## **Contents**

Int	roduction	
1.	Language and meaning	
2.	Grammatical semantics	,
3.	'Autonomous syntax': an illustration	
4.	The need for a semantic metalanguage	,
5.	The need for an integrated linguistic description	9
6.	The proposed semantic metalanguage	Č
7.	The idea of 'ethno-grammar'	12
8.	The philosophy of grammar	14
9.	Universals of grammatical semantics	15
10.	By their fruits shall ye know them	19
ı aı	t 1: The semantics of syntax	
1.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguisti perspective	c
	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguisti	
1.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguisti perspective	23
<b>1.</b>	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguistic perspective  Introduction TO and 'wanting'	23 27
1. 1. 2.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguistic perspective  Introduction	23 27 45
1. 1. 2. 3.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguistic perspective Introduction TO and 'wanting' TO and opinion ING and time	23 27 45 59
1. 1. 2. 3. 4.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguistic perspective Introduction TO and 'wanting' TO and opinion	23 27 45 59 77
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguistic perspective  Introduction TO and 'wanting' TO and opinion ING and time TO, ING and aspectuals	23 27 45 59 77 98
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguistic perspective  Introduction TO and 'wanting' TO and opinion ING and time TO, ING and aspectuals TO and emotion	23 27 45 59 77 98 111
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguistic perspective  Introduction TO and 'wanting' TO and opinion ING and time TO, ING and aspectuals TO and emotion FOR TO versus TO THAT and knowledge The subjunctive: a cross-linguistic perspective	23 27 45 59 77 98 111
1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	The semantics of English complementation in a cross-linguistic perspective  Introduction TO and 'wanting' TO and opinion ING and time TO, ING and aspectuals TO and emotion FOR TO versus TO THAT and knowledge The subjunctive: a cross-linguistic perspective	23 27 45 59 77 98 111

2.	Ethno-syntax and the philosophy of grammar	
1.	Introduction	169
2.	Bodily actions and events	171
3.	The good/bad dichotomy	210
4.	The unknown	223
5.	Concluding remark	233
No	tes	234
3.	The semantics of causative constructions in a cross-linguistic perspective	c
1.	Introduction	237
2.	Japanese	238
3.	English	240
4.	Hindi	242
5.	'Indirect causation' in English and in French	244
6.	Italian	246
7.	'Indirect causation' in Russian	248
8.	Causation in grammar: towards a semantic typology of	
	grammatical systems	249
4.	The Japanese 'adversative' passive in a typological context (Are grammatical categories vague or multiply polysemous?)	
1.	Introduction	257
2.	Main-verb passives	262
3.	Some cross-linguistic comparisons	278
4.	Conclusion	286
Su	mmary of Japanese constructions	289
5.	Why can you have a drink when you can't *have an eat?	
1.	Introduction	293
2.	Periphrastic verbal construction with have defined	295
3.	The over-all semantic invariant of the have a V construction	297
4.	Subtypes of the have a V construction	303
5.	Have a fall	336
6.	Have a V versus take a V	337
7.	Comparable constructions in other languages	341
Q	Conclusion	343

CONTENTE	
CONTENTS	1 <b>Y</b>

Not	as as	350
	Notes Summary of contruction subtypes	
Juli	mary of confidence subtypes	352
6.	The semantics of 'internal dative' in English	
1.	Introduction	359
2.	Semantic constraints on the 'internal dative' construction	360
3.	Semantic subtypes	364
4.	Apparent exceptions	372
5.	The semantic core	374
6.	The semantic basis of transitivity	375
7.	Three participants on the stage — but how many in the limelight?	375
8.	A semantic common denominator	383
9.	One semantic invariant or eight distinct subtypes?	385
Sun	nmary of English internal dative constructions	386
Par	t 2: The semantics of morphology	
7.	The meaning of a case: a study of the Polish dative	
1.	Introduction	391
2.	Polish datives with external causes	393
3.	Datives without external causes	415
4.	Conclusion	426
Sun	nmary of Polish dative constructions	427
8.	The semantics of case marking	
1.	Introduction	435
2.	The Russian accusative case	437
3.	The Russian 'partitive'	438
4.	The Russian genitive plural	440
5.	The genitive marking of the accusative in Polish	447
6.	The nominative plural in Polish	455
7.	Conclusion	459
9.	What's in a noun? (Or: how do nouns differ in meaning from	
1	adjectives?)	
1.	Introduction	463

2.	Description versus categorization	466
3.	The notion of 'kind'	470
4.	Semantic nouniness and syntactic nouniness	474
5.	Core adjectival concepts	477
6.	Where do nouns 'come from'?	481
7.	What are adjectives for?	483
8.	Final illustration	488
9.	Concluding remarks	491
Definitions Notes		493
		496
10.	Oats and wheat: mass nouns, iconicity, and human categorization	
1.	Introduction	499
2.	Preliminary discussion	501
3.	The logic of names of fruits and vegetables in Russian	503
4.	Water (names of homogeneous substances)	506
5.	Chocolate and chocolates (solids with a double status)	509
6.	Crockery (names of heterogeneous classes of objects)	510
7.	Scissors (names of 'dual objects')	514
8.	A grain of rice (substances with a minimal unit)	516
9.	Hair, noodles and apples ('singularia mostly', 'pluralia mostly' and	
	'edible objects')	520
10.	Oats (names of substances composed of particles and limited in	
	quantity)	527
11.	Guts and woods (names of body parts and places)	535
12.	Leftovers (names of heterogenous groups of objects and/or	
	'stuffs')	539
13.	Clothing versus clothes	542
		548
15.		553
Sun	nmary of class meanings	555
Coı	nclusion	561
Bib	liography	563
Sub	oject and name index	585
Ind	ex of lexical items	597