1. Record Nr. UNINA9910794510003321

Titolo	All things morphology : its independence and its interfaces / edited by Sedigheh Moradi [and three others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins, [2021] ©2021
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (449 pages)
Collana	Current Issues in Linguistic Theory ; ; v.353
Disciplina	415/.92
Soggetti	Grammar, Comparative and general - Morphology Essays. Festschriften
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	2.1 Blocking and extended exponence.
Sommario/riassunto	"This book attempts to provide a view of where the field of morphology has been and where it is today within a particular theoretical framework, gathering up new and representative work in morphology by both eminent and emerging scholars, and touching on a very wide range of topics, approaches, and theoretical points of view. These seemingly disparate articles have a common touchstone in their focus on a word-based, paradigmatic approach to morphology. The chapters in this book elaborate on these basic themes, from the further exploration of paradigms, to studies involving words, stems, and affixes, to examinations of competition, inheritance, and defaults, to investigations of morphomes, to ways that morphology interacts with other parts of the language from phonology to sociolinguistics and applied linguistics. The editors and contributors dedicate this volume to Prof. Mark Aronoff for his profound influence on the field"--

2.

Record Nr.	UNINA9910782486403321
Autore	Linne Carl von <1707-1778.>
Titolo	Linnaeus' Philosophia botanica [[electronic resource] /] / translated by Stephen Freer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; New York, : Oxford University Press, 2003
ISBN	1-383-01999-1 9786612365720 1-280-91421-1 1-282-36572-X 9786610914210 0-19-154486-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xxv, 402 p. : ill
Altri autori (Persone)	FreerStephen
Disciplina	580.12
Soggetti	Plants Botany
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Originally published in Stockholm and Amsterdam in 1751.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 360-364) and indexes.
Sommario/riassunto	Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778) was a Swedish botanist, physician, and zoologist, who laid the foundations of modern biological systematics and nomenclature. Inspired by the work of his predecessors and contemporaries, Linnaeus was the first scientist to develop a coherent system for describing, classifying and naming organisms. The method he developed, known as binominal nomenclature, is the classification system still used in botany and zoology today.; Philosophia Botanica was first published in 1751. Its publication followed that of several earlier works written by Linnaeus such as his Systema Naturae (1735) and Fundamenta Botanica (1736). Philosophia Botanica is an expanded version of Fundamenta Botanica with added commentary, and represents a critical stage in the evolution of Linnaeus' ideas and the development of his binominal nomenclature applied to plants.; In this new translation of Philosophia Botanica, example pages from Linnaeus' original Latin text are presented alongside Stephen Freer's English translation of the complete text. The book contains images of all eleven

of the original plates, which illustrate the shapes of leaves and other plant structures and forms. Also included are Linnaeus' explanations of the effects of soil and climatic conditions on plant growth, plus six short memoranda that describe Linnaeus' botanical excursions, his ideas for garden lay-out and herbarium construction, and his thoughts on what was required of a botanist and his pupils. The Introduction, dedicated to the memory of Professor William Stearn is by Professor Paul Alan Cox of the National Tropical Botanical Gardens, Hawaii.; This beautifully presented translation of Philosophia Botanica, is a valuable resource to botanists, taxonomists, r storians and all interested individuals, who will gain greater access to, and new insights into, the work of Carl
Linnaeus, the father of modern systematics.