Semantics 2

Simple sentences, ~~copula~~

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Literary scenario for the class: Back to the Future

Characters:

Marty McFly

Loraine Baines-McFly

George McFly

Dr. Emmett "Doc" Brown

Biff Tannen

Jennifer Parker

....

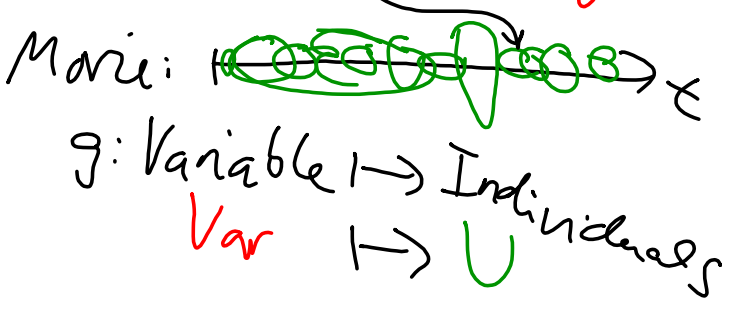
Homework for today

- Read Chapter 3 of the textbook, p.79-104
- Provide the logical form of the sentence: Marty travelled.
- Compute the truth conditions of the sentence in your model.
- Provide the lexical entries and the syntactic analysis of the sentence (indicate the features PHON, HEAD, and SUBCAT)

Marty travelled.

$travel_1(marty)$ (without "event")

$travel_2(u, marty)$



$[\![\text{travel}_2(u, \text{marty})]\!]^{M,g} = \text{true}$

iff $\langle [\![u]\!]^{M,g}, [\![\text{marty}]\!]^{M,g} \rangle$ is in $[\![\text{travel}_2]\!]^{M,g}$

iff $\langle g(u), I(\text{marty}) \rangle$ is in $I(\text{travel}_2)$

iff $\langle$

, $\rangle$ is in

$\{\langle e, x \rangle \mid e$ is a travel$_2$ event with x as the traveller$\}$

