

Gramática Categorical — Conectivo ↑

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- quantificação até agora — dois itens para cada determinante:
 - $\text{tod}\{a/o\}$
 - * sujeito — $(S/(N \setminus S))/N_c : \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\forall v.((\Pi v) \rightarrow (\Lambda v))$
 - * obj. dir. — $((S/N) \setminus S)/N_c : \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\forall v.((\Pi v) \rightarrow (\Lambda v))$
 - $\text{um}(a)$
 - * sujeito — $(S/(N \setminus S))/N_c : \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\exists v.((\Pi v) \wedge (\Lambda v))$
 - * obj. dir. — $((S/N) \setminus S)/N_c : \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\exists v.((\Pi v) \wedge (\Lambda v))$

- quantificação com $\uparrow$?
- ainda precisaria de dois itens para cada determinante:
 - $\text{tod}\{a/o\}$
 - * $(S/(S \uparrow N))/N_c : \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\forall v.((\Pi v) \rightarrow (\Lambda v))$
(para lacuna no sujeito)
 - * $((S \uparrow N) \setminus S)/N_c : \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\forall v.((\Pi v) \rightarrow (\Lambda v))$
(para lacuna no objeto direto)
 - $\text{um}(a)$
 - * $(S/(S \uparrow N))/N_c : \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\exists v.((\Pi v) \wedge (\Lambda v))$
(para lacuna no sujeito)
 - * $((S \uparrow N) \setminus S)/N_c : \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\exists v.((\Pi v) \wedge (\Lambda v))$
(para lacuna no objeto direto)

- **ama** com duas hipóteses:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{ama} \\
 \hline
 [N : x_0]^0 \quad \frac{(N \setminus S) / N : A \quad [N : x_1]^1}{N \setminus S : (A x_1)} \text{Lex} \quad E/ \\
 \hline
 S : ((A x_1) x_0) \quad E\backslash
 \end{array}$$

- **todo homem** para sujeito:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{todo} \quad \text{homem} \\
 \hline
 \frac{(S / (S \uparrow N)) / N_c : \lambda P. \lambda Q. \forall x. ((P x) \rightarrow (Q x))}{S / (S \uparrow N) : (\lambda P. \lambda Q. \forall x. ((P x) \rightarrow (Q x)) H)} \text{Lex} \quad \text{Lex} \quad E/ \\
 \hline
 =_{red.\beta} \lambda Q. \forall x. ((H x) \rightarrow (Q x))
 \end{array}$$

- **uma mulher** para objeto direto:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{uma} \\
 \hline
 ((S \uparrow N) \backslash S) / N_c : \\
 \lambda R. \lambda S. \exists y. ((R \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \\
 \hline
 \text{mulher} \\
 \hline
 N_c : M \\
 \hline
 (S \uparrow N) \backslash S : (\lambda R. \lambda S. \exists y. ((R \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \ M) \\
 \hline
 \text{E/} \\
 \hline
 \text{=}_{red, \beta} \lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y))
 \end{array}$$

- escopos corretos:
 - universal com escopo sobre existencial

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{todo homem} \quad D \quad \text{ama} \quad D \quad \text{uma mulher} \quad D \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S}/(\textcolor{red}{S} \uparrow \textcolor{red}{N}) : \quad \textcolor{blue}{\lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x))} \quad \textcolor{blue}{S} : ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) \quad \textcolor{blue}{(S} \uparrow \textcolor{red}{N) \setminus S} : \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{blue}{\lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x))} \quad \textcolor{blue}{S} : ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) \quad \textcolor{blue}{\lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y))} \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} \uparrow \textcolor{red}{N} : \quad \textcolor{blue}{\lambda x_1. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0)} \quad \textcolor{blue}{S} : (\textcolor{blue}{\lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y))} \ \textcolor{blue}{\lambda x_1. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0)}) \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{blue}{S} : (\textcolor{blue}{\lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y))} \ \textcolor{blue}{\lambda x_1. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0)}) \\
 \textcolor{blue}{=_{red.\beta}} \textcolor{blue}{\exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (\textcolor{blue}{\lambda x_1. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0)} \ y))} \\
 \textcolor{blue}{=_{red.\beta}} \textcolor{blue}{\exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x_0))} \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} \uparrow \textcolor{red}{N} : \textcolor{blue}{\lambda x_0. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x_0))} \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} : (\textcolor{blue}{\lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x))} \ \textcolor{blue}{\lambda x_0. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x_0))}) \\
 \textcolor{blue}{=_{red.\beta}} \textcolor{blue}{\forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (\textcolor{blue}{\lambda x_0. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x_0))} \ x))} \\
 \textcolor{blue}{=_{red.\beta}} \textcolor{blue}{\forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x)))}
 \end{array}$$

