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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Stanley Peters and Dag Westerståhl: Quantifiers in language and logic

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The authors of the Review Article of "Stanley Peters and Dag Westerståhl: Quantifiers in language and logic," which appeared in Linguistics and Philosophy 33.6, regret that two paragraphs were omitted from the published version. These should be inserted on p. 544, following the four lines beginning Part 4, and just above (68), and are given below.

Definition. (Q-syn) if φ and ψ are formulae and x is a variable, Qx(φ,ψ) is a formula; Qx binds free occurrences of x in the formulas φ and ψ.

(Q-sem) if φ(x, y1, …, yn) and ψ(x, y1, …, yn) contain at most the free variables shown and y1, …, yn = $\bar{y}$, M is a model, and $\bar{a}$ = a1, … an is a sequence of names of elements of M, then Qx(φ(x,$\bar{a}$),ψ(x,$\bar{a}$)) is true in M iff $Q_M(\varphi(x,\bar{a})_{M,x}, \psi(x,\bar{a})_{M,x})$, where $\xi(x,\bar{a})_{M,x}$ is the set of values for x that make ξ(x,$\bar{a}$) true in the model M.

Since the main topic of the book is quantification, the approach taken by P&W to address relative expressive power of languages is that of quantifier definability. Indeed, consider a language L1 that expresses quantifier Q. Then if Q cannot be defined in another language L2, it is not the case that L2 is at least as expressive as L1. If, furthermore, every sentence in L2 can be translated into L1, then L1 has a strictly greater expressive power than L2. Quantifier *definability* is formally defined as follows:

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