| 1 | Rooth’s analysis |
| 2 | Questions       |
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Association with focus: only

Basic semantic observation

Rooth (1985), Rooth (1992): only involves quantifying over contextually relevant sets of properties.

a. Mary only introduced [Bill]_F to Sue.
b. Mary only introduced Bill to [Sue]_F.
c. Mary only P.
d. \( \forall P \left[ [ P \in C \& P(m) ] \rightarrow P = \lambda x [\text{introduce}(x, b, s)] \right] \)
e. \( \llbracket \text{introduced } [\text{Bill}]_F \text{ to Sue} \rrbracket^F = \{ \lambda x \text{ introduce}(x, y, s) \mid y \in E \} \)
f. \( \llbracket \text{introduced } \text{Bill to } [\text{Sue}]_F \rrbracket^F = \{ \lambda x \text{ introduce}(x, b, z) \mid y \in E \} \)
Other association with focus constructions

- **Even, too**: focus-sensitive adverbs
  - Mary even introduced [Bill]_F to Sue.
  - Mary even introduced Bill to [Sue]_F.
  - Mary gave a present to [Sue]_F, too.
  - [Mary]_F gave a present to Sue, too.

- **Superlatives**
  - Mary gave the most expensive present to [Sue]_F.
  - [Mary]_F gave the most expensive present to Sue.

- **Questions**
  - Q: Who did Mary introduce Bill to?
  - A: Mary introduced Bill to [Sue]_F.
  - A: # Mary introduced [Bill]_F to Sue.

- **Ellipsis**
  - She beats [me]_F more often than Sue.
  - [She]_F beats me more often than Sue.
How do you pronounce *alternative semantics*?

What is the difference between $\left[\text{introduced } [\text{Bill}]_F \text{ to Sue } \right]^F$ and $\left[\text{introduced } [\text{Bill}]_F \text{ to Sue } \right]^\circ$?

What is the implicature of the answer in the exchange?

Q: How did the exam go?
A: Well, $[\text{I}]_F$ passed.

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In Section 3, how does Rooth want to deal with the Principles in (26)?
The key idea: Pragmatic Variables

Focus constrains the value of a Free Parameter

Γ or γ is a free parameter:

\[ Γ \subseteq [\alpha]^F \text{ or } γ \in [\alpha]^F \]

See pp. 12, (28), 14 (29), 15 (31), 28 (63) [cf. (65)]

(28) Contrast \[ [N'_9]^\circ \subseteq [N'_8]^F \]
(29) Questions \[ [Q]^\circ \subseteq [A]^F \]
(31) Only \[ C \subseteq [VP]^F \]
(63) Ellipsis \[ p_8 \subseteq [\text{she beats [me]}_F \text{ d often}]^F \]
A key observation about Ellipsis

The use of focus is parallel constructions is not limited to Ellipsis.

(1) a. She beats \([\text{me}]_F\) more often than she beats \([\text{Sue}]_F\).
   
   b. She beats \([\text{me}]_F\) more often than \([\text{Sue}]_F\).
   
   She \(F\) beats me more often than \([\text{Sue}]_F\) beats me.
   
   She \(F\) beats me more often than \([\text{Sue}]_F\).
Additional focus-sensitive phenomena

- **Exclamatives**
  - [Chomsky]$_F$ will give a weekly seminar at Stonybrook next spring.
  - Chomsky will give [a weekly seminar]$_F$ at Stonybrook next spring.

- **Negation**
  - We do not cover pragmatics in the lecture [this semester]$_F$.
  - We do not cover pragmatics [in the lecture]$_F$ this semester.

- **Quantificational adverbs**
  - In Saint Petersburg, officers always escorted [ballerinas]$_F$.
  - In Saint Petersburg, [officers]$_F$ always escorted ballerinas.

- **Because clauses:** John reported the accident [to the police]$_F$...
  - because his insurance company requires a police report.
  - # because he was the victim of the accident.
Kawamura ctd.

1. Movement analysis by Chomsky: presupposition set
2. Cross-linguistic differences in focus-realization (sentence-final, sentence-initial, preverbal, particle, construction, morphological (reduplication))
3. Exhaustiveness interpretation (Kiss 1998); contrastive focus (requiring a closed set) [p. 10, Italian example]
(2)  a. Mary always took [ John]
   Always: Mary took x to the movie Mary to John to the movies.
   b. [ Mary ]ₐ always took John to the movies.
   c. [ Always: Mary took John to x] Mary to John to the movie.
   d. Robin Hood never misses.
   e. [ Never: Robin hood shoots an arrow] Robin Hood misses.
   f. Adverbial modifiers and event quantification.
Focus as quantification restrictor