– existencial com escopo sobre universal

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{todo homem} \quad D \quad \text{ama} \quad D \quad \text{uma mulher} \quad D \\
 \hline
 \text{red } S / (\text{red } S \uparrow \text{red } N) : \quad \text{red } S : ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x_0) \quad \text{red } (S \uparrow N) \backslash S : \\
 \text{blue } \lambda Q. \forall x. ((\text{blue } H \text{ } x) \rightarrow (\text{blue } Q \text{ } x)) \quad \text{blue } \lambda x_0. ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x_0) \quad \text{blue } \lambda S. \exists y. ((\text{blue } M \text{ } y) \wedge (\text{blue } S \text{ } y)) \\
 \hline
 \text{red } S \uparrow \text{red } N : \\
 \text{blue } \lambda x_0. ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x_0) \\
 \hline
 \text{red } S : (\lambda Q. \forall x. ((\text{blue } H \text{ } x) \rightarrow (\text{blue } Q \text{ } x)) \text{ } \lambda x_0. ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x_0)) \quad E/ \\
 =_{\text{red.}\beta} \forall x. ((\text{blue } H \text{ } x) \rightarrow (\lambda x_0. ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x_0) \text{ } x)) \\
 =_{\text{red.}\beta} \forall x. ((\text{blue } H \text{ } x) \rightarrow ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x)) \\
 \hline
 \text{red } S \uparrow \text{red } N : \lambda x_1. \forall x. ((\text{blue } H \text{ } x) \rightarrow ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x)) \quad I\uparrow^1 \\
 \hline
 \text{red } S : (\lambda S. \exists y. ((\text{blue } M \text{ } y) \wedge (\text{blue } S \text{ } y)) \text{ } \lambda x_1. \forall x. ((\text{blue } H \text{ } x) \rightarrow ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x))) \quad E\backslash \\
 =_{\text{red.}\beta} \exists y. ((\text{blue } M \text{ } y) \wedge (\lambda x_1. \forall x. ((\text{blue } H \text{ } x) \rightarrow ((\text{blue } A \text{ } x_1) \text{ } x)) \text{ } y)) \\
 =_{\text{red.}\beta} \exists y. ((\text{blue } M \text{ } y) \wedge \forall x. ((\text{blue } H \text{ } x) \rightarrow ((\text{blue } A \text{ } y) \text{ } x)))
 \end{array}$$

- mas também inversão incorreta de argumentos:
 - quem ama seria a mulher, e os homens seriam amados

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{todo homem} & \text{ama} & \text{uma mulher} \\
 \hline
 \text{red } S / (S \uparrow N) : & \text{red } S : ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) & \text{red } (S \uparrow N) \setminus S : \\
 \lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x)) & \hline & \lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \\
 D & I \uparrow^1 & D
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{red } S : (\lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x)) \ \lambda x_1. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0)) \\
 =_{red.\beta} \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (\lambda x_1. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) \ x)) \\
 =_{red.\beta} \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((A \ x) \ x_0)) \\
 E/
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \text{red } S \uparrow N : \lambda x_0. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((A \ x) \ x_0)) \quad I \uparrow^0 \\
 \hline
 \text{red } S : (\lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \ \lambda x_0. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((A \ x) \ x_0))) \\
 =_{red.\beta} \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (\lambda x_0. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((A \ x) \ x_0)) \ y)) \\
 =_{red.\beta} \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((A \ x) \ y))) \\
 E \setminus
 \end{array}$$

– idem

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{todo homem} \quad D \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S}/(\textcolor{red}{S} \uparrow \textcolor{red}{N}) : \\
 \lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x))
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{ama} \quad D \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} : ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} \uparrow \textcolor{red}{N} : \\
 \lambda x_0. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) \\
 \hline
 I \uparrow^0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{uma mulher} \quad D \\
 \hline
 (\textcolor{red}{S} \uparrow \textcolor{red}{N}) \backslash \textcolor{red}{S} : \\
 \lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y))
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} : (\lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \ \lambda x_0. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0)) \\
 =_{red.\beta} \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (\lambda x_0. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) \ y)) \\
 =_{red.\beta} \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ x_1) \ y)) \\
 \hline
 I \uparrow^1 \\
 \textcolor{red}{S} \uparrow \textcolor{red}{N} : \lambda x_1. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ x_1) \ y))
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} : (\lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x)) \ \lambda x_1. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ x_1) \ y))) \\
 =_{red.\beta} \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (\lambda x_1. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ x_1) \ y)) \ x)) \\
 =_{red.\beta} \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ x) \ y))) \\
 \hline
 E/
 \end{array}$$

- conclusões:
 - é possível estipular uma categoria para os determinantes através do conectivo ↑
 - que também possibilita análise para os diferentes escopos com a interação dos quantificadores
 - mas ainda continuamos com a necessidade de dois itens lexicais para cada determinante (um quando a lacuna está na posição de sujeito, outro para quando a lacuna está na posição de objeto direto)
 - só que o pior é que, com o conectivo ↑, encontramos análises que não são compatíveis com o julgamento dos falantes (a gramática sobregera)

