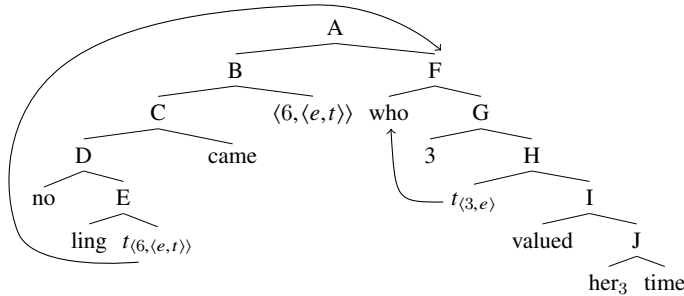


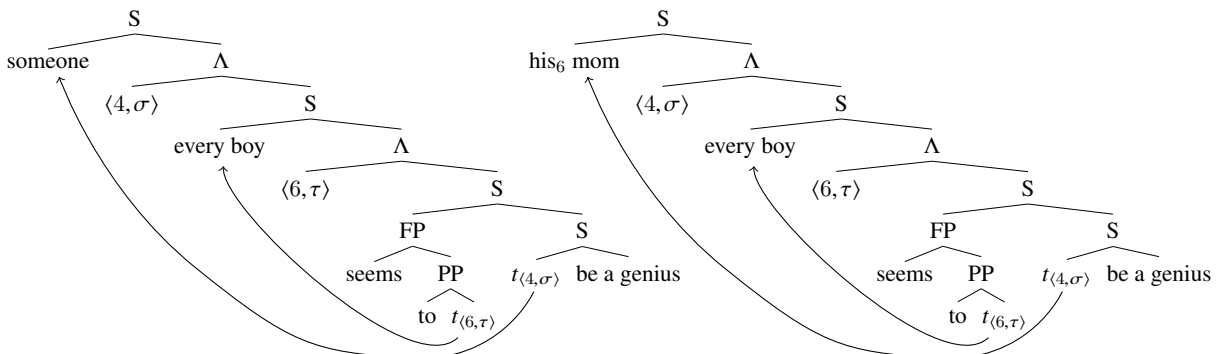
Homework 5: Solutions

1. Sure! The indicated reading of *his mother saw John* could just involve a bit of serendipitous “accidental” coreference. Say the pronoun receives the index 2, and $g(2) = j$. Home free.
2. LF and calculation for bound-into extraposed relative clause:



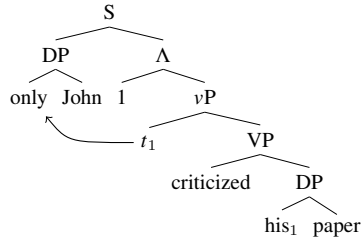
| | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| $\llbracket A \rrbracket^g = \llbracket B \rrbracket^g (\llbracket F \rrbracket^g)$ | FA |
| $= (\lambda v. \llbracket C \rrbracket^{g[v/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]}) (\llbracket F \rrbracket^g)$ | PA |
| $= (\lambda v. \llbracket D \rrbracket^{g[v/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]} (\llbracket \text{came} \rrbracket^{g[v/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]})) (\llbracket F \rrbracket^g)$ | FA |
| $= (\lambda v. \llbracket D \rrbracket^{g[v/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]} (\text{came}')) (\llbracket F \rrbracket^g)$ | Lex |
| $= (\lambda v. \llbracket \text{no} \rrbracket^{g[v/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]} (\llbracket E \rrbracket^{g[v/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]})) (\text{came}') (\llbracket F \rrbracket^g)$ | FA |
| $= (\lambda v. \text{no}' (\llbracket E \rrbracket^{g[v/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]})) (\text{came}') (\llbracket F \rrbracket^g)$ | Lex |
| $= (\lambda v. \text{no}' (\lambda x. \llbracket \text{ling} \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]} (x) = \llbracket t_{\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle} \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 6, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle]} (x) = 1) (\text{came}') (\llbracket F \rrbracket^g)$ | PM |
| $= (\lambda v. \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = v(x) = 1) (\text{came}') (\llbracket F \rrbracket^g)$ | Lex, trace rule |
| $= \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = \llbracket F \rrbracket^g (x) = 1) (\text{came}')$ | β |
| $= \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = \llbracket \text{who} \rrbracket^g (\llbracket G \rrbracket^g) (x) = 1) (\text{came}')$ | FA |
| $= \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = (\lambda y. \llbracket H \rrbracket^{g[y/\langle 3, e \rangle]} (x) = 1) (\text{came}')$ | vacuous <i>who</i> , PA |
| $= \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = \llbracket H \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 3, e \rangle]} = 1) (\text{came}')$ | β |
| $= \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = \llbracket I \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 3, e \rangle]} (\llbracket t_{\langle 3, e \rangle} \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 3, e \rangle]} = 1) (\text{came}')$ | FA |
| $= \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = \llbracket \text{valued} \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 3, e \rangle]} (\llbracket J \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 3, e \rangle]} (x) = 1) (\text{came}')$ | FA , trace rule |
| $= \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = \text{valued}' (\llbracket \text{time} \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 3, e \rangle]} (\llbracket \text{her}_3 \rrbracket^{g[x/\langle 3, e \rangle]})) (x) = 1) (\text{came}')$ | Lex, FA |
| $= \text{no}' (\lambda x. \text{ling}' (x) = \text{valued}' (\text{time}' (x)) (x) = 1) (\text{came}')$ | Lex, pronoun rule |
| $= \{x : \text{ling}' (x) = \text{valued}' (\text{time}' (x)) (x) = 1\} \cap \{x : \text{came}' (x) = 1\} = \emptyset$ | no' , $\beta \times 3$ |

Our account of scope reconstruction **doesn't** extend to binding reconstruction. In the tree on the left, if we set σ to $\langle \langle e, t \rangle, t \rangle$ and τ to e , we end up with *every boy* scoping over *someone* (exercise: verify this!). Things are different for the attempted binding-reconstruction tree on the right. No matter what type we choose for σ , **FA** mandates that *his₆ mom* gets interpreted at the “matrix” assignment g .

