

Keywords Lectures 4, 5

Lecture 4. Formal semantics and the lexicon. Meaning postulates. Adjective meanings.

Model structures and natural language metaphysics (наивная картина мира)

Axioms, axiomatizable class of models, theories

Meaning postulates

Regarding a sentence or text as a theory

Adjectives: intersective, subsective, nonsubsective, privative

Vagueness and context-dependence

Coercion

Lecture 5. Noun phrases and generalized quantifiers

Function-argument structure

Function-argument application

Relations and functions

Currying (Schönfinckeling) a 2-argument function into a 1-argument function that gives another 1-argument function as its value

Quantifying in (in Lecture 3, but we didn't discuss it then)

Determiners as relations between sets

Determiners as functions from sets to sets of sets

Conservative

Barwise and Coopers's conservativity universal: all natural language determiners are conservative.

Keenan: conservativity and Boolean structure

Weak and strong determiners; positive strong and negative strong.

Existential sentences

Existential determiners

Symmetric determiners

Keenan: existential determiners = symmetric determiners

How to test for weak and strong in Russian?