

# Tree Adjoining Grammars Exercises

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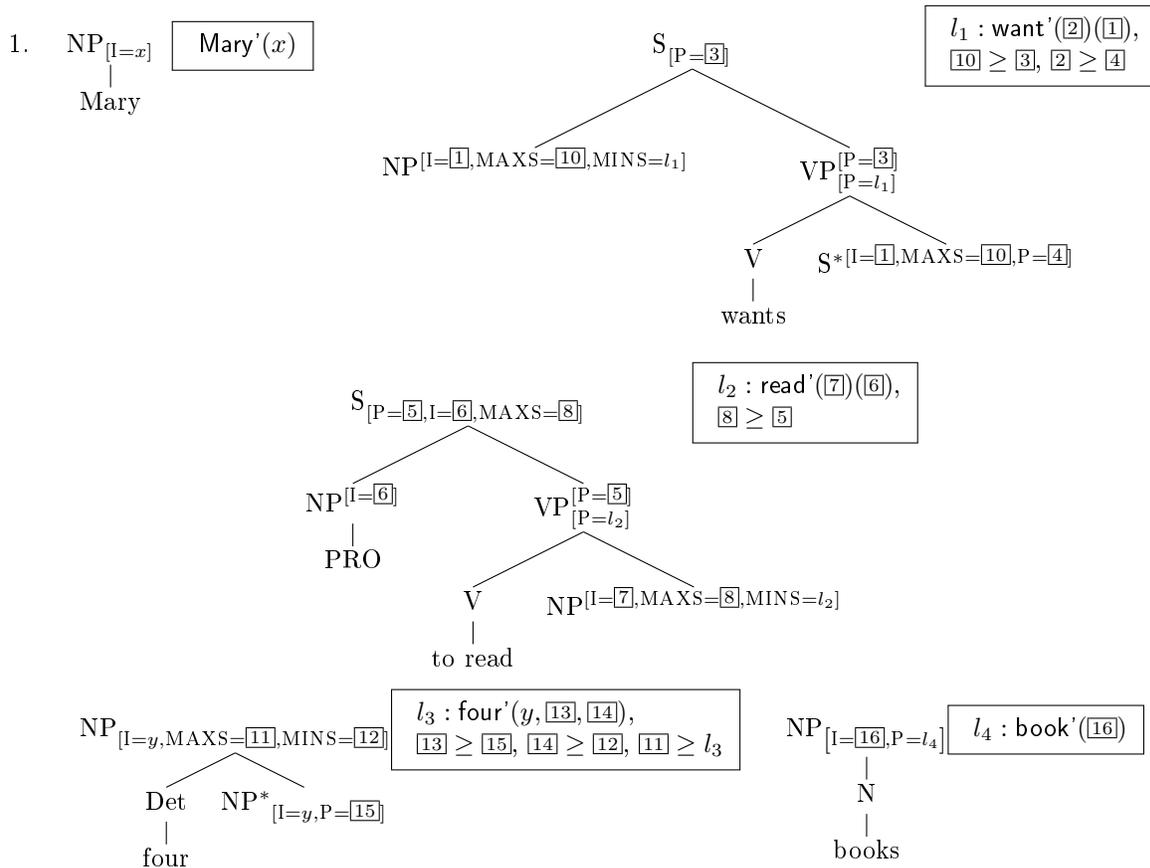
**Exercise 1 (05.02.2016)** Consider the sentence (1-a). It has the two readings (1-b) (Mary wants to bring about a situation where she has read four books, no matter which ones) and (1-c) (there are four specific books such that Mary wants to read each of them).

- (1) a. Mary wants to read four books.  
 b.  $Mary'(x) \wedge want'(four'(y, book'(y), read'(y)(x)))(x)$   
 c.  $Mary'(x) \wedge four'(y, book'(y), want'(read'(y)(x)))(x)$

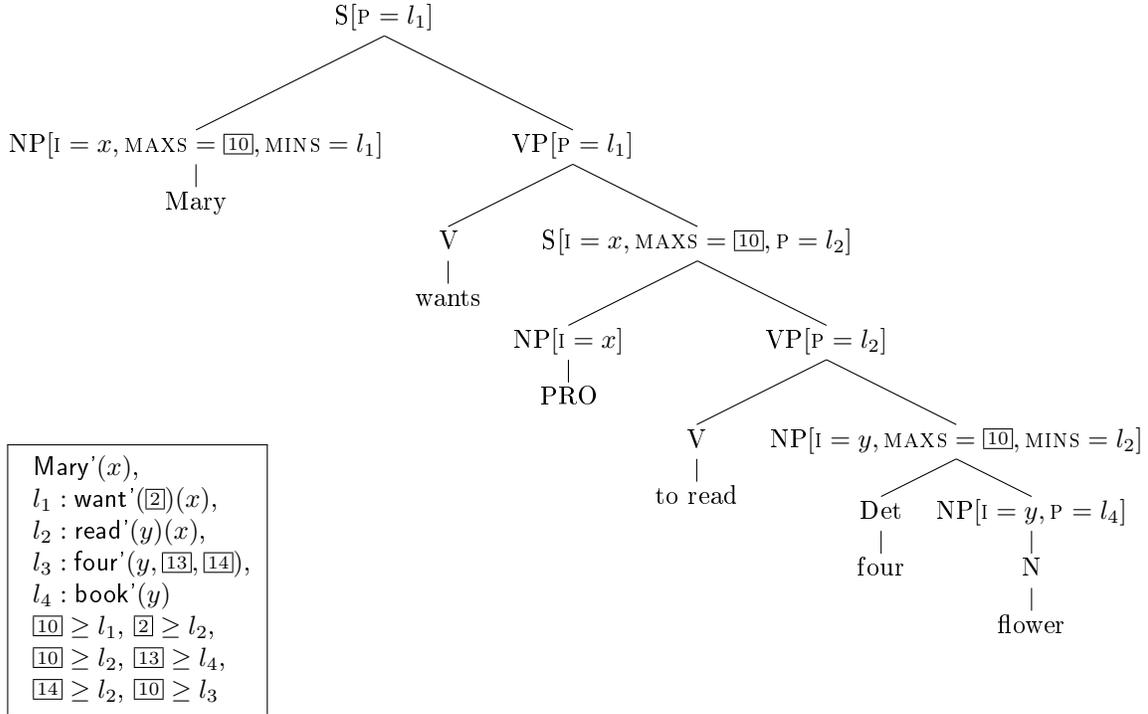
Show how the approach of LTAG with unification-based semantics can derive these readings. More precisely, give

