## 1 How-to

1. **Step 1: Build the LF.** The syntax feeds the semantics, so if you don't know what the syntactic structure is, you can't really do the composition.<sup>1</sup>

So far, the two structures are identical. I'm just being thorough. All you will need to put is the LF.

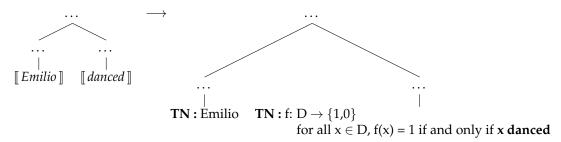
2. **Step 2: Start at the bottom.** I usually start with the VP and its complements. The syntactic heads are inserted. Each has lexical information; for now we'll only care about the truth conditional part.

For now, we'll ignore information like tense or agreement.

- (1) [ *Emilio* ] = Emilio
- (2)  $\llbracket danced \rrbracket = f: D \rightarrow \{1,0\}$  for all  $x \in D$ , f(x) = 1 if and only if x danced

Note that I used D again for our domain. We could've picked any set; let's say that D is the set of all individuals.

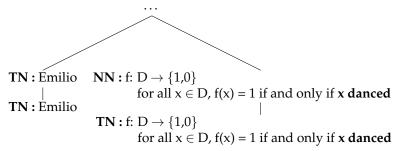
3. Step 3: Terminal Nodes



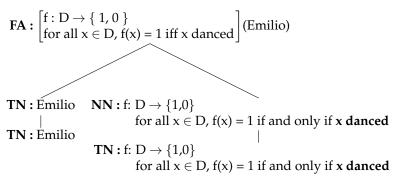
4. Step 4: Compose!

Keep it up til the top. We build up with NN. **The nodes that you've built do not ever change.** There is no movement in the semantics, since movement is a purely syntactic process.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Later you'll be able to reverse engineer the composition and demonstrate what the syntactic structure must be.



Now we have a function, and a saturated expression denoting an individual, which puts it in the domain of the function. We can thus use FA; no other rule would even suffice.



## 2 Now you try!

**1.** *Martina is tall.* [ treat *is tall* is one word, *tall* ]

2. Eleanor runs.

<b>3.</b> <i>Porter is eating.</i> [ treat <i>is eating</i> is one word, in the syntax [ <i>is eating</i> ]	<i>g]</i> ]
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**4.** Socrates pondered.