

# Language A

The language A consists of statements in English with certain interpretation rules. The proper names in these English statements correspond to the individuals of the mini world, the nouns correspond to the types, and the verbs correspond to the relations. In the following, the interpretation rules are explained.

## **„something“ / „everything“ / „nothing“**

The words „something“, „everything“, and „nothing“ always include persons. Normally, one would not use „something“ in English to refer to a person. Instead, „somebody“ or „someone“ would be used, and analogously for „everything“ and „nothing“. In the language A, however, „something“, „everything“, and „nothing“ are always interpreted in a way that includes persons. „John loves everything“, for example, means that John has a „loves“-relation to every person and also to every other individual.

## **„nothing but“**

The word „but“ is used only in the combination „nothing but“. „John sees nothing but women“, for example, means that John has either no „sees“-relation at all to another individual, or if he does then only to women. Or in other words: The example means that John has no „sees“-relation to an individual that is not a woman.

## **Intuitive Interpretation**

Apart from that, the decision whether a certain statement in the language A is true or false should be based on the interpretation that one as an English speaking person intuitively assigns to the statement.