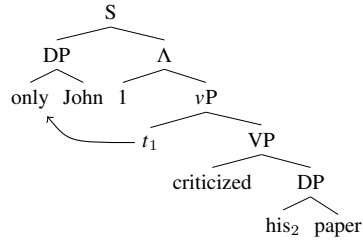


3. Lexical entry for adnominal *only* (note the type), followed by two trees and two abridged semantic derivations (you should be comfortable deriving either $\llbracket \Lambda \rrbracket^g$):

$$\llbracket \text{only}_{\langle e, \langle \langle e, t \rangle, t \rangle} \rrbracket^g = \lambda x. \lambda P. \{y : P(y)\} = \{x\}$$



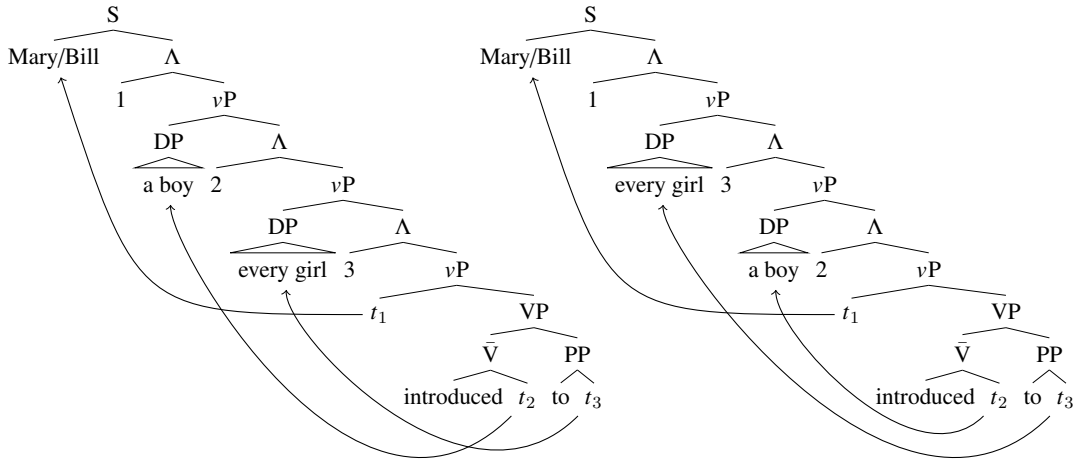
$$\llbracket S \rrbracket^g = \text{only}'(j)(\lambda x. \text{crit}'(\text{paper}'(x))(x)) \\ = \{y : \text{crit}'(\text{paper}'(y))(y)\} = \{j\}$$



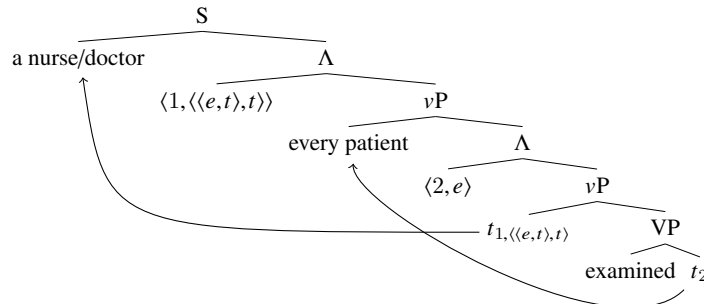
$$\llbracket S \rrbracket^g = \text{only}'(j)(\lambda x. \text{crit}'(\text{paper}'(g(2)))(x)) \\ = \{y : \text{crit}'(\text{paper}'(g(2)))(y)\} = \{j\}$$

In the tree on the left, the trace and pronoun are both bound by *only John*, and the truth-condition is accordingly that only John was a self-criticizer. In the tree on the right, the pronoun remains free, and the truth-condition derived is accordingly that only John was a John-criticizer (assuming $g(2) = j$).

4. Below are LFs for *Mary introduced a boy to every girl, and then Bill did*. The left one underlies the both-surface-scope reading, and the right the both-inverse-scope reading. Mixing and matching surface/inverse scope LFs wouldn't allow the antecedent and elided phrases (i.e. the highest Λ s) to share an interpretation.



Now, LFs for *a nurse examined every patient, and a doctor did too*:



Given that subject movement leaves a higher-order trace in both the *nurse*- and *doctor*- sentence, the elided phrases (i.e. the highest Λ s) share the below meaning, which scopally reconstructs the subject below the object. Thus, ellipsis is licensed, even as the subject scopes below the vP-internal object.

$$\lambda Q. \text{every}'(\text{patient}')(\lambda x. Q(\text{examined}'(x))) \\ = \lambda Q. \{x : \text{patient}'(x)\} \subseteq \{x : Q(\text{examined}'(x))\}$$