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Asymmetrical coordination

This talk aims at showing that the special interpretations of asymmetrical coordinate structures (that is, conjunctions and disjunctions with a rigid order of the coordinands) result from an interplay between the syntactico-semantic output of the grammar and pragmatics, but that they do not necessitate the introduction of special syntactico-semantic means; standard assumptions concerning syntax, semantics and pragmatics suffice for providing an adequate description of the core data. Examples of asymmetrical coordination that will be discussed are given below

- a. [[Jan stond op] en [hij kleeedde zich aan]]. [consecutive: $p < q$]
Jan stood up and he dressed REFL prt.
'Jan got out of bed and he dressed.'
- b. [[Jan komt binnen] en [hij begint te praten]]. [conditional: $p \rightarrow q$]
Jan comes inside and he starts to talk
'When(ever) Jan comes in, he will start talking.'
- c. [[Jan moet vertrekken] of [hij komt te laat]]. [conditional: $\neg p \rightarrow q$]
Jan must leave or he comes too late
'If Jan doesn't leave (now), he'll be too late.'