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Nota di contenuto	<p>Challenging Clitics; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of Contents; Acknowledgements; Acknowledgements; Why challenging clitics?; Some introductory remarks; Christine Meklenborg Salvesen & Hans Petter Helland; Why challenging clitics?; 1. Introduction; 2. Clitics as a linguistic object; 2.1 Words, clitics and affixes; 2.2 Simple clitics and special clitics; 2.3 The position of clitics; 2.4 Thematic arguments or functional heads?; 2.4.1 Clitics as D0s; 2.4.2 Clitics as functional heads; 2.5 Clitics and phases; 3. The subject cycle; 3.1 The subject pronoun in French</p> <p>4. The interest of this volume 4.1 The derivation of clitic structures; 4.2 Finiteness and phases; 4.3 Clitics in LFG; 4.4 Clitics in Distributed Morphology; 4.5 Slavic clitics and the TP projection; 4.6 Interrogative clitics; 4.7 Clitics or affixes?; 4.8 The acquisition of clitics; 4.9 Clitic clusters; 5. Conclusion; References; Enclisis at the syntax-PF interface; Marios Mavrogiorgos; Enclisis at the syntax-PF interface; 1. The proclisis-enclisis alternation; 1.1 Introduction; 1.2 Proclisis and enclisis in finiteness sensitive and Tobler-Mussafia languages; 1.2.1 Overview of the data</p> <p>1.2.2 Past analyses 2. V-movement analysis as a purely PF or syntactic account; 2.1 Against a pure PF account; 2.2 Against a pure syntactic account; 2.3 V-movement across the cliticization site: What is syntax and what is PF?; 3. V-movement to a V-related head: The role of PF; 3.1</p>

The finiteness factor in finiteness sensitive languages; 3.2 Non-finite enclisis in Tobler-Mussafia languages; 3.3 Finite enclisis in Tobler-Mussafia languages; 4. Summary and conclusions; References; Clisis revisited; Root and embedded contexts in Western Iberian*; Francisco Jose Fernandez-Rubiera; Clisis revisited

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5.2 Assertive predicates, selection, complementizers and enclisis/proclisis alternations in Asturian

Sommario/riassunto

In Old French, all clitic clusters containing objects observed the order ACC-DAT. During the 15th and 16th centuries this order was changed into DAT-ACC in cases where objects of the 1st and 2nd person were involved. This change took place rather abruptly. In this paper I will argue that increased use of reflexive forms provoked a change in the order in these clitic clusters. More specifically, I will argue that clusters involving 1st and 2nd person argumental clitics form true clusters in Modern French (in the sense of Pescarini (2012)), whereas they formed split clusters in the old language.
