

6.2 Notes, Examples (5.4.17):

Note: order of the terms matters. For example, it may be true that “Dr. Slim likes Trixie”, but false that “Trixie likes Dr. Slim”. So likewise in the formal language we need to distinguish “ G^2AB ” from “ G^2BA ”.

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There’s a skyscraper that Jack climbed.

$\exists x (Gx \wedge H^2Ax)$

Jack climbed a skyscraper
Something that Jack climbed is a skyscraper.

(Likewise: Neko built a robot.)

Suki made a California roll and ate it.

If A is a wife/husband/father/mother, then A is a wife/husband/father/mother of B (or of some x).

Kitty is Trixie’s sister.
Kitty and Trixie are sisters.
(Q: Are they twin sisters?)

Suki likes Neko.
Suki likes herself.
Both Suki and Neko like themselves.
Suki and Neko like each other.

If Neko and Jack both live with Rex, then they live with each other.

Everybody digs Bill Evans \therefore Bill Evans digs himself.

Neko likes anything that Suki cooks.

$\forall x (GBx \rightarrow HAx)$

Nobody likes anything more than Neko likes food. (“food”?)

Everyone looks like themselves.

\therefore Everyone looks like someone.

There’s someone who looks like everyone.

Seneca: “Every person... has someone to whom he confides everything that is confided to himself.” (Letter 105, p. 196)

$\forall w \exists x \forall y \exists z (G^3zyw \rightarrow G^3wyx)$

Suki gave Neko a fish

$\exists x (Gx \wedge H^3Ax B)$

Someone gave Neko a fish

$\exists y \exists x (Gx \wedge H^3yx B)$

In discussion of multiple quantifiers can discussion passives:

Every arrow hit some target

Some target was hit by every arrow (ambiguous)