

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462184903321
Autore	Waltereit Richard
Titolo	Reflexive marking in the history of French [[electronic resource] /] / Richard Waltereit
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., 2012
ISBN	1-280-69021-6 9786613667151 90-272-7367-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (234 p.)
Collana	Studies in language companion series ; ; v. 127
Disciplina	445
Soggetti	French language - Reflexives Grammar, Comparative and general - Reflexives French language - History 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 index.
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

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## 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

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