

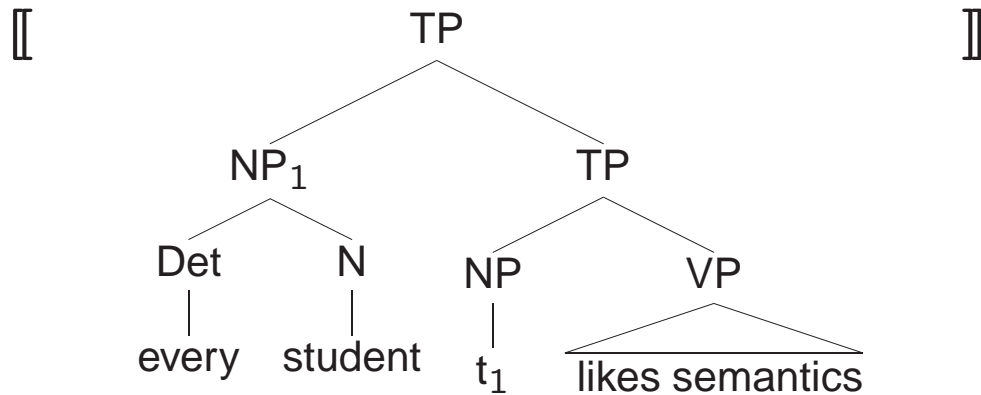
# Generalized Quantifiers

Ling 406/802; Spring 2005

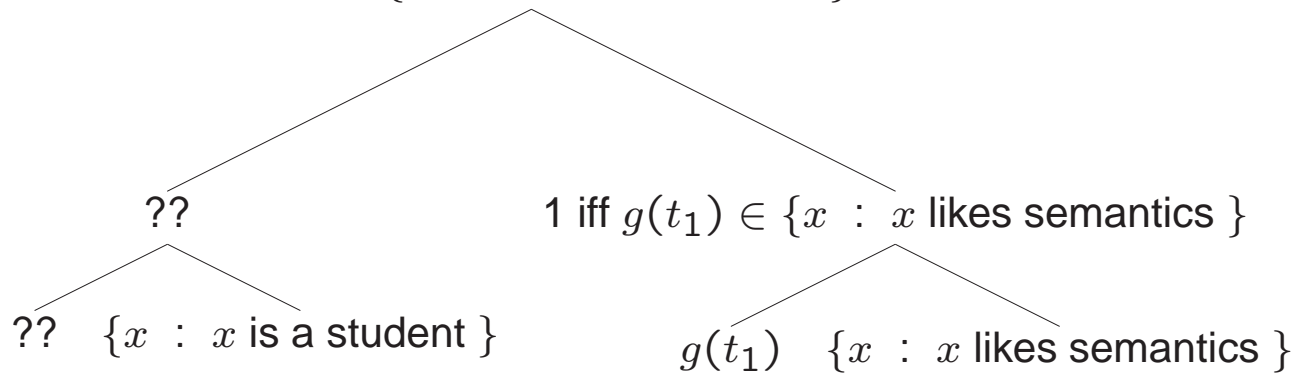
*Meaning and Grammar*, Ch 9.1 - 9.2

# Semantic Value of *every student*

(1) Every student likes semantics.



1 iff for all  $d \in U$ , if  $d \in \{x : x \text{ is a student}\}$ ,  
then  $d \in \{x : x \text{ likes semantics}\}$



## Semantic Value of *every student* (cont.)

- Think of  $\llbracket \text{every student} \rrbracket$  as a set of sets to which all the students belong.

$\llbracket \text{every student} \rrbracket = \{ \{x : x \text{ drinks}\}, \{x : x \text{ hates phonology}\}, \{x : x \text{ owns a computer}\}, \{x : x \text{ likes semantics}\}, \dots \}$

$\llbracket \text{every student} \rrbracket = \{X : \llbracket \text{student} \rrbracket \subseteq X\}, \text{ where } X \subseteq U$

- Then,  $\llbracket \text{every} \rrbracket$  can be defined as:

