

## QL: Grammar and Translations

### 1. Wffs (Well Formed Formulae)

Are these formulae well formed, i.e. grammatical in QL? If not, suggest corrections. (When finished, feel free to turn left and/or right to compare your results.)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) $Fa$ <i>wff</i>                                      | (g) $\exists x \exists x \phi x$ , where $\phi$ is any predicate                                |
| (b) $bG$ <i>Gb</i>                                       | (h) $\forall x Fx$ <i>wff</i>   |
| (c) $\supset Fa$ <i>Fa or <math>Fa \supset Fb</math></i> | (i) $\exists a Fa$ <i><math>\exists x Fx</math></i>   |
| (d) $Fa \supset (Ga \vee Fb)$ <i>wff</i>                 | (j) $x \forall Fx \vee Gx$ <i><math>\forall x Fx \vee Gx</math></i>                             |
| (e) $Fa \vee G \vee a$ <i><math>Fa \vee Ga</math></i>    | (k) $\exists x Fx \supset \forall y (Gy \ \& \ Rxy)$ <i>wff</i>                                 |
| (f) $Fxx$ <i>borderline, better <math>Rxx</math></i>     | (l) $Gz \forall a \ \& \ \exists b Fx$ <i><math>\forall z Gz \ \&amp; \ \exists x Fx</math></i> |

*Think about.* Are the ungrammatical formulae easy to identify? Why are the ungrammatical ones ill formed? Are there any problematic cases that we need to discuss? Do all wffs actually mean anything?

### 2. Translating into, and from, QL

#### Lexicon

<i>Monadic Predicates</i>	$F$ = is a boy	$G$ = is a girl	$H$ = is a dog
<i>Polyadic Predicates</i>	$L$ = (...) loves (...)	$R$ = (...) prefers (...) to (...)	
<i>Individuals</i>	$a$ = Romeo	$b$ = Juliet	$c$ = Fido

- (a) Romeo is a boy and Juliet is a girl.

$$Fa \ \& \ Gb$$

- (b)  $\sim Ha \ \& \ \sim Gc \ \& \ \sim Fb$

Romeo is not a dog, Fido is not a girl, and Juliet is not a boy.

- (c) If Fido is a dog then either Romeo is a boy or a girl.

$$Hc \supset (Fa \vee Ga)$$

- (d) Juliet loves Romeo and Romeo loves Fido.

$$Lba \ \& \ Lac$$

(e)  $Lab \ \& \ \sim Lca$

Romeo loves Juliet but Fido does not love Romeo.

(f)  $Rabc$

Romeo prefers Juliet to Fido.

(g)  $Rbca$

Juliet prefers Fido to Romeo.

(h)  $Hx \ \& \ Fy \ \& \ Gz$

A dog, a boy, and a girl.

(i) Whoever loves Fido prefers Fido to Juliet.

$\forall x((Lxc \supset Rxcb)$

(j) Every girl loves Romeo.

$\forall x(Gx \supset Lxa)$

(k) Every girl who loves Romeo loves Fido.

$\forall x((Gx \ \& \ Lxa) \supset Lxc)$

(l)  $\forall x((Gx \ \& \ Lxc) \supset Lax)$

Every girl who loves Fido is loved by Romeo.

(m)  $\exists x((Gx \ \& \ Lxc) \ \& \ Lax)$

Some girl loves Fido and is loved by Romeo.

(n) Romeo loves himself.

$Laa$

(o) There is nobody who does not love Fido.

$\sim \exists x \sim Lxc$

(p) Someone loves Juliet and prefers dogs to boys.

$\exists x \forall y \forall z (Hy \ \& \ Fz \ \& \ Lxb \ \& \ Rxyz)$

(q) If a dog loves a girl then a dog prefers girls to boys.

$\exists x \exists y (((Hx \ \& \ Gy) \ \& \ Lxy) \supset \forall y \forall z (Fz \ \& \ Rxyz))$

(r)  $\exists x \forall y Lxy$

Somebody loves everybody.

(s)  $\forall x \exists y Lyx$

Everybody is loved by somebody.

