Studies in Comparative Germanic Syntax/Papers and Studies in Contrastive Linguistics

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Studies in Linguistics and Philosophy Volume 14

Papers On Syntax Studies In Linguistics And Philosophy Volume 14

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Order phenomena, are discussed in seven articles in Section 2 (Ch. Elerick, H. Fugier, Jan R. de Jong, Marius Lavency, E. Rizzi and P. Manuel Suárez). Problems of the syntax of the simple sentence, often in relation to word order phenomena, are discussed in seven articles in Section 2 (Ch. Elerick, H. Fugier, Jan R. de Jong, Marius Lavency, E. Rizzi and P. Manuel Suárez).
distinct aspects of the syntax of verbs in Frisian: finiteness and Verb Second, embedded root phenomena, the verbal complex, verbal volume, Germen de Haan gives a multi-faceted view of the syntax, sociolinguistics, and phonology of West-Frisian. The author discusses (including Swiss German), Italian (including Tyrolean Italian), Japanese, and Spanish as well as on heritage languages in Canada. In this includes specialized studies on varieties of Catalan, Breton, Croatian, (Belgian) Dutch, English (in the US, the UK and in Japan), German (including Swiss German), Italian (including Tyrolean Italian), Japanese, and Spanish as well as on heritage languages in Canada. In this

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The introduction serves as a guide through the entire volume, presenting the issues to be discussed in the articles in detail, and offering a thematic overview over the volume as a whole. Most of the articles in this volume are concerned with issues raised in Chomsky’s first two minimalist papers, namely “A Minimalist Program for Linguistic Theory” (1993, first distributed in 1992) and “Bare Phrase Structure” (1995a, first distributed 1994). In acknowledgment of this, each article starts out with a quote from Chomsky (1993, 1995a). This quote also serves to highlight the particular grammatical or theoretical issue that is primarily discussed in the relevant article. Several articles relate issues raised in Chomsky’s first two minimalist papers to the basic ideas in Kayne’s book, The Antisymmetry of Syntax (1994, distributed in part in manuscript form in 1993). In many respects, therefore, these articles develop alternatives to ideas proposed in chapter 4, “Categories and Transformations,” of Chomsky’s most recent book, The Minimalist Program (1995b). Some of the articles contain references to chapter 4, and some comments on similarities and differences between ideas developed in these papers and in chapter 4 of Chomsky 1995b can also be found in the Introduction to this volume. In the last decade a profound change has occurred in linguistic science. Not only have old problems been tackled from an entirely new point of view but also quite a few new fields of linguistic research have been opened. The common characteristic of the majority of the theories and methods developed recently is the search for a more adequate description of language. Adequacy does not mean simply that the theory must conform to the facts. It must also meet the general requirements of present-day theories: coherence, clear-cut notions, rigor of presentation. It has also become abundantly clear that linguistic research cannot be content with the registration and classification of linguistic phenomena. In one way or another linguistics must try to explain the deep-seated regularities in language which in general do not appear on the surface in some straightforward way. Therefore, we find the attribute ‘deep’ very often in contemporary linguistic literature. Linguistic theories seek an explanation for the observed facts in terms of a system of hypotheses about the functioning of language. As research proceeds these will undergo essential changes. Some of them will be waived, others complemented. The papers of the present volume follow these general principles of linguistic theory though they may differ from each other in the way of presentation considerably. Some of the papers make use of the framework of transformational-generative grammar (e.g. Kuroda; Perlmutter), others approach the pertinent problem from a different angle (e.g. Dupraz and Rouault; Apresyan, Mel’çuk, and Zolkovski). This volume of essays offers a wide-ranging comparative analysis of Italian syntax. Vol. I contains papers delivered at the 2d Karpacz Conference on Contrastive Linguistics, 1971. Traditional dialects have been encroached upon by the increasing mobility of their speakers and by the onslaught of national languages in education and mass media. Typically, older dialects are “leveling” to become more like national languages. This is regrettable when the last articulate traces of a culture are lost, but it also promotes a complex dynamics of interaction as speakers shift from dialect to standard and to intermediate compromises between the two in their forms of speech. Varieties of speech thus live on in modern communities, where they still function to mark provenance, but increasingly cultural and social provenance as opposed to pure geography. They arise at times from the need to function throughout the different groups in society, but they also may have roots in immigrants’ speech, and just as certainly from the ineluctable dynamics of groups wishing to express their identity to themselves and to the world. The future of dialects is a selection of the papers presented at M ethods in Dialectology X V , held in Groningen, the Netherlands, 11-15 August 2014. While the focus is on methodology, the volume also includes specialized studies on varieties of Catalan, Breton, Croatian, (Belgian) Dutch, English (in the US, the UK and in Japan), German (including Swiss German), Italian (including Tyrolean Italian), Japanese, and Spanish as well as on heritage languages in Canada. In this volume, Gerets de Haan gives a multi-faceted view of the syntax, sociolinguistics, and phonology of West-Frisian. The author discusses distinct aspects of the syntax of verbs in Frisian: finiteness and Verb Second, embedded root phenomena, the verbal complex, verbal

