

# Modified numerals revisited: The case of *fewer than 4* and *between 4 and 8*

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## Take-home messages

- The goal is to account for this generalization in interpreting **non-increasing quantifiers** (e.g., *few*, *fewer than 4*):

	distributive predicate	non-distributive predicate
upper-bound reading	✓	#
existential reading	#	✓

- Following Brasoveanu 2013, I analyze the semantic contribution of these quantifiers as **two-fold**:
  - A maximization operator that introduces the maximal set of entities that satisfies their restrictor and nuclear scope;
  - A post-suppositional-style cardinality constraint.
- In sentences with a non-distributive predicate, the post-suppositional requirement is checked at the DP level.

## Data: The interplay between predicate type and quantifier interpretation

### (1) *Fewer than 4 boys smiled.*

- ✓ **Upper-bound reading**: The maximal number of smiling boys is fewer than 4.
- # **Existential reading**: A group of boys smiled and its cardinality is fewer than 4.

### (2) *Fewer than 4 boys lifted the piano together.*

- # **Upper-bound reading**: The maximal number of boys that lifted the piano together is fewer than 4.
- ✓ **Existential reading**: A group of boys collectively lifted the piano and its cardinality is fewer than 4.

### (3) *Between 4 and 8 boys lifted the piano together.*

- # **Upper-bound reading**; ✓ **Existential reading**

### (4) *Few boys smiled.*

- ✓ **Upper-bound reading**; # **Existential reading**

### (5) \* *Few boys lifted the piano together.* (Solt 2007)

### (6) *A few boys lifted the piano together.* (Solt 2007)

- # **Upper-bound reading**; ✓ **Existential reading**

## Problems of pragmatics-based accounts

- ❖ **Pragmatic blocking constraint** (Buccola 2015, 2016):
  - ❖ If an LF  $\Phi$  contains a numeral  $n$ , then for any numeral  $m$  distinct from  $n$ , substituting  $m$  for  $n$  in  $\Phi$  must yield different truth conditions.
- ❖ **Lexical Maximality + Pragmatic blocking constraint**:  
 $\llbracket \text{fewer than } 4 \rrbracket = \lambda P_{\langle dt \rangle} . \max(P) < 4$
- ❖ **Separate Maximality + Pragmatic blocking constraint**:  
 $\llbracket \text{fewer than } 4 \rrbracket = \lambda P_{\langle dt \rangle} . \exists n [n < 4 \wedge P(n)]$   
 $n$  may be substituted by  $n_{\max} : n_{\max} = \lambda P_{\langle dt \rangle} . [\max(P) = n]$

### ❖ *fewer than 4 boys smiled*

- a.  $\max(\lambda n . \exists x [|x| = n \wedge \text{boys}(x) \wedge \text{smile}(x)]) < 4$
- b.  $\exists x [|x| < 4 \wedge \text{boys}(x) \wedge \text{smile}(x)]$  **blocked**

### ❖ *fewer than 4 boys lifted the piano together*

- a.  $\max(\lambda n . \exists x [|x| = n \wedge \text{boys}(x) \wedge \text{lift-piano}(x)]) < 4$  ?
- b.  $\exists x [|x| < 4 \wedge \text{boys}(x) \wedge \text{lift-piano}(x)]$  **not blocked**

## ❖ Problems of pragmatics-based accounts:

- ❖ 1. They over-generate (see also Buccola 2016):

### ❖ *Fewer than 4 boys can lift that piano.*

**Generalizing reading**: there is a number  $n$  ( $n < 4$ ) s.t. a group containing  $n$  boys can collectively lift the piano.

$$\exists n [n < 4 \wedge \forall_{\text{gen}x} [|x| = n \wedge \text{boys}(x) \rightarrow \diamond \text{lift-piano}(x)]]$$

### ✓ **Separate Max (SMax)**, # **Lexical Max (LMax)**

Unattested readings generated by LMax and SMax:

- a. Any individual boy can lift that piano.  
 $\forall_{\text{gen}x} [|x| < 4 \wedge \text{boys}(x) \rightarrow \diamond \text{lift-piano}(x)]$
- b. The maximal number of boys that can lift the piano collectively is  $n$  ( $n < 4$ ):  
 $\max(\lambda n . \forall_{\text{gen}x} [|x| = n \wedge \text{boys}(x) \rightarrow \diamond \text{lift-piano}(x)]) < 4$

- ❖ 2. They cannot explain the use of *few*: there is no number involved, and the pragmatic constraint cannot be used.

- ❖ 3. New challenging data:

### ❖ *Fewer than 4 groups lifted that piano together.*

## Proposal: maximization + post-supposition (see Brasoveanu 2013)

- ❖ A two-fold semantic contribution:
  - ❖ A maximization operator:  $\sigma$   
 $\llbracket \sigma x(\phi) \rrbracket^{(g,h)} = \text{True}$   
 a.  $\llbracket [x] \wedge \phi \rrbracket^{(g,h)} = \text{True}$   
 We store in  $x$  those items that satisfy  $\Phi$ .
  - b. There is no  $h'$  such that  
 $\llbracket [x] \wedge \phi \rrbracket^{(g,h')} = \text{True}$  and  $h(x) < h'(x)$
- ❖ A cardinality constraint on  $x$ .
- ❖ *fewer than 4 boys smiled*  
 $\sigma x(\text{boys}(x) \wedge \text{smile}(x)) \wedge |x| < 4$
- ❖ *fewer than 4 boys lifted the piano together*
- ❖ The use of collective predicates requires the agent to be a sum.
- ❖ The sum operator requires a non-empty set to be its input, and it returns the sum of the items in the set.
- ❖ Thus the sum operator in turn enforces the use of a silent  $\exists$  (or  $\iota$ ) at the DP level. I.e., with the use of collective predicates, the post-suppositional-style constraint is checked at the DP level.

- ❖ *fewer than 4 boys* — a group of boys  
 $= \text{sum}(\lambda x . \exists x [\sigma x[\text{boys}(x)] \wedge |x| < 4])$

- ❖ *fewer than 4 boys can lift that piano*  
 $= \text{Groups of 'fewer than 4' boys can lift-piano.}$   
 $= \forall_{\text{gen}x} [x = \text{sum}(\lambda y . \exists y [\sigma y[\text{boys}(y)] \wedge |y| < 4]) \rightarrow \diamond \text{lift-piano}(x)]$

## Selected references:

Brasoveanu, A. 2013. Modified Numerals as Post-Suppositions. *JoS*. | Buccola, B. 2015. *Maximality in the Semantics of Modified Numerals*. Ph.D. thesis. McGill. | Buccola, B. 2016. Severing maximality from *fewer than*: evidence from genericity. *SuB 20*. | Solt, Stephanie. 2007. *Few and fewer*. Snippets.