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Nota di contenuto	Reflexive Marking in the History of French; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Preface; List of abbreviations used; Chapter 1. Introduction; 1.1 A rearrangement of the French reflexive system; 1.2 Key theoretical assumptions; 1.2.1 Construction grammar; 1.2.2 Anaphoric relations; 1.3 Reflexivity; 1.3.1 Specialized reflexives: Not necessary but near-universal; 1.3.2 Why are specialized reflexives so common in human language?; Chapter 2. Anaphora in discourse vs. in grammar; 2.1 Anaphoric relations: Grammar or discourse?; 2.1.1 Discourse vs. grammar 2.1.2 Grammatical vs. discourse anaphors 2.2 Specificity; 2.2.1 On the nature of specificity; 2.2.2 Variation of anaphor for the same antecedent; 2.2.3 Accommodating a predicate-internal argument in discourse; 2.2.4 Accommodation and specificity: The incremental production of common ground; 2.2.5 Summary; 2.3 Binding; 2.3.1 Classic issues surrounding Binding Theory; 2.3.2 At the heart of Binding Theory: Special marking of clause-mate coreference; 2.3.3 Motivation for special marking of reflexives: Seuren's True Binariness Principle; 2.3.4 Complementarity: Essential or accidental?

2.3.5 Reflexive marking as construction-internal anaphor; 2.3.6 More arguments for the distinction of binding and coreference; 2.3.7 Contrasts of perspective in non-complementary reflexives; 2.3.8 On the link between binding and specificity; 2.3.9 On the preference of plural subjects for personal pronouns; 2.4 The reflexive pronoun as a litmus test for argumenthood; 2.5 Summary; Chapter 3. From reflexive to personal pronoun; 3.1 Previous studies; 3.1.1 Earlier commentators and reference grammars; 3.1.2 Warnecke (1908); 3.1.3 Brandt (1944); 3.1.4 More recent studies
3.2 *Soi* vs. *lui/elle* in Contemporary Spoken French; 3.3 Clause-mate coreference in Written French; 3.3.1 Use of *soi*; 3.3.2 *On* and *chacun*; 3.3.3 Choice of anaphor in clause-mate coreference contexts; 3.3.4 Summary; 3.4 Spatial prepositions in Old French and the Axial Parts theory; 3.5 Animacy and specificity as relevant contrasts; 3.6 Plural subjects; 3.7 Summary; Chapter 4. Simple vs. reinforced reflexives; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Reinhart & Reuland's (1993) classification of reflexive anaphors; 4.3 Four ways of conveying reflexivity; 4.3.1 Co-indexation of arguments vs. reflexive predicate
4.3.2 Differences and commonalities with R&R 1993; 4.3.3 The reflexive clitic; 4.4 *Meme* as predicate particle marking reflexivity; 4.5 Choice of *lui* vs. *lui-meme* in diachrony; 4.5.1 *Meme* excluded; 4.5.2 *Meme* optional; 4.5.3 *Meme* required; 4.5.4 Summary; 4.6 *Meme* as predicate focus marker; 4.6.1 Predicate vs. argument focus; 4.6.2 Choice of anaphor in *il pense a lui(meme)*; 4.6.3 *Lui* vs. *lui-meme* and the co-indexation vs. reflexivity distinction; 4.6.4 Semantic differences between *lui/elle* and *lui/elle-meme* predicates; 4.7 Summary; Chapter 5. Intensifiers in French; 5.1 Intensifiers in English
5.1.1 Intensifiers vs. reflexives

Sommario/riassunto

While French reflexive clitics have been widely studied, other forms of expressing co-reference within the clause have not received much attention. This monograph offers a diachronic study of the wider system of clause-mate co-reference in French, including the stressed pronouns, their suffixed form {*soi/lui/elle*}-*meme*, and also the intensifier use of the latter. Its empirical backbone is a corpus analysis of the gradual replacement of stressed reflexive *soi* with the personal pronoun *lui/elle* from Old to Modern French. Apart from offering insights into the history of the I
