1.
Record Nr.	UNINA990006394630403321
Autore	Frenz, Walter
Titolo	Das Verursacherprinzip im öffentlichen Recht : zur Verteilung von individueller und staatlicher Verantwortung / Walter Frenz
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin : Duncker und Humblot, 1997
Descrizione fisica	416 p. ; 23 cm
Collana	Schriften zum öffentlichen Recht ; 737
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Collocazione	COLLEZ. 147 (737)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
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2.
Record Nr.	UNINA9910463155603321
Titolo	New perspectives on Irish English [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Bettina Migge and Maire Ni Chiosain
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., 2012
ISBN	1-283-89546-3
	90-272-7317-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (379 p.)
Collana	Varieties of English around the world ; ; G44
Altri autori (Persone)	MiggeBettina
	Ni ChiosainMaire
Disciplina	427/.9415
Soggetti	English language - Variation - Ireland
	English language - Dialects - Ireland
	English language - Ireland - History
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Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"The articles in this volume primarily represent a selection of papers

	that were presented at the conference New Perspectives on Irish English, which was held in March 2010 at University College Dublin."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	New Perspectives on Irish English; Editorial page; Title page; LCC page; Table of contents; Contact details for contributors; Preface; References; Is Dublin English 'Alive Alive Oh'?; 1. Introduction; 2. Methodology; 2.1 The locus of study - Dublin's liberties; 2.2 Participants; 2.3 Variables and survey methods; 3. Morphosyntactic Variation; 3.1 Pronominals; 3.1.1 Data analysis and discussion; 3.2 Verb complement clauses; 3.2.1 Data analysis and discussion; 3.3 Northern subject rule; 3.3.1 Data analysis and discussion: Subject Type Constraint (STC) 3.3.2 Data analysis and discussion: Subject Proximity Constraint (SPC)4. Phonological variation; 4.1 Rhoticity; 4.1.1 Data analysis and discussion; 4.2 Intrusive /r/; 4.2.1 Data analysis and discussion; 4.3 T-to-R; 4.3.1 Data analysis and discussion; 4.4 Alveolar stops; 4.4.1 Data analysis and discussion; 5. Conclusion; References; Linguistic change in Galway City English; 1. Introduction; 2. Review of the literature and discussion of methodology; 3. The demographic context of Bothar Mor; 4. Data, data collection and data analysis; 5. Vowel features of English in Bothar Mor; 5. 1 /e/-raising 3.4 The Transfer hypothesis (Scaling)4. Map task; 5. Conclusions; References; Appendix; Linear mixed effects model formulae; Exploring grammatical differences between Irish and British English; 1. Introduction; 2. Aims and databases; 3. MODAL + be V-ing in standard varieties; 4. MODAL + be V-ing in nonstandard varieties; References; From Ireland to newfoundland; 1. Introduction; 2. Irish English perfect forms: Some historical background; 2.1 The medial-object perfect (MOP); 2.2 The simple past; 2.3 The be-perfect; 2.4 The continuative perfect; 2.5 The after-perfect 3. The Irish in Newfoundland: A brief overview4. Data sources; 5. Findings; 5.1 NLE perfect forms with Irish affiliations: The after-perfect and the continuative; 5.1.1 The after-perfect; 5.1.2 The continuative perfect; 5.2 Differences in frequency of usage: The MOP and the have-perfect; 5.2.1 The medial-object perfect (MOP); 5.2.2 The have-perfect; 5.3 Less frequent perfect forms: the simple past and the be-perfect; 5.3.1 The simple past form; 5.3.2 The be-perfect; 6. Conclusion; References; "A cannot get a loan for more than six years now"; 1. Introduction 2. Temporal analysis of sentences with modal verbs
Sommario/riassunto	Ireland has experienced momentous change in the last decade and a half. Migrants now make up a significant percentage of the population and the question of integration continues to be pertinent. One indicator of integration is language, and the fluency with which an L2 speaker uses L1 discourse markers indicates how integrated he/she is into the local community (Sankoff et al. 1997). This paper analyses discourse like and its use by Polish speakers of L2 Irish English. Our research shows that speakers follow Irish English patterns, but there is a high degree of interspeaker variation.