

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910457808003321
Autore	Dwyer James G. <1961->
Titolo	The relationship rights of children / / James G. Dwyer [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2006
ISBN	1-107-15660-2 1-280-51623-2 0-511-22040-5 0-511-22141-X 0-511-21948-2 0-511-31475-2 0-511-51109-4 0-511-22016-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 364 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	346.7301/7
Soggetti	Parent and child (Law) - United States Children - Legal status, laws, etc - United States Guardian and ward - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Why rights for children? -- The existing relationship rights of children -- Paradigmatic relationship rights -- Why adults have the relationship rights they do -- Extending the theoretical underpinnings of relationship rights to children -- Rebutting defenses of the status quo -- Implementing children's moral rights in law -- Applications.
Sommario/riassunto	This book presents a sustained theoretical analysis of what rights children should possess in connection with state decision making about their personal relationships which the state does in numerous aspects of family law, including paternity, adoption, custody and visitation, termination of parental rights, and grandparent visitation. It examines the nature and normative foundation of adults' rights in connection with relationships among themselves and then assesses the extent to which the moral principles underlying adults' rights apply also to

children. It concludes that the law should ascribe to children rights equivalent (though not identical) to those which adults enjoy, and this would require substantial changes in the way the legal system treats children, including a reformation of the rules for establishing legal parent-child relationships at birth and of the rules for deciding whether to end a parent-child relationship.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910787732303321
Autore	Miller D. Gary
Titolo	Ancient Greek dialects and early authors : introduction to the dialect mixture in Homer, with notes on lyric and Herodotus // D. Gary Miller
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin : , : De Gruyter, , [2014] ©2014
ISBN	1-61451-295-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (476 p.)
Disciplina	480
Soggetti	Greek language - Dialects Greek literature - History and criticism
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Preface -- Contents -- Dating and Other Conventions -- Greek Authors and Their Abbreviations -- Bibliographical Abbreviations -- General Abbreviations -- 1. Indo-European Background -- 2. Anatolian -- 3. Pre-Greek -- 4. Greece, Greek, and Its Dialects -- 5. Phonological Systems of Greek through Time -- 6. Evolution of the Greek Vowel System -- 7. Chronology of Changes in Attic and Ionic -- 8. Poetic Heritage -- 9. Homer and Early Epic -- 10. Argives, Danaans, and Achaeans -- 11. The Language of Achilles -- 12. Homer as Artist: Language and Textual Iconicity -- 13. Attic and West Ionic -- 14. Central Ionic -- 15. East Ionic -- 16. Northern Doric -- 17. Laconian-Messenian -- 18. Insular Doric -- 19. Boeotian and Thessalian -- 20. Lesbian -- 21. Arcadian, Cyprian, and Mycenaean Phonological and Morphological Sketch -- 22. Arcadian, Cyprian, Pamphylian -- 23. Mycenaean -- 24. Dialect Mixture in the Epic

Sommario/riassunto

Epic is dialectally mixed but Ionic at its core. The proper dialect for elegy was Ionic, even when composed by Tyrtaeus in Sparta or Theognis in Megara, both Doric areas. Choral lyric poets represent the major dialect areas: Aeolic (Sappho, Alcaeus), Ionic (Anacreon, Archilochus, Simonides), and Doric (Alcman, Ibycus, Stesichorus, Pindar). Most distinctive are the Aeolic poets. The rest may have a preference for their own dialect (some more than others) but in their Lesbian veneer and mixture of Doric and Ionic forms are to some extent dialectally indistinguishable. All of the ancient authors use a literary language that is artificial from the point of view of any individual dialect. Homer has the most forms that occur in no actual dialect. In this volume, by means of dialectally and chronologically arranged illustrative texts, translated and provided with running commentary, some of the early Greek authors are compared against epigraphic records, where available, from the same period and locality in order to provide an appreciation of: the internal history of the Ancient Greek language and its dialects; the evolution of the multilectal, artificial poetic language that characterizes the main genres of the most ancient Greek literature, especially Homer / epic, with notes on choral lyric and even the literary language of the prose historian Herodotus; the formulaic properties of ancient poetry, especially epic genres; the development of more complex meters, colometric structure, and poetic conventions; and the basis for decisions about text editing and the selection of a manuscript alternant or emendation that was plausibly used by a given author.

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