

Not-Floating in the not...but Construction: A constraint-Based Approach

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Song, Jina. 2012. *Not-Floating in the not...but Construction: A constraint-Based Approach*. SNU Working Papers in English Linguistics and Language X, XX-XX. This paper aims to investigate a floating phenomenon of the *not...but* construction by means of a Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG). In terms of the floating of the negative element *not*, the previous researches on the *not...but* construction investigated only balanced coordination cases. However, this paper proposes that *not* in the *not...but* construction can float over a sentence either direction – *too high* or *too low* – and should be restricted not to float within the scope of the contrastive focus. This floating pattern of *not* is identical with other coordinate markers in the correlative coordination – *either*, *neither* and *both* – resulting in unbalanced coordination. In analyzing the *not*-floating phenomena, the *word order domain approach* is adopted, which postulates the independent level for ordering of words. The previous movement approach or the ellipsis approach could not provide a successful analysis on the floating phenomena, while keeping the *Symmetric Condition*. However, I propose *corrective but modification construction* and *linear Precedence Rules* on the ground of the word order domain approach, from which the *not* floating phenomena can be fully analyzed. (Seoul National University)

Keywords: *not...but* construction, HPSG, Word order domain approach, floating, *coord-cx*

1. Introduction

With regard to a coordination structure, there is a theoretical condition that assumes the conjuncts of the coordination structure should be identical syntactically and semantically, which is known as the *Symmetric Condition*¹. On the ground of this assumption, the previous researches on the *not...but* construction have only focused on the

¹ The *symmetric condition* has been discussed in many researches (Sag et al. 1985; Larson 1985; Schwartz 1999; den Dikken 2006).

balanced coordination types, in which the size of each conjunct is the same. (in (1), two conjuncts are represented underlined)

- (1) The symmetric cases of the *not...but* construction²
- a. Third, if a man is ordering **not** a cocktail **but** a drink with nothing but ice, he wants a goddamn drink.
 - b. It is gentle even as it is stirred by something **not** gentle, **but** horrid, something with an evocative cover, at once fresh and old.
 - c. Religion and power commandeered art, **not** entirely, **but** substantially, for millennia.
 - d. In much of the world, human excreta are perceived **not** as a resource **but** as something to be removed.
 - e. I began to attend writer's conferences -- **not** to win competitions **but** to learn from others.
 - f. It advanced to a position right in front of the girl, **not** rolling, **but** floating just above the ground.
 - g. These voters are upset **not** because they think you've gone socialist, **but** because they feel you haven't delivered on these three fronts.

As shown in examples in (1), the property of two conjuncts of the *not...but* construction is identical as a verbal complement DP in (1a), as a modifier AP in (1b), as a phrasal adjunct AdvP in (1c), as a phrasal adjunct PP in (1d), as a phrasal adjunct VP in (1e-1f), and as a clausal adjunct S in (1g). In this study, however, I present some new data that seem to be contradicted to the *Symmetric Condition* on their surface structure, as in (2).

² All of the examples in (1) came from *Corpus of Contemporary American English* (COCA). I used written corpus data only (news, magazine and academic field) in order to make sure that the floating phenomena are not a result of a production error.

- (2) *not*-floating phenomenon
- a. America's expectation lies **not** in its successes **but** its failures.³
 - b. This may sound like an odd notion to a publisher, but you can achieve the most success by not selling your book, **but** by selling the benefits potential customers will get from your book's content.⁴

The size and property of each conjunct in (2) are different – one conjunct is PP and the other is DP, in (2a) and one conjunct is VP and the other is PP, in (2b) – which is contrasted with the balanced coordination examples in (1). This unbalanced coordination is caused by the positional variability of the negative element *not*. In other words, the asymmetric coordination cases are derived because the negative element *not* is floated too left, in (2a) or floated too right, in (2b) from its base position.

Although the *not*-floating phenomena in the *not...but* construction has not been investigated yet, the positional variability of other coordinate markers in the correlative coordination, such as *either* in the *either...or* construction, *neither* in the *neither...nor* construction, and *both* in the *both...and* construction, have been explored by many researchers as in (3).⁵

- (3) a. John **either** ate rice **or** beans.
 b. John either ate rice **or** he ate beans.

