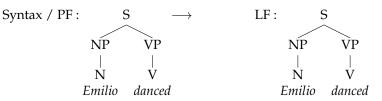
F08: Composition exercise

Course in Semantics · Ling 531 / 731 McKenzie · University of Kansas

Key

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.¹



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.

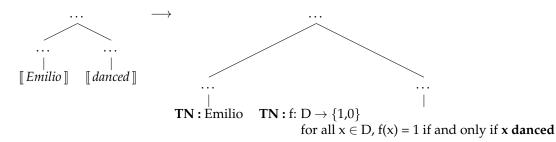
(1)
$$\llbracket Emilio \rrbracket = Emilio$$

(2)
$$\llbracket danced \rrbracket = f: D \to \{1,0\}$$

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.

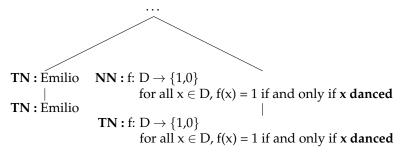
3. Step 3: Terminal Nodes



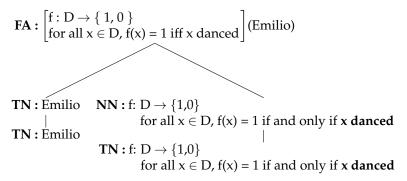
¹Later you'll be able to reverse engineer the composition and demonstrate what the syntactic structure must be.

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.



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]

