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Followed by an adverb; 3. Situatives; 4. Focused subordinate clauses; 4.1 Focused Situatives; 4.2 Relative clauses; 5. Focus, presupposition and incomplete clauses; 6. Summary and further questions; Abbreviations; References; Left dislocation and subordination in Avatime (Kwa); 1. Introduction; 1.1 Theoretical background; 1.2 Avatime; 1.3 Methods; 2. Left dislocation; 2.1 Form; 2.1.1 Properties of left dislocation; 2.1.2 No resumptive pronoun; 2.1.3 Subjects; 2.2 Function; 2.2.1 Theoretical background; 2.2.2 Avatime; 2.3 Summary 3. Subordination 3.1 Complement clauses; 3.2 Relative clauses; 3.3 Adverbial clauses; 3.3.1 Temporal and conditional clauses; 3.3.1.1 The conjunction gi. Constructions in which a word for 'time' is modified by a relative clause, such as (29) could be classified as temporal adverbial clauses. This type of clause is likely at the origin of Avatime temporal clauses introduced with; 3.3.1.2 The conjunction xe. The particle xe is a broadly used conjunction that indicates temporal and conditional clauses, but also coordination. In this section I will concentrate on the subordinating functions. 3.3.2 Purpose clauses 3.3.3 Reason clauses; 3.4 Summary; 4. Left dislocation and subordination; 4.1 Data; 4.2 Analysis; 4.2.1 Function; 4.2.2 Syntax; 5. Conclusion and discussion; Abbreviations; References; Chechen extraposition as an information ordering strategy; 1. Introduction; 2. Basic concepts; 2.1 Focus and word order; 2.2 The postverbal position; 2.3 Relative clauses; 3. Focus and relative clauses; 3.1 Extraposition of relative clauses; 3.2 Extraposition and focus; 4. Corpus investigation; 4.1 Canonical relative clauses; 4.2 Extraposed relative clauses 4.2.1 Finding extraposed relative clauses

Sommario/riassunto

This paper discusses argument marking and reference tracking in Mekens complex clauses and their correlation to information structure. The distribution of pronominal arguments in Mekens simple clauses follows an absolutive pattern with main verbs. Complex clauses maintain the morphological absolutive argument marking, but show a nominative pattern with respect to argument reference tracking, since transitive and intransitive subjects function as syntactic pivots. The language extends the use of argument-marking verb morphology to control the reference of discourse participants across clauses.