The previous researchers on the floating coordinate markers (*either*, *neither* and *both*) have argued for the way to formalize the floating

³ From *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)*

⁴ A column by Brian Jud *Brian Jud's Beyond the Bookstore* (<http://www.bookbusinessmag.com/channel/beyond-bookstore>)

⁵ Larson (1985), Schwarz (1999), Hendriks (2004), den Dikken (2006), Kaplan (2008), Hofmeister (2010)

phenomenon, satisfying the *Symmetric Condition* on the underlying structure. They have tried many approaches, such as a movement approach, an ellipsis approach or a word order domain approach, in order to solve the issue. However, the movement approach and the ellipsis approach, which have analyzed the floating phenomenon on the level of syntax, could not provide a successful analysis on it.

In this study, the *not*-floating phenomena of the *not...but* construction will be investigated in the light of the studies on the correlative coordination and analyzed with the word order domain approach, which postulates the independent level for linearizing words. By positing the independent word order level, which is a separated level from the syntax, the limitations of the other approaches can be solved.

The present study is organized as follows. In chapter 2, the basic phenomena of the *not...but construction* are illustrated with some new data on the *not*-floating. In chapter 3, my proposal on the *not...but floating* phenomena will be presented through the word order domain approach and in chapter 4 a conclusion will be given.

2. *Not-floating Phenomemon*

As for the correlative coordination, the *Symmetric Condition*, which postulates that two conjuncts should be of the same linguistic sort, is assumed. However, the previous researches on the other correlative coordination showed that the *Symmetric Condition* can be violated on the surface, due to the floating of the coordinate markers (*either*, *neither*, and *both*). Similarly, negative element *not* in the *not...but* construction also can float over a sentence and demonstrates the same floating pattern as the other coordinate markers of the correlative coordination.

Specifically, the coordinate markers float in two directions – *too high* or *too low* – violating the *Symmetric Condition*. In the case of *too high*, coordinate markers are placed in the higher position, which

means too leftward, than it is supposed to be. On the other hand, in the case of *too low*, coordinate markers are located so low, which means too rightward, as to be stuck in the first conjunct,⁶ as with (4) and (5). (the size of the each conjunct is indicated by the underline)

- (4) Floating *too high*⁷
- a. John **either** ate rice **or** beans.
 - b. These circumstances proved fortunate **both** for myself **and** Augustus.
 - c. It was his custom, indeed, to speak calmly of his approaching dissolution, as of a matter **neither** to be avoided **nor** regretted.
- (5) Floating too low
- a. John **either** ate rice **or** he ate beans.
 - b. Mary is **both** going to the wedding **and** she is attending the reception afterwards.
 - c. If (...) it was found to come under **neither** the category Aries (...) **nor** under the category Hog, why then the savans went no farther.

Similarly, I suggest that the same floating patterns – *too high* or *too low* – are applied to the asymmetric cases of the *not..but* construction and the new data I present support this assumption, as in (6)⁸ and (7).

⁶ Kaplan (2007) argued that *too high* cases take place more frequently than *too low* cases in *either*, *neither* and *both* by analyzing 1283 sentences from Treebank corpus (Marcus et al. 1999).

⁷ (4a) and (5a) are from Denikken (2006). (4b), (4c), (5c) are from Hendriks (2004:126). (5b) is from Larson (1985:237).

⁸ The examples in (6) (except for (6c)) and (7a) came from *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)*. I used only written corpus data (news, magazine and academic field) to avoid a production error.

- (6) *not too high* cases:⁹
- a. America's expectation lies **not** in its successes **but** its failures.
 - b. She seems to have a political heart aching **not** for forgiveness **but** position.
 - c. He removed a folded piece of paper from his pocket and rattled off a series of numbers that made clear how he wanted the election to be seen: **not** as a squeaker **but** a rout.
 - d. ... and sat with him till one o'clock in the morning — **not** drinking wine, **but** tea and talking metaphysics and morality.¹⁰

⁹ While coordinate markers *either*, *neither* and *both* are likely to float over a determiner in *too high* cases, *not* floating over determiner is quite questionable in the *not too high* case.

- (i)
- a. The challenge is for **either** the man **or** woman to pretend to be a member of the opposite gender while the other answers naturally (*Trading Zones and Interactional Expertise: Creating New Kinds of Collaboration*, Gorman 2010:302)
 - b. Since **neither** the man **nor** woman speak, the robbers make themselves at home, eating the couple's food and picking up personal belongings (*Brick walls: reflections on race in a southern school district*, Truitt 2006:156)
 - c. But through the learning process we will break down each position of a giro into its components for **both** the man **and** woman (*Gotta tango*, Paz and Hart 2008:106)

As in (i) the examples of floating over a determiner are found so many in the case of *either*, *neither* and *both* on the internet. However, *not* floating over a determiner "**not the man but woman**" is not likely to be found on the internet.