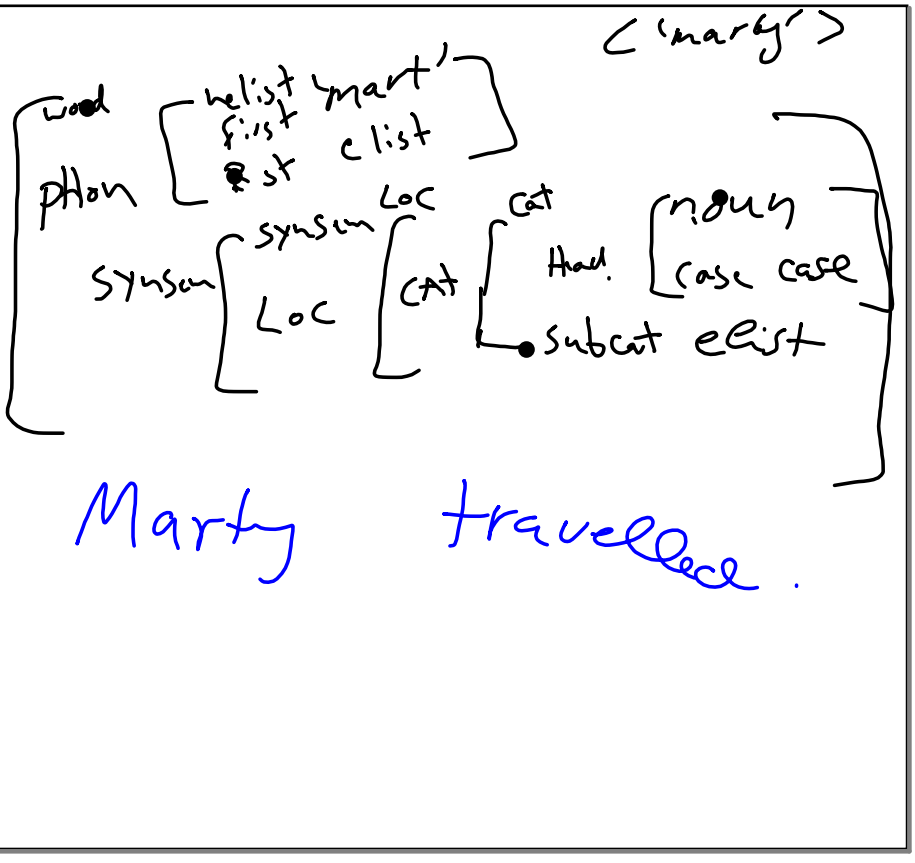
∴ Since this is the case,

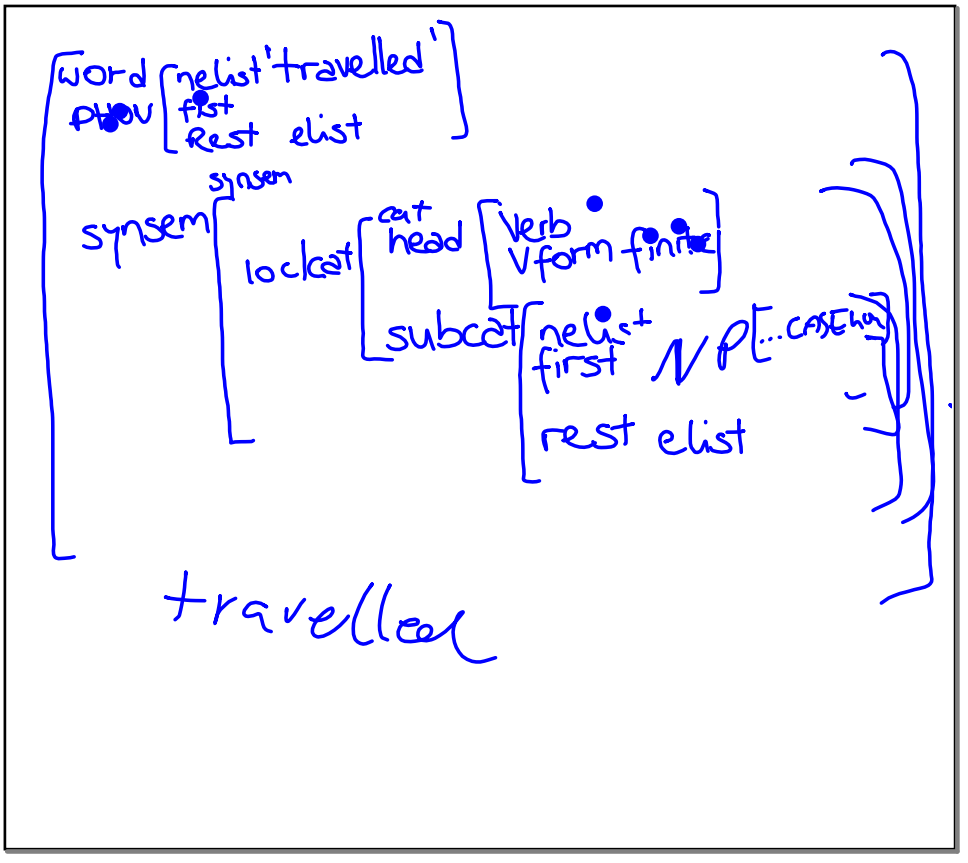
