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# Non Verbal Predication Copular Sentences At The Syntax Semantics Interface Oxford Studies In Theoretical Linguistics

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Non-Verbal Predication

Analysing English Sentences

Approaches to Predicative Possession

Grammatical Change and Linguistic Theory

SignGram Blueprint

Layered Structure and Reference in a Functional  
Perspective

On the Semantics of the Russian Copular Verb  
"byt"

A Functional Discourse Grammar for English

Intransitive Predication

Existentials and Locatives in Romance Dialects of  
Italy

A Grammar of Nganasan  
The Handbook of Lexical Functional Grammar  
Proceedings of the ... West Coast Conference on  
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Predicate Structure in a Functional Grammar of  
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Non-Verbal Predication in Ancient Egyptian

# Konkani Stative Inquiries

*Non Verbal  
Predication  
Copular  
Sentences  
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**NEWTON  
MCDOWELL**

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## **Non-Verbal Predication**

John  
Benjamins  
Publishing  
Company  
This book is  
concerned  
with a class of  
copular  
clauses known  
as  
specificational  
clauses, and  
its relation to  
other kinds of  
copular  
structures,  
predicational  
and equative  
clauses in

particular.  
Based on  
evidence from  
Danish and  
English, I  
argue that  
specificational  
clauses  
involve the  
same core  
predication  
structure as  
predicational  
clauses — one  
which  
combines a  
referential and  
a predicative  
expression to  
form a  
minimal  
predicational  
unit — but  
differ in how  
the  
predicational  
core is  
realized  
syntactically.

Predicational  
copular  
clauses  
represent the  
canonical  
realization,  
where the  
referential  
expression is  
aligned with  
the most  
prominent  
syntactic  
position, the  
subject  
position.  
Specificational  
clauses  
involve an  
unusual  
alignment of  
the  
predicative  
expression  
with subject  
position. I  
suggest that  
this unusual  
alignment is

<p>grounded in information structure: the alignment of the less referential DP with the subject position serves a discourse connective function by letting material that is relatively familiar in the discourse appear before material that is relatively unfamiliar in the discourse. Equative clauses are argued to be fundamentally different.</p> <p><i>Analysing English Sentences</i> Oxford</p>	<p>University Press With this descriptive grammar of Nganasan Beáta Wagner-Nagy presents a comprehensive description of the highly endangered Samoyedic language, spoken only by a small number of individuals on Siberia's Taimyr Peninsula. Based on corpus data from the Nganasan Spoken Language Corpus as well as field work the grammar follows a</p>	<p>traditional structure. Contents range from a description of phonetic features and phonological processes over word classes, morphological features to syntactic and semantic properties. The grammar highlights morphophonological alternations as well as the pragmatic organization of Nganasan. A discussion of the core vocabulary completes the account in addition to two sample</p>
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texts. The grammar reflects significant typological aspects thus serving as a reasonable basis for further comparison in Uralic studies. Approaches to Predicative Possession Walter de Gruyter This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 International licence. It is free to read at Oxford Scholarship Online and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. This book provides the first ever large-scale comparative treatment of there sentences (there copula NP), in over 100 Italo-Romance and Sardinian dialects spoken in Italy. It comprises detailed discussions of focus structure, predication and argument realization, definiteness effects, and the linking between semantics and syntax in there sentences, advancing novel proposals in each case. The authors test influential hypotheses on existential constructions against first-hand dialect evidence; they argue that existential and locative there sentences differ in focus structure and semantics, even though they display similar morphosyntactic features. The volume also provides the historical background of Romance

there sentences, relying on the findings of the analysis of a substantial corpus of early Italo-Romance vernacular texts. Couched in the framework of Role and Reference Grammar, the discussion fully engages with the vast available literature on existentials and locatives, thus being of interest to linguists of any theoretical persuasion. Through the investigation of existentials

and locatives, the volume addresses key issues in linguistic theory, while offering an invaluable source of data for research on the Romance languages and a model in fieldwork-based microvariational analysis. **Grammatical Change and Linguistic Theory** Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG Konkani is a modern Indo-Aryan language and a state language of the Indian

state Goa. Until recently, it was considered a dialect of Marathi, but it is now considered an independent language. Konkani has several varieties, including the Manglore variety spoken in the south of Goa, the Gawdi variety spoken by the Gawda ethnic group, and the Goan (Panaji) variety. The latter is the focus of this description, and is the variety used in schools, media and state

