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Negative Polarity Items

Syntax and Semantics of a Higher Order Logic

Types All expressions of our higher-order language, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Type}}$, will be typed. To keep the language simple, we will only use two basic types, e (for the basic entities in the domain) and t (for the truth values 0 and 1).

Definition 1 Types

Type is the smallest set such that

- i.) $e \in \text{Type}$,
- ii.) $t \in \text{Type}$,
- iii.) for each $\tau_1 \in \text{Type}$, for each $\tau_2 \in \text{Type}$, $\langle \tau_1, \tau_2 \rangle \in \text{Type}$.

Syntax The basic expressions of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Type}}$ consist only of variables and constants. In contrast to first order logic there is no distinction between terms and formulae.

Definition 2 Basic Expressions

- i.) For each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, Var_τ is the smallest set such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$,
 $v_{n,\tau} \in \text{Var}_\tau$.
- ii.) For each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, Const_τ is the smallest set such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$,
 $c_{n,\tau} \in \text{Const}$.

We write Var for the set of all variables, $\bigcup_{\tau \in \text{Type}} \text{Var}_\tau$, and Const for the set of all constants, $\bigcup_{\tau \in \text{Type}} \text{Const}_\tau$.

The set of *basic expressions* of our language is the union of the set of variables and the set of constants.

Definition 3 Meaningful Expressions

The meaningful expressions of $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Type}}$ are the smallest family $(\text{ME}_\tau)_{\tau \in \text{Type}}$ such that

- i.) for each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each variable $v_{n,\tau} \in \text{Var}_\tau$,
 $v_{n,\tau} \in \text{ME}_\tau$;
- ii.) for each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each constant $c_{n,\tau} \in \text{Const}_\tau$,
 $c_{n,\tau} \in \text{ME}_\tau$;

- iii.) for each $\tau \in \mathbf{Type}$, for each $\phi_\tau \in \mathbf{ME}_\tau$, for each $\psi_\tau \in \mathbf{ME}_\tau$,
 $(\phi_\tau \equiv \psi_\tau)_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$;
- iv.) for each $\phi_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle} \in \mathbf{ME}_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle}$, for each $\psi_{\tau_2} \in \mathbf{ME}_{\tau_2}$,
 $(\phi_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle} (\psi_{\tau_2}))_{\tau_1} \in \mathbf{ME}_{\tau_1}$;
- v.) for each $\phi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$,
 $(\neg \phi_t)_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$;
- vi.) for each $\phi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$, for each $\psi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$,
 $(\phi_t \wedge \psi_t)_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$;
- vii.) for each $\phi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$, for each $\psi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$,
 $(\phi_t \vee \psi_t)_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$;
- viii.) for each $\phi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$, for each $\psi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$,
 $(\phi_t \rightarrow \psi_t)_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$;
- ix.) for each $\phi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$, for each $\psi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$,
 $(\phi_t \leftrightarrow \psi_t)_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$;
- x.) for each $\tau_1 \in \mathbf{Type}$, for each $\tau_2 \in \mathbf{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each $v_{n, \tau_2} \in \mathbf{Var}$, for each $\phi_{\tau_1} \in \mathbf{ME}_{\tau_1}$,
 $(\lambda v_{n, \tau_2}. \phi_{\tau_1})_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle} \in \mathbf{ME}_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle}$;
- xi.) for each $\tau \in \mathbf{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each $v_{n, \tau} \in \mathbf{Var}$, for each $\phi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$,
 $(\forall v_{n, \tau} \phi_t)_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$;
- xii.) for each $\tau \in \mathbf{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each $v_{n, \tau} \in \mathbf{Var}$, for each $\phi_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$,
 $(\exists v_{n, \tau} \phi_t)_t \in \mathbf{ME}_t$.

Semantics D_e is a set of entities, and $D_t = \{0, 1\}$. For each $\tau_1 \in \mathbf{Type}$, for each $\tau_2 \in \mathbf{Type}$, $D_{\langle \tau_1, \tau_2 \rangle} = D_{\tau_2}^{D_{\tau_1}}$ (the set of all functions from D_{τ_1} to D_{τ_2}). Let l be a function assigning a denotation to each non-logical constant, $c_{n, \tau}$, of $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{Type}}$ from the set D_τ .

Let $M = \langle D_e, l \rangle$. We will call each M a *model*.

Let g be a function in $\bigcup_{\tau \in \mathbf{Type}} \left(D_\tau^{\mathbf{Var}_\tau} \right)$ which assigns an object (of the appropriate type) in the domain $\bigcup_{\tau \in \mathbf{Type}} D_\tau$ to each variable in \mathbf{Var} . We call each g an *assignment function*.

