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The uniformity of syntactic structures; 1.3 Substitution vs Adjunction; 1.4 Cartography and minimalism; 1.5 Current trends in the cartographic approach; 1.6 A Cartography of subject positions; 1.7 The computational system and the architecture of the grammar; 1.8 Feature theory and movement; 1.9 The syntax - Information structure interface; 1.10 Motivation for the present study; 1.11 Organization of the book

Clause structure; 2.1 The language: Tuki; 2.2 Earlier descriptions of Tuki grammar; 2.3 The classification of nouns; 2.4 Types of nominal forms; 2.5 Secondary prefixes; 2.6 Verb morphology; 2.6.1 Tense and Aspect; 2.6.2 Verbs; 2.6.2.1 Verb prefixes; 2.6.3 Reflexivization; 2.6.4 Verb suffixes; 2.6.5 Reciprocals; 2.6.6 Causative verbs; 2.6.7 Subject markers; 2.6.8 Object markers; 2.7 Basic word order; 2.8 The internal structure of infl [+ tense]; 2.8.1 Word Order in Tensed Clauses; 2.8.2 The structure of the Tuki verb; 2.8.2.1 Verb Structure

2.9 Well-formedness of a zero subject 2.9.1 The Resumption Test; 2.9.2 The Emex Condition; 2.9.3 pro and the Pronominal Argument Hypothesis; 2.9.4 Identification of a zero subject; 2.9.5 That- Trace Effects in Tuki; 2.10 Wh- movement; 2.11 Predicate Cleft Constructions; 2.12 Simple sentences; 2.13 The complex sentence; 2.14 Formal indicators of coordination; 2.15 Formal indicators of subordination; 2.16 Question formation; 2.17 Dependent yes-no Independent clause; 2.18 Focalization; 2.19 Relativization; 2.20 Topicalization; 2.21 Resumptive pronouns; 2.22 Anaphora and Binding

The order of clausal functional heads

3.0 Introduction; 3.1 Tense; 3.1.1 Past one (P1); 3.1.2 Past two (P2); 3.1.3 Past three (P3); 3.1.4 Present (P0); 3.1.5 The future one (F1); 3.2 The future two (F2); 3.3 Aspect; 3.3.1 The habitual aspect; 3.3.2 The retrospective aspect; 3.3.3 Continuative /roo/, Terminative /dzu/; 3.3.4 The progressive aspect; 3.3.5 The semelrepetitive aspect; 3.3.6 The anterior aspect; 3.3.7 The incompletive and completive aspects; 3.3.8 The attenuative aspect; 3.3.9 The repetitive (iterative) aspect; 3.3.10 The quantitative aspect

3.4 Co-occurrence restrictions of tense and aspect 3.4.1 T (Past) > Modeepistemic; 3.4.2 Asphabitual > AspAnterior > Aspcompletive; 3.4.3 AspContinuative > Aspanterior; 3.4.4 Aspterminative > Aspanterior; 3.4.5 Aspreteriospective > Aspperfect; 3.4.6 Asp retrospective > Aspprogressive; 3.4.7 Aspprogressive > Aspprospective; 3.4.8 Aspprogressive > Aspsemeliterative; 3.4.9 Aspprospective > Aspcompletive; 3.5 Modality; 3.6 The interpretation of modality; 3.6.1 Root modality; 3.6.2 Epistemic modality; 3.7 The order of clausal functional heads in Tuki; Adverbs; 4.0 Introduction

4.1 Guglielmo Cinque's hierarchy

Sommario/riassunto

This monograph conducts a syntactic study of Tuki, a Bantu language spoken in Cameroon, from a cartographic perspective. The following domains are meticulously explored: The Complementizer Domain, the Inflectional Domain and the Verbal Domain. This study reveals that there is a relative phrase (RelP) located between ForceP and FocP. Moreover, a detailed analysis of an articulated IP provides the order of clausal functional heads that manifest aspectual morphology, which is theoretically closely related to issues in adverbial syntax. Additionally, the language under study unveils a very rich