- (ii) Their primary focus is **not** the event, **but** anxiety which flows from the (real or imaginary) event.

Even if the example like (ii) is found in COCA, since a noun *anxiety* is an uncountable noun, the presence of the determiner *the* is ambiguous. In COCA the examples of *not* floating over the countable nouns were not easy to find. I assume that *not* floating over DP in *not too high* cases is rarely occurs.

¹⁰ *The letters and private papers of William Makepeace Thackeray: Volume 1* (William

- e. And you learn a good lesson in **not** to trust anyone **but** yourself.
- f. I come **not** to bring peace **but** a sword.
- g. ... you have to **not** look at age **but** the situation.

(7) *not too low* cases:

- a. ...Andrea Dornbracht, the managing director of Dornbracht, a German faucet company, reportedly declared that the future was in not just selling products **but** in selling rituals.
- b. Recently, publishers have starting to wring revenue out of their traffic by selling not ads, but by selling data about the people trolling their sites.¹¹
- c. This may sound like an odd notion to a publisher, but you can achieve the most success by not selling your book, but by selling the benefits potential customers will get from your book's content.¹²
- d. Your role in working with your prospect is to sell not your product or service, but to sell yourself by finding out what it is your prospect really wants.¹³
- e. An option is to not sell the embargoed quantities to other foreign markets, i.e. to C, but to sell domestically.¹⁴
- f. ...his boss told him to not come into the office for the next week but to come by the boss's house every night so the two men could talk.¹⁵

Makepeace Thackeray, Gordon Norton Ray 1994)

¹¹ <http://www.forbes.com/2009/10/09/exelate-internet-advertising-business-media-user-data.html>

¹² A column by Brian Jud *Brian Jud's Beyond the Bookstore* (<http://www.bookbusinessmag.com/channel/beyond-bookstore>)

¹³ *Sell When You See the Whites of Their Eyes!* (Steve A. Klein 2002:67)

¹⁴ *The economics of export embargoes: the case of the US-Soviet grain suspension* (Per Lundborg 1987:21)

¹⁵ *How honesty pays: restoring integrity to the workplace* (Charles E. Watson 2005:105)

- g. That's the persecution, a mentality that tells us to buy not because we need, but to buy for the prestige of owning something bigger and more shiny than our neighbor's.¹⁶

In (6), *not* is placed too leftward from its original position whereas in (7), *not* is positioned too rightward from its canonical position. Additionally, the negative element *not* is able to float over various categories such as proposition, gerund, *to*-infinitive, and verb and the positional variability of *not* leads to the unbalanced coordination.

In chapter 3, the *not*-floating phenomena will be analyzed in detail through the word order domain approach.

3. Proposal

In the previous chapter, I showed the positional variability of *not* in the *not...but* construction, which was able to float in two directions – *too high* or *too low*. The floating pattern of *not* in the *not...but* construction was the same as other coordinate markers of correlative coordination, such as *either*, *neither*, and *both*, resulting in the unbalanced coordination on the surface.

However, since *not* is not able to float all over a sentence as in (8), there should be a restriction on the *not*-floating phenomena.

- (8) Joe succeeded <not> by <? not> selling <*not> books <*not>, but by buying shoes.¹⁷

¹⁶ “*Amen, I Say to You*” (Clyde A. Bonar 2007: 559)

¹⁷ The position of *not* in the example like (i) is observed in many literatures

(i) Joe succeeded by **not** selling books, but by buying shoes.

(ii) Fortunes are made by **not** selling that quick double or triple but by waiting for that five-star stock to rise 50-fold. (Forbes: Volume 135, Issues 9-13 /Bertie Charles Forbes 1985)

In (8), *not* in the *basic form* can be positioned before *selling*, whereas *not* cannot float down to the left edge of *books*. The *either*-floating phenomena show the same restriction.

- (9) <either> Joe <either> ate <*<either> rice <*<either> or drank milk.

As in (9), *either* can float down before the verb *ate*, on the other hand, it is impossible to float down to the left edge of *rice*, like *not* in the *not...but* construction.

