

THE PRAGMATICS OF MONADIC QUANTIFICATION

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I. *Pragmatics of Truth Functions*

1. *Sentential Interpretations* In [2] the truth functional logic of a set \mathbf{S} of sentences was characterized pragmatically with respect to a set \mathbf{U} of users of \mathbf{S} , a set \mathbf{T} of times of valuation of sentences of \mathbf{S} , a set \mathbf{C} of conditions of such valuations, and a set \mathbf{V} of pragmatic values. Pragmatic interpreting functions were defined with domain $\mathbf{U} \times \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{S}$ and range \mathbf{V} , so that these functions induced a Boolean structure on \mathbf{S} . In the present paper, pragmatic interpreting functions are defined whose applicability is more general and whose structure is more fundamental from a pragmatic point of view than those of [2].

Let \mathbf{L} be the set of all expressions of some language. More precisely, let \mathbf{L} be the set of all concatenates of a set of expressions which may be regarded as the alphabet of some language. Abstractly, \mathbf{L} is any set of objects generated from a given finite set \mathbf{L} , by a binary operation satisfying the properties of concatenation.

Let \mathbf{C} be a set of conditions of valuation of the expressions of \mathbf{L} . No assumptions about the nature or structure of the elements of \mathbf{C} are required in the definition of pragmatic interpreting functions; abstractly, \mathbf{C} is any set. Intuitively, \mathbf{C} may be regarded as a set of conditions which may be conjointly realized as an experimental state, or partial state, of the world, identifiable by the users of \mathbf{L} . On the basis of sets of such conditions, the expressions of \mathbf{L} assume pragmatic values for the users of \mathbf{L} . In being so valued, the expressions of \mathbf{L} are "confronted with the world". The set \mathbf{C} may be regarded as the total evidence available to the users of \mathbf{L} , and subsets of \mathbf{C} as partial evidence, for valuing the expressions of \mathbf{L} . Let \mathfrak{C} be the set of all subsets of \mathbf{C} .

Let $\mathbf{V} = \{0, 1, 2\}$ be the set of pragmatic values which may be assumed by the expressions of \mathbf{L} . No further structure on \mathbf{V} need be assumed in the definition of pragmatic interpreting functions; abstractly, \mathbf{V} is any three-membered set. Intuitively, the element 0 may be regarded as the value assigned to an expression of \mathbf{L} under a given set of conditions, when the expression is *rejected* under that set of conditions. The value 1 is assigned