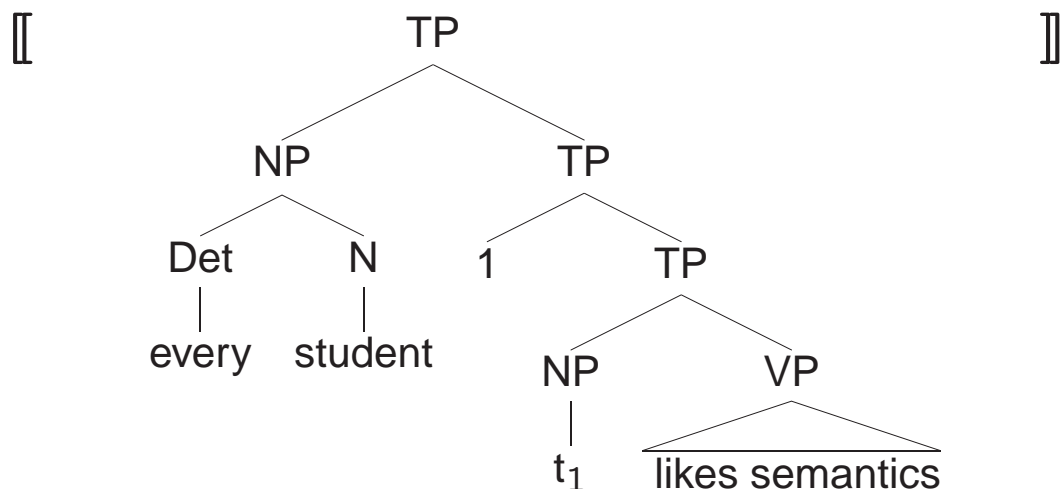
$\llbracket \text{every} \rrbracket = \{ \langle X, Y \rangle : Y \subseteq X \}, \text{ where } X \subseteq U \text{ and } Y \subseteq U$

- And  $\llbracket \text{every student likes semantics} \rrbracket$  can be defined as:

1 iff  $\llbracket \text{likes semantics} \rrbracket \in \llbracket \text{every student} \rrbracket$

1 iff  $\{x : x \text{ likes semantics}\} \in \{ \{x : x \text{ drinks}\}, \{x : x \text{ hates phonology}\}, \{x : x \text{ owns a computer}\}, \{x : x \text{ likes semantics}\}, \dots \}$

# Compositionals Semantics for *Every student likes semantics*



1 iff  $\{x : x \text{ is a student}\} \subseteq \{x : x \text{ likes semantics}\}$

$\uparrow$   
1 iff  $\{x_1 : x_1 \text{ likes semantics}\} \in \{X : \{x : x \text{ is a student}\} \subseteq X\}$

$\{X : \{x : x \text{ is a student}\} \subseteq X\}$

$\{x_1 : x_1 \text{ likes semantics}\}$

1 iff  $g(t_1) \in \{x : x \text{ likes semantics}\}$

$\{\langle X, Y \rangle : Y \subseteq X\} \quad \{x : x \text{ is a student}\}$

## Semantic Value of *some student*

- $\llbracket \text{some student} \rrbracket$  as a set of sets to which at least one student belongs.

$\llbracket \text{some student} \rrbracket = \{ \{x : x \text{ got an A in syntax}\}, \{x : x \text{ failed phonology}\}, \{x : x \text{ takes a bus}\}, \{x : x \text{ likes semantics}\}, \dots \}$

$\llbracket \text{some student} \rrbracket = \{X : \llbracket \text{student} \rrbracket \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$ , where  $X \subseteq U$

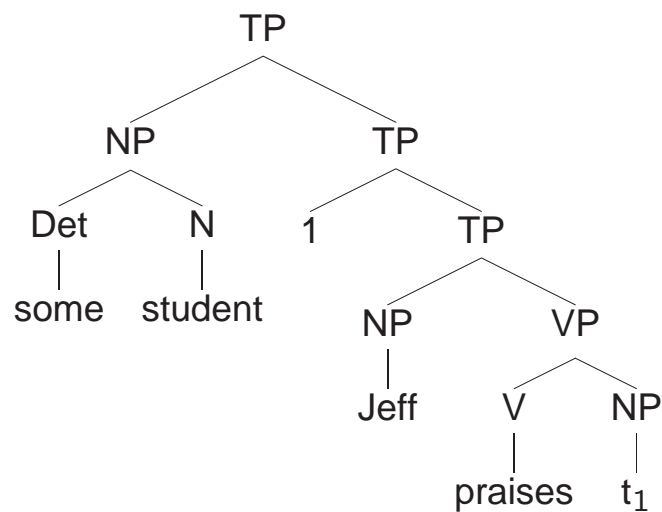
- Then,  $\llbracket \text{some} \rrbracket$  can be defined as:

$\llbracket \text{some} \rrbracket = \{ \langle X, Y \rangle : Y \cap X \neq \emptyset \}$ , where  $X \subseteq U$  and  $Y \subseteq U$

- How should we define  $\llbracket \text{Jeff praises some student} \rrbracket$ ?

