This volume presents essays by some of the leading figures in the vanguard of theoretical linguistics within the framework of universal grammar. One of the first books to adopt the "minimalist" framework to syntactic analysis, it includes a central essay by Noam Chomsky on the minimalist program and covers a range of topics in syntax and morphology.

**Evolution And Revolution In Linguistic Theory: Studies In Honor Of Carlos P. Otero**


Why Only Us-Robert C. Berwick 2017-05 "Our remarkable, species-specific ability to acquire any human language -“the language faculty”--Raises important biological questions about language, including how it has evolved. This book by two distinguished scholars-- a computer scientist and a linguist-- addresses the enduring question of the evolution of language. Robert Berwick and Noam Chomsky explain that until recently the evolutionary question could not be properly posed, because we did not have a clear idea of how to define “language” and therefore what it was that had evolved. But since the Minimalist Program, developed by Chomsky and others, we know the key ingredients of language and can put together an account of the evolution of human language and what distinguished us from all other animals."--

Historical Syntax and Linguistic Theory-Paola Crisma 2009-03-12 This book of new work by leading international scholars considers developments in the study of diachronic linguistics and linguistic theory, including those concerned with the very definition of language change in the biolinguistic framework, parametric change in a minimalist conception of grammar, the tension between the observed gradual nature of language change and the binary nature of parameters, and whether syntactic change can be triggered internally or requires the external stimuli produced by phonological or morphological change or through language contact. It then tests their value and applicability by examining syntactic change at different times and in a wide range of languages, including German, Chinese, Dutch, Sanskrit, Egyptian, Norwegian, old Italian, Portuguese, English, the Benue-Kwa languages of Niger-Congo, Catalan, Spanish, and old French. The book is divided into three parts devoted to (i) theoretical issues in historical syntax; (ii) external (such as contact and interference) and internal (grammatical) sources of morphosynactic change; and (iii) parameter setting and reanalysis.
Syntactic Structures after 60 Years

Norbert Hornstein 2018-01-09

This volume explores the continuing relevance of Syntactic Structures to contemporary research in generative syntax. The contributions examine the ideas that changed the way that syntax is studied and that still have a lasting effect on contemporary work in generative syntax. Topics include formal foundations, the syntax-semantics interface, the autonomy of syntax, methods of data analysis, and detailed discussions of the role of transformations. New commentary from Noam Chomsky is included.

Foundational Issues in Linguistic Theory

Jean-Roger Vergnaud 2008

Essays by leading theoretical linguists—including Noam Chomsky, B. Elan Dresher, Richard Kayne, Howard Lasnik, Morris Halle, Norbert Hornstein, Henk van Riemsdijk, and Edwin Williams—reflect on Jean-Roger Vergnaud's influence in the field and discuss current theoretical issues Jean-Roger Vergnaud's work on the foundational issues in linguistics has proved influential over the past three decades. At MIT in 1974, Vergnaud (now holder of the Andrew W. Mellon Professorship in Humanities at the University of Southern California) made a proposal in his Ph.D. thesis that has since become, in somewhat modified form, the standard analysis for the derivation of relative clauses. Vergnaud later integrated the proposal within a broader theory of movement and abstract case. These topics have remained central to theoretical linguistics. In this volume, essays by leading theoretical linguists attest to the importance of Jean-Roger Vergnaud's contributions to linguistics. The essays first discuss issues in syntax, documenting important breakthroughs in the development of the principles and parameters framework and including a famous letter (unpublished until recently) from Vergnaud to Noam Chomsky and Howard Lasnik commenting on the first draft of their 1977 paper "Filters and Controls." Vergnaud's writings on phonology (which, the editors write, "take a definite syntactic turn") have also been influential, and the volume concludes with two contributions to that field. The essays, rewarding from both theoretical and empirical perspectives, not only offer insight into Vergnaud's impact on the field but also describe current work on the issues he introduced into the scholarly debate. Contributors: Joseph Aoun, Elabbas Benmamoun, Cedric Boeckx, Noam Chomsky, B. Elan Dresher, Robert Freidin, Morris Halle, Norbert Hornstein, Richard S. Kayne, Samuel J. Keyser, Howard Lasnik, Yen-hui Audrey Li, M. Rita Manzini, Karine Megerdoomian, David Michaels, Henk van Riemsdijk, Alain Rouveret, Leonardo M. Savoia, Jean-Roger Vergnaud, Edwin Williams.
The Evolution of Language - W. Tecumseh Fitch 2010-04-01 Language, more than anything else, is what makes us human. It appears that no communication system of equivalent power exists elsewhere in the animal kingdom. Any normal human child will learn a language based on rather sparse data in the surrounding world, while even the brightest chimpanzee, exposed to the same environment, will not. Why not? How, and why, did language evolve in our species and not in others? Since Darwin’s theory of evolution, questions about the origin of language have generated a rapidly-growing scientific literature, stretched across a number of disciplines, much of it directed at specialist audiences. The diversity of perspectives - from linguistics, anthropology, speech science, genetics, neuroscience and evolutionary biology - can be bewildering. Tecumseh Fitch cuts through this vast literature, bringing together its most important insights to explore one of the biggest unsolved puzzles of human history.

