This paper lays out data and issues that arise when verbs are coordinated in Japanese. Typically with the structure \([V1 \text{ and } V2] \text{ T}\), only \(V2\) gets the tense marker. Thus, affixation for \(V1\) is “suspended”. Other verbal affixes also show suspension, but the nature of recoverability is different for each affix. Suspended affixation is simply unrecoverable (tense), recoverable with an allomorph (negation), recoverable with a different interpretation (causative), and recoverable without a twist (aspectual auxiliary). Suspended affixation is analyzed as post-syntactic merger, and when it is not allowed, that is due to the defective nature of each conjunct (like clitics), not because of the pre-syntactic nature of the derivation. Some comparisons with English are also made.