administration . The book provides a descriptive linguistic analysis of Konkani based on spoken and written data collected by the author during extensive fieldwork. The linguistic features of Konkani phonology, morphology, word-formation and syntax are described in detail, and where significant, compared with the Manglore and Gawdi varieties. Since Konkani is undergoing standardisation, and since it has close contact with Marathi, significant similarities and differences between the two languages are also discussed. Konkani has the honour of being the subject of the oldest European grammatical work on any Indian language: Thomas Stephens' *Arte da Lingoa Canarim* published in 1640. This grammar is thus the most recent addition to the long tradition of Konkani grammars. SignGram Blueprint John Benjamins Publishing Company In The Essence of Linguistic Analysis by R. M. W. Dixon relates together, in a clear and succinct manner, individual grammatical categories, showing their dependencies and locating each in its place within the overall tapestry of a language. **Layered**

**Structure  
and  
Reference in  
a Functional  
Perspective**

MIT Press

This volume proposes a novel structural analysis for causative constructions, offering a solution for the long-standing mono/bi-clausal dualism. Causatives are claimed to instantiate a 'complex object' construction, insofar as the causee is not only the subject of the lexical verb, but also a

participant that is related to the whole event.

Furthermore, the analysis reveals that the realization of causatives implies a crucial interplay with the pseudo-relative construction, a much-debated structure as well. Data from Scandinavian languages are highlighted, through the results of an experimental test on the scope of negation and adverbs supporting the present

analysis. The book offers a cross-linguistic perspective as it discusses the relevant constructions in languages including Italian, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. *On the Semantics of the Russian Copular Verb "byt"* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG  
This book concerns the interpretation and structure of non-verbal predicates in copular sentences (i.e. sentences



<p>with the verb 'be'). The author provides a unifying analysis based on a ternary distinction between defining/characterizing/situation-descriptive predicates. <i>A Functional Discourse Grammar for English</i> Walter de Gruyter GmbH &amp; Co KG No detailed description available for "Predicate Structure in a Functional Grammar of Hungarian". <b>Intransitive Predication</b> Walter de</p>	<p>Gruyter This book contains 15 revised papers originally presented at a symposium at Rosendal, Norway, under the aegis of The Centre for Advanced Study (CAS) at the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. The overall theme of the volume is 'internal factors in grammatical change.' The papers focus on fundamental questions in theoretically-based historical linguistics from a broad</p>	<p>perspective. Several of the papers relate to grammaticalization in different ways, but are generally critical of 'Grammaticalization Theory'. Further papers focus on the causes of syntactic change, pinpointing both extra-syntactic (exogenous) causes and - more controversially - internally driven (endogenous) causes. The volume is rounded up by contributions</p>
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on morphological change 'by itself.' A wide range of languages is covered, including Tsova-Tush (Nakh-Dagestan), Zoque, and Athapaskan languages, in addition to Indo-European languages, both the more familiar ones and some less well-studied varieties.

**Existentials and Locatives in Romance Dialects of Italy** John

Benjamins Publishing Austin's words on page 1 of

his seminal work *How to do things with words* are valid for this study on clause typing in the Old Irish verbal complex: "The phenomenon to be discussed is very widespread and obvious, and it cannot fail to have been already noticed, at least here and there, by others. Yet I have not found attention paid to it specifically". Old Irish, a regular V1 language, morphological

y distinguishes six clause types, to wit, declarative, relative, wh- and polar interrogative, responsive and imperative clause types. After discussing the constituency of the Old Irish verbal complex and the pragmatically marked orders, i.e. cleft-sentence and left-dislocation, the form, function, paradigmatic consistency and syntax of those clause types are then

analysed in detail. The other main issues of this study are the descriptively adequate paradigm of clause types and the interaction of clause typing with subordination and with non-verbal predication in Old Irish. This monograph offers a comprehensive view of clause typing, its morphological expression and related phenomena in the earliest Insular Celtic language, and may also

contribute to the general consideration of these topics in both the typological and diachronic perspectives.

