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Nota di contenuto	Non-Canonical Passives; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Non-canonical passives; 1. Foreword; 2. Introduction; 3. Defining passives; 3.1 The standard view; 3.2 On the syntactic reality of implicit agents; 4. Canonical vs. non-canonical passives; 4.1 The case of the English get-passive; 4.2 Beyond English; 5. Summary and overview; References; Adjectival passives and adjectival participles in English; 1. Identifying (different types of) adjectival participles; 2. Theme externalization; 2.1 Coordination and ATB; 2.2 Prenominal participles 3. Implicit Initiators in adjectival participles 3.1 Disjoint reference and coreference; 3.2 Constraints on by-phrases; 3.3. Purpose clauses; 4. Unaccusative-based participles; 4.1 Unaccusative participles are productive with clear result states; 4.2 Why transitives are not subject to the result state requirement; 5. Semantic and syntactic analyses; 5.1 Transitive resultative participles, externalization and implicit Initiators; 5.2 Other types of participles; 6. Conclusion; References; The get-passive at the intersection of get and the passive; 1. Introduction

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4. Corpus study 5. General discussion; References; Haben-statives in German; 1. Introduction; 2. Haben-statives in the context of related constructions; 2.1 Stative vs. perfect construction with haben; 2.2 Haben-stative vs. bekommen-passive; 3. The adjectival status of the participle; 3.1 Some evidence; 3.2 Rothstein's approach (2007); 3.3 Critique of Rothstein's approach; 4. Towards an analysis of haben-statives; 4.1 Auxiliary and main verb haben; 4.2 Constituency and depictives; 4.3 Prenominal vs. postnominal adjective/participle; 5. An open question; 6. Concluding remarks; References

Another passive that isn't one

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### Sommario/riassunto

This paper highlights similarities between two classes of arguably non-canonical passives, namely 'deponent' verbs familiar from Latin, and 'inherent reflexive' verbs in Germanic and Romance, arguing that the latter are the counterparts of the former - notably, both classes of verbs are denominal/deadjectival. Building on the idea that overt morphological voice markings reflect feature distinctions associated with v0 in the syntax, I argue that the special 'unaccusative' morphology (i.e. reflexive or non-active) doesn't just bear on the absence of an external argument in the syntax, but

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