1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910790135003321
	Autore	Scheer Tobias
	Titolo	A lateral theory of phonology [[electronic resource]] . Volume 2 Direct interface and one-channel translation : a non-diacritic theory of the morphosyntax-phonology interface / / by Tobias Scheer
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Boston, : De Gruyter Mouton, 2012
	ISBN	1-280-59754-2 9786613627377 1-61451-111-X
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (413 p.)
	Collana	Studies in generative grammer, , 0167-4331 ; ; 68.2
	Disciplina	417.7 427.9729845
	Soggetti	Grammar, Comparative and general - Phonology Phonetics
	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 indexes.
	Nota di contenuto	pt. 1. Desiderata for a non-diacritic theory of the (representational side of) the interface -- pt. 2. Direct Interface and just one channel -- pt. 3. Behaviour and predictions of CVCV in the environment defined.
	Sommario/riassunto	Following up on the Guide to Morphosyntax-Phonology Interface Theories (2011), written from a theory-neutral point of view, this book lays out the author's approach to the representational side of the interface. The book is thus about how information is transmitted to phonology when an object is inserted into phonological representations (as opposed to the derivational means, i.e. phase theory today). The idea of Direct Interface is that diacritics such as hash-marks in SPE or prosodic constituency since the early 80s, which mediate between morpho-syntax and phonology, are illegal in a modular environment where computational systems can only process domain-specific vocabulary. Direct Interface instead holds that only truly phonological vocabulary can carry morpho-syntactic information. It is shown that of all representational objects only syllabic space qualifies. Couched in CVCV (or strict CV), i.e. Government Phonology, this insight is then applied in detailed case studies of Belarusian, Corsican, Greek and the

exhaustive lexical inventory of sonorant-obstruent-initial words in 13 Slavic languages,. In this sense, the book is the 2nd volume of A Lateral Theory of Phonology (2004).

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910955616603321
	Autore	Zakovitch Yair
	Titolo	From Gods to God : how the Bible debunked, suppressed, or changed ancient myths & legends / / Avigdor Shinan & Yair Zakovitch ; translated by Valerie Zakovitch
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia, : Jewish Publication Society, c2012
	ISBN	9781283687737
		1283687739
		9780827611443
		0827611447
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (316 p.)
	Altri autori (Persone)	ShinanAvigdor
		ZakovitchValerie
	Disciplina	221.6/6
		221.66
	Soggetti	God
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	"Published by the University of Nebraska Press as a Jewish Publication Society book."
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright Page; Contents; Acknowledgments; Translator's Note; Introduction: When God Fought the Sea Dragons; Part 1. The World of Myth; 1. Eden's Winged Serpent; 2. When Gods Seduced Women; 3. Moses or God? Who Split the Sea of Reeds?; 4. What Is Manna?; 5. The Hero Who Stopped the Sun; Part 2. Cult and Sacred Geography; 6. The Wandering Gate of Heaven; 7. Seeing and Weeping: Managing the Story of a Divine Defeat; 8. Where Were Rachel and Jacob Buried?; 9. Where in the Wilderness Did Israel Receive the Torah?; 10. Some More Reasons for Eating Matzah
		11. Was Worshiping the Golden Calf a Sin?12. Where Was the Law Given? In the Wilderness or in the Land of Israel?; 13. When and How

| Sommario/riassunto | The ancient Israelites believed things that the writers of the Bible wanted them to forget: myths and legends from a pre-biblical world that the new monotheist order needed to bury, hide, or reinterpret. Ancient Israel was rich in such literary traditions before the Bible reached the final form that we have today. These traditions were not lost but continued, passed down through the ages. Many managed to reach us in post-biblical sources: rabbinic literature, Jewish Hellenistic writings, the writings of the Dead Sea sect, the Aramaic, Greek, Latin, and other ancient |