A scopal theory of "late merge"

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Simplified analysis.

(1) $\textsf{adjoin} = \lambda D.\, \lambda f\, .\, \lambda x\, .\, D\ (f\ x)$

(1) a. $\textsf{adjoin every} = \lambda f\, .\, \lambda P\, .\, \lambda k\, .\, \forall x[(f\ P)\ x \rightarrow k\ x]$

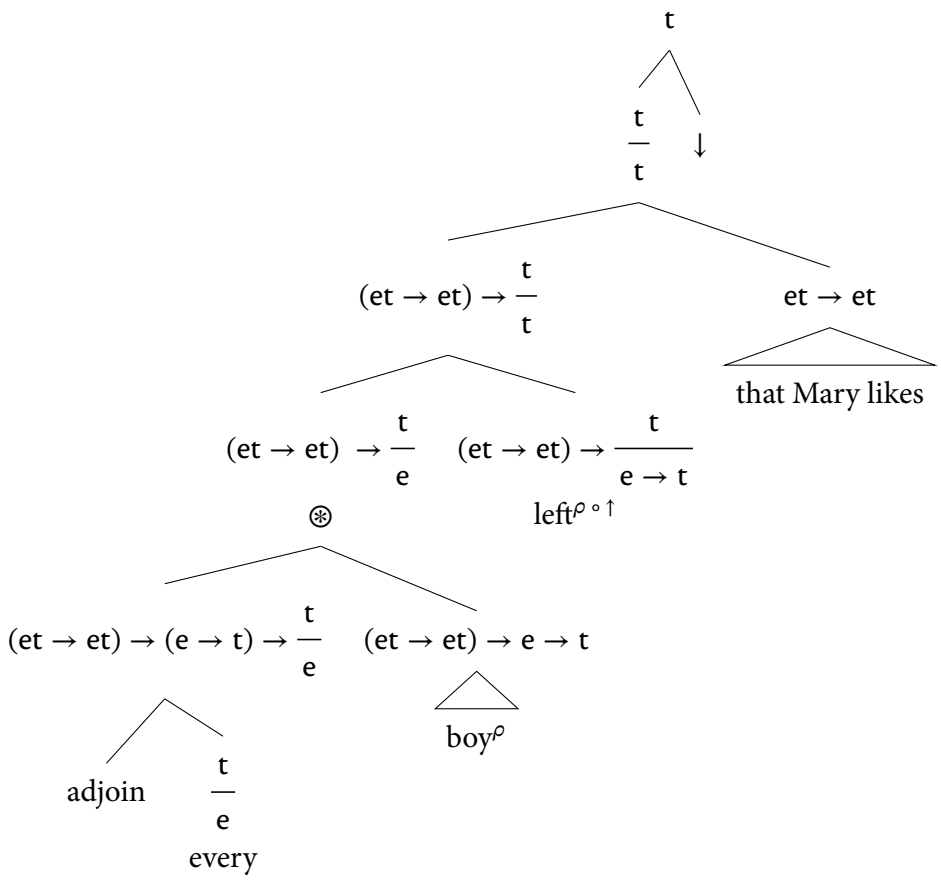
b. $\textsf{boy}^{\uparrow} = \lambda f\, .\, \textsf{boy}$

c. $\lambda f\, .\, \lambda k\, .\, \forall x[(f\ \textsf{boy})\ x \rightarrow k\ x]$

d. $\lambda f\, .\, \lambda k\, .\, \forall x[(f\ \textsf{boy})\ x \rightarrow k\ (\textsf{left}\ x)]$

(2) $[\![\text{that Mary likes}]\!] = \lambda P\, .\, \lambda x\, .\, P\ x \wedge \textsf{m likes}\ x$

(3)


t
t
t
↓
(et → et) → t/t
et → et
that Mary likes
(et → et) → t/e
(et → et) → t/(e → t)
left^ρ ∘ ↑
⊛
(et → et) → (e → t) → t/e
(et → et) → e → t
boy^ρ
adjoin
t/e
every