PREFACE

This volume is an outgrowth of a conference informally known as the 1969 Spring Semantics Festival that was held April 14–15, 1969, at the Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. Of those who read papers at the conference, all but two, John R. ("Haj") Ross and David M. Perlmutter, are represented here. Ross's paper, which was entitled "The Deep Structure of Relative Clauses," has been replaced by one with the same title by Sandra Annear Thompson; and Perlmutter's, entitled "On Derived Intransitivity," was withheld at the author's request. Except for papers by Postal and Fillmore, all of the papers in this volume are being published for the first time. Postal's paper appears in *Linguistic Inquiry*, Vol. I, No. 1, January 1970; and Fillmore's appears in *Papers in Linguistics*, Vol. I, No. 1, July 1969.

The conference was sponsored by the Department of Linguistics of The Ohio State University, and was organized by Charles J. Fillmore, aided by a

dedicated group of Ohio State University graduate students in linguistics. Ample discussion time was provided after the reading of each paper; and although the discussion is not included here, a number of these papers have been revised to incorporate suggestions and criticisms that were made from the floor.

The theme of the conference was chosen to reflect the current concern of generative grammarians to develop an adequate linguistic account of semantics. It should be noted straight off that not all current issues in semantics nor all current theoretical positions are represented in this collection. The major issues that are discussed are the separability of syntax from semantics and the nature of presuppositions; the major position that is represented is that of generative semantics (see particularly the paper by Postal). Only the paper by Langendoen and Savin attempts to develop the deep interpretive semantics position currently held by Jerrold Katz, while surface interpretive semantics as recently expounded by Noam Chomsky, Ray Jackendoff, and others is not represented at all.

The first two papers in this collection, by Partee and Garner, and the last, by Fillmore, attempt to relate current linguistic concerns with semantics to past linguistic concerns or to philosophical concerns, either past or present. Partee in particular provides a useful sketch of the development of concern with semantics by generative grammarians since 1957, and discusses the history and current state of the question: are transformations meaning-preserving? Garner provides an account of the notion of "presupposition" within philosophy, and finds the use of this term by linguists confusing. In particular, it will be observed that the term is being used quite differently in this volume by Langendoen and Savin, the Lakoffs, and Fillmore, and within the same paper, by Keenan. Clearly some sort of conceptual straightening-up is in order. Finally, Fillmore provides a brief account of how philosophers have managed to isolate various kinds of meaning within a sentence, and suggests a framework for representing these distinctions linguistically.

The remaining papers, which are largely reports on research that is still on-going, require no extensive introduction. Their subject matter ranges from the analysis of presupposition to that of relative clauses, to time reference, to the properties of individual lexical items such as the adverb *even*, the verb *remind*, and the conjunctions *and, or,* and *but.* They provide excellent clues to the current state of the art of dealing with semantics within generative grammar.

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