# Compositional Semantics of *Jeff praises some student*

[[



]]

1 iff  $\{x : x \text{ is a student}\} \cap \{x_1 : \text{Jeff praises } x_1\} \neq \emptyset$

1 iff  $\{x_1 : \text{Jeff praises } x_1\} \in \{X : \{x : x \text{ is a student}\} \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$

$\{X : \{x : x \text{ is a student}\} \cap X \neq \emptyset\}$

$\{x_1 : \text{Jeff praises } x_1\}$

1 iff  $\text{Jeff} \in \{x : x \text{ praises } g(t_1)\}$

$\{\langle X, Y \rangle : Y \cap X \neq \emptyset\} \quad \{x : x \text{ is a student}\}$

# Semantic Value of Other Generalized Quantifiers and Determiners

Generalized quantifiers refer to full NPs, like *every student*, *some student*, *no student*, *most students*, etc. Determiners refer to *every*, *some*, *no*, *the*, *most*, etc.

For every  $X \subseteq U$  and  $Y \subseteq U$ :

- $\llbracket \text{no N} \rrbracket = \{X : \llbracket \text{N} \rrbracket \cap X = \emptyset\}$

$$\llbracket \text{no} \rrbracket = \{\langle X, Y \rangle : Y \cap X = \emptyset\}$$

- $\llbracket \text{the N} \rrbracket = \{X : \text{for some } u \in U, \llbracket \text{N} \rrbracket = \{u\} \text{ and } u \in X\}$

$$\llbracket \text{the} \rrbracket = \{\langle X, Y \rangle : \text{for some } u \in U, Y = \{u\} \text{ and } u \in X\}$$

- $\llbracket \text{most N} \rrbracket = \{X : |X \cap \llbracket \text{N} \rrbracket| > |X^- \cap \llbracket \text{N} \rrbracket|\}$

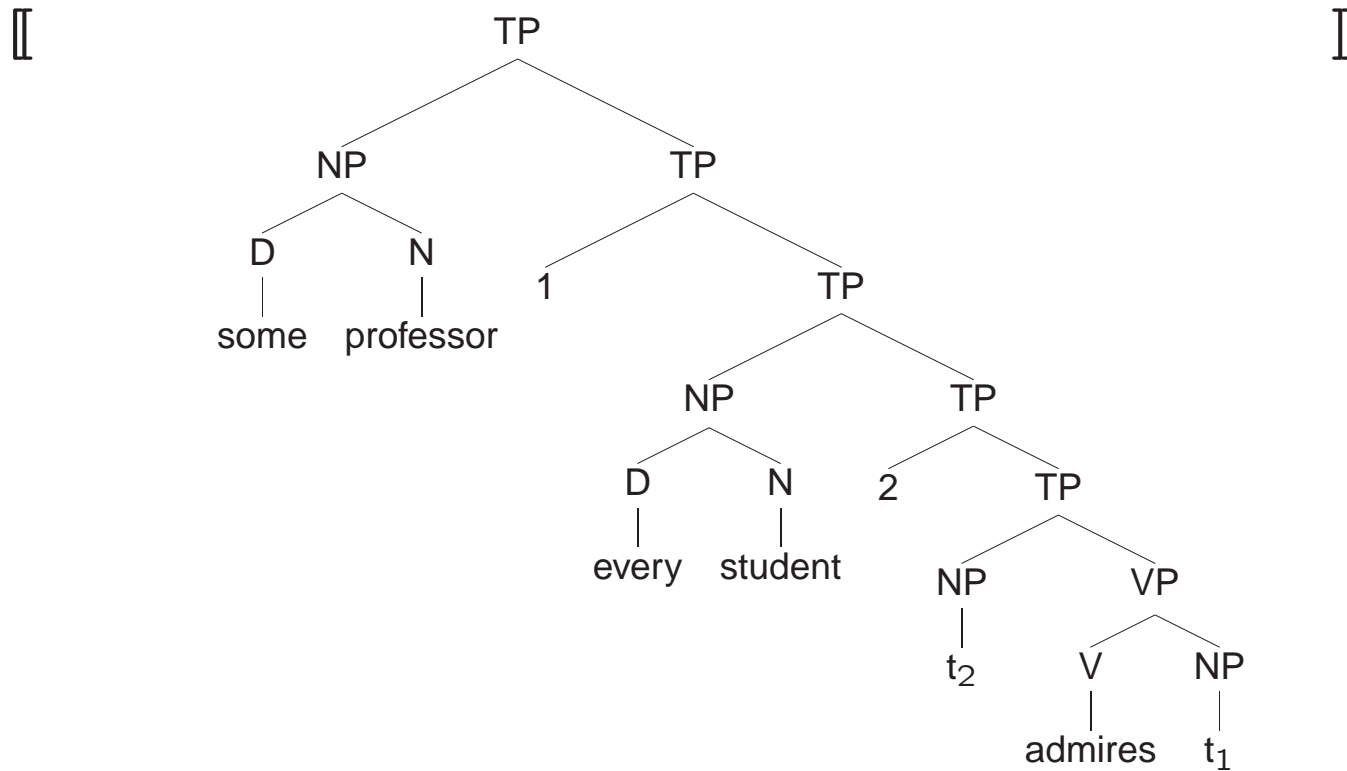
$$\llbracket \text{most} \rrbracket = \{\langle X, Y \rangle : |X \cap Y| > |X^- \cap Y|\}$$

