

Contents

	List of Figures List of Tables						
	Preface and Tips on How to Read This Book Acknowledgements						
	List of Abbreviations and Symbols						
Stage 1	Introduction: Meaning – What It Is and Where to Find It						
	1.1	How (Not) to Study Meaning	1				
	1.2	Semantics, Pragmatics, and Philosophy (and Why They Are					
		Best Done Together)	3				
	1.3	Proposition: A Flexible Unit for Studying Meaning?	6				
	1.4	Meaning and Its Correlates	11				
Stage 2	Word Meaning and Concepts						
_	2.1	Harnessing Word Meaning	18				
	2.2	The 'Concept' Commotion	21				
	2.3	Language and Thought	33				
	2.4	Lexicon and Pragmatics	36				
	2.5	The Role of Reference	39				
Stage 3	Com	posing Sentence Meaning: Tools and Their Purpose	44				
_	3.1	Truth in Service of Meaning: Truth Conditions and Truth-Value					
		Judgements	44				
	3.2	The Metalanguage for the Logical Form	48				
	3.3	Possible Worlds and Models	57				
	3.4	Semantic Composition and Semantic Types	63				
	3.5	Type-Theoretic Metalanguage and Lambda Abstraction	72				
	3.6	Formal Tools and Cognitive Reality	74				
Stage 4	Operations on Sentences						
	4.1	Sentential Connectives and Propositional Logic	77				
	4.2	Conjunction	79				
	4.3	Disjunction	88				
	4.4	Conditional and Biconditional	92				



viii Contents

	4.5	Negatio	on	97		
	4.3	4.5.1		97		
		4.5.1	Negation and Opposition Objecting to 'The Way of Putting It'	99		
			Objecting to 'The Way of Putting It'	99		
		4.5.3	Negation vis-à-vis the Semantic Ambiguity/	102		
	4.6	Ţ	Underspecification Debate	103		
	4.6	Lingui	stic Diversity: Snakes and Ladders, Cluedo, and Monopoly	108		
Stage 5	Inside the Sentence					
	5.1	Limitations of the Metalanguage				
	5.2					
		5.2.1 Quantifiers as Relations between Sets				
		5.2.2	Quantifiers and Quirks of Interpretation	122		
		5.2.3	Number Terms and Counting	124		
	5.3	1 &				
		5.3.1	Eventualities and Their Types	130		
		5.3.2	Tense and Aspect	133		
		5.3.3	Tense Logic?	135		
		5.3.4	Logical Form and Events	139		
		5.3.5	Time: Semantics, Pragmatics, and Metaphysics	142		
	5.4 Modality					
		5.4.1	Types of Modality and Modal Logic	146		
		5.4.2	Modals as Relational Expressions	148		
		5.4.3	Modality and Mood	149		
		5.4.4	Modality and Temporality	151		
	5.5	Propositional Attitude Reports				
	5.6	Interim Conclusions: Semantic Tools for Formal Cognitive				
		Representations?				
Stage 6	Conv	evina Inf	formation	167		
Olago o	6.1 From Sentences to Discourses: Dynamic Semantics					
	0.1		namic Meaning	167		
		6.1.1	_	168		
		6.1.2	Multi-Sentence Discourses	172		
		0.1.2	6.1.2.1 Multi-Sentence Discourses in DRT	173		
			6.1.2.2 Multi-Sentence Discourses in DPL	178		
	6.2	Referri	ing and Its Tools	180		
	0.2	6.2.1	Types and Hierarchies of Referring	180		
		6.2.2	Proper Names	185		
		6.2.3	Definite and Indefinite Descriptions	189		
		6.2.4	Indexical Expressions	197		
		0.2.7	6.2.4.1 Indexicality or Deixis?	197		
			6.2.4.1 Indexically of Defxis? 6.2.4.2 Deixis and Traditional-Descriptive	17/		
			Classifications	198		
			Ciassifications	198		



				Contents	ix	
			6.2.4.3	Indexicality: Two-Dimensional Semantics and the		
				Roles of Context	202	
			6.2.4.4	From Monster Contexts to Indexicals as Functions	208	
		of Expressions				
	6.3	Organ	_	rmation in Discourse	215	
		6.3.1	-	nd Coherence	215	
		6.3.2		nd Truth Conditions	220	
		6.3.3		osition and Projective Content	223	
		6.3.4	At-Issue	e Content vis-à-vis Projective Content	232	
Stage 7	Utterance Meaning, or What Lurks under the Surface					
	7.1	Saying	236			
		7.1.1	Beginni	ng with Grice: From Intentions to Utterance		
			Meaning	g	236	
		7.1.2	The Coo	operative Principle and Maxims of Conversation	240	
		7.1.3	Intention	ns and Conventions	249	
		7.1.4	Post-Gr	icean Principles and Heuristics	251	
	7.2	Truth-	Condition	al vs. Non-Truth-Conditional, Semantic vs.		
		Pragm	atic: Wha	t to Include and What to Leave Out	260	
		7.2.1	The Poi	nt of Departure	260	
		7.2.2	Making	Truth Conditions Intuitive: Relevance Theory		
			and Tru	th-Conditional Pragmatics	262	
		7.2.3	Making	Truth Conditions Functional: Default Semantics	272	
		7.2.4	Cancella	ability Revisited	279	
	7.3	Keepii	ng Semant	tics and Pragmatics Apart	281	
		7.3.1	Minima	lism without Propositions	281	
		7.3.2	'Minima	al' and 'Insensitive' Semantics	284	
		7.3.3	Semanti	c 'Indexicalisms'	286	
		7.3.4	Semanti	cs or Pragmatics? Or, Who Cares?	288	
Stage 8	Meaning in Service of Its Makers					
	8.1	Who N	Needs Lite	eral Meanings?	291	
	8.2	What Makes a Metaphor			296	
		8.2.1	Objectiv	vism and Subjectivism Revisited	296	
		8.2.2		or: Comparison and Interaction	299	
		8.2.3	_	s a Contextualist-Semantic/Pragmatic Account	301	
		8.2.4		or in Cognition	307	
		8.2.5	The Der	mise of 'Metaphor'?	312	
	8.3		h and Acti	_	316	
		8.3.1		Acts and Mental States	316	
		8.3.2	_	ing Illocutionary Force	321	
		8.3.3		Speech Acts?	327	
				1	- '	



x Contents

	References Index			364 399
Stage 9	Conclusion: The Future of Meaning?			
			Pragmatics, or Neither?	349
		8.4.2.2	'Forbidden Words' and 'Bad Language': Semantics,	
		8.4.2.1	Being Polite and Being Proper	341
	8.4.2	Social P	ersona	341
		8.4.1.2	Lying, Misleading, and Liability	338
			Responsibility	331
		8.4.1.1	Negotiation of Meaning and Taking	
	8.4.1	Commit	ment and Accountability	331
	8.4 At a C	crossroads	with Ethical and Social Debates	330