On this issue, den Dikken (2006)¹⁸ proposed that the coordinate marker *either* must precede a contrastive focus and it cannot follow the contrastive focus. The contrastive focus means a material which a speaker draws a hearer's attention by contrasting with other entities which may fill the same position¹⁹ and, therefore, only in the context,²⁰ the scope of the contrastive focus can be determined. Since a conjunction contrasts alternatives of the focus, the minimum extent of the contrastive focus can be set by identifying the structurally highest point in which each conjunct lexically come to be different (Hofmeister 2010:279). (in the example below, capitalized letters indicate the intonational focus; the interpretive scope of the contrastive focus is bracketed).

- (10) <either> Joe <either> [_{VP} ate <*<either> RICE] or [_{VP} drank MILK].

¹⁸ *either* is a phrasal constituent in construction with

- a. the first disjunct, attaching to it; or
- b. the first contrastive focus, attaching to
 - i. the contrastive focus itself, or
 - ii. a phrasal node on the θ -path projected from the first contrastive focus (den Dikken 2006:707)

¹⁹ Gundel and Fretheim (2004)

²⁰ Den Dikken (2006:716–717) argued that by the felicitous follow up statements, the contrastive scope can be assigned.

In (10), *either* which is positioned inside the scope of the contrastive focus brings about ungrammaticality. That is, *either* which is directly adjacent to the direct object *rice* causes ungrammaticality of the sentence because the scope of the contrastive focus is VP *ate rice*. Thus, *either* has to linearly precede the scope of the contrastive focus.

The same restriction on the *either*-floating holds for the *not* floating of the *not...but* construction as well.

- (11) Joe succeeded <not> in <? not> [_{VP} selling <*not> BOOKS <*not>], **but** in [_{VP} buying SHOES].

As with (11), *not* in the *not...but* construction cannot be placed within the scope of contrastive focus *selling books*. Only *not* is able to float down before the scope of contrastive focus like *either*. Therefore, *not* in the preceding positions of the contrastive focus *selling books* does not cause ungrammaticality while *not* within the contrastive focus causes ungrammaticality.

Now that the restriction of the *not*-floating phenomena is examined, the *not*-floating phenomena will be analyzed with the word order domain approach. The word order domain approach has some advantages over the other approaches such as a movement approach and an ellipsis approach.

Above all, the movement and the ellipsis approach cannot provide a successful analysis on the floating *too low* cases.

- (12) John either ate rice or he ate beans.
 a. *t_i* **John either_{*i*}** ate rice **or** *he* ate beans.
 b. **John either** ate rice **or** *he* ate beans.

As for the movement approach, a rightward movement should be assumed so as to explain the *either too low* case. In (12a), *either* takes a sentential initial position on its underlying structure based on the

Symmetric Condition and moves rightward to a position between a subject *John* and a verb *ate*. However, the rightward movement is unnatural under the transformational analysis and the movement approach cannot set a boundary on how low the element can be lowered. To avoid the lowering movement, Larson (1985) suggested an asymmetric coordination of VP and S for the *too low* cases like (12a), where the underlying base position of *either* is between the subject *John* and the verb *ate* and the surface position is drawn by *either* remaining in situ. However, the asymmetric coordination of Larson has limitations on its violation of the *Symmetric Condition* and on its postulating particular underlying structure only for the *too low* case.

Moreover, as for the ellipsis approach, it can be only applied to the *too high* cases not to the *too low* cases like (75b). Therefore, these two approaches show some limitations in explaining the both *too high* and *too low* cases and setting the restriction on floating.

However, the word order domain approach can analyze the floating phenomenon not on the level of syntax but the level of word order domain. With the word order domain approach, both *too high* and *too low* cases can be well-analyzed, not violating the *symmetric condition* and not affected by syntactic constraints. Moreover, with the word order domain approach, the restriction can be set on how far an element may float down, thanks to the Linear Precedence rule. Therefore, the word order domain approach will be the most appropriate in explaining the *not-floating* phenomena.

Hofmeister (2010) made a proposal on the *either-floating* phenomena by means of the word order domain approach and suggested a basic structure for *either* disjunction – *disjunction modification construction*. In the *disjunction modification construction*, where the left-hand daughter is *either* and the right-hand daughter is a disjunction *or*, the DOM (domain) values of each DTR (daughter) are joined together in the DOM list of MTR (mother) and shuffle together in the compacted singleton DOM list. This mechanism allows *either* to float down within

the disjunction and prevents other elements from intermingling with the singleton DOM list.

