

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910791179003321
Titolo	Left sentence peripheries in Spanish : diachronic, variationist and comparative perspectives // edited by Andreas Duffer, Alvaro S. Octavio de Toledo
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam, Netherlands ; ; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania : , : John Benjamins Publishing Company, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	90-272-7029-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (431 p.)
Collana	Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today ; ; Volume 214
Disciplina	465
Soggetti	Spanish language - Syntax Spanish language - Sentences Spanish language - Verb Spanish language - Word order
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 at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Left Sentence Peripheries in Spanish; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents ; Preface ; Introduction ; 1. From Latin to Spanish ; 2. Aspects of Modern Spanish clause structure ; 3. Syntax and its interfaces with semantics and pragmatics ; 4. Spanish and its closest relatives ; References ; Section 1. Left Sentence Peripheries in Old Spanish; Chapter 1. Left Dislocation phenomena in Old Spanish ; 1. Introduction ; 2. Structural properties of Left Dislocations in Modern Spanish ; 2.1 Category of left-dislocate and case-marking ; 2.2 Resumptive constituents ; 2.3 Recursivity 2.4 Distribution 2.5 Island sensitivity ; 3. Left Dislocations in Old Spanish ; 3.1 Corpus ; 3.2 Left Dislocations relative to other word order phenomena ; 3.3 Structural properties ; 4. Conclusions ; Corpora ; References ; Chapter 2. Revisiting stylistic fronting in Old Spanish; 1. Introduction ; 2. Properties of Stylistic Fronting ; 2.1 Clause-boundedness ; 2.2 Focus not required ; 2.3 Relativized Minimality ; 2.4 Head movement ; 2.5 The subject gap restriction ; 2.6 The subject gap restriction in null-subject languages ; 3. Previous explanations ; 3.1

The trigger for SF synchronically

3.2 The loss of SF diachronically 4. Towards an explanation ; 4.1

Theoretical considerations ; 4.2 Empirical considerations ; 4.3 Feature-driven movement ; 5. Conclusion ; References ; Appendix ;

Questionnaire ; Chapter 3. Left forever; 1. Pronoun redundancy: Basic synchronic data ; 2. Doubling and focus ; 3. Clitic doubling in the Middle Ages ; 4. The attraction to the left position ; 5. Clitic doubling as agreement ; 6. Concluding remarks ; References ; Medieval sources ; References ; Section 2. Syntactic variation in Modern Spanish

Chapter 4. Spanish predicative verbless clauses and the left periphery 1.

Introduction ; 2. The grammar of Spanish Predicative Verbless Clauses ;

2.1 The XP-predicate ; 2.2 The DP-subject ; 2.3 Syntactic structure ;

2.4 The information structure of Spanish Predicative Verbless Clauses ;

3. Previous syntactic accounts ; 3.1 Right-dislocated DP ; 3.2 Subject-

Predicate movement ; 3.3 Two independent clauses ; 3.4 Small clause

analysis ; 4. Toward a new proposal ; 5. Conclusion ; References ;

Chapter 5. Fronting and contrastively focused secondary predicates in Spanish; 1. Introduction

2. Contrastive focus and fronting in Spanish 3. Secondary predicates and information structure ; 4. Empirical study ; 4.1 Method and setup ;

4.2 Results ; 4.3 Discussion ; 5. Conclusion ; References ; Chapter 6.

The left periphery of Spanish comparative correlatives; 1. Introduction ;

2. Analysis ; 2.1 The correlative tanto ... cuanto ... ; 2.2 The role of the

comparative degree heads mas 'more' and menos 'less' ; 3. The left

periphery ; 3.1 Focusing tanto mas ; 3.2 The position of the correlative

sentence ; 4. Further consequences of the proposal ; References

Chapter 7. The article at the left periphery

Sommario/riassunto

The aim of this paper is to describe the syntax and semantics of Focus Fronting (FF) constructions in a range of Romance languages, including both regional and diachronic varieties, in order to reclassify these constructions on the basis of a common comparative ground. I shall begin with a look at some Sardinian data, mostly already presented in earlier research literature, since this Romance language uses FF in more contexts than other Modern Romance varieties. Sardinian not only employs FF with argumental and adjunct constituents, but also with predicates. Moreover, Sardinian FF does not nec
