

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910807641503321
Autore	Jackendoff Ray <1945->
Titolo	Foundations of language : brain, meaning, grammar, evolution // Ray Jackendoff
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; New York, NY, : Oxford University Press, 2002
ISBN	0-19-154439-6 9786611944261 1-281-94426-2 1-4356-9792-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (498 p.)
Disciplina	401 401.9
Soggetti	Biolinguistics Generative grammar Grammar, Comparative and general Semantics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- PART I: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS -- 1 The Complexity of Linguistic Structure -- 1.1 A sociological problem -- 1.2 The structure of a simple sentence -- 1.3 Phonological structure -- 1.4 Syntactic structure -- 1.5 Semantic/conceptual and spatial structure -- 1.6 Connecting the levels -- 1.7 Anaphora and unbounded dependencies -- 2 Language as a Mental Phenomenon -- 2.1 What do we mean by "mental"? -- 2.2 How to interpret linguistic notation mentally -- 2.3 Knowledge of language -- 2.4 Competence versus performance -- 2.5 Language in a social context (all too briefly) -- 3 Combinatoriality -- 3.1 The need for an f-mental grammar -- 3.2 Some types of rule -- 3.3 Lexical rules -- 3.4 What are rules of grammar? -- 3.5 Four challenges for cognitive neuroscience -- 4 Universal Grammar -- 4.1 The logic of the argument -- 4.2 Getting the hypothesis right -- 4.3 Linguistic universals -- 4.4 Substantive universals, repertoire of rule types, and architectural universals -- 4.5

The balance of linguistic and more general capacities -- 4.6 The poverty of the stimulus -- the Paradox of Language Acquisition -- 4.7 Poverty of the stimulus in word learning -- 4.8 How Universal Grammar can be related to genetics -- 4.9 Evidence outside linguistic structure for Universal Grammar/Language Acquisition Device -- 4.10 Summary of factors involved in the theory of Universal Grammar -- PART II: ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDATIONS -- 5 The Parallel Architecture -- 5.1 Introduction to Part II -- 5.2 A short history of syntactocentrism -- 5.3 Tiers and interfaces in phonology -- 5.4 Syntax and phonology -- 5.5 Semantics as a generative system -- 5.6 The tripartite theory and some variants -- 5.7 The lexicon and lexical licensing -- 5.8 Introduction to argument structure.

5.9 How much of syntactic argument structure can be predicted from semantics? -- 5.10 A tier for grammatical functions? -- 6 Lexical Storage versus Online Construction -- 6.1 Lexical items versus words -- 6.2 Lexical items smaller than words -- 6.3 Psycholinguistic considerations -- 6.4 The status of lexical redundancy rules -- 6.5 Idioms -- 6.6 A class of constructional idioms -- 6.7 Generalizing the notion of construction -- 6.8 The status of inheritance hierarchies -- 6.9 Issues of acquisition -- 6.10 Universal Grammar as a set of attractors -- 6.11 Appendix: Remarks on HPSG and Construction Grammar -- 7 Implications for Processing -- 7.1 The parallel competence architecture forms a basis for a processing architecture -- 7.2 How the competence model can constrain theories of processing -- 7.3 Remarks on working memory -- 7.4 More about lexical access -- 7.5 Structure-constrained modularity -- 8 An Evolutionary Perspective on the Architecture -- 8.1 The dialectic -- 8.2 Bickerton's proposal and auxiliary assumptions -- 8.3 The use of symbols -- 8.4 Open class of symbols -- 8.5 A generative system for single symbols: protophonology -- 8.6 Concatenation of symbols to build larger utterances -- 8.7 Using linear position to signal semantic relations -- 8.8 Phrase structure -- 8.9 Vocabulary for relational concepts -- 8.10 Grammatical categories and the "basic body plan" of syntax -- 8.11 Morphology and grammatical functions -- 8.12 Universal Grammar as a toolkit again -- PART III: SEMANTIC AND CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS -- 9 Semantics as a Mentalistic Enterprise -- 9.1 Introduction to part III -- 9.2 Semantics vis-à-vis mainstream generative grammar -- 9.3 Meaning and its interfaces -- 9.4 Chomsky and Fodor on semantics -- 9.5 Some "contextualist" approaches to meaning -- 9.6 Is there a specifically linguistic semantics?

9.7 Four non-ways to separate linguistic semantics from conceptualization -- 10 Reference and Truth -- 10.1 Introduction -- 10.2 Problems with the common-sense view: "language" -- 10.3 Problems with the common-sense view: "objects" -- 10.4 Pushing "the world" into the mind -- 10.5 A simple act of deictic reference -- 10.6 The functional correlates of consciousness -- 10.7 Application to theory of reference -- 10.8 Entities other than objects -- 10.9 Proper names, kinds, and abstract objects -- 10.10 Satisfaction and truth -- 10.11 Objectivity, error, and the role of the community -- 11 Lexical Semantics -- 11.1 Boundary conditions on theories of lexical meaning -- 11.2 The prospects for decomposition into primitives -- 11.3 Polysemy -- 11.4 Taxonomic structure -- 11.5 Contributions from perceptual modalities -- 11.6 Other than necessary and sufficient conditions -- 11.7 The same abstract organization in many semantic fields -- 11.8 Function-argument structure across semantic fields -- 11.9 Qualia structure: characteristic activities and purposes -- 11.10 Dot objects -- 11.11 Beyond -- 12 Phrasal Semantics -- 12.1 Simple composition -- 12.2 Enriched composition -- 12.3 The referential tier

-- 12.4 Referential dependence and referential frames -- 12.5 The information structure (topic/focus) tier -- 12.6 Phrasal semantics and Universal Grammar -- 12.7 Beyond: discourse, conversation, narrative -- 13 Concluding Remarks -- References -- Index -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- Q -- R -- S -- T -- U -- V -- W -- X -- Y -- Z.

---

Sommario/riassunto

A landmark in linguistics and cognitive science. Ray Jackendoff proposes a new holistic theory of the relation between the sounds, structure, and meaning of language and their relation to mind and brain. Foundations of Language exhibits the most fundamental new thinking in linguistics since Noam Chomsky's Aspects of the Theory of Syntax in 1965 -- yet is readable, stylish, and accessible to a wide readership. Along the way it provides new insights on the evolution of language, thought, and communication.

---