$[\![\text{travel}_2(u, \text{marty})]\!]^{M,g}$

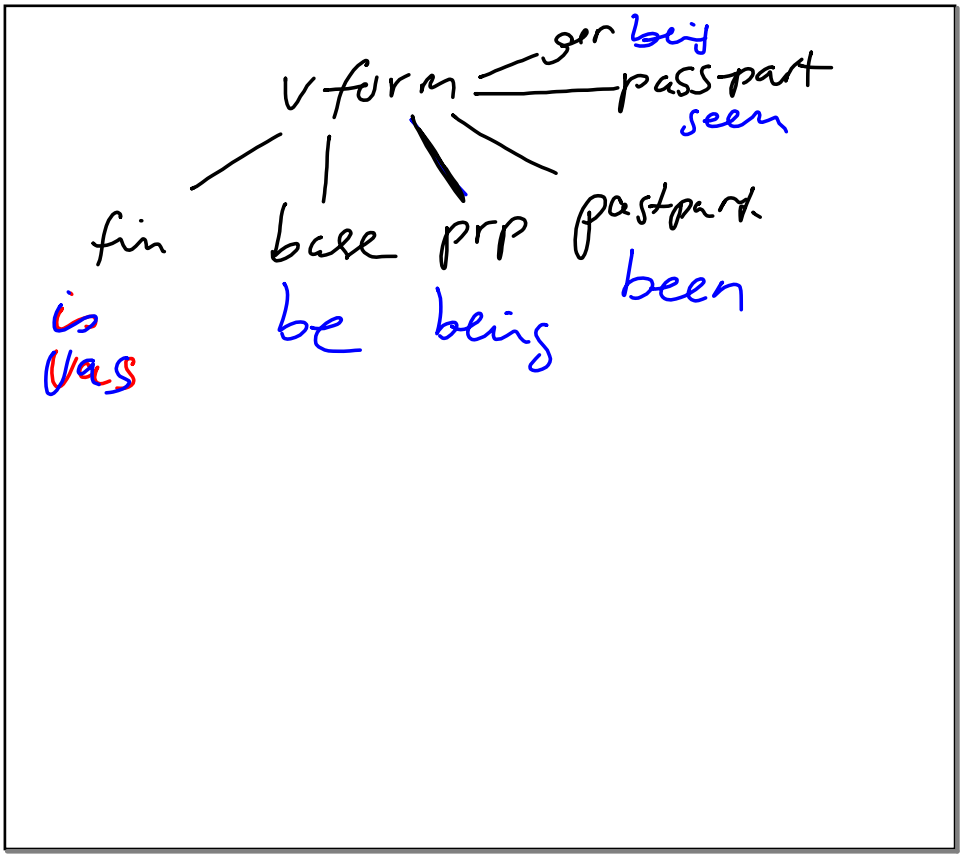
$= \text{true}$.