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complementation, and complementizer agreement. Because Frisian has minority language status and is of interest to sociolinguists, the author reviews the linguistic changes in Frisian under the influence of the dominant Dutch language and, more generally, reflects on how to deal with contact-induced change in grammar. Finally, in three phonological articles, the author discusses nasalization in Frisian, the putatively symmetrical vowel inventory of Frisian, and the variation between schwa + sonorant consonants and syllabic sonorant consonants. Comparative synchronic and diachronic syntax has become an increasingly popular and fruitful research area over the past 10-15 years. In the present volume, which complements Studies in Comparative Germanic Syntax, contributors examine topics such as case marking, the typology of pronouns and anaphors, agreement, verb movement, verb morphology, object shift (object movement) and scrambling, using data drawn from numerous Germanic languages, past and present, as well as non-Germanic languages. The papers also investigate topics not central to Studies in Comparative Germanic Syntax, such as clitics, the functional structure of older Germanic languages, the nature of tense, prepositional case marking, and Germanic verb-second phenomena. Perhaps one of the main differences is that the present volume reflects a more prominent role for historical and diachronic syntax. In addition, many of the papers in the present volume are heavily influenced by the recent introduction of the Minimalist Program which post-dates the original Studies in Comparative Germanic Syntax. This volume presents a collection of articles reporting on new research carried out within the theoretical framework of generative grammar on the comparative syntax of the Germanic languages. Divided in four main sections, the book focuses on issues of subordination and complementation (with emphasis on German/Dutch and Danish), displacement phenomena discussed in relation with richness of morphology (with special attention to English, German/Dutch, and Norwegian, as well as presenting more general discussion of the issue), language variation and change (studying historical English syntax and Frisian contact dialects), and the syntax-semantics interface viewed from a Germanic perspective (addressing ellipsis, reflexivity, and the behavior of quantifiers). This volume presents a rather complete survey of the research activities of the Prague group of algebraic linguistics. Some of the papers included bear witness to the fact that algebraic linguistics, or the formal description of language, is not the only domain in which the Prague group is active. Typological and empirically oriented discussions are represented as well, and so are accounts of some of the experimental systems from the domains of computational linguistics and natural language comprehension. Most of the papers included here have been published (partly in Czech) in periodicals and miscellanies, some of which are not easily accessible; a smaller part consists of papers written specifically for the present volume. The volume is divided into four sections, the first of which contains generally oriented papers. The second section consists of contributions devoted to the core of the empirical problems of sentence structure. The third section includes papers concerning specific questions of the syntax of Czech, and section four is oriented towards the experimental systems prepared by the Prague group. As a typical interface phenomenon, clitics have become increasingly important in linguistic theory during the last decade. The present book contributes to the recent discussion and first provides a comprehensive overview of clitic sequencing, clitic placement and clitic doubling in the major Romance languages. In addition, new data from a northern Italian dialect are introduced. The author then gives a critical summary of the current morphological analyses of clitic phenomena. She also discusses recent Optimality-theoretical analyses of clitic combinations and clitic placement and shows how these analyses can be improved upon when we also consider a morphological treatment of clitics. This book provides innovative solutions to clitic phenomena within the framework of a constraint-based morphological theory and will be of interest not only to morphologists, syntacticians and those working on the grammar of Romance languages, but also to linguists who are interested in the organisation of the grammar and the lexicon. Linguistics was riven by dissension for years, and this book offers a collection of six papers by one of the better-known combatants, M. K. Brame. Two of them previously published, and one which intersects considerably with Brame's earlier criticism of transformational-generative grammar. There are essays that explore the implications of doing generative grammar without transformations; that expose the error of EQUI (short for Equivalent Noun Phrase Deletion) and the radical consequences of abandoning it. If you are interested in the battles that dominated linguistics in the latter half of the 20th century, the introduction alone is useful for charting the decline and fall of transformational grammar. Includes sixteen contributions which are representative of the research carried out in Italy on Italian and, more generally, Romance syntax. The essays in this work are collected to pay homage to Professor Lorenzo Renzi, a scholar who has since the 1960s promoted and shaped the study of Italian syntax in Italy. Excerpt from Studies in English Syntax Of the three papers here published the first appeared originally in the Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, new series, vol. viii (1900); the second was published in Modern Language Notes, Baltimore, vol. xix (1904). Both have been revised and augmented. The third paper has not before been published. The three belong together, being essays in interpretative syntax. The larger purpose of these essays is to interest the reader in the structure of the English language, to show him the wide reach of syntactical problems, and to
Carlota Smith was a key figure in linguistic research and a pioneering woman in generative linguistics. This selection of papers focuses on the research into tense, aspect, and discourse that Smith completed while Professor of Linguistics at the University of Texas at Austin.