Assume that v is a variable of type τ and d is an element of D_τ . We will use the notation $g^d v$ for the assignment function g' which differs from the assignment function g in the following way:

For each $\tau \in \mathbf{Type}$, for each $v \in \mathbf{Var}_\tau$, for each $x \in \mathbf{Var}_\tau$, for each $d \in D_\tau$,

$$g^d v(x) = \begin{cases} d & \text{if } x = v, \text{ and} \\ g(x) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Definition 4 Denotation

Let M be a model and g an assignment function.

- i.) For each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each variable $v_{n,\tau} \in \text{Var}_\tau$,

$$\llbracket v_{n,\tau} \rrbracket^{M,g} = g(v_{n,\tau}).$$
- ii.) For each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each constant $c_{n,\tau} \in \text{Const}_\tau$,

$$\llbracket c_{n,\tau} \rrbracket^{M,g} = I(c_{n,\tau}).$$
- iii.) For each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, for each $\phi_\tau \in \text{ME}_\tau$, for each $\psi_\tau \in \text{ME}_\tau$,

$$\llbracket (\phi_\tau \equiv \psi_\tau)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ iff } \llbracket \phi_\tau \rrbracket^{M,g} = \llbracket \psi_\tau \rrbracket^{M,g}.$$
- iv.) For each $\phi_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle} \in \text{ME}_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle}$, for each $\psi_{\tau_2} \in \text{ME}_{\tau_2}$,

$$\llbracket (\phi_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle}(\psi_{\tau_2}))_{\tau_1} \rrbracket^{M,g} = \llbracket \phi_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle} \rrbracket^{M,g} \left(\llbracket \psi_{\tau_2} \rrbracket^{M,g} \right).$$
- v.) For each $\phi_t \in \text{ME}_t$,

$$\llbracket (\neg \phi_t)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ iff } \llbracket (\phi_t)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 0$$
- vi.) For each $\phi_t \in \text{ME}_t$, for each $\psi_t \in \text{ME}_t$,

$$\llbracket (\phi_t \wedge \psi_t)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ iff } \llbracket \phi_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ and } \llbracket \psi_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1.$$
- vii.) For each $\phi_t \in \text{ME}_t$, for each $\psi_t \in \text{ME}_t$,

$$\llbracket (\phi_t \vee \psi_t)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ iff } \llbracket \phi_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ or } \llbracket \psi_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1.$$
- viii.) For each $\phi_t \in \text{ME}_t$, for each $\psi_t \in \text{ME}_t$,

$$\llbracket (\phi_t \rightarrow \psi_t)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ iff } \llbracket \phi_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 0 \text{ or } \llbracket \psi_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1.$$
- ix.) For each $\phi_t \in \text{ME}_t$, for each $\psi_t \in \text{ME}_t$,

$$\llbracket (\phi_t \leftrightarrow \psi_t)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ iff } \llbracket \phi_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = \llbracket \psi_t \rrbracket^{M,g}.$$
- x.) For each $\tau_1 \in \text{Type}$, for each $\tau_2 \in \text{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each $v_{n,\tau_2} \in \text{Var}$, for each $\phi_{\tau_1} \in \text{ME}_{\tau_1}$,

$$\llbracket (\lambda v_{n,\tau_2} . \phi_{\tau_1})_{\langle \tau_2, \tau_1 \rangle} \rrbracket^{M,g} \text{ is that function } h \text{ from } D_{\tau_2} \text{ to } D_{\tau_1} \text{ such that for}$$

$$\text{each } o \in D_{\tau_2}, h(o) = \llbracket \phi_{\tau_1} \rrbracket^{M,g \overset{\circ}{v}_{n,\tau_2}}.$$
- xi.) For each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each $v_{n,\tau} \in \text{Var}$, for each $\phi_t \in \text{ME}_t$,

$$\llbracket (\forall v_{n,\tau} \phi_t)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ iff for each } o \in D_\tau, \llbracket \phi_t \rrbracket^{M,g \overset{\circ}{v}_{n,\tau}} = 1.$$
- xii.) For each $\tau \in \text{Type}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for each $v_{n,\tau} \in \text{Var}$, for each $\phi_t \in \text{ME}_t$,

$$\llbracket (\exists v_{n,\tau} \phi_t)_t \rrbracket^{M,g} = 1 \text{ iff for at least one } o \in D_\tau, \llbracket \phi_t \rrbracket^{M,g \overset{\circ}{v}_{n,\tau}} = 1.$$

Standard results tell us that the entire language $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Type}}$ can be given in terms of the clauses i.)–iv.) and x.) of our syntax and semantics. This means that the logical connectives in v.)–ix.) and the quantifiers in xi.) and xii.) can be defined using these five clauses.