Why exhaustivity is sometimes (but not always) part of what is meant
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(1) John was at the party, or Mary.  (L%)  
(2) Was John at the party, or Mary?  (L%)  

Logic puzzle!

1. Cut all the dashed lines.
2. Rearrange the pieces to form two logical derivations, one for each example (1), (2).

Hint: Some pieces are easy to start with.

Legend of assumptions:
- Assert/implicate all (and only) relevant information you consider true.
- Draw attention to all (and only) relevant propositions you consider possible. (Westera '17)
- QUDs are closed under conjunction (e.g., Schulz & Van Rooij 2006) as far as allows.
- If \( p \) is relevant to some QUD, then \( \neg p \) is also relevant to some QUD.
- Accents on the disjuncts (intended in (1)/(2)) mean that both disjuncts are relevant to a single QUD.
- L%: the speaker takes the utterance to comply with all the maxims wrt. the main QUD. (Westera ‘17)
- Interrogatives normally introduce a new QUD.
- Declaratives typically address an existing QUD.
- One who introduces a new QUD to the discourse should consider all its propositions possible (e.g., Roberts ‘96).