To explain the *not* floating phenomena with the word order domain approach, I propose *corrective but modification construction* (*crtv-mod-cx*), in the light of Hofmeister’s analysis.

(13) Corrective but modification construction (*crtv-mod-cx*)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{MTR} \\ \text{HD - DTR} \\ \text{DTRS} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SYN} \quad [\text{HEAD} \quad [\text{CRTV} \quad -]] \\ \text{DOM} \quad < [\text{DOM} \quad \delta 1 \circ \delta 2] > \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{SYN} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{HEAD} \quad [\text{CRTV} \quad +]] \\ \text{VAL} \mid \text{COMPS} \quad < > \end{array} \right] \\ \text{DOM} \quad \delta 2 \end{array} \right] \\ \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{SYN} \mid \text{VAL} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{COMPS} \quad < > \\ \text{MOD} \quad \square \end{array} \right] \\ \text{SEM} \mid \text{RELN} \quad [\text{_not_rel}] \\ \text{DOM} \quad \delta 1 \end{array} \right\rangle, \square \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

As in (13), a HD-DTR (head-daughter) is a *corrective but* coordination constituent and the other DTR is a modifier *not*. The modifier *not* is specified in its lexical entry to modify the [CRTV +] element. As shown in a MTR (mother) node, the feature [CRTV +] of the HD-DTR is changed into [CRTV -] after it is merged with the modifier *not*. This feature changing prevents *not* from stacking, as in (14).

(14) * Joe ate *not not* beans but rice.

Moreover, the materials in the DOM list of each DTR put together in the DOM list of MTR and then shuffling takes place in the compacted singleton DOM list. With this shuffling process, *not* can float inside the *corrective but* coordination constituent and the other materials cannot be intervened inside the DOM list of MTR. Additionally, the rest of the HEAD and the VALENCE values of MTR are same as the head daughter, the *corrective but* coordination, because the *crtv-mod-cx* is a

hd-cx (headed construction).

Finally, we need to set a boundary on *not* floating because *not* must precede the scope of contrastive focus. With the LP rule which regulates that *not* must linearly precede the contrastive focus, the restrictions on the *not* floating will be well-explained, as in (15).

(15)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{[PHON} \\ \text{[SYN} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} < not > \\ \text{[MOD [CRTV} \\ \text{+]]} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{[INFO - STRUCT|} \\ \text{CONTR - FOC} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \\ \text{[} \delta ne - list \text{]} \end{array} \right]$$

The LP rule above specifies that *not* in the *not...but* construction should be placed before the entire contrastively focused materials in the same word order domain.

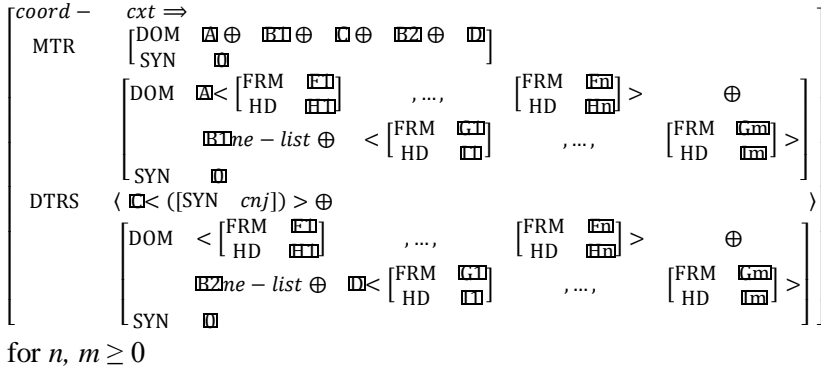
With *corrective but modification construction* (*crtv-mod-cx*) and the LP rule above, let's see how *not too low* cases can be analyzed.

(16) Joe succeeded <not> by <not> selling <not> [BOOKS],
but by selling [SHOES].

In (16), a modifier *not* can float down before a contrastively focused element *BOOKS* from its original position, a left edge of a preposition *by*. By means of the *corrective but modification construction*, the modifier *not* can float over within the coordination constituent *by selling books but by selling shoes* and then the LP rule makes the modifier *not* to be placed before contrastive focus *books*.

On the other hand, the ellipsis operation will be applied in the *not too high* cases as the ellipsis operation is already specified in the *coordination construction* (*coord-cx*), to explain the unbalanced coordination cases, as in (17).