- $\llbracket \text{two N} \rrbracket = \{X : |X \cap \llbracket \text{N} \rrbracket| \geq 2\} \text{ or } \{X : |X \cap \llbracket \text{N} \rrbracket| = 2\}$

$$\llbracket \text{two} \rrbracket = \{\langle X, Y \rangle : |X \cap Y| \geq 2\} \text{ or } \{X : |X \cap Y| = 2\}$$

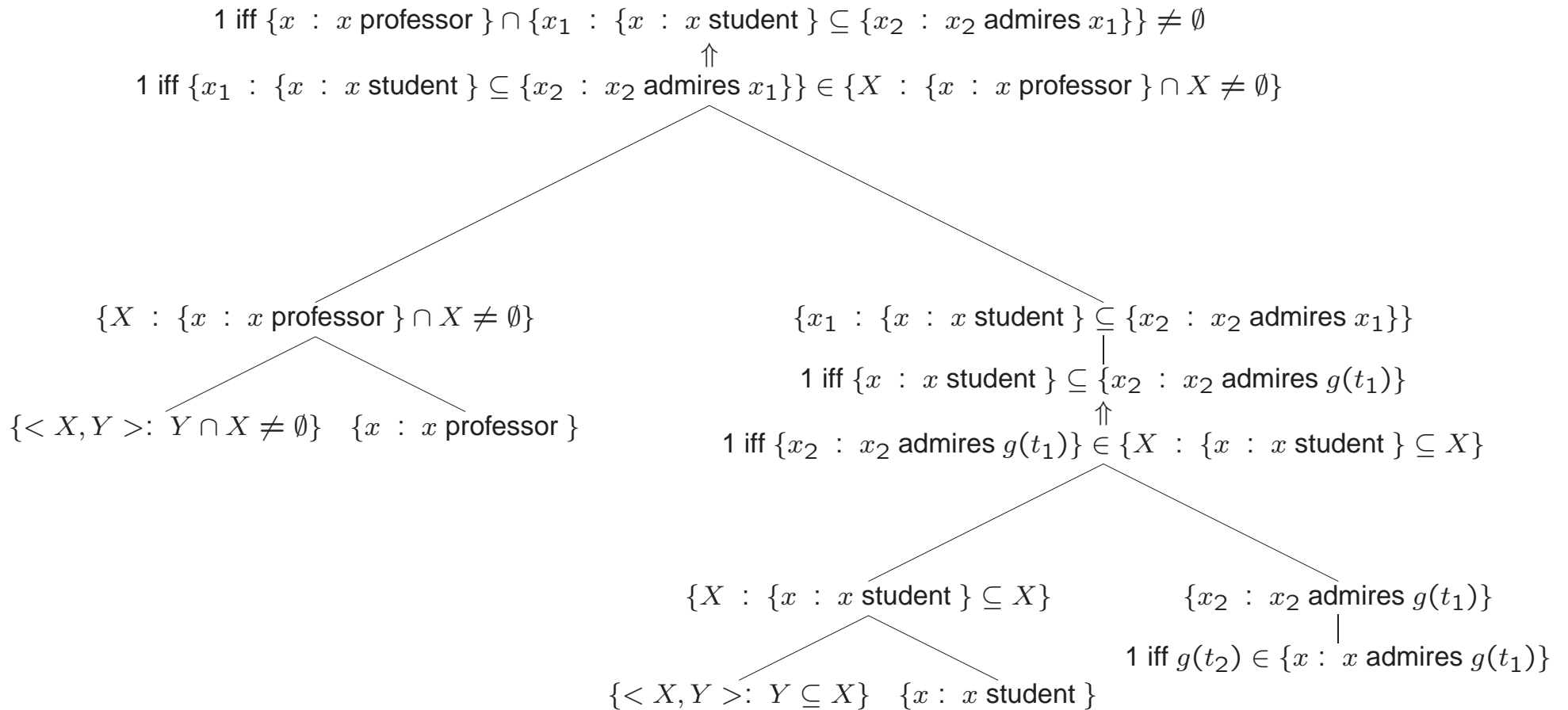
## Two Generalized Quantifiers in a Sentence?

(2) Every student admires some professor.





