LIN6049 Advanced semantics: puzzles in meaning

2024-2025 Luisa Martí

Week 8

Today

General feedback on puzzle 3

Bare nouns, part 2

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Bare nouns, part 2: incorporated nouns

(1) Fred tried a new restaurant last night. **The salmon** was divine

(2) A bus crashed on the M25. The driver was texting

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-discuss the problems that these examples raise

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-discuss the problems that these examples raise -propose a solution

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- -discuss the problems that these examples raise
- -propose a solution
- -consider the German equivalents

- (1) Fred tried a new restaurant last night. **The salmon** was divine
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Discussing the problems the examples raise

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Discussing the problems the examples raise: what if *the* was weak in (1) and (2)?

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Discussing the problems the examples raise: what if *the* was weak in (1) and (2)? What if *the* was strong in (1) and (2)?

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Discussing the problems the examples raise: what if *the* was weak in (1) and (2)? What if *the* was strong in (1) and (2)? What if it was one in one example and the other in the other?

- (1) Fred tried a new restaurant last night. **The salmon** was divine
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Discussing the problems the examples raise: what if *the* was weak in (1) and (2)? What if *the* was strong in (1) and (2)? What if it was one in one example and the other in the other? What would follow from each possibility? And would that be a good thing?

'Def_W NP VP'

Presupposition: |{x: x is an NP in s}| = 1

Assertion: {x: x is an NP in s} \cap {x: x VPs in s} $\neq \emptyset$

'Def_S NP VP'

Presupposition: |{x: x is an NP in the discourse situation}| = 1

Assertion: {x: x is an NP in the discourse situation} \cap {x: x VPs in s} $\neq \emptyset$ \Rightarrow requirement on previous linguistic context, previous assu

→ requirement on previous linguistic context, previous assumption of discourse NP uniqueness

uniqueness

→ existential assertion + presupposition of discourse NP uniqueness

 \rightarrow requirement on previous non-linguistic context,

→ existential assertion + presupposition of NP

previous assumption of NP uniqueness

 \rightarrow can lead to presupposition failure

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→ requirement on previous non-linguistic context, previous assumption of NP uniqueness

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Presupposition: |{x: x is an NP in the discourse situation}| = 1

Assertion: {x: x is an NP in the discourse situation} \cap {x: x VPs in s} $\neq \emptyset$ \rightarrow requirement on previous linguistic context, previous assumption

- of discourse NP uniqueness
- → existential assertion + presupposition of discourse NP uniqueness
- → can lead to presupposition failure

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Proposing a solution: if you think it's weak *the* but there's an issue, what can be done to fix that problem? What can be added to the semantics, or to the syntax?

(1) Fred tried a new restaurant last night. **The salmon** was divine

(2) A bus crashed on the M25. The driver was texting

Proposing a solution: if you think it's strong *the* but there's an issue, what can be done to fix that problem? What can be added to the semantics, or to the syntax?

(1) Fred tried a new restaurant last night. **The salmon** was divine

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Proposing a solution: be explicit, thorough, say how things would work

(1) Fred tried a new restaurant last night. **The salmon** was divine

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Consider the German equivalents:

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Consider the German equivalents: which *the* appears in the German equivalents?

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(2) A bus crashed on the M25. The driver was texting

Consider the German equivalents: which *the* appears in the German equivalents? What does that mean for your solution?

Bare nouns are not born equal. We know that from Atara Imere and Akan already

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But also: Pohnpeian (Oceanic, Micronesia), Mapudungun (isolate, Chile and Argentina), Hopi (Uto-Aztecan, Arizona), Mokilese (Oceanic, Micronesian), Frisian (Germanic, Netherlands and Germany),...

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A different kind of bare noun: incorporated nouns. Special morphosyntax and special semantics

(1) Pohnpeian

I	pahn	perek-i	lohs-o
1sg	FUTURE	unroll-TR	mat-DEM
(Lyvill I)	nroll that m	not'	

'I will unroll that mat'

(1) Pohnpeian

I	pahn	perek -i	lohs-o
1sg	FUTURE	unroll-TR	mat-DEM
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'I will unroll that mat'

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I	pahn	perek -i	lohs-o
1sg	FUTURE	unroll-TR	mat-DEM
'I will unroll that mat'			

(2) Pohnpeian

	pahn	perek-los
1sg	FUTURE	unroll-mat
'I will unroll a mat/mats'		

(1) Pohnpeian

I	pahn	perek -i	lohs-o
1sg	FUTURE	unroll-TR	mat-DEM
'I will unroll that mat'			

(2) Pohnpeian

I	pahn	perek- los	
1sg	FUTURE	unroll-mat	
'I will unroll a mat/mats'			

(1) Pohnpeian
I pahn perek-i lohs-o
1SG FUTURE unroll-TR mat-DEM
'I will unroll that mat'

(2) Pohnpeian

(3) Pohnpeian

*I pahn perek-**los-o**

Ipahnperek-los1SGFUTUREunroll-mat'I will unroll a mat/mats'

