More Semantics

QR (Quantifier Raising)

Everyone in this room speaks two languages.

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optionally *move* one quantifier past another one...

QR (Quantifier Raising)

Everyone in this room speaks two languages.

optionally move one quantifier past another one...

and interpret the highest quantifier first. So after QR, this sentence means "there are two languages with the following property: everyone in this room speaks them"

QR (Quantifier Raising)

Everyone in this room speaks two languages.

Without QR, the sentence means "everyone in this room has the following property: they all speak two languages"

QR (Quantifier Raising)

Everyone in this room speaks two languages.

Without QR, the sentence means "everyone in this room has the following property: they all speak two languages"

This is our first case of *covert movement*: movement operation that doesn't change the word order.

Someone loves everyone.

Someone loves everyone.

• ith QR:

"Everyone is such that someone loves them"

• ithout QR:

"There is a particular person who loves everyone"

Someone loves everyone.

- ith QR:
- "Everyone is such that someone loves them"
- ithout QR:
- "There is a particular person who loves everyone"
- -->QR is always optional?

John loves everyone

• ith or without QR:

{people} is a subset of {things John loves}

John loves everyone

ith or without QR:

{people} is a subset of {things John loves}

...so is QR optional here, too?

VP-ellipsis:

John bought a book, and Mary did ____ too.

VP-ellipsis:

John bought a book, and Mary did too.

"buy a book"

identity condition on VP-ellipsis:

John bought a book, and Mary did

"buy a book"
*"sell an okapi"

too.

VP-ellipsis:

John bought a book, and Mary did too.

"buy a book"

John dislikes his father, and Bill does ___ too.

VP-ellipsis:

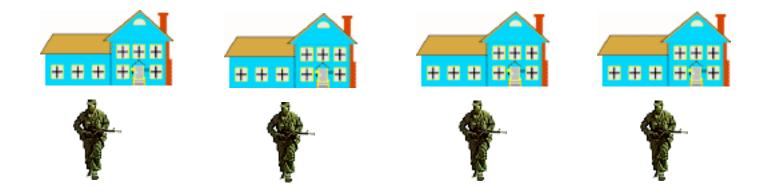
John bought a book, and Mary did too.

"buy a book"

John dislikes his father, and Bill does too.
"dislike his (J or B's) father"

A guard is standing in front of every building.

A guard is standing in front of every building.



A guard is standing in front of every building.



An American guard is standing in front of every building, and a Canadian guard is too.

An American guard is standing in front of every building, and a Canadian guard is too.

four imaginable readings:

- each building has two guards
- two guards, both very fat

An American guard is standing in front of every building,

and a Canadian guard is ____ too.

four imaginable readings:

- each building has two guards
- two guards, both very fat
- each building has one American guard, and there's one very fat Canadian guard.
- (ditto, with nationalities switched)

An American guard is standing in front of every building,

and a Canadian guard is ____ too.

four imaginable readings:

- each building has two guards
- two guards, both very fat
- each building has one American guard,
- and there's one very fat Canadian guard.
- (ditto, with nationalities switched)

An American guard is standing in front of every building,

and a Canadian guard is ____ too.

four imaginable readings, but we only get two:

- each building has two guards
- two guards, both very fat

-->'parallelism' extends to QR (if you do QR in one conjunct, you have to do it in both)

John is standing in front of every building.

• R wouldn't affect the interpretation here.

John is standing in front of every building.

• R wouldn't affect the interpretation here. ...so can it happen, or not?

John is standing in front of every building.

...and a guard is ____, too.

• or QR to happen in the second conjunct, it has to happen in the first conjunct, too.

John is standing in front of every building.
...and a guard is ____, too.

or QR to happen in the second conjunct, it has to happen in the first conjunct, too.
 ...but, in fact, the sentence only has one reading --> no QR

VP-ellipsis:

John bought a book, and Mary did ____ too.

VP-ellipsis:

John bought a book, and Mary did too.