**A Grammar of Nganasan**

John Benjamins Publishing  
Lexical Functional Grammar (LFG) is a nontransformational theory of linguistic structure, first developed in the 1970s by Joan Bresnan and Ronald M. Kaplan, which assumes that language is best described and modeled by parallel structures

representing different facets of linguistic organization and information, related by means of functional correspondences. This volume has five parts. Part I, Overview and Introduction, provides an introduction to core syntactic concepts and representations. Part II, Grammatical Phenomena, reviews LFG work on a range of grammatical phenomena or constructions. Part III,

<p>Grammatical modules and interfaces, provides an overview of LFG work on semantics, argument structure, prosody, information structure, and morphology. Part IV, Linguistic disciplines, reviews LFG work in the disciplines of historical linguistics, learnability, psycholinguistics, and second language learning. Part V, Formal and computational issues and applications, provides an</p>	<p>overview of computational and formal properties of the theory, implementations, and computational work on parsing, translation, grammar induction, and treebanks. Part VI, Language families and regions, reviews LFG work on languages spoken in particular geographical areas or in particular language families. The final section, Comparing LFG with other linguistic</p>	<p>theories, discusses LFG work in relation to other theoretical approaches. <i>The Handbook of Lexical Functional Grammar</i> Springer Science &amp; Business Media This book presents a novel account of syntactic and semantic variation in copular and existential sentences in Classical Hebrew. Like many languages, the system of Classical Hebrew copular</p>
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sentences is quite complex, containing zero, pronominal, and verbal forms as well as eventive and inchoative semantics. Approaching this subject from the framework of Distributed Morphology provides an elegant and comprehensive explanation for both the syntactic and semantic variation in these sentences. This book also presents a theoretical model for analyzing copular

sentences in other languages included related phenomena—such as pseudo-copulas. It is also a demonstration of what can be gained by applying modern linguistic analyses to dead languages. Citing and building off previous studies on this topic, this book will be of interest to those interested in the theoretical examination of copular and existential

sentences and to those interested in Classical Hebrew more specifically. Proceedings of the ... West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics John Benjamins Publishing Company We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology), funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union. Current grammatical

knowledge about particular sign languages is fragmentary and of varying reliability, and it appears scattered in scientific publications where the description is often intertwined with the analysis. In general, comprehensive grammars are a rarity. The SignGram Blueprint is an innovative tool for the grammar writer: a full-fledged guide to describing all components of the

grammars of sign languages in a thorough and systematic way, and with the highest scientific standards. The work builds on the existing knowledge in Descriptive Linguistics, but also on the insights from Theoretical Linguistics. It consists of two main parts running in parallel: the Checklist with all the grammatical features and phenomena the grammar writer can address, and

the accompanying Manual with the relevant background information (definitions, methodological caveats, representative examples, tests, pointers to elicitation materials and bibliographical references). The areas covered are Phonology, Morphology, Lexicon, Syntax and Meaning. The Manual is endowed with hyperlinks that connect information across the work and with a pop-up glossary. The

