Peter Smith, *Introduction to Formal Logic* (CUP, 2nd edition)

Exercises 11: Quotation

(a) Where necessary, insert quotation marks into the following in accord with the strict convention for quotation, to make the resulting sentences come out true.

(1) The first word in this sentence is the.
(2) This is not a verb, but is is.
(3) George Orwell is the same person as Eric Blair.
(4) George Orwell was Eric Blair's pen-name.
(5) The Evening Star and The Morning Star denote the same planet, namely Venus.
(6) Sappho is the name of a Greek poet.
(7) If we want to refer not to Sappho but her name, we need to use the expression Sappho.
(8) $\wedge$ means much the same as and.
(9) P can be interpreted as meaning that grass is green.
(10) P is a subformula of $(\mathsf{Q} \wedge \neg\mathsf{P})$.
(11) If $(\mathsf{Q} \wedge \neg\mathsf{P})$ is a subformula of a wff α so is P.
(12) If α and β are PL wffs, so is their conjunction.
(13) The result of substituting the atomic wff P for the schematic letter in $\neg\neg\alpha$ is $\neg\neg\mathsf{P}$.
(14) The schema $(\alpha \wedge \beta)$ is formed from Greek letters, the connective $\wedge$, and the brackets (and).
(15) If a wff has the form $(\alpha \wedge \neg\alpha)$ it is self-contradictory.

(b*) In his *Mathematical Logic*, Quine defines what he calls *quasi-quotes* and what we call *Quine quotes*. Slightly changing his example he says that the expression $\ulcorner(\alpha \wedge \beta)\urcorner$ "amounts to quoting the constant contextual backgrounds, '( )' and ' $\wedge$ ', and imagining the unspecified expressions α and β written in the blanks." Guided by what Quine says about this particular example, explain more carefully the use of Quine quotes, with further examples.