

- (8) **This university is public**, but there are also some private universities and colleges on the island. (Google)

As demonstrated in (9), RAs can show different relations between the adjective and the modified noun. This calls into question the strategy of specifying a relation internally to the adjective, such as with EAs and **Origin**. And although an **Origin** relation is intuitive for the EA subclass, what relation to use for other classes of RA is not clear, making the strategy difficult to generalize.

- (9) a. gynecological clinic (clinic for gynecological problems)
 b. gynecological education (education about gynecology)
 c. gynecological conference (conference for gynecologists)

Last, we worry about the proliferation of kinds, especially about considering too many utterances to be kind-related and trivializing the notion of what counts as a kind.

Proposal The core of the adjective *presidential* is *president* and is represented as a frame, a structured representation consisting of functional attributes and their values. We decompose the concept for *president* and model *president* as making reference to an event of leading an institution (e.g., a presidency), where a president is the agent of this event. This event is extended over time and has as its subparts the events that a president participates in during the course of their presidency. Additionally, since officeholder for the presidency does not stay the same, the role of the president as agent is separate from the person implementing the office at some particular time *i*.

- (10) $president\ (of\ the\ USA) \rightsquigarrow \iota x \exists e [\text{IMPL}_i(\text{AGENT}(e)) = x \wedge \text{lead}(e) \wedge \text{THEME}(e) = \text{USA}]$

An event nominal such as *visit* will be a predicate of events. A *presidential visit* is modeled as a visit that occurs as part of the lead event from *president*. The participant role *president* has in the *visit* event is not specified; it is inferred from the president's duties and responsibilities while in office. This predicts roles other than agent (such as theme) should be available for *presidential visit*, contra other accounts of RAs, such as Alexiadou & Stavrou (2011). (12) shows an example confirming this prediction, where the theme of the event is the US president.

- (11) $presidential\ visit \rightsquigarrow \lambda e' \exists x \exists e [\text{IMPL}_i(\text{AGENT}(e)) = x \wedge \text{lead}(e) \wedge \text{visit}(e') \wedge e' \sqsubseteq e]$

- (12) Will NBA champions continue to visit the White House under Donald Trump? One of the first players to make **the presidential visit** gives his opinion. (Google)

A non-event nominal is in a relation with the agent of the lead event rather than the event itself. In the case of *presidential desk*, the agent of lead is equated to the be possessor of the desk. This avoids incorrectly attributing possession to the officeholder. We surmise the uniqueness of *presidential desk* is a consequence of the uniqueness of *president*, following observations that possessors determine uniqueness for the noun phrase if the head noun is a functional concept, as is the case here (Löbner, 2011).

- (13) $presidential\ desk \rightsquigarrow \iota y \exists x \exists e \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{IMPL}_i(\text{AGENT}(e)) = x \wedge \text{lead}(e) \wedge \\ \text{desk}(y) \wedge \underline{\text{POSSESSOR}(y) = \text{AGENT}(e)} \end{array} \right]$

Lastly, *presidential advisor* is considered to encode an event of advising. The agent of the leading event from *president* is asserted to be the theme of the advising, again distinguishing assertions

about the role of the president from the officeholder at a particular time.

$$(14) \quad \textit{presidential advisor} \rightsquigarrow \lambda y \lambda x \exists e \exists e' \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{IMPL}_i(\text{AGENT}(e)) = x \wedge \text{lead}(e) \wedge \text{advise}(e') \wedge \\ \text{AGENT}(e') = y \wedge \underline{\text{THEME}(e') = \text{AGENT}(e)} \end{array} \right]$$

Conclusion In our analysis we distinguish the agent of leading an institution/nation from the its implementor. In this way, we can model why the adjective *presidential* predicates of the role corresponding to the president rather than an ordinary individual. This shows that lexical information is vital to understanding attributions with RAs; analyses that expose the lexical semantics of modifiers and modifiees offer a better chance of correctly capturing the fine-grained and manifold meanings found with RAs and how they interface with world knowledge. Our results are discussed in the context of a decompositional theory of lexical meaning that allows for subcompositional processes. And, although we focus on *presidential*, our results are generalizable to other role-adjectives such as *senatorial*, *papal*, *gubernatorial*, and *royal*, providing additional insight into how natural language represents roles.

References

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