Record Nr. UNINA9910789108503321 The lexicon-syntax interface: perspectives from South Asian languages **Titolo** // edited by Pritha Chandra, Richa Srishti Pubbl/distr/stampa Amsterdam, Netherlands;; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:,: John Benjamins Publishing Company, , 2014 ©2014 **ISBN** 90-272-7082-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (283 p.) Collana Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today Disciplina 415 Grammar, Comparative and general - Syntax Soggetti Lexicology Second language acquisition South Asia Languages Lexicography South Asia Languages Syntax Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and Nota di bibliografia indexes. Nota di contenuto The Lexicon-Syntax Interface; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents: Acknowledgement: The lexicon-syntax interface: 1. Introduction: 2. The pre-minimalist lexicon: 3. Toward a minimal lexicon; 4. Features of South Asian Languages (SALs); 5. The contribution of the present volume; 6. Conclusion; References; Property concepts and the apparent lack of adjectives in Dravidian*; 1. Introduction; 2. Missing adjectives in Malayalam and other languages; 2.1 The basic paradigm in Malayalam; 2.1.1 Distribution of Class1 and Class2 roots; 2.2 Missing predicative adjectives in Dravidian 2.3 Japanese adjectives3. The analysis; 3.1 Derivation of Class1 words; 3.1.1 Comparative constructions; 3.1.2 Lack of secondary predications; 3.2 Class1 roots in predicative position; 3.2.1 Lack of adjectival ordering restrictions; 3.3 Class2 roots; 4. Conclusion; References; Adjective-fronting as evidence for Focus and Topic within the Bangla nominal domain; 1. Introduction; 2. Phrasal movement within the nominal; 2.1 Against a couple of alternative ways of explaining the

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Sommario/riassunto

The pronominal clitic system in Kashmiri takes the form of set of verbal suffixes conditioned by the case of the coreferent DP. This system interacts in unexpected ways with differential argument encoding (DAE) in Kashmiri, in which the case-marking of objects in non-perfective aspects is dependent on a person hierarchy. I will follow in spirit Aissen's (2003) approach to DAE as adapted to Kashmiri in Sharma (2001), however I will argue that the particulars of the Kashmiri clitic system force us to adopt an account couched not in the syntax, but in the post-syntactic component of the grammar.