

# Semantic Theory 2025: Exercise 8 Key

## Question 1

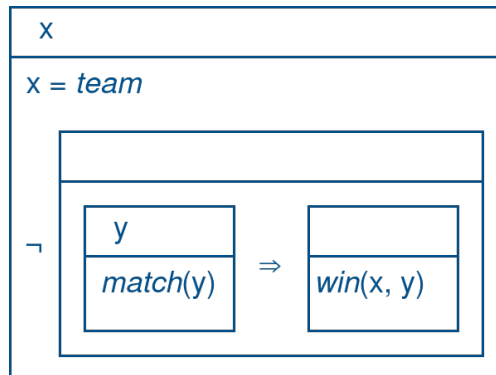
Consider the following sentences:

- i. *Susan reads an article.*
  - ii. *The team does not win every match.*
  - iii. *If someone goes to a casino, they will lose money.*
- a. Give DRS representations for each of these sentences. Underlined terms can be treated as named entities.

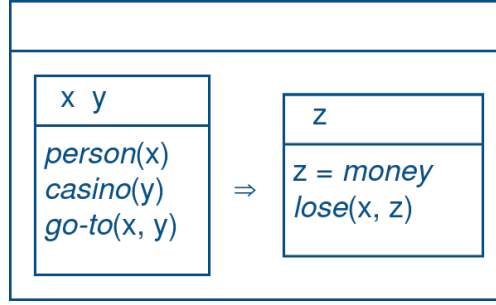
i.

x	y
$x = \textit{susan}$ $\textit{article}(y)$ $\textit{read}(x, y)$	

ii.



iii.



b. Determine for each DRS which discourse referents are available for anaphoric reference (i.e. from a subsequent sentence).

- i.  $\{x, y\}$
- ii.  $\{x\}$
- iii.  $\emptyset$

c. Give the truth-conditions for the DRS corresponding to (iii). Use the verifying embeddings to arrive at the model-theoretic interpretation.

The DRS  $K = (U_K, C_K)$  is true in a model  $M = (U_M, V_M)$  iff there exists  $f: U_D \rightarrow U_M$  such that:

- 1.  $U_K \subseteq \text{dom}(f)$ :  $U_K = \emptyset$ , so this condition is always (trivially) satisfied.
- 2.  $f$  verifies  $K$  in  $M$ :  $f \models_M K$

Let  $K_1 = (\{x, y\}, \{person(x), casino(y), go-to(x, y)\})$  and  $K_2 = (\{z\}, \{z = money, lose(x, z)\})$ . Then  $f \models_M K$  iff for all  $g_1 \supseteq_{U_K} f$  (always trivially true) such that  $g_1 \models_M K_1$ , there is a  $g_2 \supseteq_{\{x, y\}} g_1$  such that  $g_2 \models_M K_2$ .

i.e. for every  $g_1: U_D \rightarrow U_M$  such that:

- 1.  $g_1(x) \in V_M(person)$
- 2.  $g_1(y) \in V_M(casino)$
- 3.  $(g_1(x), g_1(y)) \in V_M(go-to)$

there is some  $g_2: U_D \rightarrow U_M$  such that:

- 1.  $g_2(x) = g_1(x)$  and  $g_2(y) = g_1(y)$
- 2.  $g_2(z) = V_M(money)$
- 3.  $(g_2(x), g_2(z)) \in V_M(lose)$

## Question 2

Formulate the  $\lambda$ -DRSs for the following lexical items:

- a. *every*:  $\langle \langle e, t \rangle, \langle e, t \rangle, t \rangle$        $\lambda P \lambda R. ([x \mid \emptyset] + P(x)) \Rightarrow R(x)$
- b. *a*:  $\langle \langle e, t \rangle, \langle e, t \rangle, t \rangle$        $\lambda P \lambda R. [x \mid \emptyset] + P(x) + R(x)$
- c. *have*:  $\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle$        $\lambda x \lambda y. [\emptyset \mid \text{have}(x, y)]$