

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:

Ed signed up and someone else did, too

Ed signed up \wedge *someone other than Ed signed up*

Ed signed up \wedge *someone other than Ed is such that (he or she signed up)*

Se \wedge ($\exists x$: x *is a person other than Ed*) x *signed up*

Se \wedge ($\exists x$: x *is a person* \wedge x *is other than Ed*) Sx

Se \wedge ($\exists x$: Px \wedge \neg x *is Ed*) Sx

Se \wedge ($\exists x$: Px \wedge \neg x = e) Sx

Se \wedge $\exists x$ ((Px \wedge \neg x = e) \wedge Sx)

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

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.