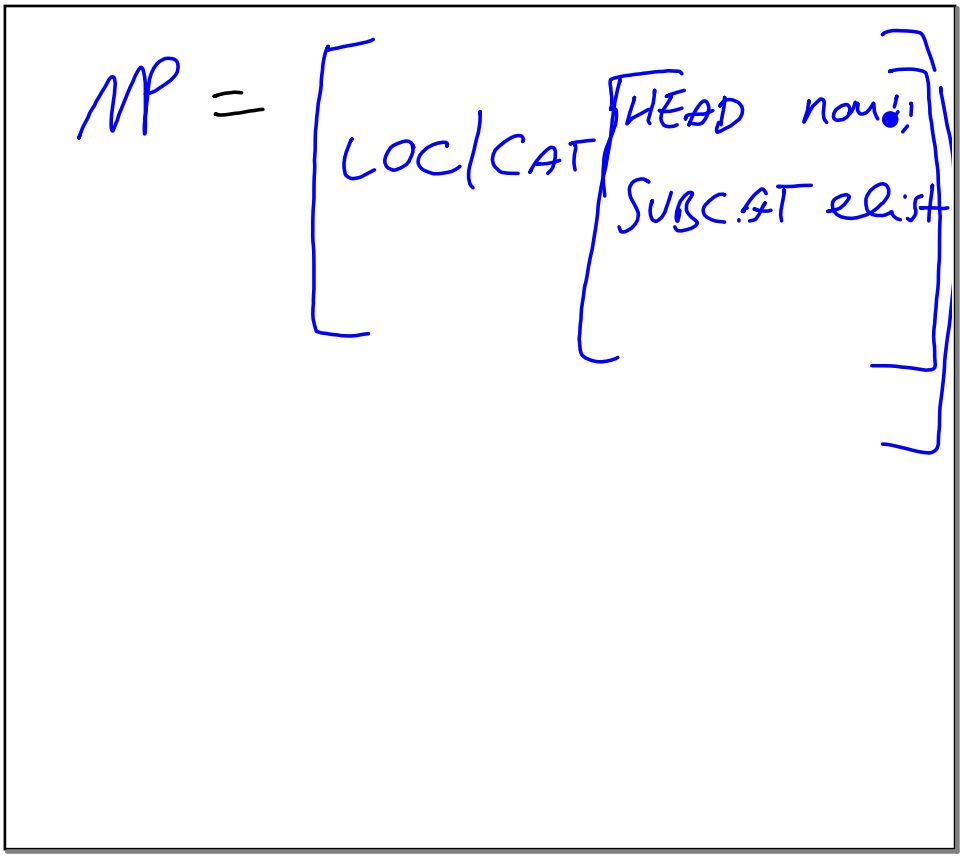
$g(u) =$

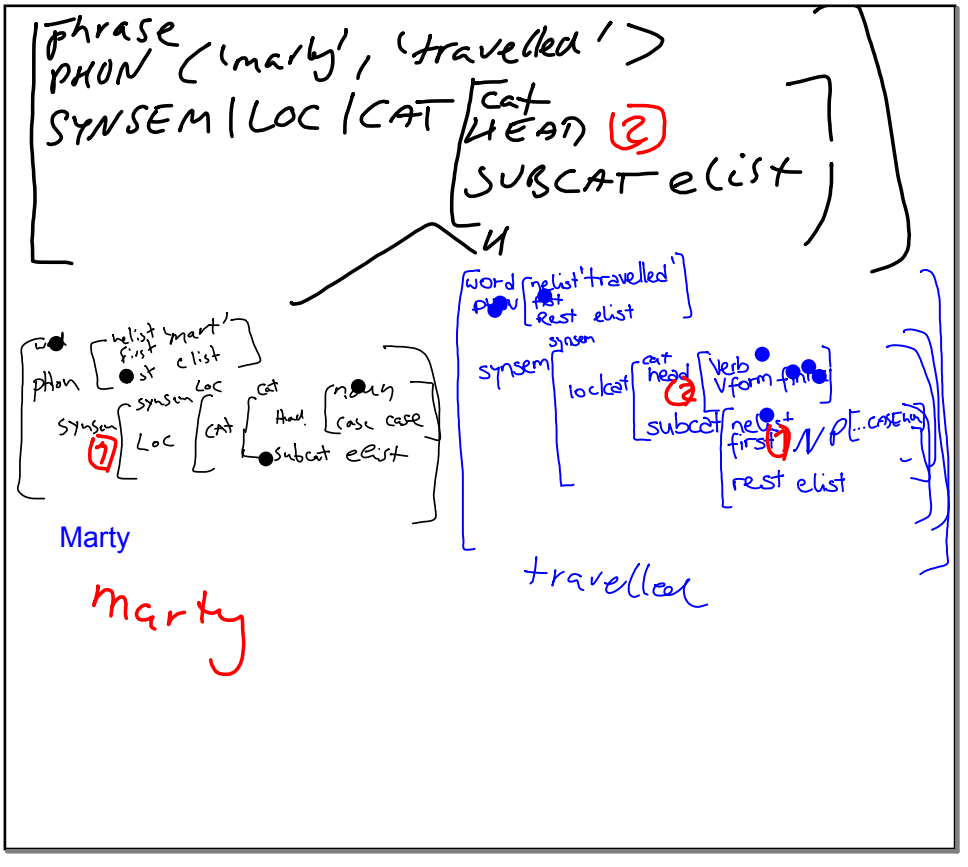
MONTH
DAY
YEAR
NOV
05
1955
AM
PM
DESTINATION TIME
MONTH
DAY
YEAR
OCT
26
1985
AM
PM
PRESENT TIME

