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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910139645803321
Titolo	Subordination in conversation : a cross-linguistic perspective // edited by Ritva Laury, Ryoko Suzuki
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Nota di contenuto	Subordination in Conversation -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Table of contents -- List of contributors -- Introduction -- Functional explanations for language phenomena -- The focus of this book - 'Subordination' -- Contents of the volume -- Contribution to subordination research and future directions -- References -- N be that-constructions in everyday German conversation -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Uses of N be that-constructions in German -- 2.1 'die Sache ist/das Ding ist'-utterances followed by a subordinate clause introduced with the subjunctive 'dass' -- 2.2 'die Sache ist/das Ding ist'-utterances followed by a main clause -- 2.3. 'die Sache ist/das Ding ist'-utterances followed by a complex stretch of discourse -- 3. Conclusions -- References -- Appendix: Transcription conventions (based on GAT) -- Interrogative "complements" and question design in Estonian -- Introduction -- The data -- Projecting actions 1: The imperative of 'say' -- Projecting actions 2: The imperative of 'tell, talk' -- Marking intersubjective uncertainty: The negation of 'know' -- Marking topical continuity across sequences: The adjective 'interesting'

-- Conclusion -- References -- Transcription and glossing conventions -- Syntactic and actional characteristics of Finnish *että*-clauses -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Data -- 3. The use of *että* with complement-taking predicates -- 4. *Että* as an utterance-initial particle -- 5. The turn-final *että* -- 6. Discussion -- 7. Conclusions -- References -- Appendix 1 -- Appendix 2 -- Clause-combining and the sequencing of actions -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Data, procedure and the grammatical patterns under discussion -- 3. Clause-combining, projection and the sequencing of actions -- 3.1 Projection -- 3.2 'Je veux dire' -- 3.3 'Il y a+NP' ('there is+NP') -- 3.4 Pseudocleft-like constructions. 3.5 Summary and initial discussion of the findings -- 4. Projector constructions and the construction of complex turns -- 4.1. 'Je veux dire' projector constructions in complex turns -- 4.2 'Il y a NP' projector constructions in complex turns -- 4.3 'ce qui/ce que x' (wh-clause) projector constructions in complex turns -- 5. Discussion: Projector constructions and the temporal unfolding of talk-in-interaction -- 6. Conclusion -- References -- Symbols used in transcripts -- Symbols used in the gloss -- A note on the emergence of quotative constructions in Japanese conversation -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Background and hypothesis -- 3. Data -- 4. Observation of the early occurrences of *tte* in the 1800s -- 4.1 *Tte* clause as dependent clause: Quotative complement with *tte*, followed by a main clause -- 4.2 *Tte* clause as independent clause: Quotative *tte* in utterance-final positions -- 5. Final remarks -- Acknowledgements -- Abbreviations -- Text references -- References -- Clines of subordination - constructions with the German 'complement-taking predicate' *glauben* -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The data -- 3. From matrix clause to discourse marker -- 4. From matrix clause to increment -- 5. From matrix clause to modal particle -- 6. Clines of subordination: A discussion of the results -- 7. Phrases with *glauben* as instances of fragmentary language -- Literature -- Are *kara* 'because'-clauses causal subordinate clauses in present-day Japanese? -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Data -- 3. Background -- 3.1 Cline of clause-combining constructions in grammaticalization -- 3.2 Previous studies on the history of *kara*-clauses -- 3.3 Previous studies on *kara*-clauses in present-day Japanese -- 4. The diachronic process in *kara*-clauses -- 4.1. Clause combination -- 4.2 Interpretations of *kara*-clauses -- 4.3 Summary of the diachronic process of *kara*-clauses -- 5. Discussion. 6. Conclusion -- Acknowledgements -- Abbreviations -- References -- *Teyuuka* and *I mean* as pragmatic parentheticals in Japanese and English -- 1. Introduction. -- 2. Data -- 3. The structure and function of *I mean* -- 3.1 The syntactic environments of *I mean* -- 3.2 The pragmatic function of *I mean* -- 4. Structure and Function of *teyuuka* -- 4. 1 The syntactic environments of *teyuuka* -- 4.2 Pragmatic functions of *teyuuka* -- 5. Discussion and conclusion -- References -- Name index -- Subject index.

Sommario/riassunto

The English *I mean* and the Japanese *teyuuka* differ syntactically and semantically, but they have similar pragmatized uses. Both verbs, *mean* and *yuu*, function as regular verbs in main clauses and also as part of formulaic expressions which indicate a modal meaning with respect to an utterance, or project back to an earlier utterance and index it as inadequate or in need of modification. Both constructions can also frame another expression as a modification of the earlier utterance. They also function metacommunicatively to manage the interaction on a strategic level. The article compares the structure and functions of these two constructions in conversation and shows how structurally different expressions used in certain kinds of discourse and interactional contexts have come to serve similar but not identical

pragmatic needs.
