Linguistic Theory Syntax Semantics Pragmatics
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Formal Semantics and Pragmatics for Natural Languages Epistemics at the Syntax-Semantics Interface Computation of Language The Syntax and Semantics of Non Modifiers and the Theory of Universal Grammar Contrivitational Lexical Semantics Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey Volume 1 Linguistic Theory Frameworks for Romance Languages and Linguistic Theory 2008 Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey of Theory and Method The Handbook of Korean Linguistic Syntax - Theory and Analysis The Greek Verb Morphology, Syntax, and Semantics Contrivisticalness in Information Structure, Alternatives and Scalar Linguistic Analysis Little Words Romance Languages and Linguistic Theory The Handbook of Pragmatics is a collection of newly commissioned articles that provide an authoritative and accessible introduction to the field. It provides a detailed examination of the major sub-disciplines of pragmatics, including research on the interaction between semantic operators and speech acts. The 19 contributions provide insights on the interplay between empirical subdomains of pragmatics. Contains 32 newly commissioned articles that outline the central themes and challenges for current research in the field of linguistic pragmatics. Provides authoritative and accessible introduction to the field and a detailed examination of the varied theoretical and empirical subdomains of pragmatics. Includes extensive bibliography that serves as a research tool for those working in pragmatics and allied fields in linguistics, philosophy, and cognitive science. Valuable resource for both students and professional researchers investigating the properties of meaning, reference, and context in natural language.

Investigations of the Syntax-Semantics-Pragmatics Interface presents on-going research in Role and Reference Grammar in a number of critical areas of linguistic theory: verb semantics and argument structure, the nature of syntactic categories and syntactic representation, PRO and syntax, information structure and syntax, and the syntax and semantics of complex sentences. In each of these areas there are important results which not only advance the theory of the phenomena in question but also contribute to a better understanding of grammatical phenomena such as transitivity in Kabardian, the verb-less numeral quantifier construction in Japanese, and an unusual kind of complex sentence in Wari' (Chapakuran, Brazil) which not only illustrate the descriptive and explanatory power of the theory, but also present interesting challenges to other approaches. In addition, there are papers looking at the implications and applications of Role and Reference Grammar in linguistics, particularly in the study of syntax. The study of syntax has been revolutionized by the advent of the computer. Not only does the machine permit the processing of enormous quantities of text thereby securing a better empirical foundation for conclusions but also, since it is a modelling device, the machine allows the implementation of theories of grammar and other kinds of language processing. Models can have very unexpected properties both good and bad and it is only through extensive tests that the value of a model can be properly assessed. The computer revolution has been going on for many years, and its importance for linguistics is only now coming to be realized. The early work on early work on computer-based natural language processing has already shown that recent research can no longer be ignored by anyone in the subject. The present essay, in particular, could have never been written without the aid of the computer. I know personally from conversations and consultations with the author over many months how the book has changed. If he did not have at his command a powerful typesetting program, he would not have been able to see how his writing looked and exactly how it had to be revised and amplified. Even now, for the evolution of the present state of the art, many more examples of computer generated formal grammars are needed, for the parser and the computer-held lexicon. Indeed, the rule set and lexicon grew substantially after the successes of the early implementations created the desire to incorporate more linguistic phenomena. A group of authors containing both leading authorities and young researchers addresses a number of issues of contrastiveness, polarity items and exhaustivity, quantificational expressions and the implications they generate, and the interaction between semantic operators and speech acts. The 19 contributions provide insights on the interplay between semantic and pragmatic analyses. The volume’s reach is cross-linguistic and takes an unorthodox multi-paradigm approach. Languages studied range from European languages including Hungarian and Russian to East Asian languages such as Japanese and Korean, with rich data on focus and discourse particles. This volume contributes to a major area of research in linguistics of the last decade, and provides novel, state-of-the-art views on some of the central topics in linguistic research, and will appeal to an audience of graduate and advanced undergraduate researchers, philosophers and linguists. This book reconceptualizes the classic topics of linguistic analysis and reflects on universal aspects of language from a typological and comparative perspective. The aim is to show the crucial interactions which occur at the different levels of grammar (phonology, morphology, lexicon, syntax and pragmatics), illustrating their various roles in the structural organization of the sentence and exploring how interface relations contribute to yield interpretation in typologically different languages. The analysis is self-contained and the General Interlanguage Grammar, though designed as a typological grammar, is presented as the starting point, of a study based on the observation of data. As the basic intent is to show different phenomena across a wide range of languages, a semi-guided method has been adopted in order to facilitate comprehension and assist the reader in the identification of the language universals. For every topic, the discussion of previous literature is followed by cross-linguistic evidence so that theory can be checked and the relevant phenomena drawn to the attention of the reader. The book is based on a limited number of universal principles, which operate yielding different effects at the different levels of the grammar. It implies that a real understanding of the language system can only be derived from a comparative analysis in which the notion of interface plays a crucial role.

