

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910464900903321
Autore	Sleeman Petra
Titolo	Adjectives in Germanic and Romance [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam/Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2014
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (294 p.)
Collana	Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today ; ; v.212
Altri autori (Persone)	VeldeFreek van de PerridonHarry
Disciplina	410.378
Soggetti	Language and languages Linguistics Romance languages -- Congresses Germanic languages - Adjective Romance languages - Adjective Languages & Literatures Germanic Languages Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Adjectives in Germanic and Romance; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Foreword; The adjective in Germanic and Romance; 1. Introduction; 2. Development; 2.1 Adjectives in Romance and Germanic; 2.2 Inflection; 2.2.1 Germanic; 2.2.2 Romance; 2.3 Position with regard to the noun; 2.3.1 Germanic; 2.3.2 Romance; 3. The current position of adjectives with respect to the noun; 3.1 The surface position of adjectives; 3.2 Cinque's (2010) analysis of adjectives; 3.2.1 Direct modifiers; 3.2.2 Indirect modifiers; 4. Determiner and adjective; 4.1 Double definiteness 4.2 Single definiteness4.3 Weak and strong adjectival inflection; 5. An overview of the contributions to this volume; 5.1 Change; 5.2 Variation; References; The adjective-adverb interface in Romance and English; 1. Introduction; Type A and Type B in present-day English and Romance; 2.1 Verb-modifying attributes; 2.2 Tertiary attributes (modifiers of adjectives or adverbs); 2.3 Sentential adverbs and discourse markers;

2.4 Type A and traditional Type C adverbs (good vs. well); 2.5 Comparative and superlative; 3. The diachrony of Type A and Type B in Romance and English; 3.1 Romance
 3.2 English3.2.1 Internal linguistic development in Old and Middle English; 3.2.2 The way to Modern English: External influence and linguistic norm; 4. The Old-World-New-World gap; 5. One or two word-classes?; 6. Conclusion; References; The position proper of the adjective in Middle English; 1. Introduction; 2. Postposition of the adjective in Old French and Middle English; 2.1 Old French; 2.2 Middle English; 3. Language contact and multilingualism in ME; 4. Conclusion; References; Strong and weak adjectives in Old Swedish*; 1. Introduction; 2. Prerequisites
 2.1 The inflection of adjectives in Old Swedish and Modern Swedish2.2 The concept of definiteness; 2.3 The structure of definite noun phrases in Modern Swedish; 3. Theoretical presumptions and a hypothesis; 4. The structure of semantically definite noun phrases in Old Swedish - a first glimpse; 5. Sources; 6. Investigation 1; 7. Investigation 2; 8. Conclusions and comments; References; The resilient nature of adjectival inflection in Dutch*; 1. Introduction; 2. Preliminaries: The history of the adjectival inflection and the structure of the noun phrase in Dutch; 3. Acquisition
 4. The rise of inflection in the adjectival zone4.1 Reanalysis of the derivational ending on material adjectives; 4.2 Cooptation of non-adjectival schwa in numerals; 4.3 Proleptic inflection; 5. The demise of inflection in the determiner zone; 5.1 Loss of inflection on possessive pronouns; 5.2 Reduction of inflection on zulk; 5.3 Reduction of inflection on determiner-quantifiers ieder(e), elk(e) and sommig(e); 5.4 Accommodating inflectional patterns of quantifiers veel and weinig; 5.5 Reduction of inflection on anaphoric adjectives; 6. Conclusion; References; Appendix: Corpora
 On the properties of attributive phrases in Germanic (and beyond)

Sommario/riassunto

The Germanic languages display cross-linguistic variation with respect to whether predicative adjectives agree. This paper attempts to determine which component of the grammar is responsible for this variation. In order to do so, it examines three different options: the variation has a lexical source, a syntactic source, or is due to an interaction between syntax and morphology. The conclusion the paper reaches is that the variation is either situated in the lexicon or has a morphosyntactic source. A purely syntactic source will, however, be excluded.