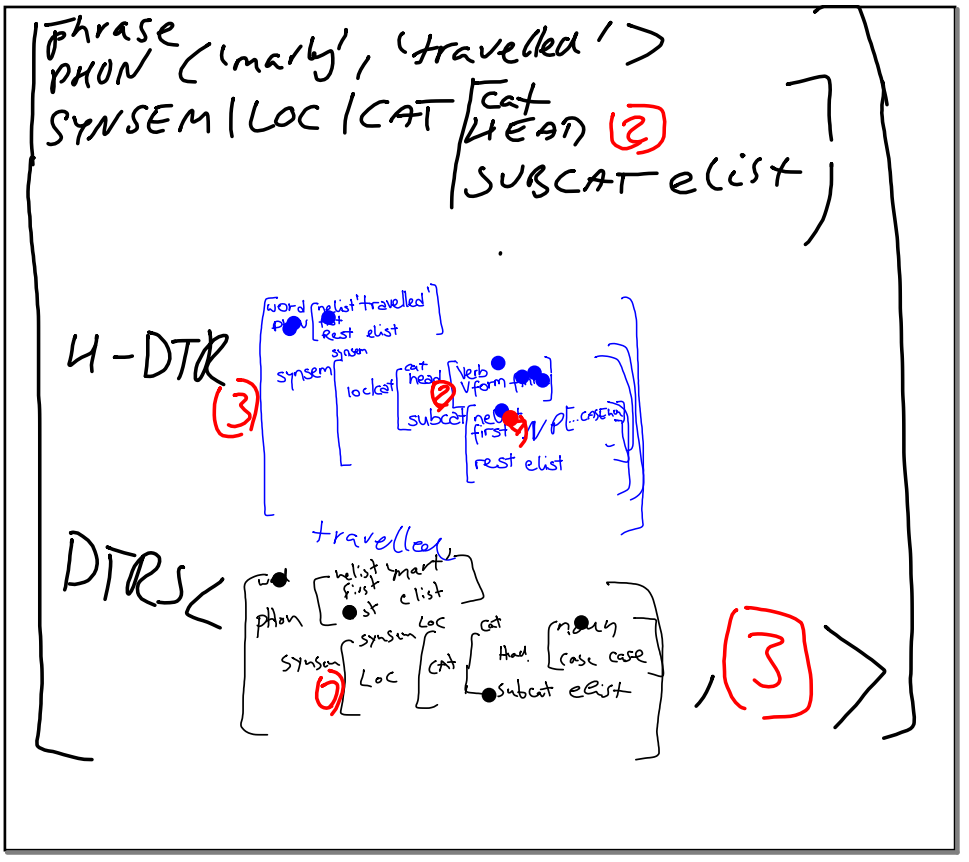

'marty'
word
phon
wlist
first
rest
'marty'
clist
synsem
synsem
LOC
CAT
LOC
CAT
head
subcat
noun
case
case
elist
Marty
travelled.

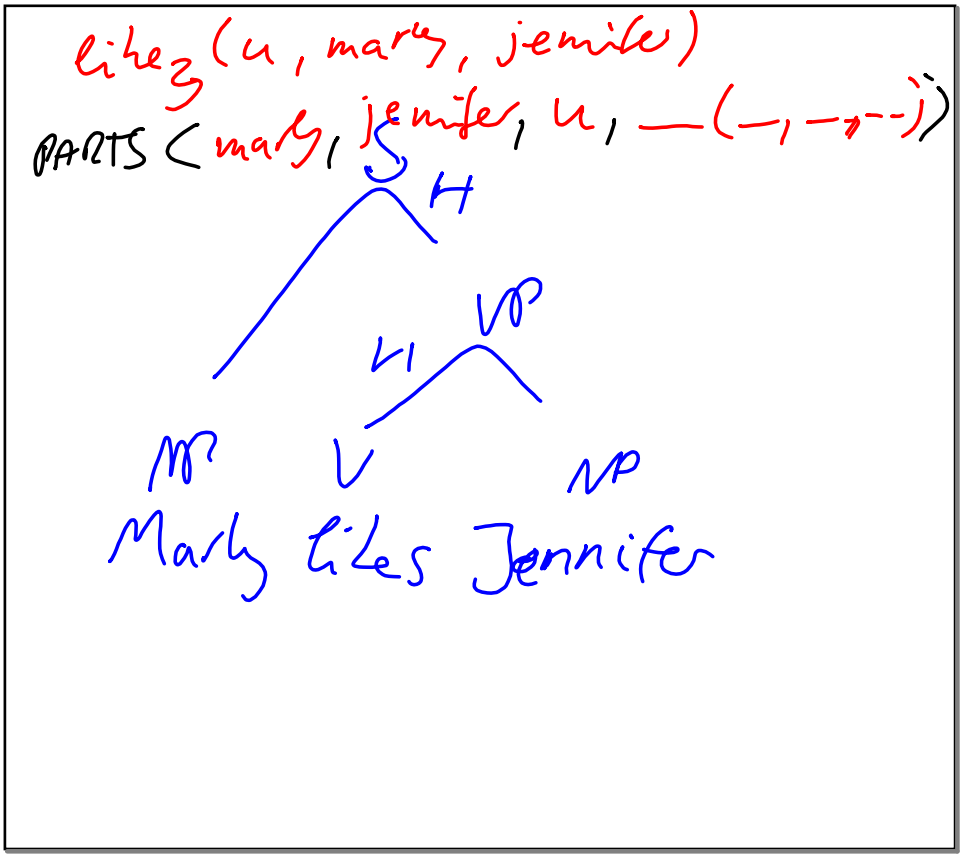

word
phon
nelist
first
Rest
'travelled'
elist
synsem
synsem
locat
cat
head
Verb
Vform
finite
subcat
nelist
first
NP[...case
rest
elist
travelled


vform
ger
being
passpart
seen
fin
base
prp
pastpart
been
is
was
be
being


NP =
LOC|CAT
HEAD noun
SUBCAT elist


phrase
PHON ⟨'marty', 'travelled'⟩
SYNSEM|LOC|CAT
cat
HEAD (2)
SUBCAT elist
4
Marty
marty
travelled


phrase
PHON ⟨'mary', 'travelled'⟩
SYNSEM|LOC|CAT [cat HEAD (2) SUBCAT elist]
H-DTR (3)
DTRS ⟨ , (3)⟩


likes(u, mary, jennifer)
PARTS ⟨mary, jennifer, u, —(—,—)⟩
S
H
VP
H
NP
V
NP
Mary likes Jennifer

Semantic combinatorics

Semantic contributions of the words:

Marty:

~~likes:~~ travelled

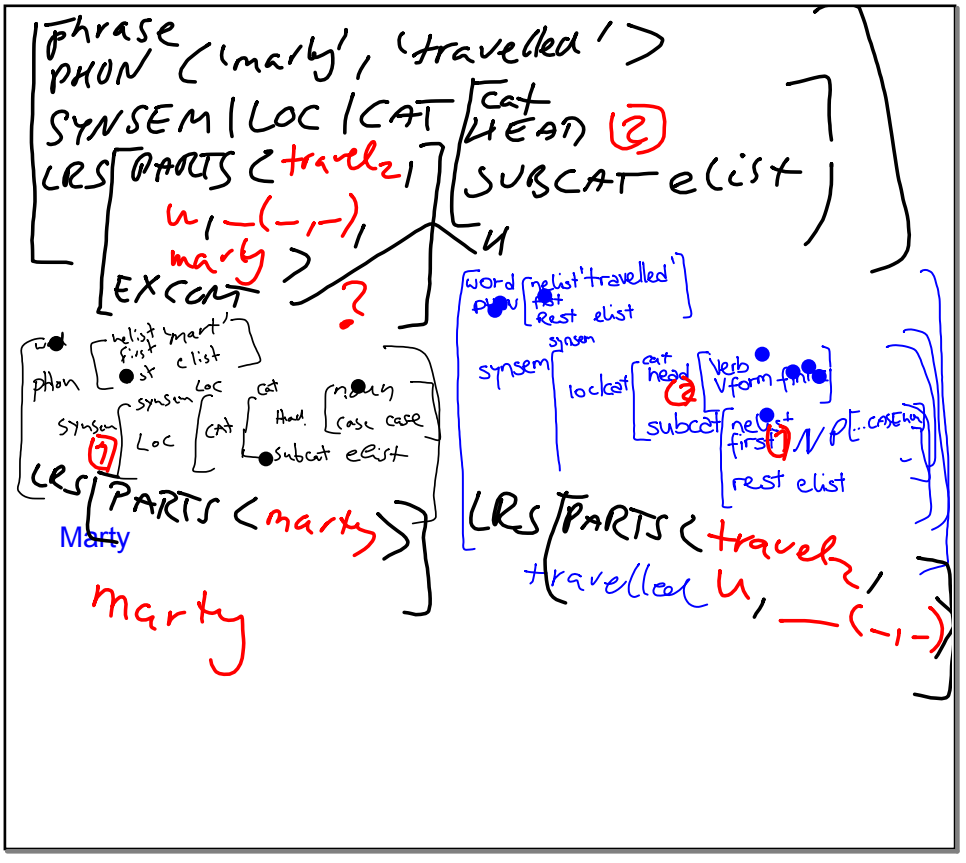
~~Jennifer:~~

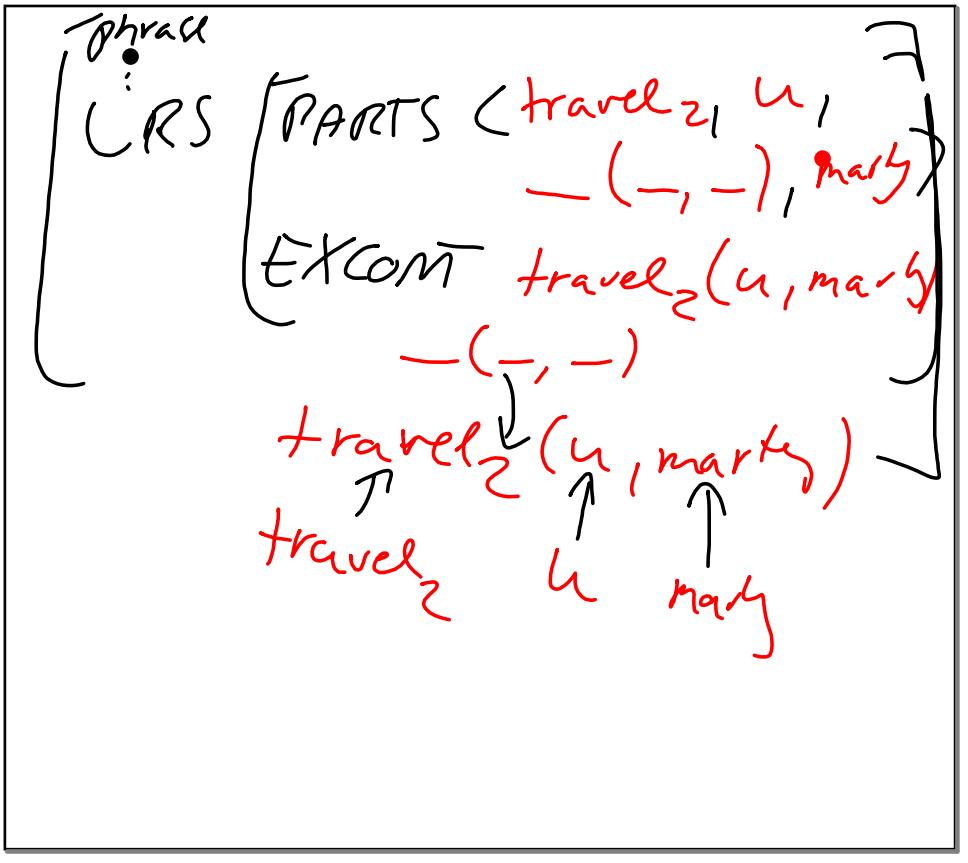
LRS Projection principle:

