

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996393982603316
Titolo	To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty and to the high and honourable court of Parliament, an answer humbly tendered by the tanners to the shoo-makers reasons against exportation of leather [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[S.l., : s.n., 1676?]
Descrizione fisica	1 sheet ([1] p.)
Soggetti	Leather industry and trade - Great Britain Export controls - Great Britain Broadside17th century.London (England)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Date of publication from Wing (2nd ed.). Creased and faded with loss of print. Reproduction of original in the British Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910966478303321
Autore	Chung Kyung-Sook
Titolo	Space in tense : the interaction of tense, aspect, evidentiality and speech acts in Korean / / Kyung-Sook Chung
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., 2012
ISBN	9786613721013 9781280879708 128087970X 9789027273802 9027273804
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (310 p.)
Collana	Linguistik aktuell/linguistics today, , 0166-0829 ; ; v. 189
Disciplina	495.7/5
Soggetti	Korean language - Tense Korean language - Deixis Korean language - Aspect Korean language - Semantics Korean language - Study and teaching - Foreign speakers
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	Space in Tense; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Dedication page; Table of contents; Acknowledgments; List of Tables; List of Figures; Abbreviations; Introduction; 1.1 Goals of the investigation; 1.2 Theoretical assumptions concerning tense, aspect, and eventuality; 1.2.1 Tense as deixis; 1.2.2 The referential theory of tense; 1.2.3 Reference time; 1.2.4 Eventualities and the event argument; 1.2.5 Aspect as operators; 1.2.6 Perfect as an operator tense denoting anteriority; 1.3 Predicative suffixes in Korean; 1.4 Organization of the book; Deictic and non-deictic tenses in Korean 2.1 The simple form -ess 2.1.1 Previous analyses; 2.1.1.1 Perfective analyses; 2.1.1.2 Past tense approaches; 2.1.1.3 Ambiguous between past and perfect; 2.1.2 Ess as an anterior (perfect); 2.2 The Double Form -Essess; 2.2.1 Previous analyses; 2.2.1.1 Pluperfect approaches; 2.2.1.2 Past tense plus experiential-contrastive aspect; 2.2.1.3 Discontinuous past tense; 2.2.2 Essess as a past tense; 2.3 The

semantics of -essess versus -ess: deictic versus non-deictic; 2.4
 Conclusion; Semantics and pragmatics of the perfect (anterior); 3.1
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 3.1.1 Different readings of the perfect 3.1.2 The relation between the
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 3.2.1 The perfect, discourse topic, and current relevance; 3.2.2 Current
 relevance and the presupposition of the perfect; 3.3 The present
 perfect puzzle; 3.3.1 Rethinking the P-Definiteness Constraint; 3.3.2
 Another puzzle: Exceptions to the Deictic T-Adverbial Constraint; 3.4
 Conclusion; Spatial deictic tense; 4.1 The suffix -te; 4.1.1 Past
 imperfective approaches; 4.1.2 Evidential approaches; 4.1.2.1
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 4.1.2.2 The suffix '-te' is not an evidential marker 4.1.3 -Te as a spatial
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 spatio-temporal deictic tense; 4.1.3.2 The speaker of '-te' is a passive
 perceiver; 4.1.3.3 '-Te' is the spatial deictic past tense; 4.2 -Ney as the
 spatial deictic present tense; 4.3 Conclusion; Evidentials in Korean; 5.1
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 5.3.1.2 Implementing the evidential meanings 5.3.1.3 Presupposition
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 evidentials; 5.3.2.1 Indirect evidentials and epistemic modality; 5.3.2.2
 Izvorski's analysis of the indirect evidential; 5.3.2.3 Semantics of the
 indirect evidential; 5.3.3 Modality in the definition of evidentials; 5.4
 Reportative evidentials; 5.4.1 Reportative forms: -tanta (-tay) and -
 tatela (-tatey); 5.4.1.1 N.-K. Kim's (2000) analysis; 5.4.1.2 Hearsay vs.
 Second-hand; 5.4.2 Reportative versus non-reportative evidentials
 5.4.3 Reportative evidentials are illocutionary operators

Sommario/riassunto

This monograph explores the tense, aspect, mood, and evidentiality of Korean, which has a rich verbal inflectional system, and proposes novel treatments within the framework of compositional semantics. One of the major contributions is the demonstration that Korean has two types of deictic tense-simple deictic and spatial deictic tense. Spatial deictic tense refers to the notion of the speaker's 'perceptual field' (or deictic range), as well as to temporality, functioning to set up a condition for a systematic evidential distinction. The research in this volume shows that the basic paradigm of