1 Exceptional scope of indefinites

Spell out a full derivation that captures each of the two readings of *Every girl invited Sam and a teacher* on Reinhart’s (1997) assumptions. Include full syntactic trees for each. Refer to Reinhart’s paper for relevant assumptions about the syntactic category and interpretation of choice-functional indefinites.

2 Plurals & pronouns

Consider the multiply-ambiguous sentence in (1):

(1) Bill and Tom think that they won.

There are three relevant interpretations, depending on how the conjoined subject and the pronoun are interpreted. Give a paraphrase of each. Then, show in detail how to derive each in CCG. List all lexical entries and type-shifting rules you employ. Note that there are two ways to derive the meaning that you get with a free pronoun. Show one of these, and sketch briefly how the other goes and why it is logically equivalent.

You may ignore intensionality, and treat *they won* and *that they won* as type $t$. (This is semantically wrong, of course: we’ll see how to improve the system soon.)

You will also need to

- Use two separate lexical entries for *and*, one of which you will propose, which is able to combine two NPs of type $e$. You can take for granted the treatment of plurals in the Nouwen reading and class discussion.

- Allow variables of type $e$ to range over everything in $D_e$, now assumed to be composed of singular *and* plural individuals (i.e., to $\star D$ where $D$ is the set of atomic individuals);

- Allow *they* to range indiscriminately over variables denoting singular and plural individuals.

Finally, a hint: in order to apply some of the necessary type-shifters (which expect complex categories) to the plural-individual version of *Bill and Tom*, you’ll have to apply LIFT first.
References