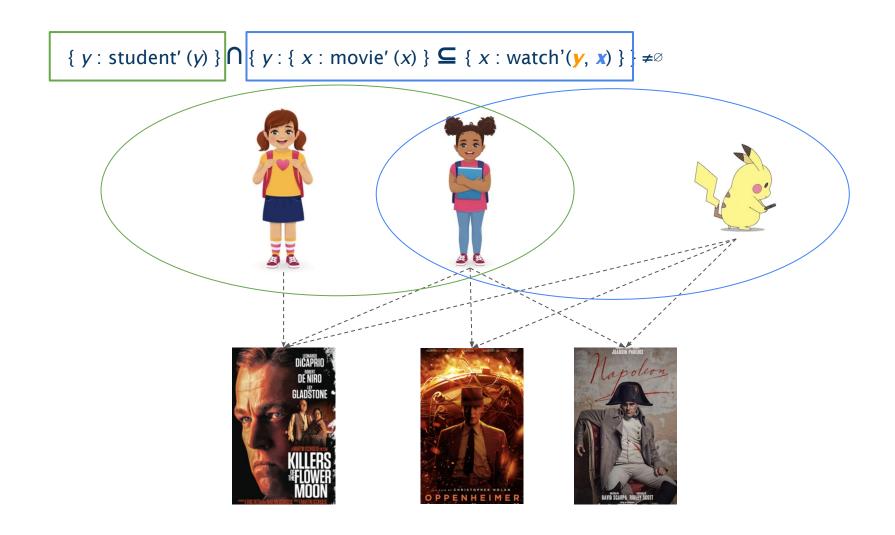


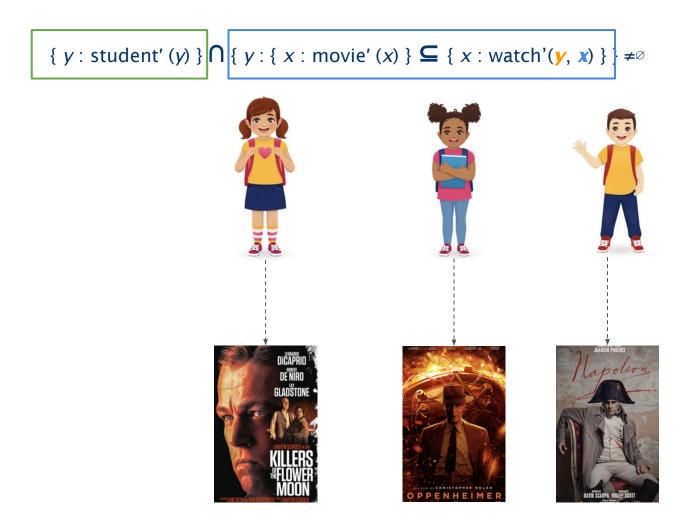


```
\{ y : \text{student'}(y) \} \cap \{ y : \{ x : \text{movie'}(x) \} \subseteq \{ x : \text{watch'}(y, x) \} \} \neq \emptyset
\lambda Q. \{ y : \text{student'}(y) \} \cap \{ y : Q(y) \} \neq \emptyset \lambda y. \{ x : \text{movie'}(x) \} \subseteq \{ x : \text{watch'}(y, x) \}
                     a student
                                                     Lambda \{x : movie'(x)\} \subseteq \{x : watch'(y, x)\}
                                                 \lambda Q. \{ x : movie'(x) \} \subseteq \{ x : Q(x) \} \quad \lambda x. watch'(y, x)
                                                                   every movie
                                                                                                                        watch'(y, x)
                                                                                                    Lambda
                                                                                                                                                     X
                                                                                                                \lambda x \lambda y. watch'(y, x)
                                                                                                                                                 TRACE
                                                                                               TRACE
