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*Compositionality and paradoxes*

Compositionality is the thesis according to which "The meaning of a complex expression is determined by the meanings of its constituents and by its structure ([Szabò 2000], p. 3)". Compositionality (in one form or another) is a fundamental feature of most approaches to semantics, for both natural and formal languages. For instance, in the case of natural languages, compositionality is crucial to explain the ability of speakers to understand complex sentences they have never encountered before. In the case of both natural and formal languages, moreover, compositionality typically allows one to produce simple, recursive clauses to determine the meaning or truth-values of complex expressions. Yet, studies of compositionality usually do not engage with phenomena that arise in the context of logico-mathematical paradoxes, such as self-reference, circularity, and non-well-foundedness. In this talk, I will consider whether compositionality, as it is standardly understood, can accommodate such features of paradoxical sentences and arguments, and whether (and how) should the standard notion of compositionality be revised in the face of them.