Anaphora A Cross Linguistic Study

NP-Anaphora in Modern Greek—Michael Chiou 2010-01-08 Anaphora is one of the most fascinating linguistic phenomena as it constitutes a unique and universal property of human language. Every single natural language provides linguistic devices allowing speakers to refer to the same entity more than once within a single utterance. This book focuses on the phenomenon of NP-anaphora in modern Greek.

Anaphora: A Cross-Linguistic Study—Yan Huang 2006 This book presents a comprehensive and accessible overview of the major contemporary issues surrounding anaphora and gives a critical survey of the many and diverse contemporary approaches to it. He provides by far the fullest cross-linguistic account yet published: Dr Huang's analyses are based on over 1,750 examples from over 60 languages, and his conclusions are based on a wide and up-to-date survey of the current state of the art. The book offers an indispensable resource for researchers in syntax, reference, anaphora, and discourse anaphora. Written by a leading expert on anaphora, the book will be the standard point of reference for all those interested in this important topic in theoretical linguistics. It will be a vital reference not only for students of linguistics but also for researchers in the areas of cognitive science, psychology, and artificial intelligence.

The Crosslinguistic Study of Language Acquisition—Dani Ibarra-Soto 2017-07-05 An essential handbook for professionals and advanced students in the field. Volume 1 contains comprehensive surveys of the acquisition of different languages (as from ASL to Sanskrit) — written by top researchers on each volume. Volume 2 concentrates on theoretical issues, emphasizing current linguistic and psycholinguistic research. Unique in its approach to individual languages and in its comprehensive coverage of theoretical issues, this book is a must for all interested in language acquisition.

Cross-Linguistic Studies of Imposters and Pronominal Agreement—Chris Collins 2014 Imposters are third person DPs that are used to refer to the speaker/writer or addressee, such as: (i) Your humble servant finds the time before our next meeting unnecessary. (ii) Your humble servant has not received your email. This study presents a cross-linguistic analysis of imposters in a range of languages.

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Anaphoric Preferences of Null and Overt Subjects in Italian and Spanish-Flavia Facchini 2011 This thesis focuses on the cross-linguistic differences between Italian and Spanish regarding the pragmatic restrictions on the resolution of null and overt subject pronouns (NS and OSP). It also tries to identify possible links between such cross-linguistic differences and morpho-syntactic differences at the level of the verbal morphology of the two languages. Spanish and Italian are typologically related and morpho-syntactically similar and have been assumed to instantiate the same setting of the NS parameter with respect to not only its syntactic licensing conditions, but also the pragmatic constraints determining the distribution of null and overt subject pronouns, and this assumption has had important implications for cross-linguistic research. The first aim of this study was to test directly for the first time the assumption about the equivalence of Italian and Spanish; in order to do so, I ran a series of self-paced reading experiments using the same materials translated in each language, so that the results were directly comparable. The experiments were based on Carminati’s (2002) study on antecedent preferences for Italian NPs and OSPs in intra-sentential anaphora, testing the Position of Antecedent Strategy. The results show that while in Italian there is a strict division of labour between NS and OSP (confirming Carminati’s findings), this division is not as clear-cut in Spanish. More precisely, while Italian personal pronouns unambiguously signal a switch in subject reference, the association between OSPs and switch reference seems to be much weaker in Spanish. These results, which are interpreted in terms of Cardinatti and Starkie’s (1999) cross-linguistic typology of deficient pronouns, highlight an asymmetry between the strength of NS and OSP biases in Spanish that could not have emerged through the traditional methodology used by the numerous variational studies on the subject, based on corpus analysis. A subsequent pair of experiments tested the hypothesis that the cross-linguistic differences attributed might be related to the relative syntacticism of the Spanish verbal morphology compared to the Italian one with regard to the unambiguous expression of person features on the verbal head. The results only provided weak support for the hypothesis, although they did present the cross of the-linguistic differences in the processing and resolution of anaphoric NS and OSP dependencies revealed by the previous experiments. In conclusion, while drawing on earlier work on anaphora and reference, this book offers a fresh look at discourse anaphora, and sheds light on the ways in which speakers felicitously use and interpret anaphoric expressions in a variety of communicative contexts.

Spanish social and cultural norms, enables interlocutors to use and comprehend minimal referring expressions, which cultural outsiders may not be able to interpret. While drawing on earlier work on anaphora and reference, this book offers a fresh look at discourse anaphora, and sheds light on the ways in which speakers felicitously use and interpret anaphoric expressions in a variety of communicative contexts.

The Syntax of Anaphora-Ken Darío 2004-04-08 In this book, Ken Darío develops a comprehensive theory on the role of anaphora in syntax. First, he contends that the complementary distribution of forms that support the anaphoric readings is not accidental, contrary to most current thinking, but rather is a principle, one that he proposes in the form of an algorithm. Second, he maintains that dependent identity relations are always possible where they are not prohibited by a constraint, namely by being forbidden by any constraint that prevents identity. Finally, he maintains that the interaction between anaphora and reference is best understood as a combination of general constraints on the identity of referential expressions in a sentence and specific constraints on the identity of elements in a particular expression. Darío’s theory provides a general framework for understanding the role of anaphora in natural language and its interaction with other syntactic and semantic phenomena. It also provides a general framework for understanding the role of anaphora in natural language and its interaction with other syntactic and semantic phenomena.

Conic Encyclopedia of Semantics-Kennedy Allan 2010-04-06 Conic Encyclopedia of Semantics is a comprehensive new reference work aiming to systematically describe all aspects of the study of meaning in language. It synthesizes in one volume the contributions of leading experts on semantics, syntax, pragmatics, and computational linguistics, covering semantic phenomena and their analysis, methodologies and tools that underpin their undertakings. It examines not only semantics but the impact of semantic study on related fields such as morphology, syntax, and typologically oriented studies such as ‘grammatical semantics’, where semantics has made a substantial contribution to our understanding of the semantic relationships between words and phrases. Conic Encyclopedia of Semantics is a one-stop source for researchers and students of semantics. Conic Encyclopedia of Semantics is a one-stop source for researchers and students of semantics.

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