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Hungarian; 1. Introduction; 2. The phenomenon; 2.1 Types of Pseudoclefts; 2.2 Connectivity Effects; 3. Previous approaches; 3.1 The 'question-plus-deletion' (QPD) approach; 3.2 The 'What-you-see-is-what-you-get' (WYSIWYG) approach; 4. A WYSIWYG analysis of Hungarian specifical pseudoclefts; 4.1 Hungarian clause structure; 4.2 Proposal; 4.3 Hungarian copular clauses and information structure; 4.4 Evidence for the subjecthood of the pivot; 4.5 The nature and role of the wh-clause

5. (Anti-)Connectivity in Hungarian specifical pseudoclefts 5.1 Connectivity effects; 5.2 Connectivity Effects in a WYSIWYG approach; 5.3 Anti-connectivity effects; 6. A comparison of QPD and WYSIWYG accounts; 7. Conclusion; References; Focus, exhaustivity and the syntax of Wh-interrogatives; 1. Introduction; 2. Interrogative wh-phrases and the syntax of "Focus": Previous accounts; 2.1 Wh-questions: Movements and landing sites; 2.2 Syntactic parallels between "Focus" and Wh-interrogatives in Hungarian; 2.3 A [Focus]-feature based account of overt wh-movement: Liptak (2001)

3. Eliminating [Focus] from the syntax: movement and an Exhaustivity operator 3.1 Separating "Focus-movement" from Focus; 3.2 A syntactic Exhaustivity operator: The EI-Op movement account; 3.3 Possible overt evidence for EI-Op and a clausal EI head: Exclusive csak 'only'; 4. The role of C0 vs. EI0 in wh-questions: Movement and interpretation; 4.1 An Agree relation between C0 and the preposed wh-phrase; 4.2 Divergence between interrogative wh versus non-wh phrases moved to "pre-V" position; 5. EI-Op phrase and wh-interrogative preposing in the same clause?; Acknowledgments; References

A phi-agreement constraint on subject extraction in Finnish

Sommario/riassunto

Mandatory phrasal prominence on a constituent in English is often attributed to the presence of a focus interpretation for that constituent, be it focus as discourse new or as selection among discourse relevant alternatives. It is argued here that these two functions of focus should be empirically distinguished and use of the notion "focus" restricted to the latter function alone. Phrasal prosodic prominence in discourse new constituents is attributed to default prosody, namely the focus-insensitive mapping between syntactic and prosodic structures. Evidence is garnered to support the notion
