SoSe 2017 Semantics 2

Conventional Implicature

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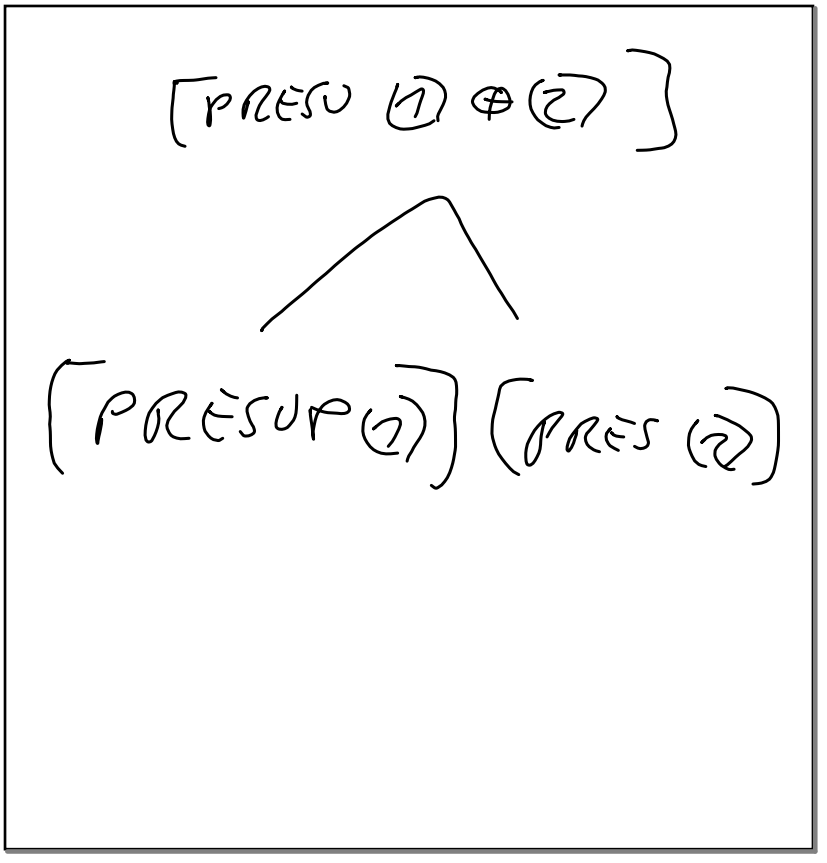
Questions from last week

every
a/some

Pat read the book

$\exists x$ (book(x) : read(pat, x))



Even Bart passed the test.

CI: bart

p-t(bart)

CI ~~∀x(p-t(x) → p-t(bart))~~

∀x(p-t(bart) → p-t(x))

Alex said
that everybody
passed the test;
but I know that B.
was the only one who
passed.

Goal of today's meeting

Formalize some CIs

Integrate them into LRS+projective meaning

LRS combinatorics

- New list-valued feature CI
- CI percolates until it is retrieved
- CI-retrieval possible outside the scope of semantic operators.

Completely independent CI

Chris hat Sie/dich angerufen.

Chris called you.form/inform

Sem: $call_2(chris, you)$

CI: $formal\text{-}rel_2(I, you)$

EX-COMT $call_2(chris, you)$

~~Alex got a damn dog/mutt.~~

~~Sem:~~ $\exists x(dog(x) \wedge have_2(alex, x))$

~~CI:~~ $\wedge\ f\text{-}rel_2(I, you)$

$chise.\ell_2$

$\exists y(chise.\ell_2(y, x))$

$\exists x(dog(x) : own_2(alex, x) \wedge \exists y(rel_2(y, x))$

Alex hat kein Kätzchen
Hat Alex schon einen Kater?

