Homework #3 (due on Monday February 9 in class)

1. Exercise 3 and 5 on page 83 of Löhner’s *Understanding Semantics*.

2. Exercise 2 page 97 of Löhner’s *Understanding Semantics*.

3. We looked at how scalar implicatures are generated from scalar predicates. We noted that, given a scale \( \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \), where \( e_1 \) is stronger than (= entails) \( e_2 \), uttering \( e_2 \) implicates the negation of \( e_1 \) (\( \neg e_1 \)). Thus *some* implicates *not all* (see (a) below). Use this diagnostics to discuss whether the pairs in (b)-(e) are valid scales. Note: \( V \) in (d) stands for any arbitrary verb.

(a) \( \langle \text{all, some} \rangle \)

(b) \( \langle \text{certainly, possibly} \rangle \)

(c) \( \langle \text{none, not all} \rangle \)

(d) \( \langle \text{succeed in } V, \text{ try to } V \rangle \)

(e) \( \langle \text{always, sometimes} \rangle \)

4. Does B’s reply have an implicature?

(1) A: Did John and Mary get married?
   B: Well, *John did*. 