# PHILOSOPHY 120

#### Stylistic Variants of conjunctions, disjunctions, equivalences

This handout is a companion piece to the one about stylistic variants of negations and conditionals. The warnings given there also apply here: although the phrases I will give are usually used in the way mentioned (as stylistic variants of the connectives in the ways mentioned), sometimes they are not. And you will have to use your linguistic intuition to tell when they are being used in some unusual manner. Also, remember that there <u>are</u> differences in meaning amongst all the stylistic variants of any particular connective, it is just that <u>so far as the truth and falsity</u> of the sentence goes, they say the same thing. Many of the differences in meaning have to do with the "expectations of the speaker" and the like, rather than with the truth or falsity of the sentences. For example, I claim below that 'in spite of the fact that' is a stylistic variant of 'and'Dso that when one says "X in spite of the fact that Y" I claim that it is true or false in exactly the same circumstances as "X and Y" is true. The difference seems to be that when you say "in spite of the fact that", you somehow find it surprising that X is happening (surprising because you think that X and Y don't often go together). Nevertheless, so far as truth and falsity goes, what you are saying is that both X and Y are true.

#### **Stylistic variants of conjunctive operators** (X and Y):

both X and Y	X although Y	X whereas Y
X but Y	X, however Y	X, and also Y
X, besides Y	X, nevertheless Y	X, nonetheless Y
X even though Y	X despite Y	X, but even so, Y
X plus the fact that Y	X inasmuch as Y	X as well as Y
X together with Y	X, yet Y	the conjunction of X and Y
X, still, Y	not only X but also Y	J.
X, while Y (in the sense of	f "although", not in sense of	"during")
The following are someti	mes used as conjunctive of	perators, but also (more
commonly?) as indicating that Y is a premise and that X is the conclusion):		
X, for Y X, as Y	$\tilde{X}$ , after all, Y	X, since Y

### **Stylistic variants of disjunctive operators** (X or Y):

either X or Y X or else Y X, otherwise Y X or, alternatively, Y X with the alternative that Y X unless Y (note the unless one carefully)

## Stylistic variants of equivalence operators (X if and only if Y):

if and only if lends itself to forms where: (a) there is a stylistic variant of if, (b) a stylistic<br/>variant of and, and (c) a stylistic variant of only if. Recall that the last ones have only<br/>followed by a stylistic variant of if. So we get variants like:<br/>X if but only if YX provided that, but only provided that Y<br/>X when and only when Y<br/>....etc....Also, there are some special forms that capture the notion of if and only if:<br/>X exactly if YX exactly when Y (use any stylistic variant of if for this)

X exactly in YX exactly when Y (use any stylistic variant of <u>in</u> for this)X precisely if YX precisely provided that Y

X just if YX just in case Y (this use of just means "precisely")X just to the extent that YX just insofar as YX and Y are equivalentX

A few other comments: <u>neither X nor Y</u> can be translated either as  $\sim(X \lor Y)$  or as  $(\sim X \And \sim Y)$ <u>not both X and Y</u> can be translated either as  $\sim(X \And Y)$  or as  $(\sim X \lor \sim Y)$ <u>X instead of Y, X but not Y, X rather than Y, X without Y</u> translate as  $(X \And \sim Y)$