This article was downloaded by: [York University Libraries]

On: 01 March 2015, At: 21:13

Publisher: Routledge

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH,

lik



Paper in Linguistics

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/hrls19

On the representation of contain

Georgia M. Green ^a
^a University of Illinois
Published online: 21 May 2009.

To cite this article: Georgia M. Green (1971) On the representation of contain, Paper in Linguistics, 4:1, 198-199, DOI: 10.1080/08351817109370254

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08351817109370254

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions

is suggested by Grinder's paper.

On the Representation of Contain

Georgia M. Green University of Illinois

Expressions of the form x has y in it and x contains y seem to be synonymous in most of their uses:

- (1) a. This box has lentils in it.
 - b. This box contains lentils.
- (2) a. Organic cells contain DNA.
 - b. Organic cells have DNA in them.
- (3) a. This book has some good ideas in it.
 - This book contains some good ideas.

Although not in all:

- (4) a. His eye has a cinder in it.
 - b. His eye contains a cinder.
 - c. This desk has 3 drawers in it.
 - \(\neq d. \) This desk contains 3 drawers.
- (5) a. Please have yourself in you.
 - 🛪 b. Please contain yourself.

Under certain conditions, however, contain, even in the sense of (1), is not permitted while have . . . in is:

- (6) a. I emptied the box that had something in it, but I didn't see what.
 - *b. I emptied the box that contained something, but I didn't see what.
- (7) a. I emptied the box that had something in it, namely lentils.
 - *b. I emptied the box that contained something, namely lentils.

These conditions have to do both with the notion of emptying

^{*}This work was partially supported by grant GS-2939 from the NSF to the University of Michigan.

(remove the contents of has the same properties as empty in sentences like [6] and [7]), and with the non-referentiality of the direct object, as evidenced by (8 - 11) and (12), respectively:

- (8) a. This box has something in it, but I don't know what.
 - b. This box contains something, but I don't know what.
- (9) a. This box has something in it, namely lentils.
 - b. This box contains something, namely lentils.
- (10) a. I noticed a box that had something in it, but I didn't see what.
 - b. I noticed a box that contained something, but I didn't see what.
- (11) a. I noticed a box that had something in it, namely lentils.
 - I noticed a box that contained something, namely lentils.
- (12) a. I emptied the box which had lentils in it.
 - b. I emptied the box which contained lentils.

How, precisely, they are to be expressed (the distributions of the expressions in [6-12] rule out an "explanation" based on a simple arbitrary exception or selection feature), and whether they will account also for the lack of synonymy between (4a) and (4b) and between (4c) and (4d) remains a mystery.