"buy a book"

identity condition on VP-ellipsis:

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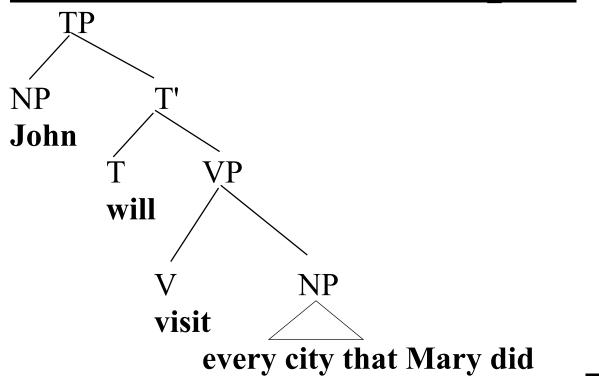
Antecedent Contained Deletion (ACD)

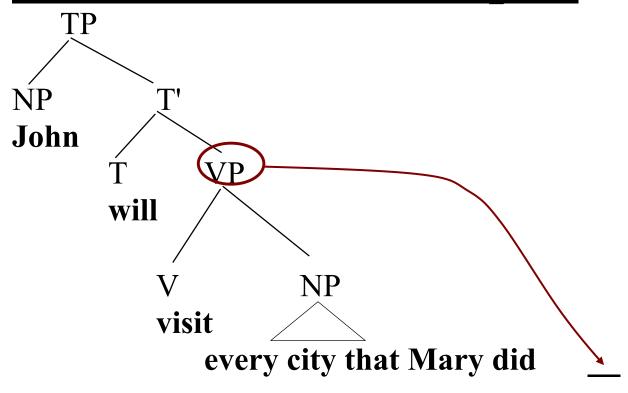
John will visit every city [that Mary did]

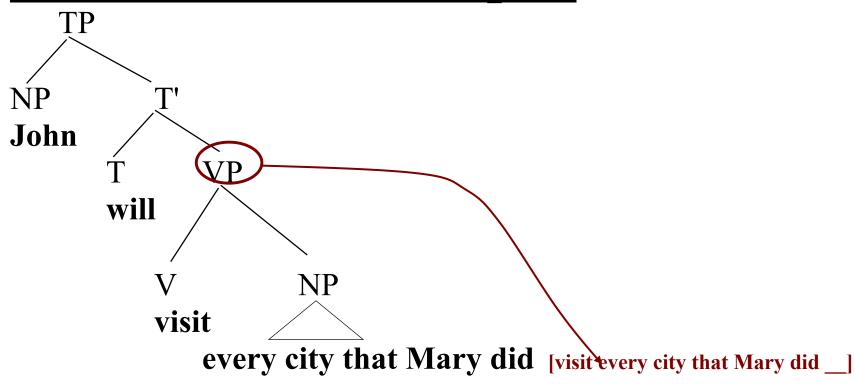
Antecedent Contained Deletion (ACD)

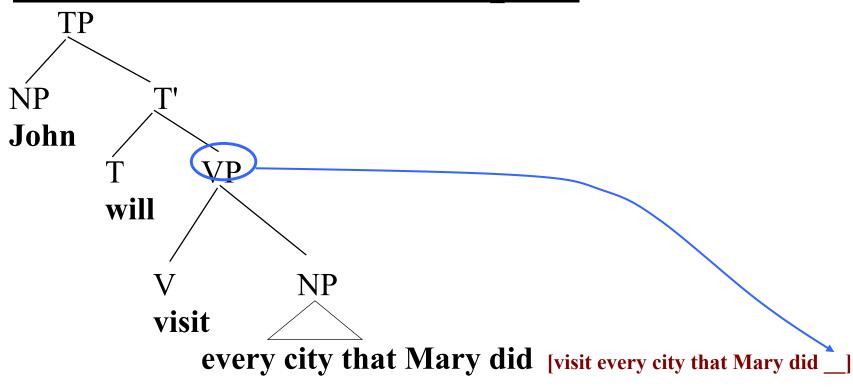
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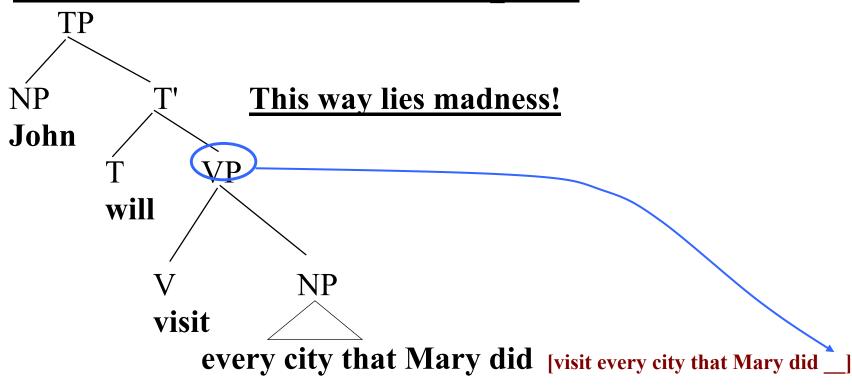
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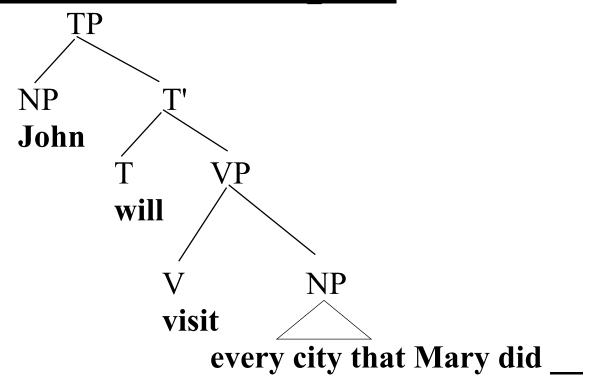