(1) Pohnpeian
 I pahn perek-i lohs-o
 1SG FUTURE unroll-TR mat-DEM
 'I will unroll that mat'

(2) Pohnpeian

1	pahn	perek- los	
1sg	FUTURE	unroll-mat	
'I will unroll a mat/mats'			

(3) Pohnpeian

- *I pahn perek-los-o
- (4) Pohnpeian
 - *I pahn perek-lohs

(5) Mapudungun

- Ngilla-fi-ñ ti waka
- buy-30BJ-IND.1SUBJ the cow
- 'I bought the cow'

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(5) Mapudungun
Ngilla-fi-ñ ti waka
buy-30BJ-IND.1SUBJ the cow
'I bought the cow'

(6) Mapudungun Ngilla-waka-n buy-cow-IND.1SUBJ 'I bought a cow'
(5) Mapudungun Ngilla-**fi**-ñ ti waka buy-**30BJ**-IND.1SUBJ the cow 'I bought the cow'

(6) Mapudungun Ngilla-waka-n buy-cow-IND.1SUBJ 'I bought a cow' (7) Mapudungun *Ngilla-waka-**fi**-n/ñ

(8) Hopi

- Pas nu' pu' wuko-taqa-t past 1sG then big-man-ACC
- l killed e big mele ebeen this time?
- 'I killed a big male sheep this time'
- kaneelo-t niina sheep-ACC kill

(8) Hopi

- Pas nu' pu' wuko-taqa-t
- past 1sG then big-man-ACC
- 'I killed a big male sheep this time'

kaneelo-t niina

sheep-ACC kill

(8) Hopi

Pas nu' pu' wuko-taqa-t past 1sG then big-man-ACC 'I killed a big male sheep this time' kaneelo-t niina

sheep-ACC kill

(9) Hopi

Itamtaavokkanel-nina-ya1PLyesterdaysheep-kill-1PL.SUBJ'We killed a sheep yesterday'

(10) Mokilese

Ngoah **kohkoa oaring**-kai

1SG grind coconut-DEM

'I am grinding these coconuts'

(10) Mokilese

Ngoah kohkoaoaring-kai1sggrindcoconut-DEM

'I am grinding these coconuts'

(11) Mokilese

Ngoah kooaring1sggrindcoconut'l am coconut-grinding'

(12) Frisian

Wywolledemessenslypje1PLwanttheknivessharpen'We want to sharpen the knives'

(13) Frisian

Wy	wolle	messe- slypje
1pl	want	knife-sharpen
'We want to sharpen knives'		

Bare nouns in these languages are unlike the bare nouns we've seen before

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Argument #1: morphosyntax

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Argument #1: morphosyntax Argument #2: semantics

Incorporated nouns: morphosyntax

Incorporated nouns often have a special morphosyntax compared to unincorporated nouns in the same language:

Incorporated nouns: morphosyntax

Incorporated nouns often have a special morphosyntax compared to unincorporated nouns in the same language:

- -word order
- -Case marking/agreement
- -phonology (of verb, of incorporated noun)
- -accompanying elements (demonstratives, ...)

Incorporated nouns: semantics

Incorporated nouns have a special semantics:

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-indefinite

- -narrow scope with respect to negation
- -number neutral
- -name-worthy, typical activities

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-indefinite

-narrow scope with respect to negation
 -number neutral

-name-worthy, typical activities

Incorporated nouns: indefiniteness

(2) Pohnpeian

- I pahn perek-los
- 1SG FUTURE unroll-mat
- 'I will unroll a mat/mats'

(11) Mokilese
 Ngoah ko oaring
 1SG grind coconut
 'I am coconut-grinding'

Incorporated nouns: indefiniteness

(13) Frisian
Wy wolle messe-slypje
1PL want knife-sharpen
'We want to sharpen knives'

Incorporated nouns: indefiniteness

(2): {x: x is a mat in s} \cap {x: I will unroll x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

(11): {x: x is a coconut in s} \cap {x: I am grinding x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

(13): {x: x is a knife in s} \cap {x: we want to sharpen x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

(14) Frisian
Hja sille net te snoek-fangen
3PL will not to pike-catch
'They are not going to catch any pikes'

Lola did not see dogs:

Lola did **not** see dogs:

Lola did **not** see dogs:

<u>Option A</u> {x: x is a dog in s} ∩ {x: Lola did not see x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

Lola did **not** see dogs:

 $\underbrace{Option A}{x: x is a dog in s} \cap \{x: Lola did not see x in s\} \neq \emptyset$

Lola did **not** see dogs:

<u>Option A</u> {x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola did not see x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

 $\frac{\text{Option B}}{\{x: x \text{ is a dog in s}\} \cap \{x: \text{Lola saw x in s}\} = \emptyset}$

Lola did **not** see dogs:

<u>Option A</u> {x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola did not see x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

Lola did **not** see dogs:

Option A

{x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola did not see x in s} $\neq \emptyset$



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Lola did **not** see dogs:

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compatible with Lola having seen dogs!

set of entities Lola did not see in s

Lola did **not** see dogs:

Option A

{x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola did not see x in s} $\neq \emptyset$



compatible with Lola having seen dogs!

set of entities Lola did not see in s

Lola did **not** see dogs:

Option A

{x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola did not see x in s} $\neq \emptyset$



compatible with Lola having seen dogs!

