



Correction to: Coalescent theories and divergent paraphrases: definites, non-extensional contexts, and familiarity

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Correction to: Synthese

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-020-03006-2>

The original article has been updated. Unfortunately, not all corrections were carried out correctly. In several formulae the existential quantifier ‘ \exists ’ was changed to the universal quantifier ‘ \forall ’. This has been corrected in all places.

Affected were the following formulae:

Example 3.

$\lambda F. \lambda G. \exists x[(Fx \ \& \ \forall y(Fy \rightarrow x=y)) \ \& \ Gx]$.

Example 4.

$(\exists x_1)((\forall x_2)(Fx_2 \equiv x_2 = x_1) \ \& \ Gx_1)$. (1993: pp. 79–80). (His emphasis).

Example 1d.

$\exists x[(Fx \ \& \ \forall y(Fy \rightarrow x=y)) \ \& \ Gx]$.

Example 7.

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-020-03006-2>.

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WONDERS [$S, \exists x((\text{GHOST-IN-HAN'S-ATTIC } x \ \& \ \forall y(\text{GHOST-IN-HAN'S-ATTIC } y \rightarrow x=y)) \ \& \ \text{NOISY } x)$].

Example 9.

BELIEVES [$S, \exists x (\text{GHOST-IN-HAN'S-ATTIC } x)$].

Example 12.

$\sim \exists x[(\text{BOY } x \ \& \ \exists y((\text{DOG } y \ \& \ \text{BOUGHT } x, y) \ \& \ \forall z((\text{DOG } z \ \& \ \text{BOUGHT } x, z) \rightarrow y=z))) \ \& \ \text{SOLD } x, y]$.

Example 18.

$\exists x[((\text{DOG } x \ \& \ x=LASSIE) \ \& \ \forall y((\text{DOG } y \ \& \ y=LASSIE) \rightarrow x=y)) \ \& \ \text{OLD } x]$.

Footnote 36.

$\llbracket \text{no} \rrbracket = \lambda s_r. \lambda F. \lambda y: \exists !x(Fx, s_r \ \& \ x=y). \iota x(Fx, s_r \ \& \ x=y)$ [Where ‘ s_r ’ denotes a resource situation].

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