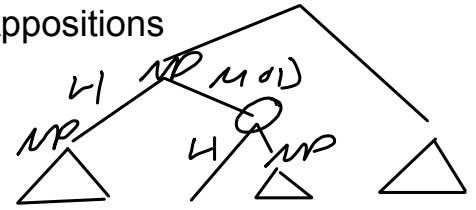
CI Kater

$\exists y \forall x (dog(x) : chases(y, x))$

Alex hat einen Kater

$\exists x (dog(x) : owns(alex, x))$
$\wedge \exists y \forall x (dog(x) : chases(y, x))$

Appositions



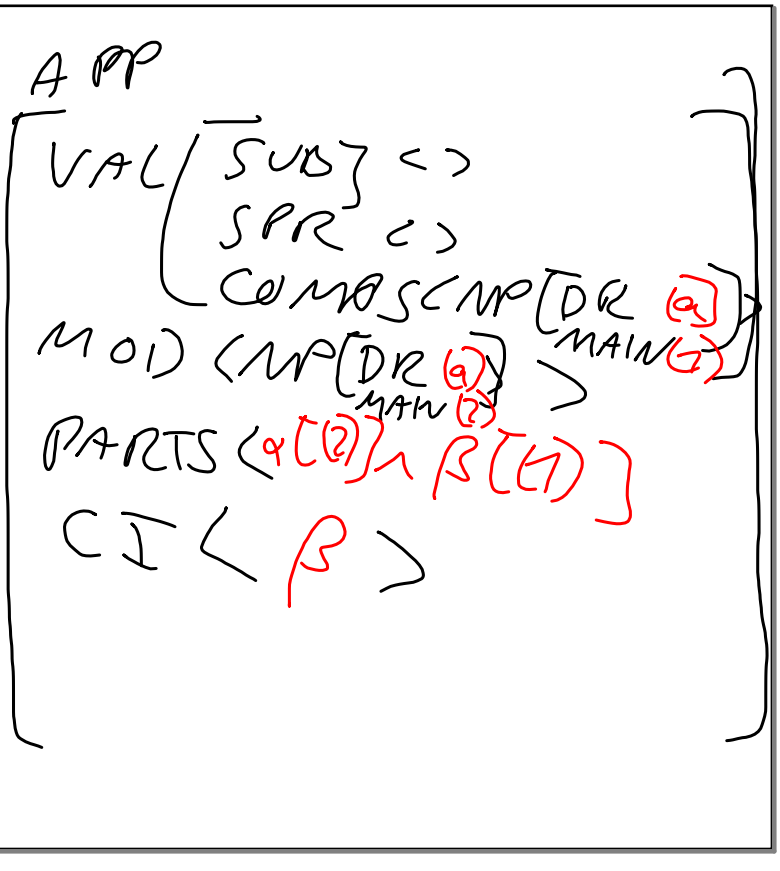
Lance Amstrong, APP the cyclist, battled cancer.

at issue:

CI:

EX-CONT:

Lexical specification of APP:



CI takes material from the at issue content

Unfortunately, Kim is sick.

At ~~issue~~: sick$_1$(kim)

CI: sad-about$_2$(I, sick$_1$(k))

EX-CONT:

Lexical entry of unfortunately:

I don't believe that unfortunately K. is sick.

[MOD S[DSR⟨1⟩]
PARTS ⟨ sad$_2$(I, ∧[⟨1⟩]) ⟩]

Leider
unglücklicherweise
bedauerlicherweise

Ich glaube nicht, dass Kim {leider / !b.e.u} krank ist.

bei

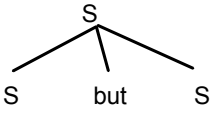
CI: sick$_1$(k) →
sad-about$_2$(I, ∧sick$_1$(k))

CI takes material from the at issue content

Thora is a baby, but she is (usually) quiet.

Sem:

CI:



lexical specification of but:

CIs: What to do with them?