"there are dogs that Lola did not see"

set of entities Lola did not see in s

Lola did **not** see dogs:



Lola did **not** see dogs:



Lola did **not** see dogs:

Option B

{x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola saw x in s} = Ø



Lola did **not** see dogs:

Option B

{x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola saw x in s} = Ø



incompatible with Lola having seen dogs!

"there are no dogs that Lola saw"

set of dogs in s

Lola did **not** see dogs:

<u>Option B: narrow scope wrt negation</u> {x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola saw x in s} = Ø



incompatible with Lola having seen dogs!

"there are no dogs that Lola saw"

Lola did **not** see dogs:

<u>Option A</u>: wide scope wrt negation {x: x is a dog in s} \cap {x: Lola did not see x in s} $\neq \emptyset$ "there are dogs that Lola didn't see"

<u>Option B</u>: narrow scope wrt negation {x: x is a dog in s} ∩ {x: Lola saw x in s} = Ø "there are no dogs that Lola saw"
Incorporated nouns: narrow scope

Incorporated nouns only take narrow scope

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That's different from the scope of other types of bare nouns

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Incorporated nouns only take narrow scope

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Let's go back to Atara Imere

(15) Atara Imere
 Marie molonawa kee te-riko
 wash NEG SG-shirt
 'Maria didn't wash a shirt/there is a shirt Maria didn't wash'

(15) Atara Imere
 Marie molonawa kee te-riko
 wash NEG SG-shirt
 'Maria didn't wash a shirt/there is a shirt Maria didn't wash'

compatible with Marie having washed her blue shirt but not her red one

(16) Atara Imere

Te-tama s'-eekata kee

SG-child NEG-laugh NEG

'A child didn't laugh/there is a child who didn't laugh/the child didn't laugh'

compatible with some child(ren) having laughed

(17) St'át'imcets

- Cw7aoz kws áz'-en-as
- NEG NOMLZ buy-TR-3ERG
- ti sta'úqwaz'-a kws Sophie
- DET fish-DET NOMLZ

'Sophie didn't buy a fish/there is a fish Sophie didn't buy' compatible with Sophie

having bought some fish

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So bare nouns that are incorporated are different, morphosyntactically and semantically, from bare nouns that are not incorporated

One way to cash out this difference is to say that incorporated nouns are NPs, while non-incorporated ones are DPs

It would then be D that makes wide scope possible

(2) Pohnpeian

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- 1SG FUTURE unroll-mat
- 'I will unroll a mat/mats'

(11) Mokilese Ngoah **ko oaring** 1SG grind coconut

'l am coconut-grinding'

(2) Pohnpeian

I pahn perek-**los** 1SG FUTURE unroll-mat 'I will unroll a mat/mats' one or more mats; ok if engaged in mat-unrolling but only achieved half of an unrolling

(11) Mokilese Ngoah ko oaring 1SG grind coconut 'I am coconut-grinding'

(2) Pohnpeian

I pahn perek-**los** 1SG FUTURE unroll-mat 'I will unroll a mat/mats' one or more mats; ok if engaged in mat-unrolling but only achieved half of an unrolling

(11) Mokilese

Ngoahkooaring1SGgrindcoconut'I am coconut-grinding'

one or more coconuts; ok if I have half a coconut that I am grinding!

- (13) Frisian
 - Wy wolle messe-slypje
 - 1PL want knife-sharpen
 - 'We want to sharpen knives'

one or more knives; ok if all we want is to sharpen part of a single knife

```
(2):
{x: x is a mat in s} \cap {x: I unroll x in s} \neq \emptyset
```

```
(11):
{x: x is a coconut in s} \cap {x: I grind x in s} \neq \emptyset
```

(13): {x: x is a knife in s} \cap {x: we want to sharpen x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

(2): {x: x is a mat in s} ∩ {x: I unroll x in s} ≠ Ø this semantics does not predict number neutrality!

(11): {x: x is a coconut in s} \cap {x: I grind x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

(13): {x: x is a knife in s} \cap {x: we want to sharpen x in s} $\neq \emptyset$



(11): {x: x is a coconut in s} \cap {x: I grind x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

(13): {x: x is a knife in s} \cap {x: we want to sharpen x in s} $\neq \emptyset$





(13):

{x: x is a knife in s} \cap {x: we want to sharpen x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

(11): {x: x is a coconut in s} \cap {x: I grind x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

We could think of these sets as containing parts of entities too:

(11): {x: x is a coconut in s} \cap {x: I grind x in s} $\neq \emptyset$

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We could think of these sets as containing parts of

entities too:



though we might get into trouble if we thought that the noun *coconut* always denotes this type of set . See Puzzle 5 for more!