

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910968206903321
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Titolo	Syntax [[electronic resource]] . Volume 1 : an introduction. // T. Givon
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : J. Benjamins, 2001
ISBN	9786612162275 9781282162273 1282162276 9789027297938 9027297932
Edizione	[Rev. ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xvii, 500 p
Disciplina	425
Soggetti	Functionalism (Linguistics) Grammar, Comparative and general - Syntax Typology (Linguistics)
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	Syntax -- Title page -- LCC page -- Dedication page -- Table of contents -- Preface -- Chapter 1. The functional approach to language and the typological approach to grammar -- Chapter 2. The lexicon -- Chapter 3. Simple verbal clauses and argument structure -- Chapter 4. Grammatical relations and case-marking systems -- Chapter 5. Word order -- Chapter 6. Tense, aspect and modality I -- Chapter 7. Tense, aspect and modality II -- Chapter 8. Negation -- Chapter 9. Referential coherence I -- Chapter 10. Referential coherence II -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	This new edition of Syntax: A functional-typological introduction is at many points radically revised. In the previous edition (1984) the author deliberately chose to de-emphasize the more formal aspects of syntactic structure, in favor of a more comprehensive treatment of the semantic and pragmatic correlates of syntactic structure. With hindsight the author now finds the de-emphasis of the formal properties a somewhat regrettable choice, since it creates the false impression that one could somehow be a functionalist without being at the same time a structuralist. To redress the balance, explicit treatment

is given to the core formal properties of syntactic constructions, such as constituency and hierarchy (phrase structure), grammatical relations and relational control, clause union, finiteness and governed constructions. At the same time, the cognitive and communicative underpinning of grammatical universals are further elucidated and underscored, and the interplay between grammar, cognition and neurology is outlined. Also the relevant typological database is expanded, now exploring in greater precision the bounds of syntactic diversity. Lastly, Syntax treats synchronic-typological diversity more explicitly as the dynamic by-product of diachronic development or grammaticalization. In so doing a parallel is drawn between linguistic diversity and diachrony on the one hand and biological diversity and evolution on the other. It is then suggested that - as in biology - synchronic universals of grammar are exercised and instantiated primarily as constraints on development, and are thus merely the apparent by-products of universal constraints on grammaticalization.

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