We are to translate QL expressions into natural English, using the following interpretation:

The domain of discourse is people

‘m’ stands for Socrates

‘n’ stands for Plato

‘F’ means … is wise,

‘G’ means … is a philosopher

‘L’ means … loves …,

We will proceed via stilted translations as a half-way house:

1. \((\text{Fn} \supset \exists x \text{Fx})\)
   ⇒ If Plato is wise then there is someone \(x\) such that \(x\) is wise
   ⇒ If Plato is wise then someone is wise.

2. \(\exists y (\text{Gy} \land \text{Fx})\)
   ⇒ There is someone \(y\) such that \(y\) is a philosopher and \(y\) is wise
   ⇒ Some philosopher is wise

3. \(\exists x (\text{Gx} \land \text{Lmx})\)
   ⇒ There is someone \(x\) such that \(x\) is a philosopher and Socrates loves \(x\)
   ⇒ Socrates loves some philosopher

4. \(\forall x (\text{Gx} \land \text{Lmx})\)
   ⇒ Everyone \(x\) such that \(x\) is a philosopher and Socrates loves \(x\)
   ⇒ Everyone is a philosopher loved by Socrates

5. \(\forall x (\text{Gx} \supset \text{Lmx})\)
   ⇒ Everyone \(x\) such that, if \(x\) is a philosopher, then Socrates loves \(x\)
   ⇒ Everyone who is a philosopher is loved by Socrates
   ⇒ Socrates loves every philosopher

6. \(\exists x (\neg (\text{Fx} \land \text{Lxn})\)
   ⇒ Someone \(x\) is such that it isn’t the case that \(x\) is wise and \(x\) loves Plato
   ⇒ Someone isn’t a wise lover of Plato

7. \(\neg \exists x (\text{Fx} \land \text{Lxn})\)
   ⇒ It isn’t the case that there is someone \(x\) such that \(x\) is wise and \(x\) loves Plato
   ⇒ No-one \(x\) is such \(x\) is wise and \(x\) loves Plato
   ⇒ No-one wise loves Plato

8. \((\text{Fn} \land \forall x \text{Lxn})\)
   ⇒ Plato is wise and everyone \(x\) is such that \(x\) loves Plato
   ⇒ Plato is wise and everyone loves him

9. \(\exists y (\text{Fy} \land \forall x \text{Lxy})\)
   this says of someone what (8) says of Plato
   ⇒ There is someone wise such that everyone loves him
   ⇒ There is someone wise who is loved by everyone

10. \(\forall z (\text{Lzm} \equiv \text{Lmz})\)
    ⇒ Everyone \(z\) is such that \(z\) loves Socrates if and only if Plato loves \(z\)
    ⇒ Plato loves all and only those who loves Socrates
11 \((Gn \supset \exists z Lnz)\)
   \(\Rightarrow\) If Plato is a philosopher then he loves someone

12 \((Gn \supset \exists z (Lnz \land Fz))\)
   \(\Rightarrow\) If Plato is a philosopher then he loves someone who is wise

13 \(\forall y (Gy \supset \exists z (Lyz \land Fz))\)
   this says of everyone what (12) says of Plato
   \(\Rightarrow\) Everyone is such that, if s/he is a philosopher, then s/he loves someone who is wise
   \(\Rightarrow\) Every philosopher loves someone wise.

14 \(\exists z (Fz \land \forall y (Gy \supset Lyz))\)
   \(\Rightarrow\) There is someone \(z\) such that \(z\) is wise and everyone \(y\) is such that, if \(y\) is a
   philosopher, then \(y\) loves \(z\)
   \(\Rightarrow\) There is someone \(z\) such that \(z\) is wise and every philosopher loves \(z\)
   \(\Rightarrow\) There is someone wise whom every philosopher loves