

1. Current Class Grammar, as of the end of class Wed (2/2)

New additions are in **boldface**.

(i) Inventory of denotations. Let D be the set of all individuals that exist in the actual world. Possible denotations are:

- Elements of D, the set of actual individuals.
- Elements of {0,1}, the set of truth-values.
- Subsets of D.
- Set-theoretic intersection, union, complementation.

(ii) Lexicon

- N: $\llbracket \textit{Jeremy} \rrbracket = \textit{Jeremy}$, $\llbracket \textit{Arianna} \rrbracket = \textit{Arianna}$, ...
- V: $\llbracket \textit{sit} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \textit{sit}(x)\}$, $\llbracket \textit{laugh} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \textit{laugh}(x)\}$, ...
- A: $\llbracket \textit{ecstatic} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \textit{ecstatic}(x)\}$, $\llbracket \textit{kind} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \textit{kind}(x)\}$, ...
- N_{pred}: $\llbracket \textit{student} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \textit{student}(x)\}$, $\llbracket \textit{astronaut} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \textit{astronaut}(x)\}$, ...
- P: $\llbracket \textit{around} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \textit{around}(x)\}$, $\llbracket \textit{out} \rrbracket = \{x \mid \textit{out}(x)\}$, ...
- T: *be* (We neglect for now the semantic contribution of tense.)
- Conj: $\llbracket \textit{and} \rrbracket = \cap$, $\llbracket \textit{or} \rrbracket = \cup$
- Neg: $\llbracket \textit{not} \rrbracket = \prime$

(iii) Syntax

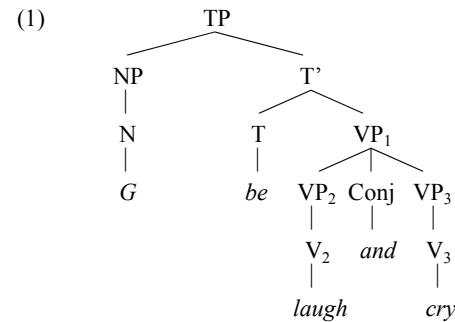
- TP → NP T' T' → T VP NP → N
- VP → V VP → V AP VP → V NP_{pred} VP → Neg VP
- AP → A NP_{pred} → N_{pred}
- XP → XP Conj XP, where X ∈ {N_{pred}, V, A, P}

- N → *Jeremy, Arianna, ...*
- A → *ecstatic, kind, ...*
- P → *around, out, ...*
- Conj → *and, or*
- V → *sit, laugh, ...*
- N_{pred} → *student, astronaut, ...*
- T → *be, have*
- Neg → *not*

(iv) Semantic rules of composition

- (a) If α has the form $\llbracket_{\text{TP}} \text{NP T}' \rrbracket$, $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket = 1$ iff $\llbracket \text{NP} \rrbracket \in \llbracket \text{T}' \rrbracket$.
- (b) If α is a non-branching node whose daughter node is β, then $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket = \llbracket \beta \rrbracket$.
- (c) If α is a terminal node, then $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket$ is specified in the lexicon.
- (d) If α has the form $\llbracket_{\text{VP}_1} \text{VP}_2 \text{Conj VP}_3 \rrbracket$, $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{VP}_2 \rrbracket \llbracket \text{Conj} \rrbracket \llbracket \text{VP}_3 \rrbracket$.
- (e) If α has the form $\llbracket_{\text{VP}_1} \text{Neg VP}_2 \rrbracket$, $\llbracket \alpha \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{VP}_2 \rrbracket \llbracket \text{Neg} \rrbracket$.

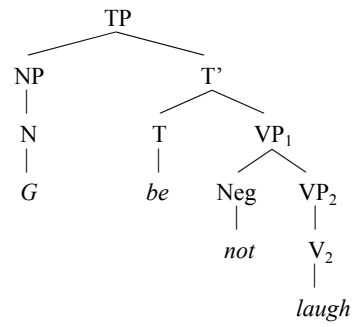
2. Example derivation of truth-conditions



$\llbracket \text{TP} \rrbracket = 1$ iff

- $\llbracket \text{NP} \rrbracket \in \llbracket \text{T}' \rrbracket$ (a)
- $G \in \llbracket \text{T}' \rrbracket$ (b)x2, (c)
- $G \in \llbracket \text{VP}_1 \rrbracket$ (b)
- $G \in \llbracket \text{VP}_2 \rrbracket \llbracket \text{Conj} \rrbracket \llbracket \text{VP}_3 \rrbracket$ (d)
- $G \in \llbracket \text{V}_2 \rrbracket \llbracket \text{Conj} \rrbracket \llbracket \text{V}_3 \rrbracket$ (b)x2
- $G \in \llbracket \textit{laugh} \rrbracket \llbracket \textit{and} \rrbracket \llbracket \textit{cry} \rrbracket$ (b)x3
- $G \in (\{x \mid \textit{laugh}(x)\} \cap \{x \mid \textit{cry}(x)\})$ (c)x3

(2)



[[TP]] = 1 iff

- | | |
|--|------------|
| [[NP]] ∈ [[T']] | (a) |
| G ∈ [[T']] | (b)x2, (c) |
| G ∈ [[VP ₁]] | (b) |
| G ∈ [[VP ₂]][[Neg]] | (e) |
| G ∈ [[<i>laugh</i>]][[<i>not</i>]] | (b)x2 |
| G ∈ {x laugh(x)}' | (c)x2 |