

# Lambda calculus in the context of formal semantics

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# Formal semantics of natural language

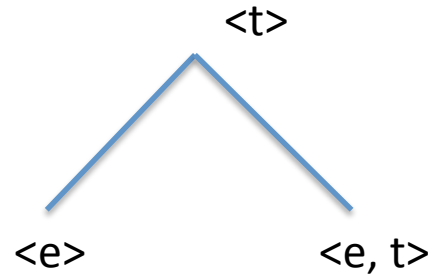
- What is it?
  - A mechanism, theory, or a collection of ideas that assigns meanings to sentences in a natural language in well-defined formal terms
  - E.g., john runs  $\Rightarrow$  run'(john')
    - run' = the meaning of run
    - john' = the meaning of john
    - S + V = Pred(Subj)
- What's fun?

# Semantic object

- Assigning is easy
  - Just put “ ’ ”!
- Explaining is hard
  - Synonymy
    - John runs  $\neq$  Mary runs
  - (Logical) relations
    - John runs slowly  $\Rightarrow$  John runs
    - John has run  $\Rightarrow$  John is not running
- Needs semantics

# Montague's proposals

- Syntax
  - Category grammar



- Semantics
  - (typed) lambda calculus – paradox free
  - Model theory
- Semantics naturally follows syntax
  - “English as a formal language”

# But

- Pragmatics
  - Interpretations of sentences as uttered by a speaker in various circumstances
    - Indexicals: I, here, now
    - Speech acts: = non-declarative sentences
    - Implicature: non-literal meanings
- Even in semantics
  - Ominiscience
  - Reality
- Even in syntax
  - Nominalizations: john runs, running is fun, ...

# A Japanese fragment

- Verbs : hasiru, nuku
- NPs: ken, shin, otokonoko
- PostNominals: ga, o
- Sentences:
  1. Ken ga hasiru
  2. Ken ga shin o nuku
  3. Shin o ken ga nuku
  4. Ken ga nuku

# Phrase structure grammar

- Avoid category grammar in favor of typelessness
- Rules:
  - $S \rightarrow V$
  - $S \rightarrow NP VP$
  - $VP \rightarrow PN S$
- Meanings:
  - Ken  $\Rightarrow$  ken', etc
  - Ga  $\Rightarrow$   $\lambda P \lambda Q \lambda e \text{ exists } x (Agent(x,e) \wedge P(e) \wedge Q(x))$
  - O  $\Rightarrow$   $\lambda P \lambda Q \lambda e \text{ exists } x (Object(x,e) \wedge P(e) \wedge Q(x))$
  - Compositionality = application
  - (events as objects)
- Apply  $\rightarrow$  beta-conversion  $\rightarrow$  meaning of the sentence
- Show the synonymy of 2 and 3

# Proposed solutions

- Indexical semantics at large
  - Indexed by time, place, perspectives etc
  - Problems remain with “I”, etc
- Situation semantics( ca. 1981 --)
  - Partiality: not the world but part of the world
    - Solution to omniscience issue
  - Relational theory of meaning
    - Meaning as relations between types of situations
    - Information as invariance
  - To situation theory, and almost forgotten