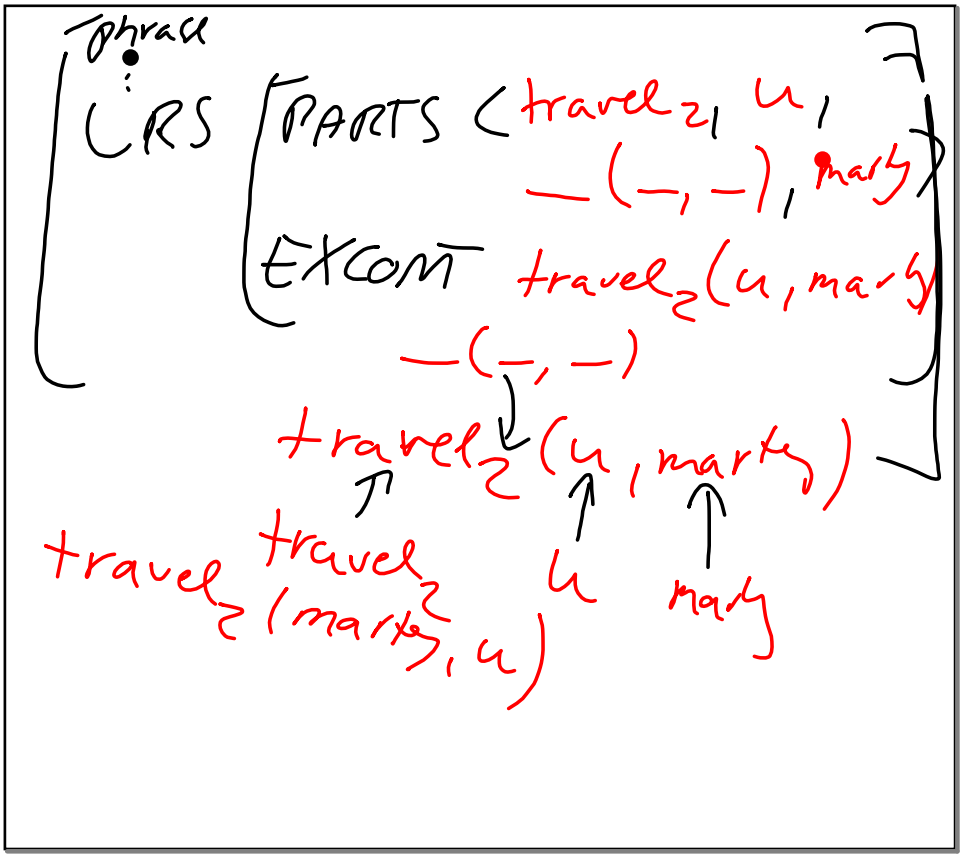
Mother's PARTS contains all of the daughters' PARTS elements and nothing else.