# Two Generalized Quantifiers in a Sentence? (cont.)



# Syntax of a Fragment of English (F4)

Syntax of F4 is essentially the same as F3, except a few minor differences.

- Addition of more determiners

Det  $\rightarrow$  the, a, every, some, no, most, two, ...

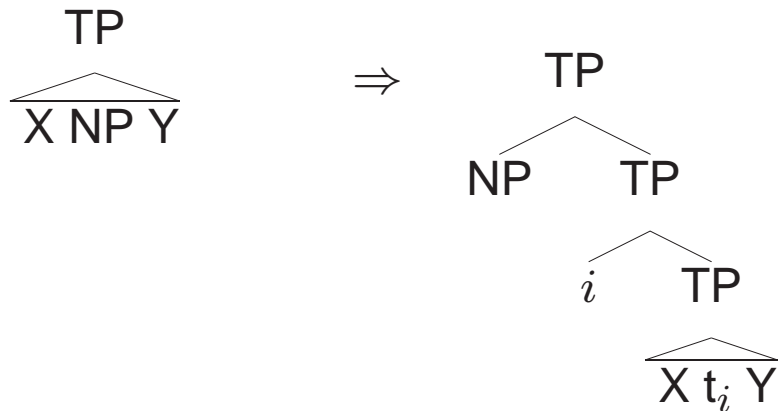
- Addition of more syntactic rules

NP  $\rightarrow$  N CP (to handle relative clauses)

VP  $\rightarrow$  VP Conj VP

V  $\rightarrow$  V Conj V

- Rule for Quantifier Raising (QR):



# Translating Syntax of F4 to Logical Representation

- Assuming that D is a determiner category, and GQ is a generalized quantifier category:

If  $\alpha'$  is in D and  $\beta'$  is in 1-place predicate,  $\alpha'(\beta')$  is in GQ.

If  $\alpha'$  is in GQ and  $\beta'$  is in 1-place predicate,  $\alpha'(\beta')$  is a well-formed formula.

- $$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Det} \\ | \\ \alpha \end{array} \right]' = \lambda Y \lambda X [\alpha'[Y][X]] \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Det} \\ | \\ \text{every} \end{array} \right]' = \lambda Y \lambda X [\text{every}'[Y][X]]$$

- $$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{Det} \quad \text{N} \end{array} \right]' = \lambda X [\text{Det}'[\lambda x [\text{N}'(x)]] [X]]$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{NP} \\ / \quad \backslash \\ \text{Det} \quad \text{N} \\ | \quad | \\ \text{every} \quad \text{student} \end{array} \right]' = \lambda X [\text{every}'[\lambda x [\text{student}'(x)]] [X]]$$

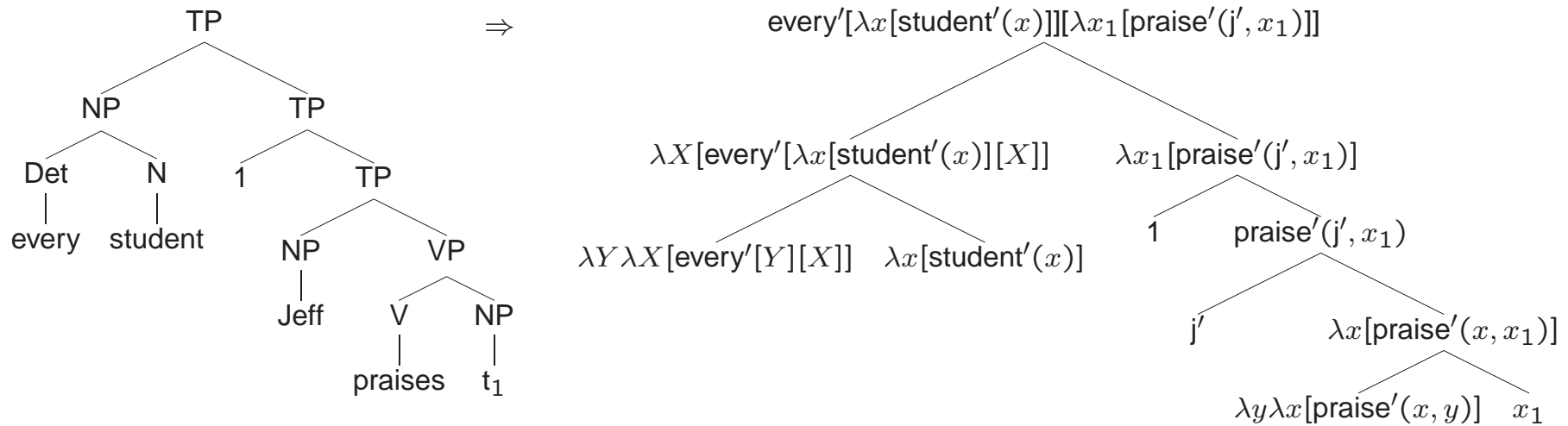
# Translating Syntax of F4 to Logical Representation (cont.)

