we interpret NP*s* as *generalized quantifiers* (GQs), that is as functions from properties to truth values (possible sentence interpretations). Using upper case bold for interpretations (in a situation *s*), the truth value of (1) is given by:

(2) (MOST STUDENTS)(WORK HARD)

That is, the truth value (T or F) which (1) is interpreted as in *s* is the one the function **MOST STUDENTS** maps the set **WORK HARD** to. (An equivalent formulation common in the literature: interpret *most students* as a set of properties and interpret (1) as **T** if the set **WORK HARD** is an element of that set).

Now the denotation of *most students* is built from those of *most* and *student*. And given a universe *E*, *Ns* like *student* (as well as *tall student, student who Mary likes*, etc.) are, like (tenseless) $P_1$s, interpreted as properties over *E* (= subsets of *E*). So Dets like *most* can be represented as functions from $P_E$, the set of properties over *E*, into $GQ_E$, the set of generalized quantifiers over *E* (We usually suppress the subscript *E* when no confusion results).

We illustrate the interpretation of some Dets. Let *E* be given and held constant throughout the discussion. Consider **EVERY**, the denotation of *every*. We want to say that *Every student is a vegetarian* is (interpreted as) true, **T**, iff each object in the set **STUDENT** is also in the set **VEGETARIAN.** Generalizing,

(3) For all properties *A*, *B* **EVERY** $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff $A \supseteq B$

What (3) does is define the function **EVERY.** Its domain is the collection $P_E$ of subsets of *E* and its value at any *A* in $P_E$ is the GQ **EVERY** (A) – namely, that function from properties to truth values which maps an arbitrary property *B* to **T** if and only if *A* is a subset of *B*. Here are some other simple cases which employ some widely used notation,

(4) a. **NO** $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff $A \cap B = \emptyset$
Here Ø is the empty set and (4a) says that *No A's are B's* is true iff the set of things which are members of both *A* and *B* is empty.
b. (**FEWER THAN FIVE**) $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff $|A \cap B| < 5$
c. (**ALL BUT TWO**) $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff $|A - B| = 2$
Here $A - B$ is the set of things in *A* which are not in *B*, and in general for *C* a set, |C| is the cardinality of *C* that is, the number of elements of *C*. So (4b) says that *All but two A's are B's* is true iff the number of things in *A* which are not in *B* is exactly 2.
d. (**THE TEN**) $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff $|A| = 10$ and $A \supseteq B$
This says e.g. that *The ten children are asleep* is true iff the number of children in question is 10 and each one is asleep.
e. **NEITHER** $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff $|A| = 2$ & $A \cap B = \emptyset$
f. **MOST** $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff $|A \cap B|$ $|A - B|$

Here we have taken *most* in the sense of *more than half* □

To test that the definitions above have been properly understood the reader should try to fill in appropriately the blanks in (5).

(5) (**MORE THAN FOUR**) $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff ___
**BOTH** $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff ___
(**EXACTLY TWO**) $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff ___
(**JUST TWO OF THE TEN**) $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff ___
(**LESS THAN HALF THE**) $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff ___
(**BETWEEN FIVE AND TEN**) $(A)(B) =$ **T** iff ___

Finally, Keenan and Moss (1985) extend the class of Dets to include two place ones such as *more... than* ... which they treat as combining with two Ns to form NPs like *more students than teachers*. Such expressions have the basic distribution of NPs: they occur as subjects (6a), objects (6b), objects of