The seven chapters in the volume deal with categories and functions, argument structure, syntactic functions, the structure of noun phrases, adverbial modification, information structure and illocutive force. Throughout, the observation of data from 74 languages is a crucial element in the formulation and understanding of theoretical tenets. This book is highly recommended for researchers and students interested in formal analysis from a typological, comparative perspective. Linguistics is, seemingly, well-defined with some sub-fields, such as, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics and some applied linguistics. Each sub-field encompasses all nature languages without a unified framework. That is, there is no common ground within or among these sub-fields linguistically to produce a universal language. Historically, the universal language was proclaimed with the economical and political supremacy, such as, Greek, Latin and English, etc. They can, in fact, be the lingua franca for a short time period but will definitely fade into the history sooner or later. However, after the discovery of the PreBabel Principle in 2009, the linguistic based universal language and the Super Unified Linguistic Theory arose. A unified framework on linguistics is understood now. The following eight issues outline the framework of this Linguistics Manifesto. 1. The “Large Complex System Principle” 2. The three-tier hierarchy of linguistic systems 3. The Martian Language Thesis 4. The “Spider Web Principle” 5. Super Unified Linguistic Theory 6. The PreBabel 7. The PreBabel (Chinese) 8. The new Paradigm of Linguistics. Linguistics: The Cambridge Survey is a comprehensive introduction to current research in all branches of the field of linguistics, from syntactic theory to ethnography of speech, from signed language to the mental lexicon, from language acquisition to discourse analysis. Each chapter has been written by a specialist particularly distinguished in his or her field who has accepted the challenge of reviewing the current issues and future prospects in sufficient depth for the scholar and with sufficient clarity for the student. Each volume can be read independently and has a particular focus. Volume I covers the internal structure of the language faculty itself, while Volume II considers the evidence for, and the implications of, a generativist
The book is not written from the perspective of a particular theoretical framework and draws on insights from various research traditions. A set of given facts. After having worked with the book, the students should be able to use necessary methodological tools to obtain relevant understanding of the data properly. Thus, the theoretical apparatus is crucially developed in conversation with the data, and not presented as a tool for missing subjects. Carol A. Kates 5. On some properties of the 'pronoun' phenomenon: looking for missing subjects. Carol A. Kates 6. The adjacent construction: do L2 learners observe the Subje...
other areas of linguistic research, such as historical, socio- and psycholinguistics. Exercises and a glossary are also provided. The current volume contains a selection from papers presented at the 45th meeting of the Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages (LSRL 45), which took place from May 6 to 9, 2015 at the University of Campinas, Brazil. A volume of selected papers from this conference will be published in June 2016, on formal approaches to the semantics and pragmatics of natural languages. They document in an astonishingly uniform way the develop ments in the formal analysis of natural languages since the late sixties. The avowed aim of the workshop was in fact to assess the progress made in the application of formal methods to semantics, to confront different approaches to essentially the same problems on the one hand, and to show the pragmatic implications of research in related semi nars. Several of these papers can in fact be regarded as attempts to close the ‘semiotic circle’ by bringing together the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties of certain constructions in an explanatory framework thereby making it more than obvious that these three components of an integrated linguistic theory cannot be as neatly separated as one would have liked to believe. In other words, not only can we not elaborate a syntactic component of linguistic semantics (as Montague has pointed out) and then later on integrate it back into the theory, we cannot hope to achieve an adequate integrated syntax and semantics without paying heed to the pragmatic aspects of the constructions involved. The behavior of polarity items, ‘quantifiers’ like any, conditionals or even logical particles like and and or in non-indicative sentences is clear-cut evidence for the need to let each component of the grammar inform the other. In our everyday speech we represent events and situations, but we also provide commentary on them, rep resentations, situating ourselves and others relative to what we have to say and situating what we say in larger contexts. The present volume examines this activity of discourse marking from an emancipative perspective, providing the first English-language study of the highly influential Theory of Enunciative and Predicative Operations. This semantic/pragmatic theory is popular among academics who specialize in linguistics, discourse analysis, translation studies and didactics in France, but has not yet been widely adopted elsewhere. The tools of this theory are applied to a variety of specific discourse markers in contemporary English and semantic hypotheses are tested using the data-based approach of corpus linguistics. This book therefore provides an English-speaking readership with the keys to understand the theory underlying the author’s analysis of a selection of markers (‘anyway’, indeed’, ‘in fact’, ‘yet’, ‘still’, ‘like’ and ‘I think’). This book will provide a valuable resource for students and researchers in linguistics with an interest in discourse markers, natural language argumentation, formal semantics, the interfaces between syntax, semantics and pragmatics, the formalization of discourse analysis and ‘poststructural’ theories of meaning. It presents a comprehensive and foundational account of meaning based on new versions of situation theory and game theory. The literal and implied meanings of an utterance are derived from first principles assuming little more than the partial rationality of interacting agents. New analyses of a number of diverse phenomena – a wide notion of ambiguity and content encompassing phonetics, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse and context, the role of inferentiality, pragmatic presuppositions, presupposition, interpretation, semantic change, translation, Frege’s puzzle of informative identities – are developed. Communication, speaker meaning, and reference are defined. Frege’s context and compositional generalizations are generalized and reconciled in a fixed-point principle, and a detailed critique of Grice, several aspects of Lewis, and some aspects of the Romantic conception of meaning are offered. Connections with other branches of linguistics, especially psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, historical linguistics, and natural language processing, are explored. The book will be of interest to scholars in philosophy, linguistics, artificial intelligence, and cognitive science. It should also interest readers in related fields like literary and cultural theory and the social sciences. ’This book is the culmination of Prashant Parikh’s long and deep work on fundamental questions of language and how they can be illuminated by game-theoretic analysis.’ — Roger Myerson, 2007 Nobel Laureate in Economics, University of Chicago ’Prashant Parikh has, over the years, accumulated a substantial and impressive body of work on the nature of linguistic meaning and language use. What is most important about it is a vast body of research that is a highly influential theory of communication and pragmatic presuppositions. It covers a tremendously wide range of themes and critically discusses an enormous range of writing on those themes from diverse intellectual traditions, it as systematically develops a game-theoretic account of content in the communicative contexts in which human linguistic capacities are employed, eschewing standard distinctions between semantics and pragmatics, and offering instead a highly integrated elaboration of the word ‘meaning’ as a concept. The book is a work that both a students and scholars approaching the field from a rigorously technical, systematic yet sensitive to contingency and context. It will abundantly reward close study.’ — Akeel Bilgrami, Sidney Morgenbesser Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University ’Prashant Parikh has made fundamental contributions to the game-theoretic analysis of linguistic meaning. Communication and content summarizes and extends this important work, offering a truly novel approach to the strategic foundations of meaning. This approach finds a way out of the problem of methodological solipsism and opens up the study of linguistic meaning to scientific study of human communication, enrichment, implication, etc. in mathematical detail within a game-theoretic framework.’ — François Recanati, Chair, Philosophy of Language and Mind, Collège de France ’Communication and content is the crowning achievement of a long line of research pioneered by Prashant Parikh. In this groundbreaking work Parikh introduces a fresh perspective on natural language pragmatics, by making a creative tie with game theory, and situating our understanding of meaning and communication into a thought-provoking picture of natural language pragmatics. Every modern AI researcher interested in the foundations of natural language pragmatics owes it to him- or herself to become familiar with this picture.’ — Yoav Shoham, Computer Science Department, Stanford University Vols. for 1999- consist of proceedings of the 13th (9-11 Dec. 1999) ‘Going Romance’ conference. How direct is the mapping between linguistic constructions and their interpretations? Much less direct than we generally assume, according to this book. Extending current ideas from frameworks like Relevance Theory, pragmatic inference is shown to have a far greater role than is normally afforded, making crucial contributions to semantic representations. This necessitates a radical new perspective in formal linguistics: we must isolate what is attributable to inference before we can even identify what the grammar should account for. Addressing fundamental assumptions of linguistic theory and tapping into significant new ideas in frameworks like Dynamic Syntax, this book outlines and illustrates an approach to grammar that addresses actual mechanisms of interpretation in context, instead of assuming a direct ‘interface’ between static syntactic representations and semantics. Theoretical arguments are supported by detailed formal and informal linguistic analysis at a key meeting point of syntax, semantics and pragmatics: information structure. An in-depth case study of ‘syntactic focus’ in Hungarian demonstrates how an unusually wide range of complex phenomena including quantificational and aspectual constructions and the syntax of negation can be accommodated by a single pragmatic encodingsemantic procedures plus a pragmatic presupposition procedure for argumentation for a radical new theoretical perspective and in its noConcise Dictionary of Semantics is a comprehensive new reference work aiming to systematically describe all aspects of the study of meaning in language. It synthesizes in one volume the latest scholarly positions on the construction, interpretation, clarification, obscurity, illustration, amplification, simplification, negotiation, contradiction, construction and paraphrasing of meaning, and the various concepts, analyses, methodologies and technologies that inform them. It examines not only semantics but the impact of semantic study on related fields such as morphology, syntax, and typologically oriented studies such as ‘grammatical semantics’, where semantics has made a considerable contribution to our understanding of verbal categories like tense or aspect, nominal categories like case or possession, clausal categories like causatives, comparatives, or conditionals, and discourse phenomena like reference and anaphora. COSE also examines lexical semantics and its relation to syntax, pragmatics, and crosslinguistic variation. In the study of lexical semantics, it identifies categories like ‘conventionality’ and ‘specificity’. As a derivative volume from Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, Second Edition, it comprises contributions from 150 of the foremost scholars of semantics in their various specializations and draws on 20+ years of development in the parent work in a compact and affordable format. Principally intended for tertiary level inquiry and research, this will be invaluable as a reference work for undergraduate and postgraduate students as well as academicians working within and beyond linguistics. This is a centrally important and inherently cross-cutting area within linguistics it will therefore be relevant not just for semantics specialists, but for most linguistics audiences. The first encyclopedia ever published in this fascinating and diverse field Combines the talents of the world’s leading semantic specialists The latest trends in the field authoritatively reviewed and interpreted in context of related disciplines Drawn from the richest, most authoritative, comprehensive and internationally acclaimed reference resource in the linguistics area Compact and affordable single volume reference formatLinguistic Theory in AmericaSense and Sensitivity advances a much research proposal in the...
nascent field of formal pragmatics, exploring in detail the semantics and pragmatics of focus in natural language discourse. The authors develop a new account of focus sensitivity, and show that what has hitherto been regarded as a uniform phenomenon in fact results from three distinct processes. The book forms a major contribution to research in this area and its focus on the interaction of lexical, syntactic and phonological features of individual languages can be discovered only by looking beyond the limits of our mother languages and including a contrastive perspective.

