

PROBLEM SET 5

due by Thursday, March 21 in class

Exercise 1 (24 pts.) Let w_1 be the actual world, w_2 be a world just like the actual world but where every actual politician (incl. Obama, Clinton, Trump) instead became a pop singer, and every actual pop singer (incl. Ariana Grande) instead became a politician. Let w_3 be a world just like w_1 , except where everyone who loves someone in w_1 is loved back by them in w_3 (all love in w_3 is requited love).

Say whether the following claims are true or false (or would reasonably be taken to be true or false on a semantics for English like the ones we have been giving.)

- (a) $\llbracket \text{Barack Obama} \rrbracket^{w_1}$ is a function.
- (b) $\llbracket \text{Donald Trump is a pop singer} \rrbracket^{w_2}$ is a truth value, namely *true*.
- (c) $\llbracket \text{Hilary Clinton's rap single was a billboard 100 hit} \rrbracket^{w_1}$ is an intension.
- (d) for any a , if a loves Ariana Grande in the actual world, then $\langle \text{Ariana Grande}, a \rangle \in \llbracket \text{loves} \rrbracket^{w_3}$.
- (e) for any a , if $a \in \llbracket \text{is a politician} \rrbracket^{w_1}$ then also $a \in \llbracket \text{is a pop star} \rrbracket^{w_2}$.
- (f) $\llbracket \text{is a pop singer} \rrbracket^x = \llbracket \text{is a politician} \rrbracket^x$
- (g) $\llbracket \text{is a pop singer} \rrbracket^{w_2} = \{y : y \text{ is a politician in } w_1\}$
- (h) $\llbracket \text{loves} \rrbracket^{w_3} = \{\langle y, z \rangle : z \text{ loves } y \text{ in } w_1\}$ (pay attention to the order of the variables!)

Exercise 2 (12 pts.)

Consider the language \mathcal{L} given by the following lexicon and interpretation.

Lexicon & Interpretation of \mathcal{L}		
Cat.	Lexical Item	Semantic Value of Lexical Item
N	Ivan	$[[\text{Ivan}]]^x = \text{Ivan}$
	Marissa	$[[\text{Marissa}]]^x = \text{Marissa}$
V_I	sings	$[[\text{sings}]]^x = \{a : a \text{ sings in } x\}$
	dances	$[[\text{dances}]]^x = \{a : a \text{ dances in } x\}$
V_T	framed	$[[\text{framed}]]^x = \{\langle a, b \rangle : a \text{ framed } b \text{ in } x\}$

Suppose the syntactic and semantic rules for this language are just those we gave on **pages 1-4** of handout 14.

Consider the following sentence

- (1) Ivan framed Marissa.

Do the following:

- (a) Give a tree, like the ones we made in class, to show the syntactic structure of this sentence.
- (b) Show how from the semantic values given to the lexical items and the semantic rules of composition we can derive a semantic value for the whole sentence. Show all your work!

Exercise 3 (14 pts.)

Suppose we have a language given by the the lexicon and interpretation in the previous question, but with the addition of a new word: “and” of category Conj. (conjunction). Suppose the semantic value of “and” is specified as follows:

$$\llbracket \text{and} \rrbracket^x = \text{INTER}$$

INTER is a function on two intensions (in this case, functions from worlds to sets) given as follows: if A^x is such an intension and B^x is such an intension, $\text{INTER}(A^x, B^x) = \{a : a \in A \text{ in } x \text{ and } a \in B \text{ in } x\}$

Suppose the syntactic and semantic rules are those given on **pages 1-4** of handout 14 but with the following changes and additions:

Syntactic Rule 2: A verb phrase VP can be made up of either

- an intransitive verb V_I , or
- a transitive verb V_T and a noun N, or
- an intransitive verb V_I followed by a conjunction Conj., followed by another intransitive verb V'_I .

Semantic Rule 3: If a verb phrase VP branches into an intransitive verb V_I followed by a conjunction Conj. followed by another intransitive verb V'_I . Then $\llbracket \text{VP} \rrbracket^x =$

$$\llbracket \text{Conj.} \rrbracket^x (\llbracket V_I \rrbracket^x, \llbracket V'_I \rrbracket^x)$$

For sentence (2) below, do (a) and (b).

- (2) Marissa sings and dances.
- (a) Give a tree, like the ones we made in class, to show the syntactic structure of this sentence. (Note: this will involve a node that branches into *three*, which we have not yet seen.)
- (b) Show how from the semantic values applied to the lexical items of the sentence and the semantic rules of composition we can derive a semantic value for the whole sentence. And again, show all your work!