8.3.1. *Else*

Consider the sentence *Ed signed up and someone else did, too*. To analyze it as a conjunction, we need to fill out the second clause, not only by replacing *did* by the phrase *signed up* but also by making explicit an implicit reference to Ed. The full analysis would proceed as follows:

<div align="center">

Ed signed up and someone else did, too
Ed signed up ∧ someone other than Ed signed up
Ed signed up ∧ someone other than Ed is such that (he or she signed up)
Se ∧ (∃x: x *is a person other than Ed*) x *signed up*
Se ∧ (∃x: x *is a person* ∧ x *is other than Ed*) Sx
Se ∧ (∃x: Px ∧ ¬ x *is Ed*) Sx

Se ∧ (∃x: Px ∧ ¬ x = e) Sx
Se ∧ ∃x ((Px ∧ ¬ x = e) ∧ Sx)

[P: λx (x *is a person*); S: λx (x *signed up*); e: *Ed*]

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That is, the function of the word *else* here is to restrict an existential claim by requiring that the example it claims to exist be different from a previous reference; in short, *else* serves to indicate a new example. The restriction of existential claims so that they claim the existence of new examples can be found not only with the word *else* but also, though less obviously, in a variety of quantifier phrases we have not yet attempted to analyze.