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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright; Contents; Part I Semantic Universals; 1 Direct Semantic Composition; 1.1 Simple Type Logic (TL0); 1.2 A CG. TL0 Fragment of English; 1.3 Dynamic Type Logic (DL0); 1.4 A CG.DL0 Fragment of English; 1.5 Centering: A Blind Spot of English-Based Logics; 2 Nominal Reference with Centering; 2.1 Center v. Periphery: Anaphora to Structured Lists; 2.2 Kalaallisut Third Person Inflections as Top-Level Anaphora; 2.3 Mandarin Third Person Features as Top-Level Anaphora; 2.4 English Third Person Pronouns as Shallow Anaphora; 2.5 Simple Update with Centering (UC0) 3 Tense as Temporal Centering3.1 Polish Third Person Inflections as Top-Level Anaphora; 3.2 Polish Tenses as Top-Level Temporal Reference; 3.3 English Tenses as Temporal (In)definites; 3.4 English Tenses as Top-Level Temporal Reference; 3.5 UC0 with Temporal Centering (UC); 4 Aspect as Eventuality Centering; 4.1 Polish Aspect Features v. Inflections; 4.2 Mandarin Aspect Features v. Particles; 4.3 English Aspectual Auxiliaries; 4.4 UC with Mereology (UC+); 5 Quantification as Reference to Sets; 5.1 Nominal Quantification and Anaphora; 5.2 Nominal Quantification and Temporal Reference 5.3 Temporal Quantification and Anaphora5.4 UC+ with Discourse

Referents for Sets (UCࢱ); 6 Mood as Illocutionary Centering; 6.1 Illocutionary Moods with(out) Reportative Recentering; 6.2 (Not-)at-Issue Content as Modal Discourse Reference; 6.3 (Not-)at-Issue with Start-Up Illocutionary Referents; 6.4 Dependent Moods as Perspectival (Re)centering; 6.5 UC““ with Illocutionary Referents (UC““); 7 (In)direct Speech and Attitude Reports; 7.1 Mood with(out) Reportative Recentering Revisited; 7.2 At-Issue Reports with Finite Complements; 7.3 At-Issue Reports with Non-Finite Complements
7.4 UC: Combining UCࢱ and UC““Part II Temporal Variation; 8 Tense-Based Temporality in English; 8.1 Indexical Past with (out) Recentering Aspect; 8.2 Indexical Non-Past with(out) Recentering Aspect; 8.3 Reports: Speaker's View of Subject's (Non-)Past; 8.4 Quantification: Tenses in Distributive Contexts; 8.5 A CG.UC Fragment of English; 9 Tense-Aspect-Based Temporality in Polish; 9.1 Relative Past (Im)perfective; 9.2 Relative Non-Past (Im)perfective; 9.3 Reports: Subject's (Non-)Past; 9.4 Quantification: Distributed (Im)perfectives; 9.5 A CG.UC Fragment of Polish
10 Aspect-Based Temporality in Mandarin 10.1 Non-Future: Verifiable Topic State; 10.2 Future: Prospective Topic State or Comment; 10.3 Reports: Attitudinal Topic State or Comment; 10.4 Quantification: Topical Habit or Distributive Comment; 10.5 A CG.UC Fragment of Mandarin; 11 Mood-Based Temporality in Kalaallisut; 11.1 Non-Future: Verifiable Eventualities; 11.2 Future: Verifiable Eventualities with Future c-Points; 11.3 Reports: Verifiability from Agent's Perspective; 11.4 Quantification: Verifiable Habits; 11.5 A CG.UC Fragment of Kalaallisut; Conclusion; Bibliography; Author Index
Subject Index

Sommario/riassunto

Temporality surveys the ways in which languages of different types refer to past, present, and future events, through an in-depth examination of four major language types: tense-based English, tense-aspect-based Polish, aspect-based Chinese, and mood-based Kalaallisut. Cutting-edge research on directly compositional dynamic semantics of languages with and without grammatical tenseNew in-depth analysis of temporal, aspectual, modal, as well as nominal discourse referencePresents a novel logical language for representing linguistic meaning (Update with Cent