<p>SignGram                  Blueprint will                  be a landmark                  for the                  description of                  sign language                  grammars in                  terms of                  quality and                  quantity.</p> <p><b>Predicate                  Structure in                  a Functional                  Grammar of                  Hungarian</b></p> <p>Oxford                  University                  Press</p> <p>The Egyptian                  language, with                  its written                  documentatio                  n spreading                  from the Early                  Bronze Age                  (Ancient                  Egyptian) to                  Christian                  times (Coptic),                  has rarely                  been the                  object of</p>	<p>typological                  studies,                  grammatical                  analysis                  mainly serving                  philological                  purposes. This                  volume offers                  now a detailed                  analysis and a                  diachronic                  discussion of                  the non-verbal                  patterns of                  the Egyptian                  language,                  from the                  Pyramid Texts                  (Earlier                  Egyptian) to                  Coptic (Later                  Egyptian),                  based on an                  extensive use                  of data,                  especially for                  later phases.                  By providing a                  narrative                  contextualisati                  on and a                  linguistic</p>	<p>glossing of all                  examples, it                  addresses the                  needs not only                  of students of                  Egyptian and                  Coptic, but                  also of a                  linguistic                  readership.                  After an                  introduction                  into the basic                  typological                  features of                  Egyptian, the                  main book                  chapters                  address                  morphology,                  syntax,                  semantics and                  pragmatics of                  the three non-                  verbal                  sentence                  types                  documented                  throughout                  the history of                  this language:                  the adverbial</p>
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<p>sentence, the nominal sentence and the adjectival sentence. These patterns also appear in a variety of clausal environments and can be embedded in verbal constructions. This book provides an ideal introduction into the study of Egyptian historical grammar and an indispensable companion for philological reading.</p> <p><i>New Perspectives on the Study of Ser and</i></p>	<p><i>Estar</i> BRILL This monograph studies stative predicates from a neo-constructionist perspective and integrates them in a comprehensive theory of event and argument structure. It focuses on two sets of stative verbs: govern-type verbs and object experiencer psychological verbs. For govern-verbs, it shows how notions such as causativity and resultativity can also be ingredients of</p>	<p>stative predicates and be derived syntactically. The consequences of this proposal are further pursued in a crosslinguistic investigation of adjectival passives, which are stative predicates of sorts. For object-experiencer psychological verbs, it is shown that their Experiencer theta-role can and should be derived as an aspectual entailment mediated by</p>
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<p>prepositional structure. In defending this view, this monograph reveals a syntactic parallelism between location verbs and object-experiencer psychological verbs in many languages that has hitherto gone unnoticed. This book will primarily appeal to researchers interested in lexical aspect and its connection to morphosyntax .</p> <p><i>From Pseudo-relatives to Causative Constructions</i></p>	<p>OUP Oxford This book discusses existential and possessive constructions in two important, yet under-studied, language families, Slavic and Finno-Ugric. Using data from the Slavic languages of Polish, Belarusian and Russian, and the Finno-Ugric languages of Finnish, Hungarian, Meadow Mari, Komi-Permyak and Udmurt, as well as the closely related Selkup of the</p>	<p>Samoyedic family, the chapters in this volume analyse predicative possession in current syntactic terms. Seeking an answer to the theoretical question of whether BE-possessives and HAVE-possessives are just accidental values of the 'Possessive Parameter' or are intrinsically related, this book takes a comparative approach to a whole range of syntactic and semantic</p>
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phenomena that appear in these constructions, including the definiteness restriction, genitive of negation, person/number agreement, argument structure and extractability. The individual case studies can be easily integrated into the Principles & Parameters framework in terms of parametric variation. Approaches to Predicative Possession is an important contribution to our understanding

of predicative possession across languages, with findings that can be fruitfully extended to other language families. It is an equally useful source of information for theoretical linguists, typologists, and graduate students of linguistics. The Essence of Linguistic Analysis John Benjamins Publishing Company Nonverbal Predication Oxford University Press, USA  
**The Typology of**

**Adjectival Predication**  
 Language Science Press  
 One of the basic premises of the theory of syntax is that clause structures can be minimally identified as containing a verb phrase, playing the role of predicate, and a noun phrase, playing the role of subject. In this study Andrea Moro identifies a new category of copular sentences, namely inverse copular

sentences, where the predicative noun phrase occupies the position which is canonically reserved for subjects. In the process, he sheds new light on such classical issues as the distribution and nature of expletives, locality theory and cliticization phenomena.

**Perspectives  
on Arabic  
Linguistics**

**XXVIII** John Benjamins Publishing  
In 2016, the Going Romance conference series

celebrated its 30th edition and the Goethe University of Frankfurt (Germany) had the honor of organizing this. The edited volume at hand presents a selection of 17 peer-reviewed articles, based on papers that were presented at this occasion. The volume covers a wide variety of phenomena, ranging from morphosyntax to prosody. Some are discussed from a synchronic perspective,

others from a diachronic perspective, or in the context of language acquisition. In addition to frequently-studied languages such as French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish, this volume features lesser-studied varieties including Aromanian, Gallo, and Sardinian. Structuring Sense: Volume III: Taking Form John Benjamins Publishing

<p>Company This is the first book entirely and exclusively devoted to the grammar of the two copular verbs ser and estar, certainly one of the most intriguing features of Spanish grammar. Although the topic has long attracted the interest of scholars, it had never given rise to a collection of papers that covers both</p>	<p>theoretical issues in syntax and semantics and topics in the acquisition domain. This volume provides a comprehensiv e overview of the central research questions concerning the ser / estar alternation: the syntactic or semantic nature of the distinction, its link with aspect and with the Individual- Level / Stage- Level</p>	<p>distinction, and its connection with interface phenomena. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in Hispanic linguistics, but can be equally attractive for researchers working on Romance linguistics, theoretical linguistics (syntax, semantics, pragmatics), acquisition theory, and historical linguistics.</p>
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