

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910816021003321
Autore	Chandralal Dileep
Titolo	Sinhala / / Dileep Chandralal
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia : , : John Benjamins Pub. Co., , 2010 ©2010
ISBN	1-282-72169-0 9786612721694 90-272-8853-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiv, 296 pages)
Collana	London Oriental and African language library, , 1382-3485 ; ; 15
Disciplina	491.4/85
Soggetti	Sinhalese language - Grammar Indo-Aryan languages, Modern
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Sinhala; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Foreword ; Preface; Romanization and text presentation; Abbreviations; Introduction; 1. Genealogy and geography; 2. Typological character of the language; 2.1 Structure of simple clauses; 2.2 Nominal modifiers; 2.3 Verbal modifiers; 2.4 Compound and complex sentences; 2.5 Some additional remarks on the structure of the language; Writing system; Sounds; 1. Vowels; 2. Consonants; 3. Consonant clusters; 4. Phonological rules; 4.1. Vowel length; 4.2 Nasal assimilation; 4.3 Other assimilations; 4.4 Velarizing; 4.5 Substituting 5. Suprasegmental features; 5.1. Syllables; 5.2 Stress; 5.3 Pitch; 6. Rhyming expressions; Words; 1. Vocabulary strata; 2. Word classes; 2.1 Nouns; 2.2 Adjectives; 2.3 Verbs; 3. Minor word classes; 3.1. Adverbs; 3.2 Particles; 3.3 Affixes; 3.4 Interjections; 4. Some noteworthy word classes; 4.1. Numerals; 4.2 Kinship terms; Morphology; 1. Verb morphology; 1.1 Inflectional morphology; 1.1.1 Finite forms; 1.1.2 Non-finite forms; 1.2 Derivational morphology; 2. Noun morphology; 2.1 Nominal inflections; 2.2 Nominal derivations and word formation; 2.2.1 Affixation; 2.2.2 Compounding 2.2.3 Reduplication; 3. Sandhi; Morphology-syntax interface; Argument structures; 1. Argument structure types; 1.1 Argument structures with

inactive predicates; 1.2 Argument types with active predicates; 2. Adjunct noun phrases; 3. Grammatical relations; Noun phrase and verb phrase constructions; 1. Noun phrase; 1.1 Simple noun modifiers; 1.2 Clausal noun modifiers; 2. Verb phrase; 2.1 Declarative, interrogative, and negative; 2.2 Reciprocal verbs and reflexive verbs; 2.3 Modality, aspect, and tense; 2.3.1 Expressions for modality; 2.3.2 Expressions for aspect and tense; 2.3.2.1 Tense
2.3.2.2 Aspect; Grammatical constructions; 1. Passive construction; 2. Causative construction; 2.1 Lexical causatives; 2.2 Morphological causatives; 2.3 Periphrastic causatives; 2.3.1 Causative benefactive construction; 2.3.2 Simple benefactive construction; 2.3.3 Indirect causative construction; Expanded sentences; 1. Compound sentences; 2. Complex sentences; 2.1 Nominal clauses; 2.2 Adnominal clauses; 2.3 Adverbial clauses; 3. Mixed sentences; Sentence and information structure; 1. The topic-comment organization; 2. The focus structure; Discourse and grammar
1. Deictic system of demonstratives; 2. The deictic parameter; 3. Functions of deictic expressions; 3.1 Identifying function; 3.2 Acknowledging function; 3.3 Informing function; 3.4 Expressive function; 4. Locative expressions; 5. Demonstratives as discourse deictic; 5.1. Anaphoric use; 5.2 Other uses of discourse deixis; 5.3 Cataphoric use; 6. Encoding discourse units; 7. Tracking the thematic flow of discourse; Pragmatics and grammar; 1. Modality; 1.1 Imperative mood; 1.2 Permissive mood; 1.3 Offer; 1.4 Optative mood; 1.5 Epistemic modality; 2. Interrogation; 3. Negation; 4. Social deixis and honorifics

Sommario/riassunto

Sinhala is one of the official languages of Sri Lanka and the mother tongue of over 70% of the population. Outside Sri Lanka it is used among immigrant populations in the U.K., North America, Australia and some European and Middle Eastern countries. As for the genetic relation, it belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European languages. Although the earliest surviving literature in Sinhala dates from the 8th century A.D. its written tradition has traced a longer path of more than 2000 years.
