1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910781613803321
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	Titolo	Word Order in the Biblical Hebrew Finite Clause / Adina Moshavi
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Winona Lake, IN : , : Eisenbrauns, , 2010 ©2010
	ISBN	1-57506-622-X
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (224 p.)
	Collana	Linguistic studies in ancient West Semitic ; ; 4
	Disciplina	492.4/5
	Soggetti	Hebrew language - Word order Hebrew language - Clauses FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDY - Hebrew
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
	Nota di contenuto	Chapter 10 ConclusionReferences -- Index of Authors -- Index of Scripture Contents -- List of Tables -- Abbreviations -- Technical Notes -- Preface -- Chapter 1 Introduction -- Chapter 2 Word-Order Markedness in Biblical Hebrew -- Chapter 3 Previous Studies of the Functions of Preposing in Biblical Hebrew -- Chapter 4 The Biblical Hebrew Finite Clause and Its Constituents -- Chapter 5 The Syntax of Preposing and Other Word-Order Constructions -- Chapter 6 Focusing and Topicalization -- Chapter 7 The Pragmatics of Preposing: A Statistical Analysis -- Chapter 8 The Focused Clause -- Chapter 9 The Topicalized Clause
	Sommario/riassunto	Over the last 40 years, the study of word-order variation has become a prominent and fruitful field of research. Researchers of linguistic typology have found that every language permits a variety of word-order constructions, with subject, verb, and objects occupying varying positions relative to each other. It is frequently possible to classify one of the word orders as the basic or unmarked order and the others as marked. Moshavi's study investigates word order in the finite nonsubordinate clause in classical Biblical Hebrew. A common marked construction in this type of clause is the preposing construction, in which a subject, object, or adverbial is placed before the verb. In this

work, Moshavi formally distinguishes preposing from other marked and unmarked constructions and explores the distribution of these constructions in Biblical Hebrew. She carries out a contextual analysis of a sample (the book of Genesis) of preposed clauses in order to determine the pragmatic functions that preposing may express. Moshavi's thesis is that the majority of preposed clauses can be classified as one of two syntactic-pragmatic constructions: focusing or topicalization. This meticulous yet approachable study will be useful both to students of Biblical Hebrew and to persons doing general study of syntax, especially those interested in the connection between linguistic form and pragmatic meaning.