

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910702579703321
Titolo	Agness quadrangle, Oregon : 7.5-minute series (topographic) / / produced by the USDA Forest Service
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington, D.C.] : , : U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, , 2012-
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (maps) : color
Soggetti	Topographic maps. Maps. Siskiyou National Forest (Or. and Calif.) Maps Wild Rogue Wilderness (Or.) Maps Oregon Wild Rogue Wilderness United States Siskiyou National Forest
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale cartografico a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Periodico
Note generali	Relief shown by contours and spot heights. Includes location map and index to adjoining quadrangles.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910955858803321
Titolo	Argument structure / / edited by Eric Reuland, Tanmoy Bhattacharya, Giorgos Spathas
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub., c2007
ISBN	9786612151941 9781282151949 1282151940 9789027291264 9027291268
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xvii, 243 p. : ill
Collana	Linguistik aktuell = Linguistics today, , 0166-0829 ; ; v. 108
Altri autori (Persone)	ReulandEric J BhattacharyaTanmoy <1962-> SpathasGiorgos
Disciplina	415
Soggetti	Grammar, Comparative and general - Verb phrase Grammar, Comparative and general - Syntax
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 and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Argument Structure -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Table of contents -- Preface -- List of contributors -- Introduction -- References -- Do verbs have argument structure? -- 1. Background and aims -- 2. Frames -- 3. Made-up verbs -- 4. The verb's flexibility -- 5. A brief note on the role of lexical semantics in syntactic theory -- References -- Projecting argument structure -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Background -- 2.1 Full Interpretation -- 3. Contact verbs -- 3.1 Contact as change -- 3.2 Contact activities -- 3.3 Alternating contact verbs -- 4. Conclusion -- References -- The argument structure of the dative construction -- 1. The dative construction and its alternates -- 2. Dravidian has no adjective -- 3. The dative construction in English -- 4. The possessive construction in English and Hungarian -- 5. A Lexical Relational Structure (LRS) for Experiencer and Possessor theta roles -- 6. The genesis of adjectives -- References -- Syntactic categories and lexical argument structure -- 1. Syntactic categories and argument structure -- 2. Case and the category P -- 3.

Postpositions and adjectives in Kannada -- 4. The licensing of imperfect and perfect participles -- 5. Dative experiencer predicates as arguments of nouns -- References -- Adpositions, particles and the arguments they introduce -- 1. Introduction -- 2. P as a universal category -- 2.1 Adposition-like words crosslinguistically -- 2.2 Identifying P in different languages -- 2.2.1 English -- 2.2.2 Chinese -- 2.2.3 Northern Sámi -- 2.3 Cross-linguistic generalizations -- 3. Figure and Ground -- 3.1 Adposition and Ground -- 3.2 Particles -- 3.2.1 Particle and category -- 3.2.2 Particles and constituency -- 3.2.3 Particles and c-selection -- 3.2.4 Particles and s-selection -- 4. Non-spatial P -- 4.1 Metaphorical extensions of spatial P -- 4.2 Grammatical P -- 4.3 Case markers.

5. Adpositions and verbs -- 5.1 Split-V and Split-P -- 5.2 Arguments of V -- 5.3 Ground in motion -- 5.4 Tense versus specifiers -- 6. Conclusion -- Abbreviations -- References -- Argument structure and aspect -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The two imperfectives -- 3. Mohanan and Mohanan's analysis of aa constructions -- 3.1 The presupposition effect -- 4. Unaccusatives and eventive v -- 4.1 The contrast between the -ukayaa and the -unnu constructions -- 5. Manner adverbs: Further evidence for a focus effect -- 5.1 The position of adverbs -- 6. Summary -- References -- Argument features, clausal structure and the computation -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Background: Case is not a driving force - Person and EPP are -- 3. The structural cases are interpretable -- 4. Grammar is event-speech matching -- 4.1 Clausal architecture I: background -- 4.2 Clausal architecture II: extensions -- 4.3 Evidence: the mysterious First Position Constraint -- 5. Logophoric matching and speech event binding: some initial observations -- 6. Conclusion -- References -- On theta role assignment by feature checking -- 1. Thematic roles in minimalist theory: a problem? -- 2. Fanselow's (2001) arguments against scrambling of argument DPs -- 2.1 Floating quantifiers -- 2.2 Parasitic gaps -- 2.3 Freezing effects -- 2.4 Wh- phrases in situ -- 2.5 Reconstruction -- 2.6 Quantifier scope -- 3. The alternative proposal: the head F that attracts an object -- 4. Scrambling and focus: Kidwai (2000) -- 5. "Theta feature" checking and Attract: Manzini and Roussou (2000) -- 6. The analysis of theta roles as feature bundles -- 7. "Theta features" and thematic roles -- 7.1 General s-selection considerations -- 7.2 Lexical selection of compounds -- 7.3 The Unaccusative Alternation -- 7.4 Motivation for chain formation -- 7.5 Causatives and theta roles -- 8. Conclusion -- References.

Argument prominence and the nature of superiority violations -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Wh patterns in Bangla/Bengali -- 3. What > who patterns and Superiority in English -- 3.1 Animacy distinctions among wh-phrases -- 3.2 Thematic relations and empathetic centre of interest -- 3.3 Prosodic factors -- 3.4 Referential familiarity of expected answers to wh-questions -- 4. Bangla sluicing revisited -- 5. The status of Superiority, and argument prominence -- References -- Look across -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Blocking and its discontents -- 3. Sarcastic causatives -- 4. Look across and sarcastic passives -- References -- Author index -- Subject index -- The series Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today.

Sommario/riassunto

The standard notions of suppletion and blocking are tried against the data of Bangla causatives and found wanting. The framework of formalist generative grammar that uses these notions are tried against the surprising data of Bangla sarcastic causatives and found wanting. Remedies are suggested along substantivist lines but in a formalist implementation. Look Across, the new device proposed for this purpose, straddles the syntax-pragmatics boundary.