- $$[ \begin{array}{c} \text{TP} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ i \quad \text{TP} \end{array} ]' = \lambda x_i [\text{TP}]'$$
- $$[ \begin{array}{c} \text{TP}' = \lambda x_1 [\text{praise}'(j', x_1)] \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 1 \quad \text{TP} \\ \hline \text{Jeff praises } t_1 \end{array} ]$$

- $$[ \begin{array}{c} \text{TP} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{NP} \quad \text{TP} \end{array} ]' = \text{NP}'(\text{TP}')$$
- $$[ \begin{array}{c} \text{TP} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{NP} \quad \text{TP} \\ \hline \text{every student} \quad 1 \text{ Jeff praises } t_1 \end{array} ]' = \text{every}'[\lambda x [\text{student}'(x)]][\lambda x_1 [\text{praise}'(j', x_1)]]$$

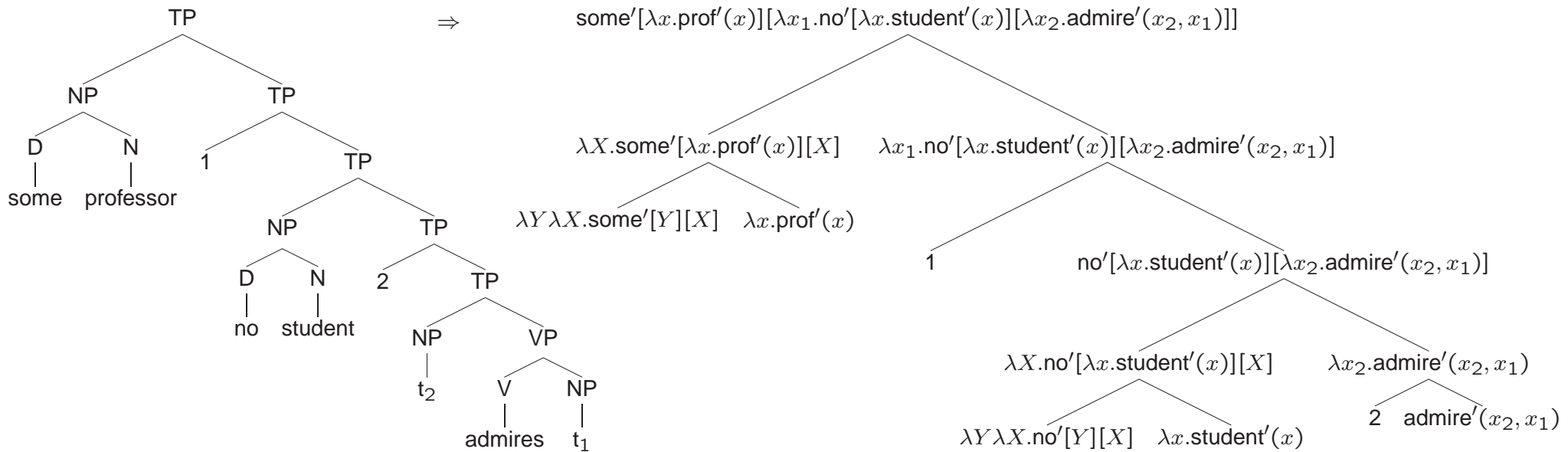
## Putting the Logical Representations Together

(3) Jeff praises every student.



# Putting the Logical Representations Together (cont.)

(4) No student admires some professor.