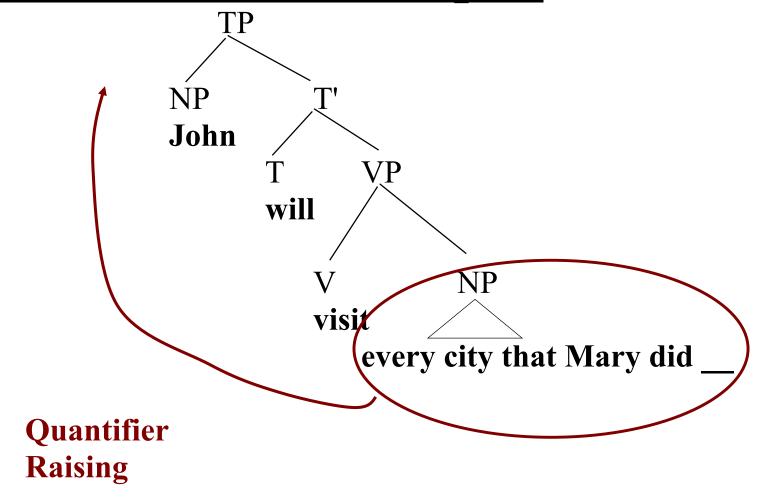


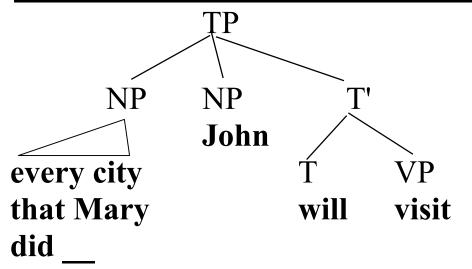


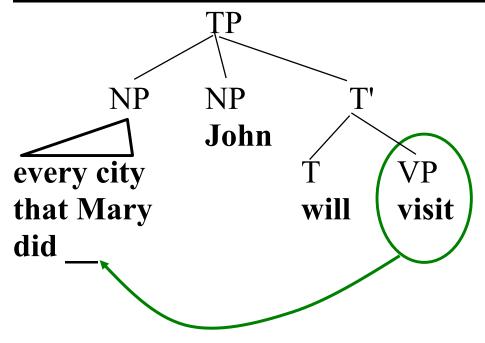


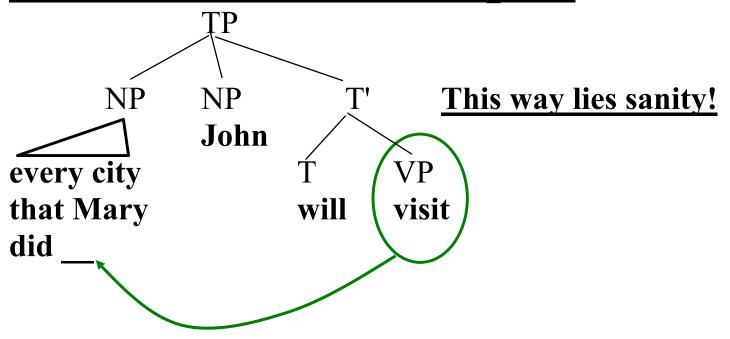












No American smokes.

