Formale Semantik 09. Tempus und Modalität

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Folien in Überarbeitung. Englische Teile (ab Woche 6) sind noch von 2007!

Stets aktuelle Fassungen: https://github.com/rsling/VL-Semantik

Inhalt

- - Priorian operators
 - Tense raising
 - Interpretation Some problems
- - Modality

 Realizations of modality

- Types of modality
- Modeling the background
- Embedding
 - Syntax
 - Believe semantics

 - AmbiguitiesInfinitives and gerunds

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- Get a first idea of why we need the up operator ^.

Tense

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- it was always the case... ($\mathbf{H} = \neg \mathbf{P} \neg \phi$)

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- What_i did you expect t_i? vs. Nani-o yokishi-ta-ka.

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- $[_{TP} NP T VP] \Rightarrow [_{TP} T NP VP]$ (T raising)

Quantification over instants

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- $V(\beta)$: non-relativized function for all β which are not a proper name
- $V(\beta)(\langle w, i \rangle)$: V valuates β to a function from world-time pairs to the denotata of the predicate (sets of individuals, tuples of them, etc.)

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- shifts of evaluation time

Reichenbach

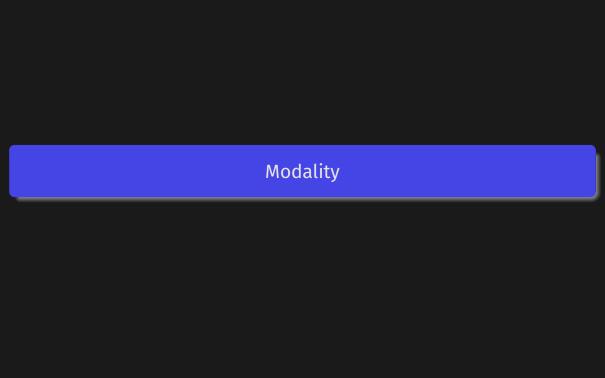
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- affixes: Frau Eckardt is recognizable.

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- in NL: evaluation of modal expressions against restricted conversational backgrounds

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- we call the conversationally relevant background the set of $\langle w, i \rangle$ pairs relevant to the interpretation of the sentence

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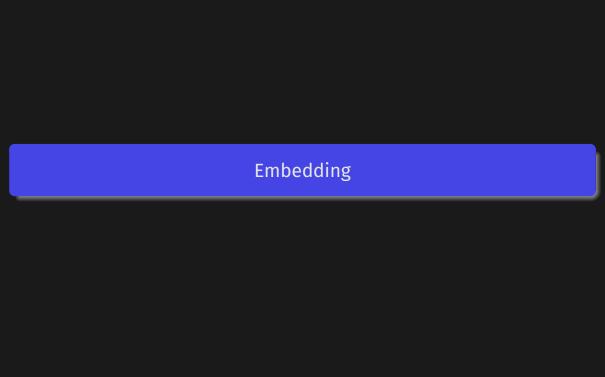
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- statable in propositional form (ten commandments, law, ...)

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- such that all possible worlds are: $\bigcap g(\langle w, i \rangle)$



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- CP (fully fledged sentence) receives theta role by believe under government.

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- PRO, controlled by the subject of has plans:
 [IP Stockhausen has plans [IP PRO to write another 29 hour opera]]

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- belief: $\langle w, i \rangle$ is an element of the proposition of CP

• value of propositional attitude (PA) verbs: functions $[\langle w, i \rangle \rightarrow \langle u_n, p \rangle]$ with $u_n \in U$, p a proposition (set of $\langle w_n, i_m \rangle$) and compatible to u_n 's background

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- rids us of the problem that the belief content looks truth-conditional (a sentence) but doesn't contribute to the embedding sentence's truth-value. PA verbs take intensions as arguments.

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- Only Ralph doesn't know.

Is Ralph insane?

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- Ralph believes that the guy from the beach is a spy.
- true: since Ortcutt and the guy in the hat are one individual
- false: since Ralph doesn't know that and in a way 'doesn't believe it'

• the Russelian interpretation for *the* like \exists with a uniqueness condition (as a GQ): $\lambda Q \lambda P \left[\exists x \left[Q(x) \wedge P(x)\right] \wedge \forall v \left[Q(y) \leftrightarrow v = x\right]\right]$

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- Names are rigid designators across world-time-pairs, definite descriptions aren't.

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Literatur I

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