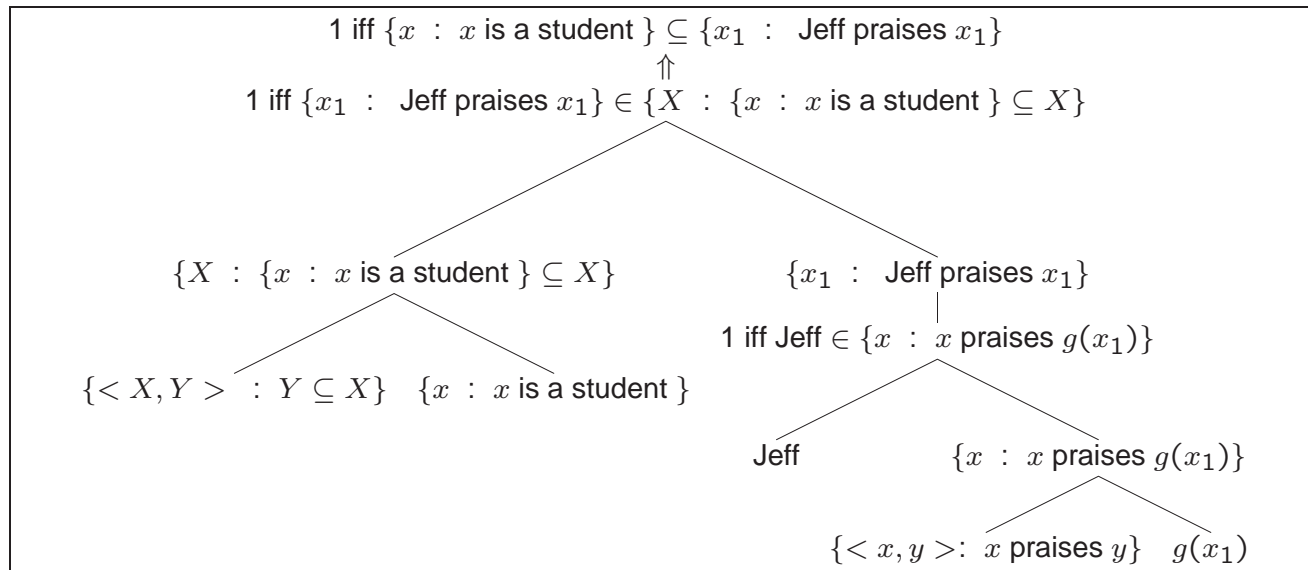
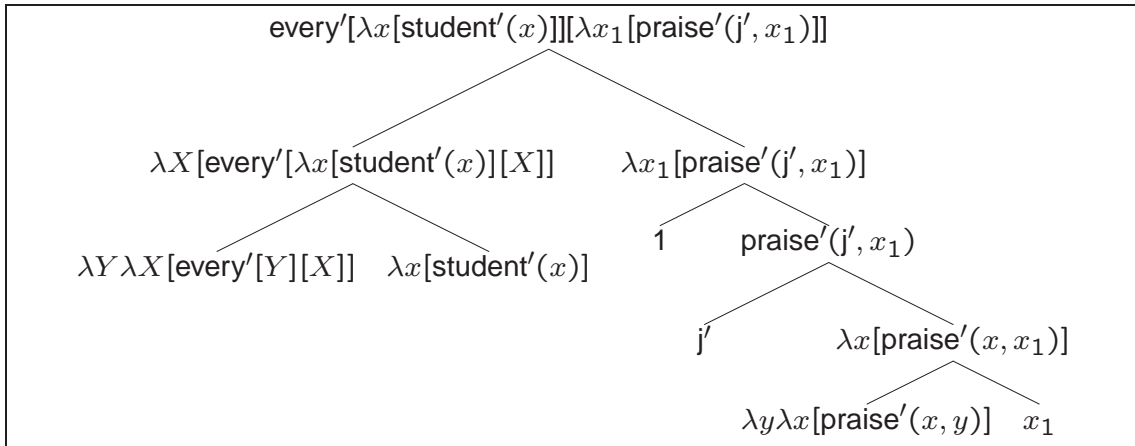
# Truth-conditional Interpretation of Logical Representations

Assume a model  $M$  with domain of universe  $U$ , and an arbitrary assignment  $g$ .

1. (a) If  $\alpha'$  is a D and  $\beta'$  is a 1-place predicate,
 
$$\llbracket \alpha'(\beta') \rrbracket^{M,g} = \llbracket \alpha' \rrbracket^{M,g}(\llbracket \beta' \rrbracket^{M,g}).$$
 (b) If  $\alpha'$  is a GQ and  $\beta'$  is a 1-place predicate,  $\llbracket \alpha'(\beta') \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1$  iff  $\llbracket \beta' \rrbracket^{M,g} \in \llbracket \alpha' \rrbracket^{M,g}$ .
2. For every  $X \subseteq U$  and  $Y \subseteq U$ ,
  - (a)  $\llbracket \lambda Y \lambda X [\text{every}'[Y][X]] \rrbracket^{M,g} = \{ \langle X, Y \rangle : Y \subseteq X \}$
  - (b)  $\llbracket \lambda Y \lambda X [\text{some}'[Y][X]] \rrbracket^{M,g} = \{ \langle X, Y \rangle : Y \cap X \neq \emptyset \}$
  - (c)  $\llbracket \lambda Y \lambda X [\text{no}'[Y][X]] \rrbracket^{M,g} = \{ \langle X, Y \rangle : Y \cap X = \emptyset \}$
  - (d)  $\llbracket \lambda Y \lambda X [\text{the}'[Y][X]] \rrbracket^{M,g} = \{ \langle X, Y \rangle : \exists u \in U, Y = \{u\} \text{ and } u \in X \}$
  - (e)  $\llbracket \lambda Y \lambda X [\text{most}'[Y][X]] \rrbracket^{M,g} = \{ \langle X, Y \rangle : |X \cap Y| > |X^- \cap Y| \}$
  - (f)  $\llbracket \lambda Y \lambda X [\text{two}'[Y][X]] \rrbracket^{M,g} = \{ \langle X, Y \rangle : |X \cap Y| \geq 2 \}$  or  $\{ X : |X \cap Y| = 2 \}$
3. (a)  $\llbracket \lambda x [\phi'] \rrbracket^{M,g} = \{ d \in U : \llbracket \phi' \rrbracket^{M,g}[d/x] = 1 \}$ 
 (b)  $\llbracket \lambda y \lambda x [\phi'] \rrbracket^{M,g} = \{ \langle d_1, d_2 \rangle : \llbracket \phi' \rrbracket^{M,g}[[d_2/y]d_1/x] = 1 \}$

