We have encountered the quantifiers \( \forall x \) and \( \exists x \). What characterizes both quantifiers is that both quantify over one variable only, and this variable denotes an individual. It turns out, however, that these quantifiers are not sufficient to account for natural language semantics. In particular, they cannot account for adverbs of quantification, such as always, sometimes, never, usually, etc.

These quantifiers appear to quantify over more than one variable, and/or over entities that are not individuals. In this course we will discuss the ongoing debate about the nature of such quantifiers. In turns out that this issue has far reaching consequences for the analysis of such diverse phenomena as anaphora, generics, and compositionality, as well as for different conceptions of the process of interpretation of natural language.

As time permits:
1. Unselective quantification
2. Anaphora and quantification
3. Discourse Representation Theory
4. The proportion problem.
5. E-type pronouns
6. Quantification over situations
7. Focus and quantification
8. Presupposition and quantification

In-class exam (20%)  
Class presentation (20%)  
Paper outline (10%)  
Seminar paper (50%).

Readings will be available on moodle