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Nota di contenuto	Advances in Functional Linguistics -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Table of contents -- List of Contributors -- Consistency and change in Columbia School linguistics -- 1. This volume and its predecessors -- 1.1 Meaning as explanation: Advances in linguistic sign theory (1995) -- 1.1.1 Connections to the present volume -- 1.2 Signal, meaning, and message: Perspectives on sign-based linguistics (2002) -- 1.2.1 Connections to the present volume -- 1.3 Cognitive and communicative approaches to linguistic analysis (2004) -- 1.3.1 Connections to the present volume -- 2. Consistency in Columbia School linguistics -- 3. Change in Columbia School linguistics -- Notes -- References -- Columbia School and Saussure's langue -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Langage, langue and parole -- 3. Criticisms of langue -- 4. Features of Saussure's langue -- 5. Grammatical systems -- 6. Diver's revision of Saussure's langue -- 7. Columbia School's Saussurean heritage -- 8. Langue as the object of study -- 9. 'La langue is a form, not a substance' -- 10. The non-discreteness of thought and sound -- 11. Saussure's anti-nomenclaturism -- 12.

Columbia School linguistic structure -- 13. Evaluation -- 14. Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- Diver's Theory -- 1. Diver '95: The Main Idea -- 2. The search for the starting-point of linguistics -- 3. Columbia School distinguished from other sign-oriented schools -- 4. Diver '95 and explanation in science -- 5. Linguistic sign theory versus Columbia School -- Notes -- References -- Phonology as human behavior -- 1. The theory: Phonology as human behavior (PHB) -- 1.1 The four orientations underlying the theory of PHB -- 1.2 Viewing phonetics/phonology as human behavior -- 1.3 The fundamental analytic position of PHB -- 2. Quantitative results and principles obtained from the theory.

3. Developmental and clinical phonology: Natural phonology vs. PHB -- 4. PHB: From phonology to the lexicon -- 5. PHB: From phonology to morphology -- 5.1 Inflectional systems in English -- 5.2 Modern English -- 5.3 Old English -- 5.4 Middle English -- 5.5 From Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic to Old English -- 6. Summary and conclusions -- Notes -- References -- Phonological processes of Japanese based on the theory of phonology as human behavior -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The theory of phonology as human behavior -- 2.1 General concepts of PHB related to phonological processes -- 2.2 Principles of PHB -- 3. Aphasia and PHB -- 3.1 Japanese speech errors based on PHB -- 3.2. Results and discussion -- 4. Japanese loanwords within PHB -- 4.1 Sound alternation -- 4.2 Resolving consonant clusters -- 4.3 Deletion processes in loanwords -- 4.3.1 Deletion of final consonants -- 4.3.2 Deletion of word-final syllables -- 4.3.3 Deletion of suffixes and articles -- 4.3.4 Deletion of word-initial position -- 4.3.5 Deletion in compound words -- 5. Conclusion -- Acknowledgements -- References -- Phonology as human behavior -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Traditional phonemic inventory of Byelorussian -- 3. The analysis -- 4. Phonemes of constriction in Byelorussian -- 4.1 Stable versus mobile: Likes are favored -- 4.2 Maximal constriction is favored -- 4.3 Initial visible articulations are favored -- 4.4 Final apical articulations are favored -- 4.5 Additional articulators are disfavored -- 4.5.1 One articulator (voiceless) is favored -- two articulators (voiced) are disfavored -- 4.5.2 One articulator in final position is favored -- 4.5.3 Coordination of different activities (voicing and nasality) is disfavored -- 4.5.4 Palatalization is disfavored.

4.6 Additional gesture is disfavored: Transitions from one distinct constriction to another within a single phoneme are disfavored -- 4.7 Reuse of the same musculature is disfavored -- 5. Summary and conclusions -- Notes -- References -- Dictionaries -- Phonology as human behavior -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The data and procedure -- 3. Complexity of articulation -- 4. The Visibility Hypothesis -- 5. The problem -- 6. Discussion -- 7. Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- Functional motivations for the sound patterns of English non-lexical interjections -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Non-lexical interjections in contemporary linguistics -- 3. The phonology of non-lexical interjections -- 4. Interjection sound patterns: The hypotheses -- 5. DiSPEL (DIScourse Particle Expert modeL): A functional taxonomy -- 6. The corpora: Choosing and post-coding -- 7. Markedness and unmarkedness -- 8. Results -- 9. Interjections in the HCRC Map Task corpus -- 10. Conclusions -- Acknowledgements -- References -- Phonology without the phoneme -- 1. The phoneme in Diver and Columbia School -- 2. The phoneme defined -- 3. Analytical difficulties with the phoneme -- 4. Diver's theoretical justification for the phoneme -- 5. The theoretical justification questioned -- 6. Columbia School phonology without the phoneme -- Notes -- References -- Tell me about yourself -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Traditional account of -self

