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	Nota di contenuto	Contents; Preface; Abbreviations and symbols; 1 Logic and entailment; 1.1 What is a logic and why do we need one in the study of language?; 1.2 The definition of entailment; 1.2.1 The general concept of entailment; 1.2.2 The specific concept of logical entailment; 1.3 The referential independence of logic: no truth-value gaps; 1.4 Logical form and L-propositions; 1.5 The Bivalence Principle, sentence types, and utterance tokens; 1.6 Some problems with the assignment of truth values; 2 Logic: a new beginning; 2.1 Entailment, contrariety and contradiction: the natural triangle
		2.2 Internal negation and duality: the natural square and the Boethian square2.3 Logical operators as predicates; 2.3.1 Meaning postulates; 2.3.2 Boolean algebra and the operators of propositional calculus; 2.3.3 Valuation space modelling: a formal definition; 2.3.4 Satisfaction conditions of the propositional operators; 2.3.5 Satisfaction conditions of the quantifiers; 2.4 Internal negation, the Conversions and De Morgan's laws; 2.4.1 The internal negation again; 2.4.2 The Conversions and De Morgan's laws; 3 Natural set theory and natural logic; 3.1 Introductory observations
		3.2 Some set-theoretic principles of natural cognition3.2.1 A resume of

| Sommario/riassunto | The Logic of Language opens a new perspective on logic. Pieter Seuren argues that the logic of language derives from the lexical meanings of the logical operators. These meanings, however, prove not to be consistent. Seuren solves this problem through an indepth analysis of the functional adequacy of natural predicate logic and standard modern logic for natural linguistic interaction. He then develops a general theory of discourse-bound interpretation, covering discourseincrementation, anaphora, presupposition and topic-comment structure, all of which, the author claims, form the 'cement' of d |