Smith’s early work in English syntax is still cited today, and her early career also yielded key research on language acquisition by young children. Starting in the mid-1970s, after her move to UT, she embarked on her most important line of research. In numerous papers - the first of which was published in 1975 - and in a very important 1991 book (The Parameter of Aspect), Smith analyzed how languages encode time and how they encode the ways events and situations occur over time. Smith’s work on the expression of time in language is notable because of its careful analyses of a number of quite different languages, including not only English and French, but also Russian, Mandarin, and Navajo. Inspired by a year in France in the early 1970s, Smith began to analyze the differing ways in which languages encode time and how they encode the ways events and situations occur over time. In doing so, she developed her signature ‘two-component’ theory of aspect. This model of temporal aspect provided an excellent framework for graduate students seeking to analyze the temporal systems of an array of languages, including under-described languages that are so much the focus of research in UT’s Linguistics Department. Selected by Carlota Smith herself and by her longtime friends and colleagues, this book contains her 1980 piece on temporal structures in discourse, her 1986 comparison of the English and French aspectual systems, a 1996 paper on the aspect system in Navajo (an increasingly-endangered language which Smith worked to preserve), and her 1980 and 1993 papers on the child’s acquisition of tense and aspect. Smith, who died in 2007, was a trailblazer in her field whose broad interests fed into her scholarly research. She was an avid reader who sought to bring the
The current volume of articles covers much of her most fruitful work on the way in which language is used to express time, and will be essential reading for many working and studying in linguistics generally and in semantics particularly. This volume offers a selection of papers from the Eleventh International Conference on English Historical Linguistics held at the University of Santiago de Compostela. From the rich programme (over 130 papers were given during the conference), the present twelve papers were carefully selected to reflect the state of current research in the fields of English historical syntax and morphology. Some of the issues discussed are the emergence of viewpoint adverbials in English and German, changes in noun phrase structure from 1650 to the present, the development of the progressive in Scots, the passivization of composite predicates, the loss of V2 and its effects on the information structure of English, the acquisition of modal syntax and semantics by the English verb WANT, or the use of temporal adverbs as attributive adjectives in the Early Modern period. Many of the articles tackle questions of change through the use of methodological tools like computerized corpora. The theoretical frameworks adopted include, among others, grammaticalization theory, Dik’s model of functional grammar, construction grammar and Government & Binding Theory. This volume contains a collection of studies that survey recent research in developmental linguistics, illustrating the fruitful interaction between comparative syntax and language acquisition. The contributors each analyse a well defined range of acquisition data, aiming to derive them from primitive differences between child and adult grammar. The book covers cross-linguistic and cross-categorial phenomena, shedding light on major developments in this novel and rapidly growing field. Extensions to second language acquisition and neuropathology are also suggested.