- CIs are triggered by lexical items and/or constructions
- They are not at-issue and project over negation, and attitude predicates, though, probably, not over embedded speech operators
- They are truth-conditionally independent of the embedding sentence
- They typically contribute material that is not fully given in the context, but do not put it out for discussion

Definites

Definite NPs

Sheldon:

every physicist:

the waitress:

Sheldon's flatmate:

this physicist:

Reality check

Watch

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qKeU3bzQFIs

d identify definite NPs

Definite NPs pattern with proper nouns

- Existence, uniqueness, familiarity
- Truth conditions?
  - > The cow calved.
  - > The cow didn't calve.
- Presupposition

Definite NPs pattern with proper nouns:

Lack of scope ambiguity with negation

Penny didn't talk to every phyisicist.

Penny didn't talk to Howard.

Penny didn't talk to the engeneer.

Lack of scope ambiguity with quantifiers

Most physicists like a waitress.

Most physicists like Penny.

Most physicists like the waitress.

Definite NPs don't pattern with proper names:
Dependence on quantifiers

Every physicist likes Penny.

Every physicist likes the waitress that he knows.

Definite NPs don't pattern with proper nouns:

Dependence on scenario/context

in 1980

Sheldon doesn't like the new Star Wars movie. in 2005

Sheldon doesn't like "The Empire Strikes Back".

Sheldon doesn't like "The Revenge of the Sith".

Logical forms for definite NPs

the waitress:

Syntax of iota-terms:

Semantics of iota-terms:

Examples

Sheldon likes the waitress.

Every physicist likes that waitress that he knows.

Uses of the def. article in Am-David (in prep.)

1. **The king** has arrived. [uttered in Tonga] (**unique**, also called: **unique term, larger situation unique, general knowledge definite**)
2. I saw a book on the table. **The cover** was so ugly it drew my attention. (**associative** anaphora, also called: **bridging**)
3. **The lion** has a mane. (**kind-referring expression**, also called: **class-referring, generic**)
4. I saw **a beautiful flower** on the way home after a long day out. **The flower** was red. (**anaphoric definite**)
5. Open **the window**! (uttered in a room with multiple windows) (**situational definite**, also called: **immediate situation unique**)
6. I am listening to **the radio**. (**weak definite**)
7. She is **the only female participant in this course**. (**predicative definites**)

Article use in other languages

Article use in Papiamentu

Sila a keda para banda di porta di entrada di komedor ... (p. 86)

Sila has stayed stop next of door of entrance of dining.room

Wak den e naturalesa rondó di e kas grandi nobo aki. (p.65)

look in the nature around of the house big new here

Ora di kome mèrdia tabata un bes ei.

hour of eat noon was one time there

Sara a pone e tayónan kla na mesa i Sila a yuda karga e kuminda trese paden. (p. 85)

S. has put the dishes ready on table and S. has helped carry the food bring inside (from Kraal: *Mimina, Katibu pa Kuanto Tempu mas?*)

LRS encoding of definite NPs

Lexical entry of the definite article the:

LRS analysis of the waitress:

How to get the noun into the iota term?

LRS analysis of The waitress worked:

Problem with the lexical entries so far?

For next week

- Portfolio task: Choose three different CIs.
  - > For each of them, show that they are CIs,
  - > give the semantic representation of a simple sentence,
  - > indicate what is at issue, what is CI
  - > Sketch the lexical entry of the CI-trigger
- Read:
  - > the section on definites from the LRS textbook
  - > Sailer & Am David 2016

References

Potts, Christopher. 2007. Into the conventional-implicature dimension. *Philosophy Compass* 4(2):665-679. http://web.stanford.edu/~cgpotts/papers/potts-conventional-implicature-compass.pdf

Sailer, Manfred, & Am-David, Assif. 2016. Definite meaning and definite marking. In Arnold, Doug, Butt, Miriam, Crysmann, Berthold, King, Tracy Holloway, & Müller, Stefan (Eds.): *Proceedings of the Joint 2016 Conference on Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar and Lexical Functional Grammar, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland* (pp. 641–661). Stanford, CA: CSLI Publications

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