

Homogeneity in donkey sentences

Handout with key formulae

Lucas Champollion, champollion@nyu.edu

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Full slide set available at champollion.com/2016_salt_presentation.pdf

Pragmatics

The Current Issue (\approx QUD): a salient question that gives rise to an equivalence relation “ \approx ” on worlds. $w \approx w'$ means that w and w' agree on the current issue.

Sentence S is judged true at w_0 iff it is “true enough”:

- that is, if S is True (at w_0), or
- if S is Neither at w_0 , True at some $w \approx w_0$, and not False at any $w' \approx w_0$

Otherwise, S is judged false.

Semantics

1. farmer $\rightarrow \lambda v. \lambda l \lambda O. I=O \wedge \forall i \in l. \text{farmer}(i(v))$
Shorthand: $\lambda v. [\text{farmer}\{v\}]$
2. beats $\rightarrow \lambda v \lambda v'. \lambda l \lambda O. I=O \wedge \forall i \in l. \text{beats}(i(v), i(v'))$
Shorthand: $\lambda v \lambda v'. [\text{beats}\{v, v'\}]$
3. A *condition* is a test on an input state: $\lambda l \dots$
 - A. Atomic predicates: $R\{u\} =_{\text{def}} \lambda l. \forall i \in l. R(i(u))$
4. A *DRS* relates input to output states: $\lambda l \lambda O \dots$
 - A. Lifting a condition C into a DRS: $[C] =_{\text{def}} \lambda l \lambda O. C(l) \wedge I=O$
 - B. Random and targeted assignments of discourse referents:
 $[u] =_{\text{def}} \lambda l \lambda O. \forall i \in l \exists o \in O. i[u]o \wedge \forall o \in O \exists i \in l. i[u]o$
 $u:=x =_{\text{def}} \lambda l \lambda O. [u](l)(O) \wedge \forall o \in O. o(u)=x$
5. succeeds(D, l) $=_{\text{def}} \exists O \neq \epsilon. D(l)(O)$
D transitions to some non-error state

6. $\text{fails}(D, I) =_{\text{def}} \neg \exists O. D(I)(O)$
D does not transition to any output state
7. $\text{error}(D, I) =_{\text{def}} \exists O. D(I)(O) \wedge \forall O. (D(I)(O) \rightarrow O = \varepsilon)$
D only transitions to error states
8. DRS negation checks that a DRS fails on any nonempty substate of the input state:
 $\sim D =_{\text{def}} \lambda I. \forall H \neq \varepsilon. H \subseteq I \rightarrow \text{fails}(D, H)$
9. DRS disjunction checks that at least one of the disjuncts succeeds:
 $D \mid D' =_{\text{def}} \lambda I. \text{succeeds}(D, I) \vee \text{succeeds}(D', I)$
10. DRS conjunction: apply the two DRSs in sequence
 $D ; D' =_{\text{def}} \lambda I \lambda O. \exists H. D(I)(H) \wedge D'(H)(O)$
11. Maximalization: store as many different entities under column u as possible as long as D returns an output
 $\text{max}_u(D) =_{\text{def}} \lambda I \lambda O. (I = O = \varepsilon) \vee ([u] ; D)(I)(O) \wedge \forall K. ([u] ; D)(I)(K) \rightarrow uK \subseteq uJ$
where $uK =_{\text{def}} \{ x : \text{there is an } i \text{ in } K \text{ such that } x = i(u) \}$
12. $\text{uniformTest}(D) =_{\text{def}} \lambda I. (D \mid [\sim D])$
13. $\text{uniform}(D) =_{\text{def}} \lambda I \lambda O. (\text{uniformTest}(D)(I) \wedge I = O) \vee (\neg \text{uniformTest}(D)(I) \wedge O = \varepsilon)$
14. $\text{it}_{u_2} \rightarrow \lambda P. \text{uniform}(P(u_2)) ; P(u_2)$
15. $\text{brays} \rightarrow \lambda v. \text{brays}\{v\}$
16. $\text{Lift}(\text{it}_{u_2}) \rightarrow \lambda R \lambda v. \text{uniform}(R(u_2)(v)) ; R(u_2)(v)$
17. $\text{beats} \rightarrow \lambda v' \lambda v. \text{beats}\{v, v'\}$
18. $\text{every}_u =_{\text{def}} \lambda D \lambda D' \lambda I \lambda O.$
 $(O = I \wedge \forall x. (\text{succeeds}(u := x ; D)(I) \rightarrow \text{succeeds}(u := x ; D ; D')(I)))$
 \vee
 $(O = \varepsilon \wedge \neg \forall x. (\text{succeeds}(u := x ; D)(I) \rightarrow \text{succeeds}(u := x ; D ; D')(I)) \wedge \exists x. (\text{succeeds}(u := x ; D)(I) \wedge \text{fails}(u := x ; D ; D')(I)))$