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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Translation and the Spanish Empire in the Americas; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Preface; 1. Language, translation and empire; 1.1 Of empires, national rivalries and languages; 1.1.1 The Black Legend; 1.1.2 The Spanish struggle for justice; 1.2 The benevolent conquest: Different and yet similar; 1.2.1 Untranslated images of colonial violence; 1.3 The narrative of the Indian as a good savage; 1.4 The narrative of the Indians as a unified group; 1.5 The role of religion in the conquest: Different and yet similar; 1.5.1 Religious fanaticism: Similar and yet different 1.6 Conquest and language1.7 The survival of anti-Spanish propaganda; 2. Conquerors and translators; 2.1 The first Europeans and the first interpreters; 2.1.1 Translation as violence; 2.1.2 Translation and resistance; 2.1.3 The many names of the linguistic intermediary; 2.2 The Requerimiento; 2.3.1 Dona Marina/Malinche and the conquest of Mexico; 2.3 Conquerors and interpreters in

Mesoamerica; 2.3.2 Interpreting the meeting between Cortes and Moctezuma; 2.4 Pizarro and the conquest of Peru; 2.4.1 The encounter between Atahualpa and the Spanish; 2.4.2 Felipillo's reputation as an interpreter
2.5 The salary of the interpreters 2.5.1 In Mesoamerica; 2.5.2 In the Andes; 3. Translation and the administration of the colonies; 3.1 The teaching of Spanish and of the lenguas generales; 3.1.1 Alphabetic writing; 3.1.2 The teaching and learning of the lenguas generales; 3.1.3 The universities; 3.2 Translation in the early colonial period; 3.3 The status of the interpreters: Legal, economic and ethical issues; 3.4 Translators in the judicial system; 3.5 The use of native languages in official documents; 3.6 The relaciones; 3.6.1 The role of interpreter Gaspar Antonio Chi in Mesoamerica
3.6.2 The visitas of the Andes 3.7 The use of translation during Francisco de Toledo's rule as viceroy of Peru; 3.7.1 Francisco de Toledo's visitas; 3.7.2 Translation as violence; 3.8 Translating the khipus; 3.9 Linguistic mediation: From accommodation to resistance; 4. Evangelizing the natives; 4.1 The arrival of European conquerors: Gold as God; 4.2 The Inter Caetera bulls and the beginning of evangelization; 4.3 Language and evangelization: The challenges of translation; 4.4 The myth of the Spaniards as gods as a translation problem; 4.5 The challenges of translation and communication
4.5.1 Memorization and other local practices as conversion techniques 4.6 The translation policies of the Catholic Church in the metropolis and beyond; 4.6.1 Opposition to translation; 4.7 Translation and evangelization in Mesoamerica; 4.7.1 The teaching of Spanish; 4.7.2 The learning of local languages; 4.7.3 The impact of the regional councils upon language and translation policies; 4.7.4 The impact of translation upon the normativization of Nahuatl; 4.8 Translation and evangelization in the Andean region; 4.8.1 The Lima councils; 4.8.2 The standarization of native languages
4.8.3 Domingo de Santo Tomas

Sommario/riassunto

Two are the starting points of this book. On the one hand, the use of Dona Marina/La Malinche as a symbol of the violation of the Americas by the Spanish conquerors as well as a metaphor of her treason to the Mexican people. On the other, the role of the translations of Bartolome de las Casas's Brevisima relacion de la destruccion de las Indias in the creation and expansion of the Spanish Black Legend. The author aims to go beyond them by considering the role of translators and interpreters during the early colonial period in Spanish America and by looking at the translations of the Spanish ch

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Titolo	Negation in Uralic languages // editors, Matti Miestamo, Anne Tamm, Beata Wagner-Nagy
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (677 pages) : illustrations, maps
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Nota di contenuto	Negation in Uralic Languages; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Abbreviations; Negation in Uralic languages - Introduction; 1. Presentation of the volume; 2. The Uralic languages; 2.1 Areal spread and sociolinguistic status; 2.2 Genealogy; 2.3 Typology; 3. Negation in typology and in Uralic; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Clausal negation; 3.3 Non-clausal negation constructions; 3.4 Other aspects of negation; 3.5 Conclusion; 4. Conclusion and acknowledgements; References; Appendix: The questionnaire; Questionnaire for describing the negation system of a (Uralic) language General remarks and instructions The Questionnaire::; 1. The language; Constructions expressing negation (Sections 2-3); 2. Clausal negation; 2.1 Standard negation; 2.2 Negation in non-declaratives; 2.3 Negation in non-verbal clauses; 2.4 Negation in dependent/subordinate clauses; 2.5 Other clausal negation constructions; 3. Non-clausal negation; 3.1 Negative replies; 3.2 Negative indefinites and quantifiers; 3.3 Abessive/caritive/privative negation; 3.4 Other negative constructions/expressions; 4. Other aspects of negation; 4.1 The scope of negation; 4.2 Negative polarity 4.3 Case marking under negation 4.4 Reinforcing negation; 4.5 Negation and complex clauses; 4.6 Further aspects of negation;

References; Part I. Describing negation systems in Uralic languages; Negation in Forest Enets; 1. Introduction; 2. Clausal negation; 2.1 Standard negation; 2.2 Negation in non-declaratives; 2.2.1 Negation in non-declaratives excluding the hortative and imperative moods; 2.2.2 The hortative and imperative mood
2.2.3.3 Assumptive mood. Apparently, the assumptive in -isi is yet another mood that derives from the type of reversed negation construction (i+si) that has been sketched above. Formally, -isi is closer to the assertative mood because the morpheme bou

Sommario/riassunto

More than a millenium of contact between Finno-Ugric (Mordvin, Mari and Permic) and Turkic languages (Bulgar-Chuvash and Volga Kipchak) in the Volga-Kama area have produced conditions of multilingualism and mutual linguistic influence. Lexical borrowings have been well studied and offer a starting point for exploring less treated aspects such as phonological and syntactic features. The present paper scrutinizes four possible cases of linguistic interference between Finno-Ugric and Turkic languages in the Volga basin in standard negation and prohibitives.