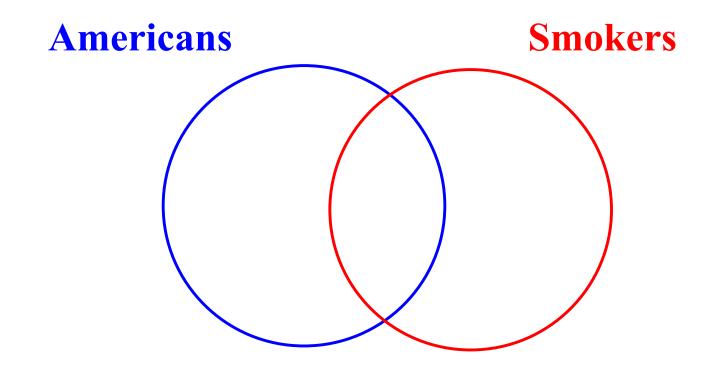
No American smokes cigars.

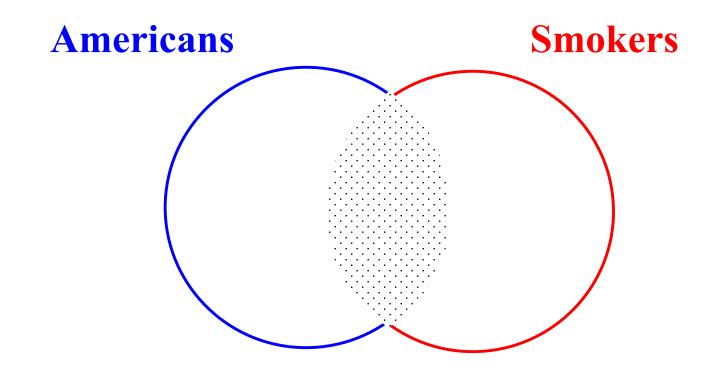
No American smokes.

entails
No American smokes cigars.

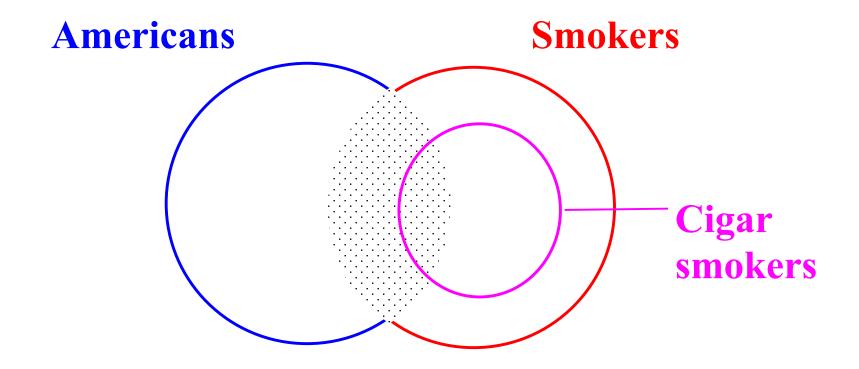
No American smokes.

entails doesn't entail
No American smokes cigars.

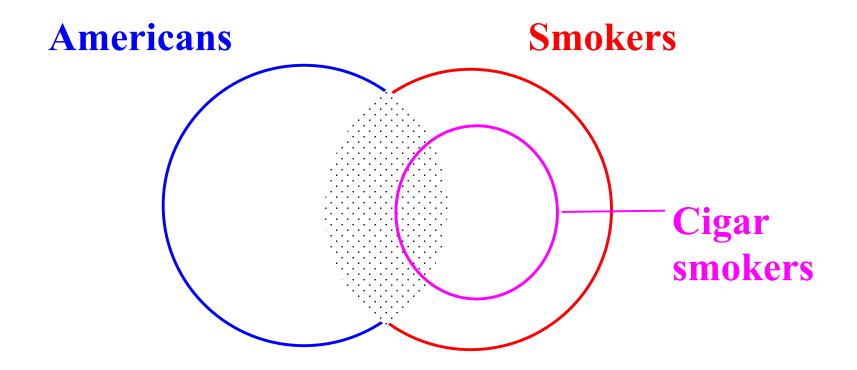




No American smokes.



