

LING4400: Lecture Notes 6

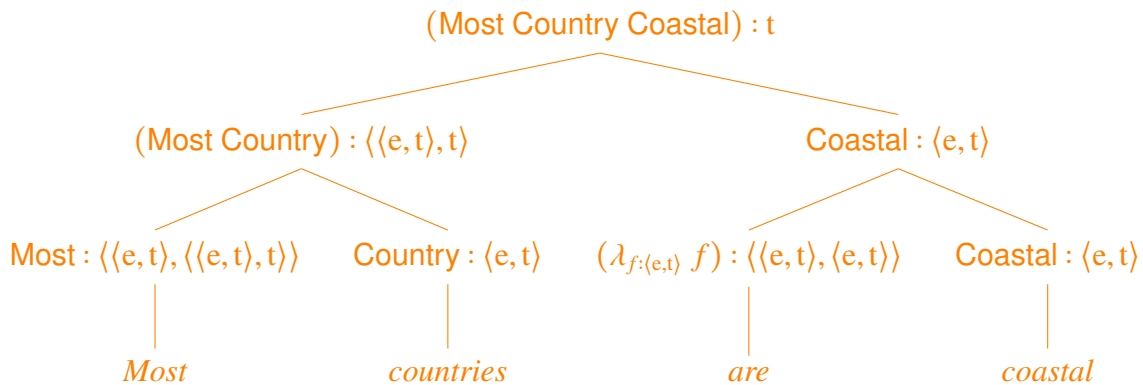
Other higher-order functions

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6.1 Identity functions

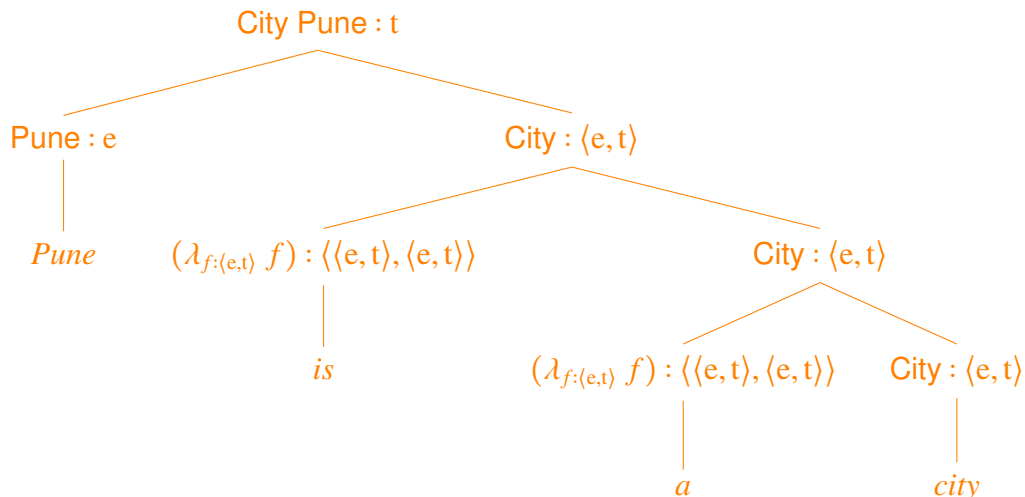
Adjective phrases can work like predicate verb phrases too, but they need a copula like ‘are’:



This uses an **identity function** of type $\langle\langle e, t \rangle, \langle e, t \rangle\rangle$ for the copula auxiliary verb (*be, is, are*, etc.):

$$\llbracket \text{Identity} \rrbracket^M = \llbracket \lambda_{f:\langle e, t \rangle} f \rrbracket^M.$$

A similar function can be defined for *a* in this context:



6.2 Comparative quantifiers

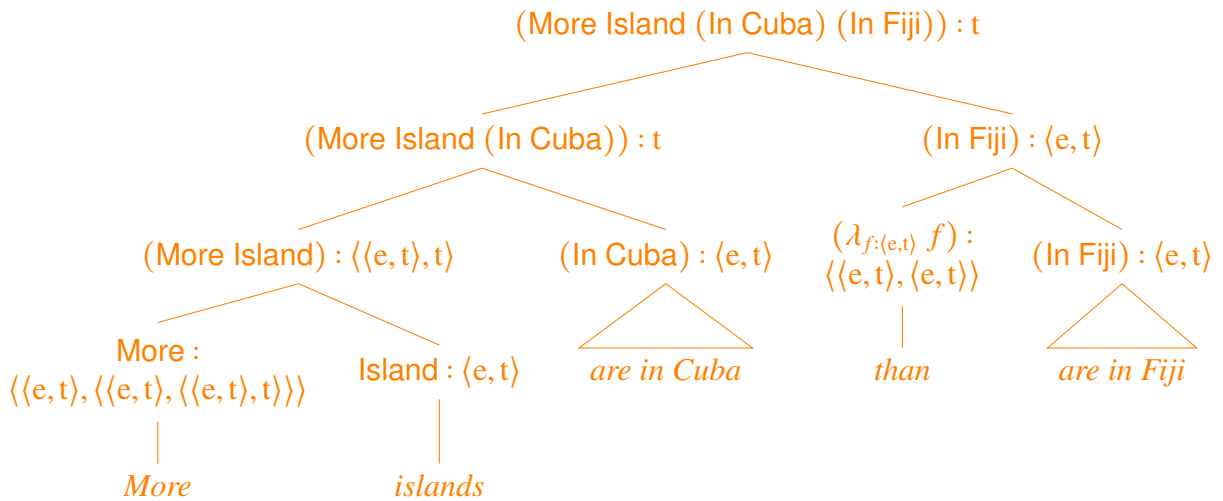
We can also model certain types of comparatives as quantifiers:

- (1) a. *1,600 islands are in Cuba.*
 b. *300 islands are in Fiji.*
 c. (entailed by 1a and 1b:) *More islands are in Cuba than are in Fiji.*

The function is of type $\langle\langle e, t \rangle, \langle\langle e, t \rangle, \langle\langle e, t \rangle, t \rangle\rangle\rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{More} \rrbracket^M &= \llbracket \lambda_{r:\langle e, t \rangle} \lambda_{s:\langle e, t \rangle} \lambda_{t:\langle e, t \rangle} |\lambda_{x:e} r x \wedge s x| > |\lambda_{x:e} r x \wedge t x| \rrbracket^M \\ &= \llbracket \lambda_{r:\langle e, t \rangle} \lambda_{s:\langle e, t \rangle} \lambda_{t:\langle e, t \rangle} \text{Count}_> |\lambda_{x:e} r x \wedge t x| r s \rrbracket^M \end{aligned}$$

For example:



6.3 Equative quantifiers

- (2) a. *10 provinces are in Canada.*
 b. *10 provinces are in Zambia.*
 c. (entailed by 2a and 2b:) *As many provinces are in Canada as are in Zambia.*

The function is of type $\langle\langle e, t \rangle, \langle\langle e, t \rangle, \langle\langle e, t \rangle, t \rangle\rangle\rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \text{AsMany} \rrbracket^M &= \llbracket \lambda_{r:\langle e, t \rangle} \lambda_{s:\langle e, t \rangle} \lambda_{t:\langle e, t \rangle} |\lambda_{x:e} r x \wedge s x| = |\lambda_{x:e} r x \wedge t x| \rrbracket^M \\ &= \llbracket \lambda_{r:\langle e, t \rangle} \lambda_{s:\langle e, t \rangle} \lambda_{t:\langle e, t \rangle} \text{Count}_= |\lambda_{x:e} r x \wedge t x| r s \rrbracket^M \end{aligned}$$

For example:

