24.910 Topics in Linguistic Theory: Propositional Attitudes Spring 2009

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1. Solutions to exercises for last week

2. Think...might exercise

- (1) Sue thinks it might be raining.
- (2) Joe thinks that Bush might be president.

Truth Conditions of (1)-(2)

- > Entailments?
- ➤ What possibilities does Sue / Joe entertain?

***** Compositional semantics

- \triangleright [[X thinks that might ϕ]]^w =
- > [[think-might]]^w =
- > Accessibility relation?

***** Advanced steps

Next steps: How might we try to tease apart the contribution of *think* and the contribution of *might*?

• $[[might \phi]]^w =$

Would we need to revise think?

• $[X \text{ thinks } \phi] =$

3. Inference Patterns with Propositional Attitudes

[Note: Not all of these express attitudes, but most are intensional]

***** Factive Predicates

- \triangleright Pred p $\rangle\rangle$ p
- \triangleright OP [PRED p] \rangle p

[OP = negation, question operator, ...]

Examples:

- know
- realize
- regret
- be glad to
- be proud to

- be lucky to
- forget (that)
- resent
- make clear
- find out

- discover
- see
- notice

***** Implicative Predicates

- \triangleright PRED p $\rangle\rangle$ p
- \triangleright OP [PRED p] $\rangle\rangle$ OP p

Examples:

- manage
- remember
- bother
- get
- dare
- cara

- venture
- condescend
- happen
- see fit
- be careful
- care have the misfortune
- have the sense
- take the time
- *take the opportunity*
- take the trouble
- take it upon oneself

***** Negative Implicative Predicates

- \triangleright Pred p $\rangle\rangle$ NOT p
- \triangleright OP [PRED p] $\rangle\rangle$ OP [NOT p]

Examples:

forgetfail

- neglect
- decline

- avoid
- refrain

Discussion

- > Additional properties
- Counterexamples to above patterns
- > Effect of tense, mood, aspect