No American smokes.



No American smokes.

-->No American smokes cigars.

"No" is downward entailing:

if "No A are B" is true, and C is a subset of B, then "No A are C" is also true.

"No" is downward entailing:

If "No American smokes" is true, and <u>cigar smokers</u> are a subset of <u>smokers</u>, then "No American smokes cigars" is also true.

Is "every" downward entailing?

Is "every" downward entailing?

Every American smokes

Every American smokes cigars

Is "every" downward entailing?

Every American smokes doesn't entail
Every American smokes cigars

Is "every" downward entailing?

Every American smokes doesn't entail
Every American smokes cigars

 \rightarrow no.

Is "every" upward entailing?

Every American smokes cigars

Every American smokes

Is "every" upward entailing?

Every American smokes cigars entails

Every American smokes

No one lifted a finger to help.

No one contributed a red cent.

No one saw anything.

No one lifted a finger to help.

No one contributed a red cent.

No one saw anything.

- *Everyone lifted a finger to help.
- *Everyone contributed a red cent.
- *Everyone saw anything.

No one <u>lifted a finger</u> to help. No one contributed <u>a red cent</u>. No one saw anything.

- *Everyone <u>lifted a finger</u> to help.
- *Everyone contributed <u>a red cent</u>.
- *Everyone saw anything.

-->what's with these expressions?

downward entailing?

no $\sqrt{}$

every x

few

a few

more than ten

less than ten

exactly ten

downward entailing?

no $\sqrt{ }$ everyxfew $\sqrt{ }$ a fewxmore than tenxless than ten $\sqrt{ }$ exactly tenx

downward entailing?

downward entailing?

no $\sqrt{\frac{1}{1000}} \frac{1}{1000} \frac{1$

	downward	upward licenses	
	entailing?	entailing?	NPI?
no	$\sqrt{}$	X	$\sqrt{}$
every	X		X
few	$\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
a few	X		X
more than	ten x		X
less than t	ten $\sqrt{}$		$\sqrt{}$
exactly te	n x		$\sqrt{}$

	downward	upward licenses	
	entailing?	entailing?	NPI?
no	$\sqrt{}$	X	$\sqrt{}$
every	X	$\sqrt{}$	X
few	$\sqrt{}$	X	$\sqrt{}$
a few	X	$\sqrt{}$	X
more than	ten x	$\sqrt{}$	X
less than to	en √	X	$\sqrt{}$
exactly ter	n X	X	$\sqrt{}$

	downward	upward licenses	
	entailing?	entailing?	NPI?
no	$\sqrt{}$	\mathbf{X}_{i}	$\sqrt{}$
every	$\mathbf{X}_{\underline{\cdot}}$	$\sqrt{}$	X
few	$\sqrt{}$	\mathbf{X}_{i}	$\sqrt{}$
a few	X	$\sqrt{}$	X
more than	ten x	$\sqrt{}$	X
less than t	en $\sqrt{}$	X	$\sqrt{}$
exactly te	n x	X	$\sqrt{}$

No one <u>lifted a finger</u> to help. No one contributed a red cent.

No one saw anything.

- *Everyone <u>lifted a finger</u> to help.
- *Everyone contributed <u>a red cent</u>.
- *Everyone saw anything.

-->these expressions must be in a <u>non-upward entailing context</u>

John didn't <u>lift a finger</u> to help. John didn't contribute <u>a red cent</u>. John didn't see <u>anything</u>.

- *John <u>lifted a finger</u> to help.
- *John contributed a red cent.
- *John saw anything.

-->what's licensing these expressions here?

John doesn't smoke cigars.

John doesn't smoke.

John doesn't smoke cigars.

doesn't entail

John doesn't smoke.

John doesn't smoke cigars.

doesn't entail

John doesn't smoke.

--> *not* creates a non-upward entailing context.

Expressions like *lift a finger*, *a red cent*, and *anything* are

Negative Polarity Items (NPIs)

-->need to be in a non-upward entailing context

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