Contrasting perspectives on the relationship between phonetics and phonology, grammar and syntax, phonological patterns and phonological structures, and the linguistic analysis has led to a rapid increase in analyses and theoretical suggestions. This second edition of the book contains a detailed introduction to the rules and structures of formal pragmatics, providing a broad overview of the field, including the latest research findings and developments. It covers different aspects of meaning, including the role of context in determining meaning, the relationship between syntax and semantics, and the interaction between these two levels of linguistic analysis.

The book is intended for researchers interested in theoretical and applied linguistics, the semantics/pragmatics interface, and experimental pragmatics. It provides a comprehensive overview of the field, including the latest research findings and developments, and is suitable for both undergraduate and graduate students.

The book is divided into two parts. The first part focuses on the relationship between syntax and semantics, and includes chapters on the syntax-semantics interface, the semantics/pragmatics interface, and the pragmatics of focus. The second part covers the role of context in determining meaning, including the relationship between context and meaning, and the role of context in determining pragmatic implications.

The book concludes with a summary of the main findings and conclusions, and provides a comprehensive overview of the field, including the latest research findings and developments. It is intended for researchers interested in theoretical and applied linguistics, the semantics/pragmatics interface, and experimental pragmatics. It provides a comprehensive overview of the field, including the latest research findings and developments, and is suitable for both undergraduate and graduate students.
and meaning, and between morphosyntax and phonology are all being crossed in this volume. Though its focus is on theoretical approaches, experimental studies are also included. The empirical focus of many of the contributions is on Hungarian, and several chapters respond to work published by István Kenesei, to whom the volume is dedicated. This is the first of two volumes emanating from the Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages held at the University of Texas at Austin in February 2005. It features the keynote address delivered by Denis Bouchard on exaptation and linguistic explanation, as well as seventeen contributions by emerging and internationally recognized scholars of Spanish, French, Italian, as well as Rumanian. While the emphasis bears on formal analyses, the coverage is remarkably broad, as topics range from morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics and language acquisition. Each article seeks to represent a new perspective on these topics and a variety of frameworks and concepts are exploited: distributive morphology, entailment theory, grammaticalization, information structure, left-periphery, polarity lattice, spatial individuation, thematic hierarchy, etc. This volume will challenge anyone interested in current issues in theoretical Romance Linguistics.

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