                                                                                                                         watch
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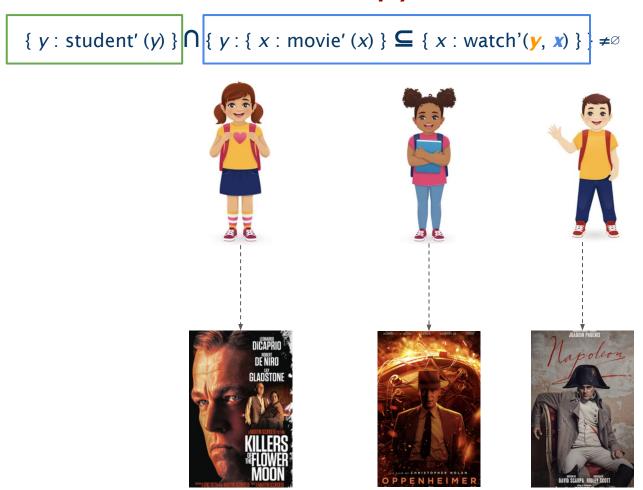


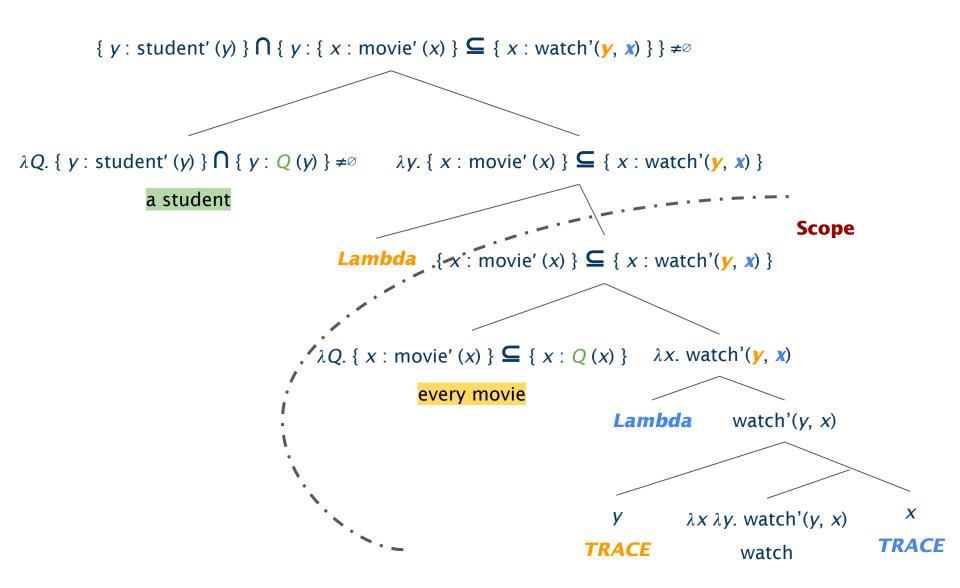






Empty Set





Scope ambiguity

A student watched every movie.

"a student" is inside the scope of "every movie":

DEATRIO DE NIRO

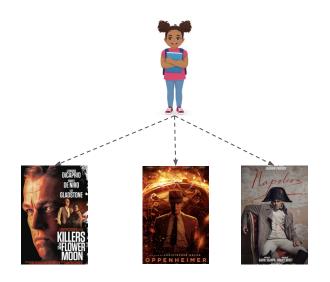
GLASTONE

KILLERS

REDWERT

MOON

"every movie" is inside the scope of "a student":



Scope ambiguity

Annie didn't watch every movie.

[every movie] *Lambda* [Annie didn't watch *TRACE*]

For every movie, Annie didn't watch it.

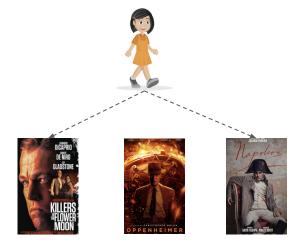








[not] [every movie] Lambda [Annie watch TRACE]It is not the case that Annie watched every movie.



Exercise

Compute the two interpretations of the following sentence.

- 1. Most students read a book.
 - a. For more than half of the students, each of them read a different book.
 - b. There is a book such that more than half of the students read it.

Hungarian: A language with overt QR

8. Sok ember mindenkit szeret.

many man everyone loves

'There are many men who loves everyone.'

[many men] Lambda [everyone] Lambda [TRACE loves TRACE]

9. Mindenkit sok ember szeret.

everyone many man loves]

'For everyone, there are many men who loves them.'

[everyone] Lambda [many men] Lambda [TRACE loves TRACE]

Discussion

Is Mandarin a scope ambiguity language, like English, or a scope ridgid language, like Hungarian?

- 1. 每个学生都看了一部电影。
- 2. 有个学生看了每一部电影。
- 3. 小王没有看每一部电影。