O. THE CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME AND THE FIELD OF COMPARATIVE GERMANIC SYNTAX Comparative synchronic and diachronic syntax has become an increasingly popular and fruitful research area over the past 10-15 years. A central reason for this is that recent developments in linguistic theory have made it possible to formulate explicit and testable hypotheses concerning syntactic universals and cross-linguistic variation. Here we refer to the so-called “Principles-and-Parameters” approaches (see Chomsky 1980a, 1982, 1986a, and also Williams 1987, Freidin 1991, Chomsky and Lasnik 1993, and references cited in these works). It may even be fair to say that the Government-Binding framework (first outlined by Chomsky 1980b)—a specific instantiation of the Principles-and-Parameters approach—has been more influential than any other theoretical syntactic framework. Since 1984, syntacticians investigating the formal properties of Germanic languages have, as an international effort, organized “workshops” on comparative Germanic syntax. The first was held at the University of Trondheim in Norway (1984), the second at the University of Iceland Reykjavik, Iceland (1985), the third at the University of Abo in Abo, Finland (1986), the fourth at McGill University, Montreal, Canada (1987), the fifth in Groningen, The Netherlands (1988), the sixth in Lund, Sweden (1989), the seventh in Stuttgart, Germany (1991), the eighth in Tromsø, Norway (1992), the ninth at Harvard University, Cambridge, USA (1994), the tenth at the Catholic University in Brussels, Belgium (1995), and the eleventh at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, USA (1995). This volume contains 22 of the papers presented at the 5th Conference on Afroasiatic Languages (CAL 5) held at Université Paris VII in June 2000. The authors report their latest research on the syntax, morphology, and phonology of quite a number of languages (Arabic, Hebrew, Amharic, Tigrinya, Coptic Egyptian, Berber, Hausa, Beja, Somali, Gamo). The articles discuss new solutions to familiar questions such as the free state/construct state alternation of nouns, the Semitic template system, and the morphosyntax of nominal and verbal plurality. Ten of the papers center on morphology, especially the relation of phonology to syntax and morphology; others address questions at the syntax/semantics/pragmatics interface; two papers also offer comparative and historical perspectives. Taken as a whole, the papers provide an accurate picture of the state of current research in Afroasiatic linguistics, containing important new data and new analyses. Given its coverage, the book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in Afroasiatic languages and theoretical linguistics. The work collected in this book represents the results of some intensive recent work on the syntax of natural languages. The authors’ differing viewpoints have in common the program of revising current conceptions of syntactic representation so that the role of transformational derivations is reduced or eliminated. The fact that the papers cross-reference to each other a good deal, and that authors assuming quite different frameworks are aware of each other’s results and address themselves to shared problems, is partly the result of a conference on the nature of syntactic representation that was held at Brown University in May 1979 with the express purpose of bringing together different lines of research in syntax. The papers in this volume mostly arise out of work that was presented in preliminary form at that conference, though much rewriting and further research has been done in the interim period. Two papers are included because although they were not given even in preliminary form at the conference, it has become clear since then that they interrelate with the work of the conference so much that they cannot reasonably be left out. Gerald
Gazdar’s statement of his program for phrase structure description of natural language forms the theoretical basis that is assumed by
Malin and Zaenen and by Sag, and David Dowty’s paper represents a bridge between the relational grammar exemplified here in the papers by
Perlmutter and Postal on the one hand and the Montague. Two main themes connect the papers on Japanese syntax collected in this volume:
movements of noun phrases and case marking, although each in turn relates to other issues in syntax and semantics. These two themes can be
traced back to my 1965 MIT dissertation. The problem of the so-called topic marker wa is a perennial problem in Japanese linguistics. I
devoted Chapter 2 of my dissertation to the problem of wa. My primary concern there was transformational generative syntax. I was
interested in the light that Chomsky’s new theory could shed on the understanding of Japanese sentence structure. I generalized the problem
of deriving wa-phrases to the problem of deriving phrases accompanied by the quantifier-like particles mo, demo, sae as well as wa. These
particles, mo, demo and sae may roughly be equated with a/so, or something like it and even, respectively, and are grouped together with wa
under the name of huku-zyosi as a subcategory of particles in Kokugogaku, Japanese scholarship on Japanese grammar. This taxonomy itself is
a straightforward consequence of distributional analysis, and does not require the mechanisms of transformational grammar. My
transformational analysis of wa, and by extension, that of the other huku-zyosi, consisted in formally relating the function of the post-
nominal use of wa to that of the post-predicative use by means of what I called an attachment transformation. This volume features fourteen
papers by leading specialists on various aspects of historical morpho-syntax in the Ibero-Romance languages. In these papers, fine-grained
analyses are developed to capture the richness of undiscovered or —often— previously unknown data. Comparative across the (Ibero-)Romance
languages and diverse in terms of the approaches considered, ranging from cognitive-functionalist to generativist to variationist, they
combine in this volume to showcase the merits of different, yet complementary, perspectives in understanding linguistic variation and
language change. The gamut of phenomena scrutinised varies from morpho-phonological puzzles and word-formation to syntax and interface-
related phenomena to, as a coda, methodological suggestions for future research in old Ibero-Romance, thus making it ideal reading for
scholars and postgraduate students alike. The essays collected in this volume, most previously unpublished, address a number of closely
interconnected issues raised by the comparative syntax of functional heads within the Principles-and-Parameters approach. The general
theory of head movement, the properties of derived structures created by incorporation, and the parameterization involved are the main
theoretical foci. One major empirical area which is addressed concerns head movement in configurations involving certain kinds of operator-
like elements, for example, the different manifestations of Verb Second phenomena in Wh and other constructions and the syntax of negative
heads and specifiers. In addition, properties of functional heads and head movement in nominal and clausal structures and the causative
construction are investigated. This collection of essays grew out of the workshop ‘Existence, Semantics and Syntax’, which was held at the
University of Nancy 2 in September 2002. The workshop, organized by Ileana Comorovski and Claire Gardent, was supported by a grant from the
Reseau ? de Sciences Cognitives du Grand Est (‘Cognitive Science Network of the Greater East’), which is gratefully acknowledged. The 1rst
editor wishes to thank Claire Gardent, Fred Landman, and Georges Rebuschi for encouraging her to pursue the publication of a volume based
on papers presented at the workshop. Among those who participated in the workshop was Klaus von Heusinger, who joined Ileana Comorovski in
editing this volume. Besides papers that developed out of presentations at the workshop, the volume contains invited contributions. We are
grateful to Wayles Browne, Fred Landman, Paul Portner, and Georges Rebuschi for their help with reviewing some of the papers. Our thanks go
to a Springer reviewer for the careful reading of the book manuscript. We wish to thank all the participants in the workshop, not only
those whose contributions appear in this volume, for making the workshop an intense and constructive event. Ileana Comorovski and Klaus von
Heusinger vii ILEANA COMOROVSKI AND KLAUS VON HEUSINGER INTRODUCTION The notion of ‘existence’, which we take to have solid intuitive
grounding, plays a central role in the interpretation of at least three types of linguistic constructions: copular clauses, existential
sentences, and (in)definite noun phrases. This selection of papers presented at the 20th Comparative Germanic Syntax Workshop brings together
contributions that address issues in syntactic predication and studies in the nominal system, as well as papers on data from the history of
English and German. Showing a strong comparative commitment, the contributions include studies on previously neglected data on case and
predicative structures in Icelandic and other Germanic languages, on the (non-)syntactic distinction of predicative vs. argument NP/DPs, on
quirky V2 in Afrikaans, the pronominal system, resumptive pronouns with relative clauses in Zurich German, as well as historical papers on
word-formation processes, on auxiliary selection in relation to counter factuality, and on the development of V O-OV orders in the history of
English. This volume presents a wide range of studies that enrich both the theoretical understanding and the empirical foundation of
comparative research on the Germanic languages. o. COMPARATIVE GERMANIC SYNTAX This volume contains 13 papers that were prepared for the
Seventh Workshop on Comparative Germanic Syntax at the University of Stuttgart in November 1991. In defining the theme both of the workshop
and of this volume, we have taken "comparative" in "comparative Germanic syntax" to mean that at least two languages should be analyzed and "Germanic" to mean that at least one of these languages should be Germanic. There was no requirement as such that the research presented should be situated within the framework known as Principles and Parameters Theory (previously known as Government and Binding Theory), though it probably is no accident that this nevertheless turned out to be the case. Within this theory, it is seen as highly desirable to be able to account for several differences on the surface by deriving them from fewer underlying differences. The reason is that, in order to explain the ease with which children acquire language, it is assumed that not all knowledge of any given language is the result of learning, but that instead children already possess part of this knowledge at birth (the innate part of linguistic knowledge will obviously be the same for all human beings, and thus this theory also provides an explanation of language universals). The fewer "real" (i.e.