1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910971011903321
Autore	Melcuk Igor A (Igor Aleksandrovic), <1932->
Titolo	Communicative organization in natural language : the semantic-communicative structure of sentences / / Igor Melcuk
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : J. Benjamins, c2001
ISBN	9786612160011 9781282160019 128216001X 9789027294838 9027294836
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (408 p.)
Collana	Studies in language companion series, , 0165-7763 ; ; v. 57
Disciplina	401/.43
Soggetti	Grammar, Comparative and general - Sentences Semantics
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 (p. [366]-380) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Communicative Organization in Natural Language -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Contents -- Introduction: Six Basic Questions Answered -- Chapter I. General Characterization of the Semantic-Communicative Structure of Sentences -- Chapter II. Basic Categories of Semantic-Communicative Structure -- Chapter III. Sem-Comm-Oppositions: Linguistic Comments and Illustrations -- Bibliography -- Subject Index -- Name Index -- Language Index -- The STUDIES IN LANGUAGE COMPANION SERIES (SLCS).
Sommario/riassunto	The book defines the concept of Semantic-Communicative Structure [= Sem-CommS]-a formal object that is imposed on the starting Semantic Structure [= SemS] of a sentence (under text synthesis) in order to turn the selected meaning into a linguistic message. The Sem-CommS is a system of eight logically independent oppositions: 1. Thematicity (Rheme vs. Theme), 2. Givenness (Given vs. Old), 3. Focalization (Focalized vs. Non-Focalized), 4. Perspective (Foregrounded vs. Backgrounded), 5. Emphasis (Emphasized vs. Non-Emphasized), 6. Presupposedness (Presupposed vs. Non-Presupposed), 7. Unitariness (Unitary vs. Articulated), 8. Locutionality (Communicated vs. Signaled).

The values of these oppositions mark particular subnetworks of the starting SemS and thus allow for the distinction between sentences such as (a) A man killed a dog vs. The dog was killed by a man, (b) John washed the window vs. It was John who washed the window or (c) It hurts! vs. Ouch! The proposed Sem-Comm-oppositions are conceived as an attempt at sharpening the well-known notions of Topic ~ Comment, Focus, etc. Possible linguistic strategies for expressing the values of the Sem-Comm-oppositions in different languages are discussed at some length, with linguistic illustrations.