1 Um outro novo conectivo

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \vdots \quad Y \uparrow X : \alpha \quad \vdots \\
 \vdots \quad \text{-----} \quad n \quad \vdots \\
 \vdots \quad Y : v \quad \vdots \\
 \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\
 \hline
 X : \beta \\
 \hline
 X : (\alpha \lambda v. \beta) \quad E\uparrow^n
 \end{array}$$

[para v nova na derivação]

[1, p. 225]

- $\langle \text{tod}\{\mathbf{a}/\mathbf{o}\}, (N \uparrow S)/N_c, \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\forall v.((\Pi v) \rightarrow (\Lambda v)) \rangle \in Lex$
- $\langle \text{um}(\mathbf{a}), (N \uparrow S)/N_c, \lambda\Pi.\lambda\Lambda.\exists v.((\Pi v) \wedge (\Lambda v)) \rangle \in Lex$

- todo homem

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{todo} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{homem} \\
 \hline
 (N \uparrow S)/N_c : \lambda P.\lambda Q.\forall x.((P \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x)) \quad Lex \qquad \qquad \qquad N_c : H \quad Lex \\
 \hline
 N \uparrow S : (\lambda P.\lambda Q.\forall x.((P \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x)) \ H) \quad E/ \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad =_{red.\beta} \lambda Q.\forall x.((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x))
 \end{array}$$

- uma mulher

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{uma} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{mulher} \\
 \hline
 (N \uparrow S)/N_c : \lambda R.\lambda S.\exists y.((R \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \quad Lex \qquad \qquad \qquad N_c : M \quad Lex \\
 \hline
 N \uparrow S : (\lambda R.\lambda S.\exists y.((R \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \ M) \quad E/ \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad =_{red.\beta} \lambda S.\exists y.((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y))
 \end{array}$$

- quantificador universal com escopo sobre o existencial:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{c} \text{todo homem} \\ \hline \text{red } N \uparrow S : \\ \lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x)) \\ \hline \text{red } N : x_0 \end{array} \quad D \quad 0 \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{ama} \\ \hline (N \backslash S) / N : A \\ \hline \end{array} \quad D \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{uma mulher} \\ \hline \text{red } N \uparrow S : \\ \lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \\ \hline \text{red } N : x_1 \end{array} \quad D \quad 1 \\
\hline
\text{red } N \backslash S : (A \ x_1) \quad E/ \\
\hline
\text{red } S : ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) \quad E \backslash \\
\hline
\text{red } S : (\lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \ \lambda x_1. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0)) \quad E \uparrow^1 \\
\quad =_{red.\beta} \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (\lambda x_1. ((A \ x_1) \ x_0) \ y)) \\
\quad =_{red.\beta} \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x_0)) \\
\hline
\text{red } S : (\lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x)) \ \lambda x_0. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x_0))) \quad E \uparrow^0 \\
\quad =_{red.\beta} \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (\lambda x_0. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x_0))) \ x) \\
\quad =_{red.\beta} \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge ((A \ y) \ x)))
\end{array}$$

- quantificador existencial com escopo sobre o universal:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{todo homem} \quad \text{ama} \quad \text{uma mulher} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{c}
 \textcolor{red}{N} \Uparrow \textcolor{red}{S} : \\
 \lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x))
 \end{array} \quad D \quad \begin{array}{c}
 \textcolor{red}{(N \setminus S) / N} : \textcolor{blue}{A}
 \end{array} \quad D \quad \begin{array}{c}
 \textcolor{red}{N} \Uparrow \textcolor{red}{S} : \\
 \lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y))
 \end{array} \quad D \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{c}
 \textcolor{red}{N} : x_0
 \end{array} \quad 0 \quad \begin{array}{c}
 \textcolor{red}{N} : x_1
 \end{array} \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{N \setminus S} : (\textcolor{blue}{A} \ x_1) \quad E/ \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} : ((\textcolor{blue}{A} \ x_1) \ x_0) \quad E \setminus \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} : (\lambda Q. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (Q \ x)) \ \lambda x_0. ((\textcolor{blue}{A} \ x_1) \ x_0)) \quad E \Uparrow^0 \\
 \quad =_{red.\beta} \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow (\lambda x_0. ((\textcolor{blue}{A} \ x_1) \ x_0) \ x)) \\
 \quad =_{red.\beta} \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((\textcolor{blue}{A} \ x_1) \ x)) \\
 \hline
 \textcolor{red}{S} : (\lambda S. \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (S \ y)) \ \lambda x_1. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((\textcolor{blue}{A} \ x_1) \ x))) \quad E \Uparrow^1 \\
 \quad =_{red.\beta} \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge (\lambda x_1. \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((\textcolor{blue}{A} \ x_1) \ x)) \ y)) \\
 \quad =_{red.\beta} \exists y. ((M \ y) \wedge \forall x. ((H \ x) \rightarrow ((\textcolor{blue}{A} \ y) \ x)))
 \end{array}$$

- conclusões finais:
 - um único item lexical para cada determinante
 - escopos apropriados
 - não sobregera

Referências

- [1] Bob Carpenter. *Type-Logical Semantics*. The MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1997.