EXERCISE ON COLLECTING SCOPE JUDGMENTS

In Japanese, a numeral quantifier like **san-nin** 'three-CL' can appear forming a NP with its corresponding N', as in (1), or it can appear split from its N', as in (2). [Adverbs modifying the verb cannot intervene between **san-nin** 'three-CL' and N' in (1), but they can in (2).] Sentences with non-split numerals and sentences with split numerals do not have the exact same readings. Your ultimate goal is to find out which scopal readings are available for the non-split version and which are available for the split version.
To this end, you have to:

(i) Describe adequate scenarios in (3) and (4).
(ii) Ask a "trained" native speaker or, by transfer of judgments, me, to judge the sentences below as true or false in those scenarios. (TO BE DONE IN CLASS)
(iii) Fill out the chart in (5) with √ and *.
(iv) State your empirical generalizations in (6).
(v) For each of the two sentences, give as many translations of it into PrL as readings it has. To make it simpler, you are exceptionally allowed to use the combination of symbols $\exists_3 x$ for **three**.

(1) Non-split:
John-wa [**san-nin**-no sinseki]-o otozure-nakat-ta.
John-TOP [three-CL-GEN relative]-ACC visit-not-PAST
'John didn't visit three relative (of his).'

(2) Split:
John-wa [sinseki]-o **san-nin** otozure-nakat-ta.
John-TOP [relative]-ACC three-CL visit-not-PAST
'John didn't visit three relative (of his).'

(3) Scenario where the interpretation $\exists_3 >> \neg$ is true and the interpretation $\neg >> \exists_3$ is false:

(4) Scenario where the interpretation $\exists_3 >> \neg$ is false and the interpretation $\neg >> \exists_3$ is true:

(5) Chart:

	$\exists_3 >> \neg$	$\neg >> \exists_3$
Non-split		
Split		

(6) Empirical generalizations:
a. Japanese non-split numerals …
b. Japanese split numerals …