

In ages is not an NPI, which explains its distribution

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In a million years vs. in ages

- (1) Alex has **(not) called in a million years.*
Alex has **(not) called in ages.*

- Both considered NPIs (von Bergen & von Bergen 1993; Krifka 1995; Hoeksema 2006; Iatridou & Zeijlstra 2021)
- Only minor difference in form
- But: Considerably different corpus distribution

Previous approaches

Components of NPI-licensing (Krifka 1995; Eckardt 2005; Chierchia 2006):

- Core meaning: very general entity
- Alternatives: more specific alternatives
- Exhaustification: sentence with NPI entails every sentence with an alternative
 $\Rightarrow \text{Exh}(\text{Lic}(\dots \exists x(\text{NPI}(x) \wedge \dots)))$
- **Note:** Exh is not part of the NPI meaning!

Krifka (1995:240) in a million years

- Core: time t in the distant future
- Alt: all times earlier than t .
- Exh: not part of the NPI meaning
 $\Rightarrow \text{Exh}(\text{Lic}(\dots \text{NPI} \dots))$

Iatridou & Zeijlstra 2021 in years

- Core: max time span [..., now]
- Alt: all time spans included
- Exh: included in the meaning of *in years*
 \Rightarrow *in years* is not an NPI but an exhaustification operator!
 $\text{Exh}(\text{Lic}(\dots \text{NPI} \dots))$

Rizea & Sailer 2020

- Lexical Resource Semantics (Richter & Sailer 2004)
- “Constraints” possible semantic representations
- Include all components but the licenser in the lexical entry of an NPI.
- Redundant contribution of operators possible.

(2) Alex *didn't see a thing.*

a. At issue:

$\alpha := \neg \exists x(\text{min-range}(x) \wedge \text{see}(a, x))$

b. Full semantic representation:

$\exists A(A = \{P | P \subseteq \text{min-r}\} \wedge \text{Exh}(\alpha, \text{min-r}, A))$

(3) Simplified lexical specification:

$\text{Exh}(\dots \exists x(\text{min-r}(x) \wedge \dots x \dots))$

Alternatives: $\{P | P \subseteq \text{min-r}\}$

Corpus profile

	in a ... years	in ages
quantitative + qualitative		
verbal negation	✓	✓
neg word	✓	✓
Neg Raising	✓	✗
without S	✓	✗
superl./comp.	✓	✓
if-clause	✗	✗
restr. of universal	✗	✗
rhet. wh quest.	✓	✗
only	✗	✓
hardly/barely	✗	✓
few N	✗	✗

Quantitative data:

- *in a ... years*: COCA: 643, BNC: 177, GloWbe UK+US 867
- *in ages*: COCA: 501 hits

Qualitative data (google, enTenTen20)

- Neg Raising *Don't think he's posted in ages.*
- without clause
People know things that I do [...] without seeing me in ages
- Co-occurrence with (n)ever and even:
✓: (n)ever in a million years | ✗: (n)ever in ages
✓: even in a million years | ✗: even in ages

Lexical specification and standard cases

(4) a. *in a mill. years*: $\text{Exh}(\dots \exists t(\text{mill-years}(t) \wedge \dots t \dots))$ Alt: $\{t' | t' \subseteq t\}$
 $\exists t$ is in the scope of a strong NPI-licensing operator

b. *in ages*: $\exists t(\text{ages}(t) \wedge \text{Exh}(\dots t \dots))$ Alt: $\{t' | t' \subseteq t\}$

Scope Constraint scope of Exh “starts” with downward entailing operator binding the event

(5) Alex *hasn't called in a million years* /*in years*.

$\text{Exh}(\neg \exists t(\text{mill-years}(t) \wedge \text{call}(a, t)))$ $\exists t(\text{mill-years}(t) \wedge \text{Exh}(\neg \exists t(\text{call}(a, t))))$

(6) *Alex has called in a million years /in years.

$\text{Exh}(\exists t(\text{mill-years}(t) \wedge \text{call}(a, t)))$ $\exists t(\text{years}(t) \wedge \text{Exh}(\exists t(\text{call}(a, t))))$

hardly quantifies over eventualities: *in a mill. years* is excluded.

(7) Alex has hardly called **in a million years* /in years.

$\text{Exh}(\exists t(\text{mill-years}(t) \wedge \text{hardly}(\text{call}(a, t))))$ $\exists t(\text{years}(t) \wedge \text{Exh}(\text{hardly}(\text{call}(a, t))))$

rhetoric wh question operator has wide scope: *in years* is excluded.

(8) *Who would've put H.R. and DSM together in a mill. years/ *in years?*

Account of additional observations

- Co-occurrence with *many* with wide and narrow scope over Exh, but not with intervening scope

(9) a. *you have achieved what many can't in a mill. years.*

Many > Exh > \neg > $\exists t$

b. *I haven't seen many of you in years*

Many > $\exists t$ > Exh > \neg

c. *there haven't been many good horror movies in years.*

$\exists t$ > Exh > \neg > Many

- Contrast: *hardly* binds event; *few* binds participant; *not many* binds event plus participant

(10) *there have hardly been good h-movies in years.* | **there have been few good h-movies in years.*

Co-occurrence with never/ever: (n)ever quantifies over topic time in the scope of negation, i.e., it is in conflict with *in ages*, which quantifies over topic time outside the scope of negation.

(11) a. *I would have never in a million years imagined I would marry a lawyer* Exh($\neg \exists t(\dots)$)

b. **I have never imagined I would marry a lawyer in ages.* $\exists t(\dots \wedge \text{Exh}(\neg \exists t' \dots))$

Neg Raising: Horn & Bayer 1984, Sailer 2006: Neg raising as mapping between meanings – including exhaustification (Mirrazi & Zeijlstra 2021).

(12) *I don't think Alex will call in a mill. years.* \mapsto *I think \neg [A. will call in a mill. years.]*

\mapsto *I think Exh \neg [A. will call in a mill. years.]*

- *in ages* and the Neg Raising reading contribute Exh (redundantly)

- Relevant time span is presupposed and accommodated in the scope of think

(13) *I don't think he's posted in ages.* think(Sp, $\exists t(\text{ages}(t) \wedge \text{Exh}(\neg \text{post}(x, t))))$

Conclusion

- We basically follow the analysis in Iatridou & Zeijlstra 2021, but provide additional data.
- *in ages* has the same meaning components as *in a mill. years* but combines them not like an NPI.

Selected references

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