

# May activities at the LLCC

#### האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM



LLCC Language, Logic and Cognition Center

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
29/4	30/4	1/5 The Mandel Scholion Research Group "Historical Linguistics and Formal Semantics (16:30-18:00)	2/5 LLCC seminar: Omri Meyraz (HUJI) (12:30-14:00) Implicature reading group (16:30-18:00)	3/5

#### Implicature reading group

Organized by Todd Snider and James

#### Collins

This reading group focuses on varieties of approaches to analyzing scalar implicatures, for example, the inference that by expressing `A or B', the speaker intends to convey `not both A and B'. Scalar implicatures play a crucial role in our understanding of the divide between domain general human reasoning and language specific knowledge. To that end, we propose to consider different perspectives on whether scalar implicatures should be derived from general principles of rational behavior, or whether they should be treated as part of a language-specific grammatical system.

6/5		8/5 The Mandel Scholion Research Group "Historical Linguistics and Formal Semantics (16:30-18:00)	9/5 LLCC seminar: Ran Hassin (HUJI) (12:30-14:00) Implicature reading group (16:30-18:00)	10/5 Reading Group on Vagueness and The Sorites Paradox (17:30 – 19:30) Givat Ram
13/5 Reading group on Current Approaches to Modeling Discourse (12:30-14:00)		15/5 The Mandel Scholion Research Group "Historical Linguistics and Formal Semantics (16:30-18:00)	16/5 LLCC seminar: Brian Buccola (IJN) (12:30-14:00) LLCC research brunch (14:00-15:30) Implicature reading group (16:30-18:00)	17/5
20/5 Shavuot vacation	21/5	22/5	23/5 LLCC seminar: Julia Horvath (TAU) (12:30-14:00) Implicature reading group (16:30-18:00)	24/5 Reading Group on Vagueness and The Sorites Paradox (17:30 – 19:30) Givat Ram
27/5 Reading group on Current Approaches to Modeling Discourse (12:30-14:00)	28/5 Reading group on The mental lexicon (14:30-16:00)	29/5 The Mandel Scholion Research Group "Historical Linguistics and Formal Semantics (16:30-18:00)	30/5 LLCC seminar: David Kashtan(TAU) (12:30-14:00) Implicature reading group (16:30-18:00)	31/5

**Reading group on "Current Approaches to Modeling Discourse** Update" Organized by Aynat Rubinstein and

Yael Greenberg

The group examines current work on the way to model the dynamics of information exchange and speech acts in discourse, focusing on state of the art theories of discourse update. Topics of interest include rising declaratives, modalized and non-modalized response particles, evidential epistemics, epistemic comparatives, and more.

**Reading group on The mental** lexicon Organized by Malka Rappaport Hovav Edit Doron and Avital Deutsch The readings will focus on questions

The Mandel Scholion Research Group "Historical Linguistics and Formal Semantics Organized by Elitzur Bar-Asher Siegal, Nora Boneh, Eitan Grossman, Aynat Rubinstein

The group jointly explores in a systematic manner how studies in historical linguistics and in semantics can contribute to one another, in an attempt to draw conclusions about the properties of a variety of semantic categories (e.g. negation, temporality, modality), their universality, and the mechanisms underlying recurring shifts in meanings over time, or paths of semantic change, within these categories.

### **Reading Group on Vagueness and The Sorites Paradox**

Organized by Carl Posy and Bar Luzon

Yair Itzhaki ז"ל completed his MA in Linguistics at the Hebrew University. His thesis offers a brilliant new solution to the sorites paradox ('the paradox of the heap'), and combines elements from Philosophy, Logic, Linguistics, Cognition, and Mathematics (in particular non-standard analysis). The thesis is soon to be published as an article. Bar Luzon and Carl Posy are organizing a reading group that aims to cover the necessary background in these fields and then to read the article. This will provide an excellent introduction to vagueness and the sorites from these various points of view.

such as: how are words – morphologically complex and underived – represented in memory ("The mental lexicon")? Does access to morphologically complex words involve decomposition of the word into its basic constituents? Are roots mentally represented as units in morphological processes? How are polysemous words represented? The discussion will take place in Hebrew.

## More info on https://scholars.huji.ac.il/llcc/home