# Interpreting Logical Representations Compositionally

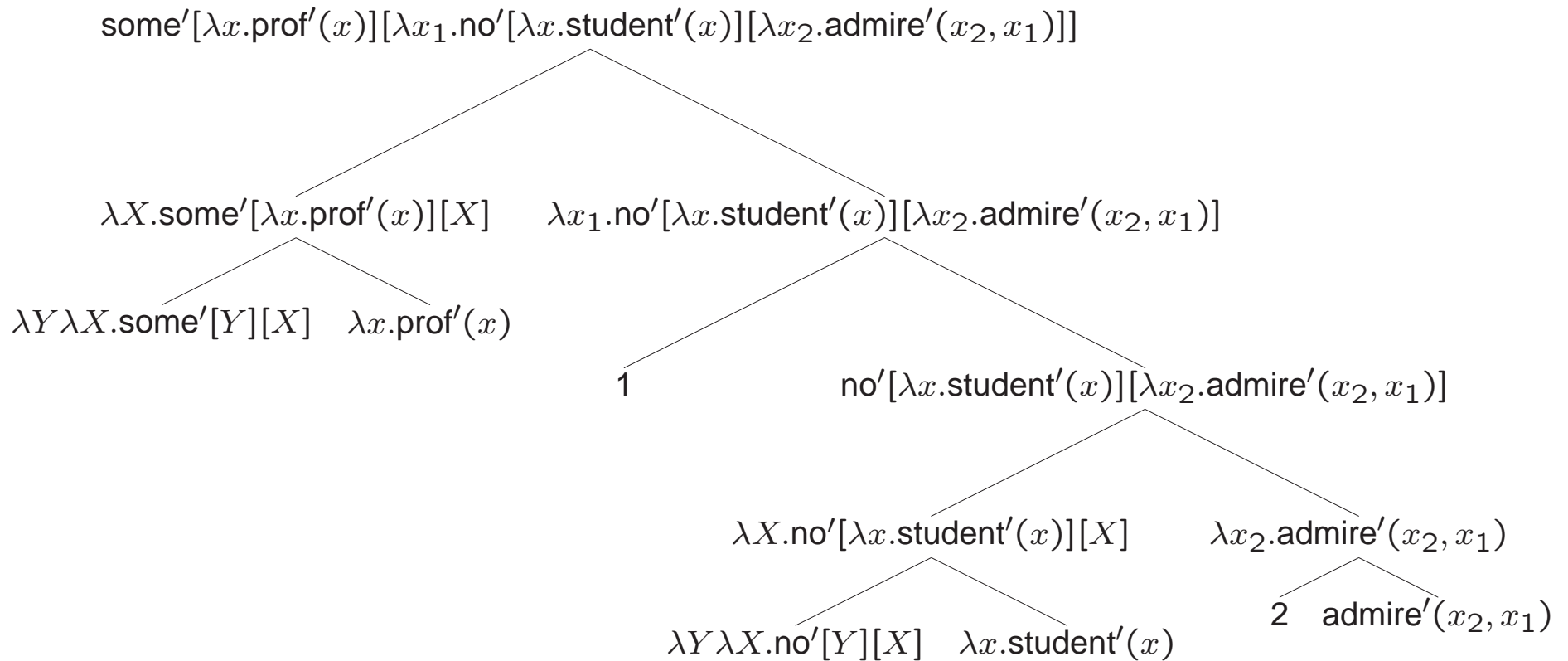
(5) Jeff praises every student.





# Interpreting Logical Representations Compositionally (cont.)

(6) No student admires some professor.



# Interpreting Logical Representations Compositionally (cont.)

