

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910459760703321
Titolo	Word classes : nature, typology and representations / / edited by Raffaele Simone, Roma Tre University ; Francesca Masini, Alma Mater Studiorum - University Of Bologna
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam, Netherlands ; ; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania : , : John Benjamins Publishing Company, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	90-272-6976-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (301 p.)
Collana	Amsterdam studies in the theory and history of linguistic science. Series IV, Current issues in linguistic theory, , 0304-0763 ; ; Volume 332
Disciplina	412
Soggetti	Word (Linguistics) Typology (Linguistics) Parts of speech Grammar, Comparative and general - Grammatical catagories Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	WORD CLASSES; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Foreword and acknowledgments; Introduction: New approaches to old Word Class issues; 1. A time-honored issue ; 2. New views ; 3. Approaches to word classes ; 4.1 Part I: Types of word classes ; 4. What is this volume about? ; 4.2 Part II: Minor and neglected word classes ; 4.3 Part III: Across word classes ; 4.4 Part IV: Radical views: do we really need word classes? ; References ; Part I. Types of word classes; Carving verb classes from corpora; 1. Classifying verb meanings ; 2. Profiling verb distributions 2.1 Syntactic profiles 2.2 Semantic profiles ; 3. From distributional profiles to semantic classes ; 3.1 A case study in distribution-based classification of Italian verbs ; 4. Conclusions ; References ; Appendix ; Classes of creation verbs; 1. Introduction ; 2. Relevant work ; 2.1 Discussion ; 3. Classes of creation verbs ; 3.1 Create verbs ; 3.2 Verbs of derived creation ; 4. Conclusions ; References ; On Light Nouns; 1.

Word classes and subclasses ; 2. Theoretical tools and premises ; 2.1 Referential Force and degrees of nouniness ; 2.2 Modulating Referential Force

3. Nouns with low Referential Force 3.1 Taxonomic Nouns ; 3.2 Approximators ; 3.3 Quantifiers ; 3.4 Support Nouns ; 4. Evidence for light nouniness ; 4.1 Semantic headedness ; 4.2 Agreement ; 4.3 Constituency ; 5. A scale of light nouniness ; 6. Concluding remarks ; References ; The 'new adjectives' of Tswana; 1. Introduction ; 2. Some basic aspects of Tswana morphosyntax ; 2.1 Noun classes ; 2.2 The structure of Tswana NPs ; 2.3 Canonical verbal predication ; 2.4 Other predicative constructions ; 3. The traditional adjectives ; 3.1 The inflection of traditional adjectives

3.2 Traditional adjectives in attributive function 3.3 Traditional adjectives in predicate function ; 4. The new adjectives ; 4.1 Traditional adjectives and new adjectives ; 4.2 The status of new adjectives ; 4.3 New adjectives and adjectival compounds ; 5. New adjectives as an emerging word class ; 6. Conclusion ; References ; The Chinese adjective as a word class; 0. Introduction: Adjectives as a word class ; 1. The adjective as a typological prototype ; 2. The adjective in Chinese linguistics: An overview ; 3. Criteria for the identification of an adjective class in Chinese

4. On the status of 'special' adjectives 5. Conclusions ; References ; Qualifying modifier encoding and adjectival typology; 1. Theoretical background ; 2. Languages with noun-like adjectives ; 2.1 Noun-like simple stem adjectives ; 2.2 Noun-like phrasal adjectives ; 2.3 Noun-like simple stem phrasal adjectives ; 3. Languages with verb-like adjectives ; 3.1 Simple stem verb-like adjectives ; 3.2 Derived stem verb-like adjectives ; 3.3 Stem-clause verb-like adjectives ; 3.5 Derived stem-phrasal verb-like adjectives ; 3.6 Superstem verb-like adjectives ; 4. Conclusion ; References

Part II. Minor and neglected word classes

Sommario/riassunto

Word classes play a fundamental role in many parts of linguistics. Yet, when looking at words individually, there is a large 'class' of words that does not behave like any other. This is illustrated here by describing the idiosyncratic behaviour of one such word: half. Half is labeled in many different ways: an adjective, a predeterminer, a quantifier, but it does not behave like any of these. For an accurate modeling of the combinatorics of half, and many other words like it, a more lexically driven approach is needed, since merely assigning them to a word class does not do their behaviour