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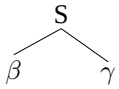
Time: 14:30–16:00

Compositional Semantics
Heinrich Heine University
Winter Semester 2011/12
Room: 25.22-U1.72

Type-driven interpretation

Syntax-driven interpretation (Heim and Kratzer, ch. 2)

(S1) If α has the form 

then $[\![\alpha]\!] = [\![\gamma]\!]([\![\beta]\!])$.

(S2) If α has the form 

then $[\![\alpha]\!] = [\![\beta]\!]$.

(S3) If α has the form 

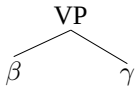
then $[\![\alpha]\!] = [\![\beta]\!]$.

(S4) If α has the form 

then $[\![\alpha]\!] = [\![\beta]\!]$.

(S5) If α has the form 

then $[\![\alpha]\!] = [\![\beta]\!]$.

(S6) If α has the form 

then $[[\alpha]] = [\![\gamma]\!]([\![\beta]\!])$.

Type-driven interpretation (Heim and Kratzer pp. 48-9, 65)

(1) *Terminal Nodes* (TN)
If α is a terminal node, $[[\alpha]]$ is specified in the lexicon.

(2) *Non-Branching Nodes* (NN)
If α is a non-branching node, and β is its daughter node, then $[[\alpha]] = [[\beta]]$.

(3) *Functional Application* (FA)
If α is a branching node, $\{\beta, \gamma\}$ is the set of α's daughters, and $[[\beta]]$ is a function whose domain contains $[[\gamma]]$, then $[[\alpha]] = [[\beta]]([[\gamma]])$.

(4) *Predicate Modification* (PM)
If α is a branching node, $\{\beta, \gamma\}$ is the set of α's daughters, and $[[\beta]]$ and $[[\gamma]]$ are both in $D_{\langle e,t\rangle}$, then
$[[\alpha]] = \lambda x \in D_e.[[\beta]](x) = 1 and [[\gamma]](x) = 1$