pronouns -- 3. Reflecting on reflexivity -- 4. A new look at the data -- 4.1 Contrast/Comparison -- 4.2 Exclusion -- 4.3 Unexpected Messages -- 4.4 Importance of the referent -- 4.5 Overlapping message effects -- 4.6 Role conflicts -- 5. A meaning hypothesis -- 5.1 Picture noun phrases -- 5.2 Logophoric expressions -- 5.3 Conjoined expressions -- 6. Summary -- Acknowledgements -- Notes -- Data Sources -- References -- Se without deixis -- 1. Introduction. 2. Neutralization of the substances Number, Gender and Discourse Referent -- 3. Neutralization of Control -- 4. Human referent of se and inferring Control -- 5. Two-participant messages with se -- Notes -- Data Sources -- References -- The difference between zero and nothing -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Morphological background -- 3. Historical background -- 4. Arguments for and against a separable prefix for Cl. 9-10 -- 5. Further arguments against a separable prefix for Cl. 9/10 -- 6. Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- A semantic analysis of the Swahili suffix li -- 1. A new analysis of li -- 2. Generative and traditional treatments enumerate uses of li -- 3. Our hypothesis -- 3.1 Meanings of the Control System -- 3.2 An illustration: 'pick up and carry' vs. 'deal with' -- 4. Li is a signal of a unitary meaning -- 5. Double-li supports the Control hypothesis -- 6. Many usage categories are but manifestations of the single li -- 7. Meaning vs. message -- Notes -- Data Sources -- References -- The structure of the Japanese inferential system -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Previous studies and problems -- 2.1 Previous research -- 2.2 Further counter-examples to the evidentiality approach -- 2.2.1 Rashii and yooda -- 2.2.2 Daroo and soo-da -- 3. A sign-based hypothesis -- 3.1 Theoretical preliminaries -- 3.2 A sign-based hypothesis -- 4. Testing the hypothesis -- 4.1 Data analysis -- 4.2 Inference established: rashii vs. yooda -- 4.3 Inference non-established: daroo vs. soo-da -- 4.3.1 Daroo: Inference non-established - High Focus -- 4.3.2 Soo-da: inference non-established - low focus -- 5. Conclusion -- Notes -- Abbreviations -- Data Sources -- References -- Structuring cues of conjunctive yet, but, and still -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Research background -- 3. Hypotheses -- 3.1 But: The override effect -- 3.2 Yet: A thematically important contrast. 3.3 Still: Reconnecting with earlier information -- 4. Predictions -- 5. Data -- 6. Analytical tool -- 7. Results -- 8. Conclusion -- Notes -- Data Sources -- References -- The case for articulatory gestures - not sounds - as the physical embodiment of speech signs -- 1. Introduction -- 2.1 The nature of gesture -- 2.2 Other definitions of gesture -- 2.3 The gesture as a sign -- 2.3.1 Specialization -- 3. Semiotics and theoretical methods -- 3.1 Linguists' acoustical views of speech signs -- 3.2 Symbols vs. stimuli vs. signals -- 3.3 Hockett's dimensions -- 4. Discreteness vs. continuity -- 5. Channel -- 5.1 Lip reading -- 5.2 Feedback mechanisms -- 5.3 Multisensory perception -- 6. Transmission and reception -- 6.1 Sound production vs. sound modification -- 6.2 The spatial configuration of the speech chain -- 6.3 Dimensionality / double articulation -- 6.4 Distortion -- 6.4.1 Spectrogram variation -- 6.4.2 Ambiguity -- 6.4.3 Vocal cord variation -- 6.4.4 Gestural overlap -- 6.4.5 Inter-speaker variation -- 6.4.6 Summary of distortion -- 7. Speech production -- 8. Speech perception -- 9. Interchangeability and replicability -- 10. Language Acquisition -- 11. Iconicity -- 12. Language evolution -- 13. Summary -- Notes -- References -- Meaning in nonlinguistic systems -- 1. Background: Data collection and description -- 2. Food as an instance of l'arbitraire du signe -- 2.1 The identity of food is arbitrary -- 2.2 The perception and categorization of food is arbitrary -- 2.3 The meaning of food is arbitrary -- 2.4 Foods as evidence of otherness -- 2.5 The changing

value of food -- 3. The Swahili and Lamu town -- 3.1 Swahili society and the path to heshima -- 3.2 Food and drink behavior along the public-private continuum -- 3.3 The street scene -- 3.4 The upper class and travelers -- 4. Analysis -- 5. Discussion.

5.1 If eating is inherently intimate, how can food be arbitrary?

### Sommario/riassunto

This article extends the boundaries of Columbia School linguistic semantic theory by applying its analytical constructs to nonlinguistic behaviors, where, as in language, there exist systematicity and arbitrariness: food; construction of social and gender identity; and use of architectural, private, and urban space. Further, meaningful elements of these behaviors vary analogously to Labovian sociolinguistic feature variation. The guiding orientation is that human behavior is structured not by an unmotivated, autonomous culture, but is communicative and social, interpreted by people as signals with meanings; and these meanings are discerned as interpreting power, prestige and identity. Data come primarily from fieldwork in Lamu (Kenya) and Thailand.