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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910765783903321 |
| Titolo | The Alor-Pantar languages [[electronic resource]] : history and typology // edited by Marian Klamer |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Berlin, Germany : , : Language Science Press, , 2017 ©2017 |
| ISBN | 3-946234-67-4 |
| Edizione | [Second edition.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (461 pages) : illustrations; digital, PDF file(s) |
| Collana | Studies in Diversity Linguistics ; ; volume 3 |
| Disciplina | 499.12 |
| Soggetti | Alor-Pantar languages Alor-Pantar languages - History Typology (Linguistics) |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Sommario/riassunto | "The Alor-Pantar family constitutes the westernmost outlier group of Papuan (Non-Austronesian) languages. Its twenty or so languages are spoken on the islands of Alor and Pantar, located just north of Timor, in eastern Indonesia. Together with the Papuan languages of Timor, they make up the Timor-Alor-Pantar family. The languages average 5,000 speakers and are under pressure from the local Malay variety as well as the national language, Indonesian. This volume studies the internal and external linguistic history of this interesting group, and showcases some of its unique typological features, such as the preference to index the transitive patient-like argument on the verb but not the agent-like one; the extreme variety in morphological alignment patterns; the use of plural number words; the existence of quinary numeral systems; the elaborate spatial deictic systems involving an elevation component; and the great variation exhibited in their kinship systems. Unlike many other Papuan languages, Alor-Pantar languages do not exhibit clause-chaining, do not have switch reference systems, never suffix subject indexes to verbs, do not mark gender, but do encode clusivity in their pronominal systems. Indeed, apart from a broadly similar head-final syntactic profile, there is little else that the |

Alor-Pantar languages share with Papuan languages spoken in other regions. While all of them show some traces of contact with Austronesian languages, in general, borrowing from Austronesian has not been intense, and contact with Malay and Indonesian is a relatively recent phenomenon in most of the Alor-Pantar region.

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910793767703321 |
| Autore | James Gary <1967-> |
| Titolo | The emergence of footballing cultures : Manchester, 1840-1919 // Gary James |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Baltimore, Maryland : , : Project Muse, , 2019 Baltimore, Md. : , : Project MUSE, , 2019 ©2019 |
| ISBN | 1-5261-1450-X 1-5261-4676-2 1-5261-1449-6 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (276 pages) |
| Collana | Manchester scholarship online |
| Disciplina | 796.334 |
| Soggetti | Soccer - Social aspects - England - Manchester Soccer - History - England - Manchester |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Previously issued in print: 2019. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Folk football and early activity -- Origins -- The earliest club -- Footballing communities -- Formation of clubs -- Organisation and competition -- Football as a business -- Identity -- Scandal and rights -- A strained relationship -- School, work and leisure. |
| Sommario/riassunto | This study of Manchester football, by leading football historian Gary James, considers the sport's emergence, development and establishment through to its position as the city's leading team sport. The period from 1840 to 1919 saw football in Manchester develop from an inconsequential, occasionally outlawed activity, into a major business with a variety of popular football clubs and supporting industry. This book makes a distinct and original contribution to the |

historiography of sport. It is the first academic study into the development of association football in Manchester, and is directly linked to the current state of knowledge and debates within sports history on football's origins. It adds regional focus to inform the wider debate, contextualising the growth of the sport in the city and identifies communities who propagated and developed football. Robust research should ensure that this becomes the benchmark study of regional football.
