- Notice that the set in (28b) is not a partition, unlike in Hamblin 1958.

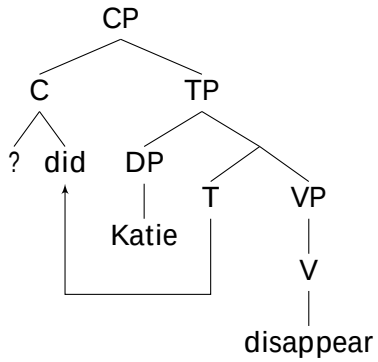
> We shall need to regard 'who walks' as itself denoting a set, namely, the set whose members are propositions denoted by 'Mary walks', 'John walks', ... and so on for all individuals. Pragmatically speaking a question sets up a choice-situation between a set of propositions, namely, those propositions that count as answers to it. (Hamblin 1973: p. 48)

- Polar questions can be accounted for by the operator in (29):

(29) $v?w^{g}_{H}$ " t w_s: $p_{xs;ty}$: ppwq " 1; w_s: $p_{xs;ty}$: ppwq " 0u

(30) a. v**Katie disappeared**w^{g}_{H} " t „w_s: k disappeared in wu *

b. v**? Katie disappeared**w^{g}_{H} " w_s: k disappeared in w;
w_s: k didn't disappeared in w

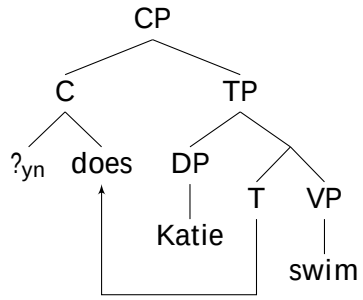


- Singleton sets of propositions are statements; Non-singleton (non-empty) sets of propositions are questions.

2.3 Hamblin Predicate Abstractioned inema.391020.0m1.394760.199Fc08T76.5498(P)121.3Alte0

(34) t w_S: k saw x in w | x P D

- If we were to pursue approaches like Kotek's, we would have to assume that the above rule of



(62) v**Katie swims**w^g_K " w_s: k swims in w

(63) ^{0}**?$_{yn}$ Katie swims** $^{8_g}_K$ " w_s: $q_{xs;ty}$: rq " w_s: k swims in ws or rq " w_s: k doesn't swim in ws

For any w, ^{0}**?$_{yn}$ Katie swims** $^{8_g}_K$ pwq characterises:

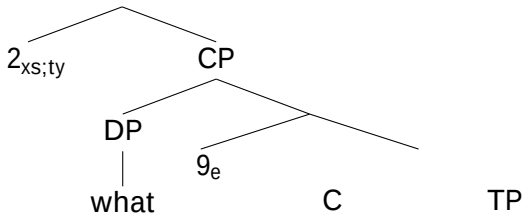
" *
w^1_s: k swims in w^1;
w^1_s: k doesn't swim in w^1

3.3 *Wh*-Questions

A *wh*-question is formed by another question operator:

(64) v**?$_{wh}$**w^g_K " w_s: $p_{xs;ty}$: $q_{xs;ty}$: p " q

(65) What did Katie see?



did DP
?wh 2 T VP
Katie
see t_9

62) v**Katie** v

(70) a. $[\![\textbf{?}_{\textbf{wh}}\ 2]\!]^{g}_{K}$ = $\lambda w_s.\ q_{\langle\langle s,t\rangle,t\rangle}(\lambda p_{\langle s,t\rangle}.\ g(2)(q) = p)$

b. $[\![\textbf{Katie saw}\ t_9]\!]^{g}_{K}$ = $\lambda w_s.$ Katie saw $g(9)$ in w_s

c. $[\![\textbf{[?}_{\textbf{wh}}\ 2\textbf{]}\ \textbf{Katie saw}\ t_9]\!]^{g}_{K}$ = $\lambda w_s.\ g(2)(q) = p \wedge w^{1}_{s}$: Katie saw $g(9)$ in w^{1}_{s}

Wh-phrases are existential quantifiers.

(71) $[\![\textbf{what}]\!]^{g}_{K}$ = $\lambda q_{\langle s,t\rangle}.\ \exists p_{\langle s,t\rangle}[\exists x_e[P(x) \wedge p = q] \wedge w^{1}_{s}: x = 1_{ss}]$

(72) a. $[\![\exists_{e}\ \textbf{[?}_{\textbf{wh}}\ 2\textbf{]}\ \textbf{Katie saw}\ t_9]\!]^{g}_{K}$ = $\lambda w_s.\ i_{\langle\langle s,e\rangle,t\rangle}(\lambda p_{\langle s,t\rangle}.\ g(2)(q) = p \wedge w^{1}_{s}$: Katie saw $i(p)(w)(q)$ in $w^{1}_{s})$

b. $[\![\textbf{what}^{0}\ \exists_{e}\ \textbf{[?}_{\textbf{wh}}\ 2\textbf{]}\ \textbf{Katie saw}\ t_9]\!]^{g}_{K}$ = $\lambda w_s.\ \exists x_e[P(x)(\lambda p_{\langle s,t\rangle}.\ g(2)(q) = p \wedge w^{1}_{s}$: Katie saw x in $w^{1}_{s})]$

c. $2_{\langle\langle s,t\rangle,t\rangle}$ $[\![\textbf{what}^{0}\ \exists_{e}\ \textbf{[?}_{\textbf{wh}}\ 2\textbf{]}\ \textbf{Katie saw}\ t_9]\!]^{g}_{K}$ = $\lambda w_s.\ \exists p_{\langle s,t\rangle}[P(x)(\lambda p_{\langle s,t\rangle}.\ g(2)(q) = p \wedge w^{1}_{s}$: Katie saw x in $w^{1}_{s})]$

For any w, $[\![2_{\langle\langle s,t\rangle,t\rangle}\ \textbf{what}^{0}\ \exists_{e}\ \textbf{[?}_{\textbf{wh}}\ 2\textbf{]}\ \textbf{Katie saw}\ t_9]\!]^{g}_{K}(w)$ characterises

$$\{p \mid \exists x_e[P(x) \wedge p = \lambda w^{1}_{s}.\text{ Katie saw } x \text{ in } w^{1}]\}$$

- We can encode sortal restrictions straightforwardly.

  (73) $[\![\textbf{who}^{0}]\!]^{g}_{K}$ = $\lambda w_s.\ \exists P_{\langle\langle s,\langle\langle s,e\rangle,t\rangle\rangle,t\rangle}[\exists x_e[x \text{ is a person in } w \text{ and } P(x)(w)(q) \wedge w^{1}_{s}: x = 1_{ss}]]$

  For any w, $[\![2_{\langle\langle s,t\rangle,t\rangle}\ \textbf{who}^{0}\ \exists_{e}\ \textbf{[?}_{\textbf{wh}}\ 2\textbf{]}\ \textbf{Katie saw}\ t_9]\!]^{g}_{K}(w)$ characterises

  $$\{p \mid \exists x_e[P(x) \wedge p = \lambda w^{1}_{s}.\text{ Katie saw } x \text{ in } w \text{ and } x \text{ is a person in } w]\}$$

- In order to prevent indefinites like *somebody* to function like a *wh*-phrase, we need to assume that indefinites cannot take scope between $?_{wh}$ and the propositional abstractor in the CP area for syntactic reasons.

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