Interpropositional relationships

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The Translation Department of SIL/WBT has been seeking for some time
to develop a precisely-defined list of interpropositional relations for use
in preparing semantic propositional displays of New Testament materials.
An attempted list of this type was presented in Staff Seminar, along with
a set of definitions and examples. The material was very constructively
criticized by staff and students and was revised, taking into account also
some additional contributions received from John Beekman. The accompanying
network diagram is the result of this revision. It is hoped that it will
be useful both in furthering discussion on this topic in the Translation
Department and also as a guide for those members of SIL interested in inves-
tigating this area of meaning in language.
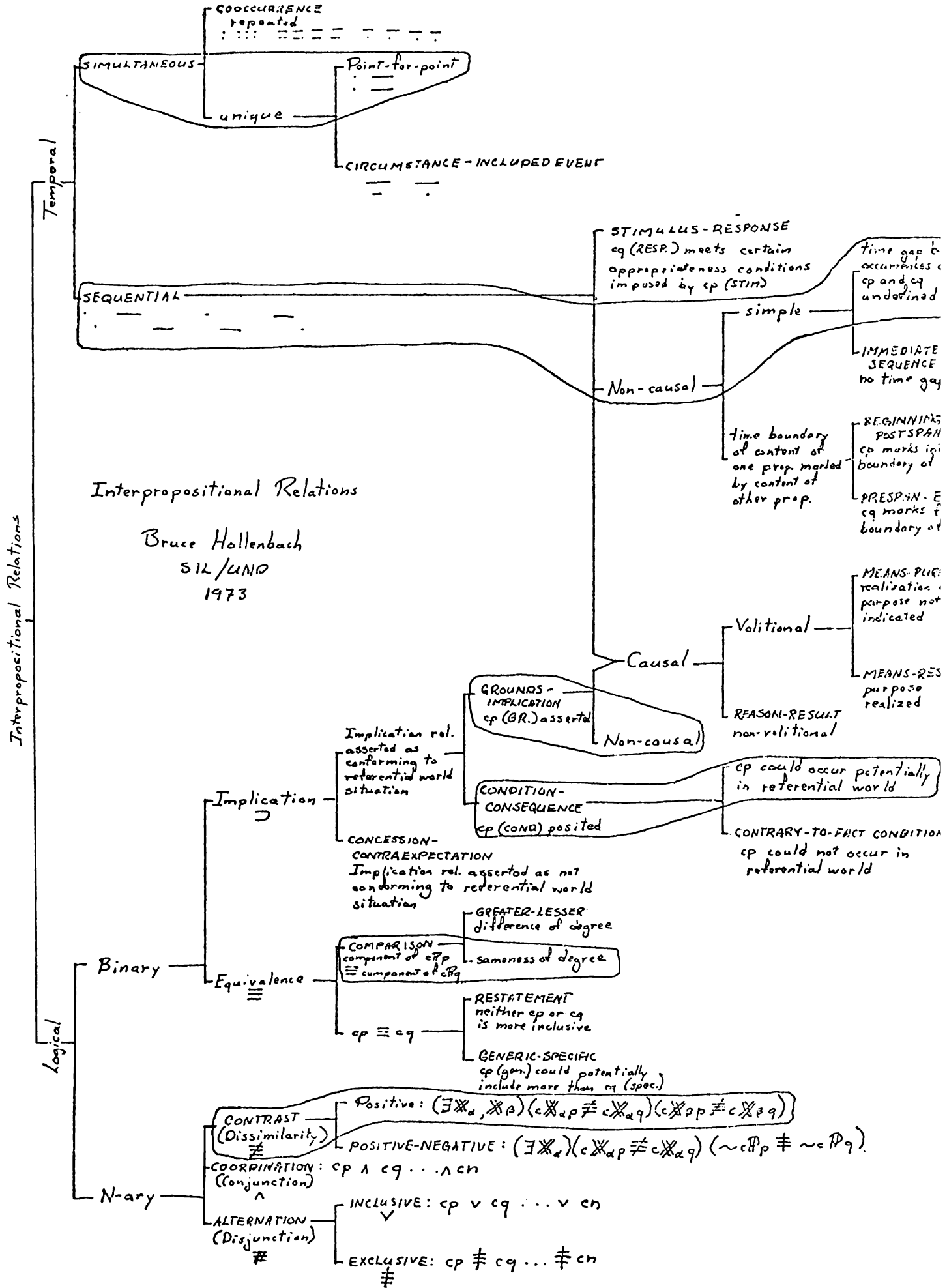
Interpropositional Relations

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1973

COOCCURRENCE
repeated
: ::: — — — — — —
SIMULTANEOUS
Point-for-point
: . —
unique
CIRCUMSTANCE - INCLUDED EVENT
— .

STIMULUS - RESPONSE
cq (RESP.) meets certain
appropriateness conditions
imposed by cp (STIM)

time gap b
occurrences o
cp and cq
undefined

SEQUENTIAL
. — — — .
simple

IMMEDIATE
SEQUENCE
no time gap

Non-causal

time boundary
of content of
one prop. marked
by content of
other prop.

BEGINNING
POSTSPAN
cp marks ini
boundary of

PRESPAN - E
cq marks t
boundary of

MEANS - PUR
realization o
purpose not
indicated

Volitional

MEANS - RES
purpose
realized

Causal

REASON - RESULT
non-volitional

GROUNDS -
IMPLICATION
cp (GR.) asserted

Non-causal

Implication rel.
asserted as
conforming to
referential world
situation

Implication
⊃

CONDITION-
CONSEQUENCE
cp (COND) posited

cp could occur potentially
in referential world

CONTRARY-TO-FACT CONDITION
cp could not occur in
referential world

CONCESSION-
CONTRAEXPECTATION
Implication rel. asserted as not
conforming to referential world
situation

GREATER-LESSER
difference of degree

COMPARISON -
component of cP_p
$\equiv$ component of cP_q

sameness of degree

Binary

Equivalence
$\equiv$

$cp \equiv cq$

RESTATEMENT
neither cp or cq
is more inclusive

GENERIC-SPECIFIC
cp (gen.) could potentially
include more than cq (spec.)

CONTRAST
(Dissimilarity)
$\not\equiv$

Positive: $(\exists \aleph_\alpha, \aleph_\beta)(c\aleph_\alpha p \not\equiv c\aleph_\alpha q)(c\aleph_\alpha p \not\equiv c\aleph_\beta q)$

POSITIVE-NEGATIVE: $(\exists \aleph_\alpha)(c\aleph_\alpha p \not\equiv c\aleph_\alpha q)(\sim cP_p \not\equiv \sim cP_q)$

COORDINATION
(Conjunction)
$\wedge$

$cp \wedge cq \cdots \wedge cn$

N-ary

ALTERNATION
(Disjunction)
$\not\equiv$

INCLUSIVE: $cp \vee cq \cdots \vee cn$

EXCLUSIVE: $cp \not\equiv cq \cdots \not\equiv cn$

Temporal

Logical

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