1. the elementary pairs of trees and semantic representations used for (1);
2. the derived tree and the derived underspecified semantic representation.

Solution:



2.



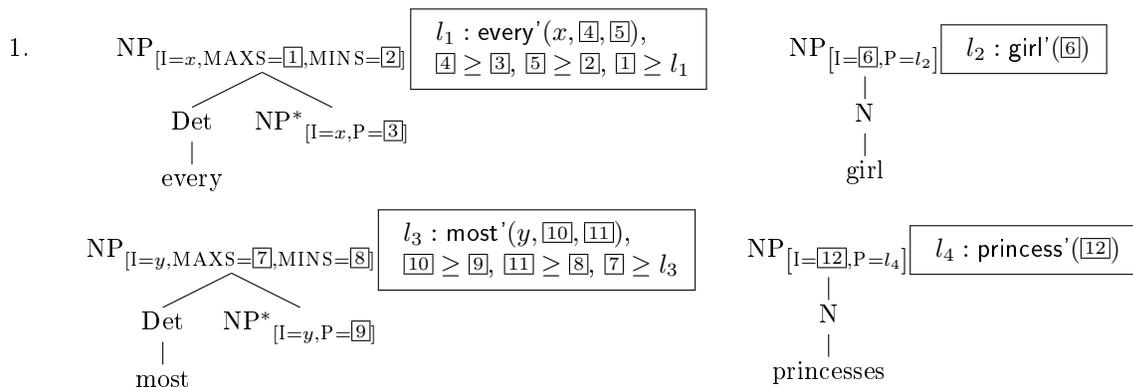
**Exercise 2 (05.02.2016)** Consider the sentence (2-a). It has two possible scope readings, namely every' scoping over think', which scopes in turn over most', and most' scope over a' (possibly different castles for the different princesses) and, as a second possibility, every' scoping over think', which scopes over a', and a' scope over most' (the princesses own the same castle together).

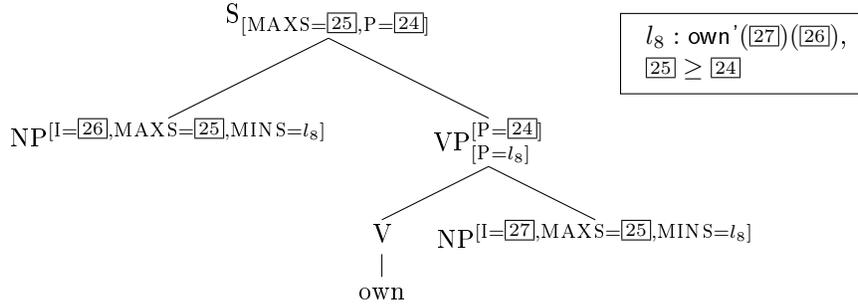
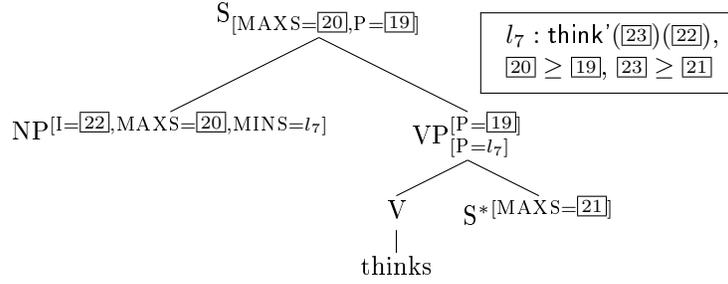
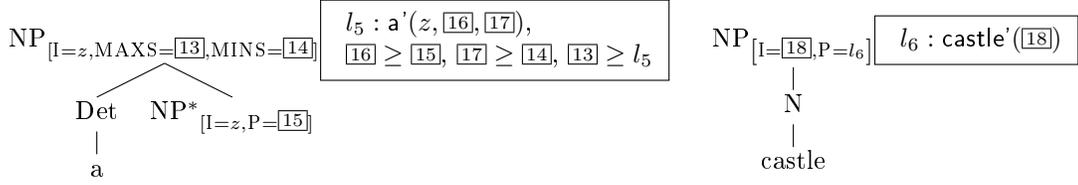
- (2) a. Every girl thinks most princesses own a castle.  
 b. every' > think' > most' > a'  
 c. every' > think' > a' > most'

Show that the approach of LTAG with unification-based semantics derives exactly these readings. More precisely, give

1. the elementary pairs of trees and semantic representations used for (2-a);
2. the derived tree and the derived underspecified semantic representation.

Solution:





2.