(17) Coordinate construction (*coord-cx*)



As in (17), the ellipsis operation is applied in the DOM level. Since the shared materials in the DOM list, which are in the non-initial coordinate, cannot pass up to the DOM list in MTR, therefore, it cannot be pronounced.

There are some evidence that the *not too high* cases should be explained through the ellipsis operation, not through the movement operation like (18).

(18) Joe **either**_i ate [*t*_i RICE or BEANS].

(19) a. **either** the tenor **or** alto saxophone.

b. [_{DP} **either** [_{DP} the tenor *t*_i] **or** [_{DP} the alto *t*_i] saxophone;_i]

c. **either**_i the [_{AP} *t*_i [_{AP} tenor] **or** [_{AP} alto]] saxophone

d. * the **either** tenor **or** alto saxophone (Kaplan 2008:298)

As Kaplan (2008) suggests, the ellipsis-based approach, (19b), posits underlyingly coordinated DPs, while the movement approach, (19c), posits underlyingly coordinated APs. Under the movement approach, *either* which appears on its base-generated position is ungrammatical, as in (19d). However, the ungrammatical position of *either* in (19d) has

nothing to do with the ellipsis approach, because it does not posit the base-generated position from the first. What's worse, in the movement approach, the base-generated position of *either* in (19d) cannot capture the original meaning in (19a), which means two saxophones of different kinds – (19d) means a single saxophone whose attribute may be either tenor or alto. On the other hand, the ellipsis approach (19b) refers to the exact same meaning as (19a). Accordingly, it seems that the ellipsis approach is more plausible than the movement approach for the *too high* cases, considering the evidence above.

Back to the point, the unbalanced coordination of the *not too high* cases can be explained through the ellipsis operation in the *coordination construction* (*coord-cx*). Subsequently, the floating of *not* can be explained through the *corrective but modification construction* (*crtv-mod-cx*). Let's see how it works with the example (20).²¹

(20) The answer lies <not> in <not> [quality] **but** [quantity].

The example (20) has balanced PP-coordination, *in quality, but in quantity* in its underlying representation. However, the shared elements of the non-initial coordinate *in* cannot pass up from its DOM list to that of the mother node by the *coordination construction* (*coord-cx*) so that the surface form *in quality, but ~~in~~ quantity* is drawn. In addition, the *corrective but modification construction* (*crtv-mod-cx*) and the LP rule enables *not* to float to the left edge of the contrastive focus *quantity*.

²¹ *Not*-floating pattern like (20) is easily discovered in many literatures.

a. The power of horn manure and horn silica lies **not** in size, **but** quality

(Bio-dynamic Farming and Gardening Association 1997 *Bio-dynamics*: Issues 211-220)

b. I believe the answer, in part lies in **not** the quality **but** the quantity.

(Society of Die Casting Engineers, North American Die Casting Association 2003 *Die casting engineer*: Volume 47)

4. Conclusion

In this study, the *not*-floating phenomenon was investigated. I regarded the *not...but* construction as a sort of the correlative coordination and first discovered that the negative element *not* in the *not...but* construction can float over sentences, resulting in the asymmetric coordination. In specific, *not* in the *not...but* construction showed the same floating pattern that it floats in two directions – *too high* or *too low* – as other coordinate markers. Moreover, it showed a restriction on floating that *not* has to float to the left edge of the contrastively focused element.

The *not*-floating phenomena was analyzed on the ground of the HPSG and the *word order domain approach*, because the other approaches such as movement approach or the ellipsis approach were not enough to explain both *too low* and *too high* cases and satisfy the *symmetric condition*. However, I considered the *not...but* construction as a *coordinate construction (coord-cx)*, which allows the ellipsis operation and the underlying balanced coordination. Moreover, I proposed the *corrective but modification construction* and the *Linear Precedence rule* so that the negative element *not* can shuffle either *too high* or *too low* and precede the contrastive focus. Under the *word order domain approach*, both the *too high* and *too low* cases and the floating restriction on it can be well-explained because the floating phenomenon was analyzed on the level of word order domain, not on the level of syntax.

Finally, a contribution of this study is as follows. First, the *not*-floating phenomenon was first studied and suggested the analysis by means of the word order domain approach. In addition, this study increased the necessity of the independent level of the word order. With the word order domain approach, issues on the scrambling or the discontinuous constituency can be solved.

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