

Contents

Foreword	7
Acknowledgements	11
Introduction	13
1. The problem and its background	13
2. The specific object of investigation	17
Chapter I	
Towards a theory of coordination: Some basic assumptions	19
1. Raw material and definition of coordination	19
2. Characteristics of coordination	23
2.1. Preliminary considerations	23
2.2. Sentence vs. utterance, grammar vs. communication	24
2.3. Coordination as integration	27
2.4. Basic assumptions	37
2.5. Heuristic and method of enquiry	38
3. Aspects of conjoining	40
3.1. Homogeneousness of conjuncts	40
3.2. Parallelization effect of coordination	51
3.3. Further surface effects of coordination	63
3.4. The role of connectors in conjoining	66
3.5. Common Integrator (CI) of the conjunct-meanings	69
3.6. Syndesis vs. asyndesis. Symmetry vs. asymmetry	79
3.7. 'Sentential conjunction' vs. 'Phrasal conjunction'	85
4. Where are the limits to the scope of a linguistic description of the semantics of coordination?	93
5. The structure of the proposed theory of the semantics of coordination	95
Chapter II	
Relations between conjunct-meanings	98
1. Distinctness of conjunct-meanings	98
2. Semantic inclusion of conjunct-meanings	113
3. Incompatibility between conjunct-meanings	117
Chapter III	
Outline of the semantics of coordinate conjoining	124
0. Introduction	124
1. Logical characterization of coordinate conjoinings	125
1.1. Inventory of examples	125
1.2. Logical characterization of semantic relations between conjunct-sentences	130
1.3. Logical characterization of the connector-meanings	132
1.4. Logical characterization of coordinate conjoinings	134
2. Linguistic interpretation of the logical characterization of coordinate conjoinings	137
2.1. Logical and linguistic properties of conjoinings	137
2.2. Contextual conditions for connectors	140
2.3. Components of connector-meanings	143

2.4. Contradiction vs. incomprehensibility	144
2.5. Tautology vs. redundancy	147
2.6. Contingent conjoinings	148
2.7. Summary	152
2.8. Aspects of connector universals	156
3. Some properties of the connectors but and for	169
3.1. but	169
3.2. for	175
4. Survey of connector-meanings	178
4.0. Preliminaries	178
4.1. Notation	179
4.2. Connector-meanings	180
4.3. Interrelations of connector-meanings: a case study on DE MORGAN's laws	183

Chapter IV

Coordinate structures with modal verbs	191
0. Introduction	191
1. The raw material	192
1.1. German modal verbs	192
1.2. The representation of the conjuncts	193
1.3. Meaning postulates	195
1.4. Interpretation of the modal predicates	199
1.5. Semantic networks	202
2. Coordinate conjoinings with modal verbs	204
2.1. Notation	204
2.2. Conjoinings with und [and]	206
2.3. Common Integrator in conjoinings with modal verbs	218
2.4. Conjoinings with aber [but]	232
2.5. Conjoinings with denn [for]	235
2.6. Conjoinings with oder [or]	236
2.7. Conjoinings with entweder — oder [either — or]	236
2.8. Conjoinings with nicht — sondern [not — but]	238
2.9. nicht — sondern vs. nicht — aber : 'correction' vs. 'contrast'	251

Chapter V

Discussing and extending the notion 'Common Integrator'	263
1. 'Common Integrator' in comparison to related concepts	263
1.1. 'Common Denominator' in WIERZBICKA (1972) and (1980)	263
1.2. 'General Formula' and 'General proposition' in McCawley (1973) and (1981)	266
1.3. 'Common Topic' in R. LAKOFF (1971)	268
2. Common Integrator in word formation	270
2.1. Coordinate compounds in German	270
2.2. Coordinate compounds in Chinese	271
3. Common Integrator in other connections	274

Chapter VI

Some applications	276
1. Exemplification as a stylistic device	276
2. Reconstruction of ideological background	279
3. Demagogy	282
4. Jewish joke	286

Bibliography	289
---------------------------	-----

Subject Index	297
----------------------------	-----

Name Index	299
-------------------------	-----