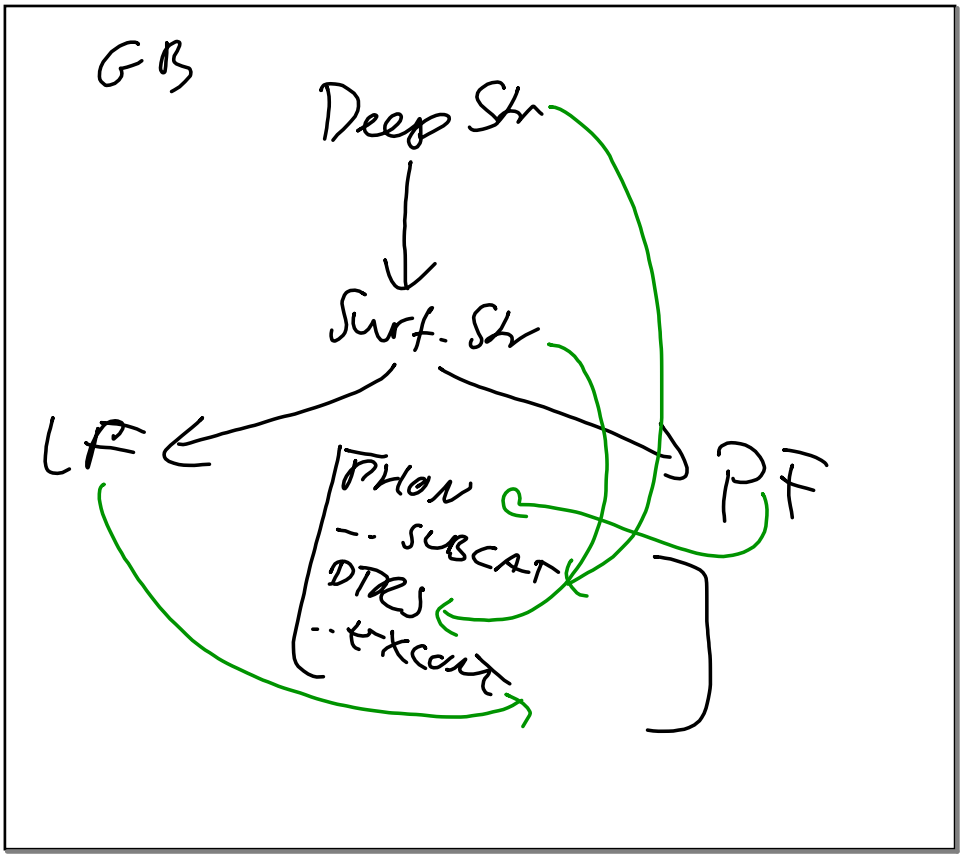
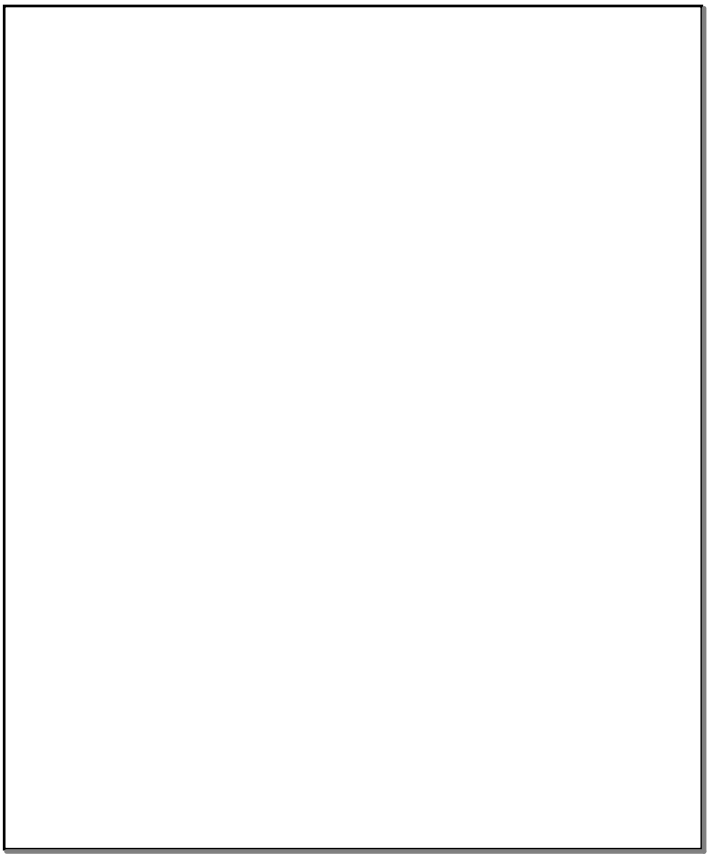
EXCONT Principle:

An utterance's EXCONT is a formula that consists exactly of the elements of its PARTS list.




phrase
LRS
PARTS
travel2 u,
—(—,—), mary
EXCONT
travel2(u, mary
—(—,—)
travel2(u, mary)
travel2
u
mary


phrase
LRS
PARTS
travel2 u,
—(—,—), mary
EXCONT
travel2(u, mary
—(—,—)
travel2(u, mary)
travel2
travel2(mary, u)
u
mary



For next week