An Introduction to English Sentence Structure - Andrew Radford 2020-10-15 A readable introduction to English syntax and syntactic theory, argumentation and description, suitable for students with little prior knowledge.

Foundations of Language - Ray Jackendoff 2002-01 Probing the core and origins of language, a linguistics scholar shares his insights into the complex relationship between language, perception, and the human brain.

Meaning Through Language Contrast - Katarzyna M. Jaszczolt 2003-03-20 These volumes contain selected papers from the Second International Conference on Contrastive Semantics and Pragmatics that was held at Newnham College, University of Cambridge, in September 2000. They include papers on negation, temporality, modality, evidentiality, eventualities, grammar and conceptualization, grammaticalization, metaphor, cross-cultural pragmatics and speech acts and the semantics-pragmatics boundary. There are contributions by, amongst many others, Les Bruce, Illica Crainiceanu, Thorstein Fretheim, Saeko Fukushima, Ronald Gelyukens, Javier Gutierrez-Rexach, Klaus von Heusinger, K. M. Jaszczolt, Susumu Kubo, Akiko Kurosawa, Eva Lavric, Didier Maillat, Mareta Maleczki, Steve Nicolle, Sergei Tatevosov, L. M. Tovena, Jacqueline Visconti and Krista Vogelberg.

The Motivated Syntax of Arbitrary Signs - Erica C. García 2009-09-14 This detailed study challenges the claim that syntax is arbitrary and autonomous, as well as the assumption that Spanish clitic clusters constitute grammaticalized units. Diverse – apparently unrelated – restrictions on clitic clustering in both simplex VP’s and Accusative cum Infinitive structures are shown to be cognitively motivated, given the meaning of the individual clitics, and the compositional/interpretative routines those meanings motivate. The analysis accounts, in coherent and principled fashion, for the absolute non-occurrence of some clusters, and the interpretation-dependent acceptability of all remaining clitic combinations: cluster acceptability depends on the ease with which the given clitic combination can be processed to yield a congruent message; there is no point in combining clitics whose meanings preclude speedy processing of the cluster. The monograph goes beyond previous work on Spanish clitics in its wealth of data, the range of syntactic phenomena discussed, and its analytic scope.

The Oxford Handbook of Morphological Theory - Jenny Audring 2018-12-06 This volume is the first handbook devoted entirely to the multitude of frameworks adopted in the field of morphology, including Minimalism, Optimality Theory, Network Morphology, Cognitive Grammar, and Canonical Typology. Following an introduction from the editors, the first part of the volume offers critical discussions of the main theoretical issues within morphology, both in word formation and in inflection, as well as providing a short history of morphological theory. In the core part of the handbook, part II, each theory is introduced by an expert in the field, who guides the reader through its principles and technicalities, its advantages and disadvantages, and its points of agreement and disagreement with alternative theories. Chapters in part III explore the bigger picture, connecting morphological theory to other subdisciplines of linguistics, such as diachronic change, language acquisition, psycholinguistics, and sign language theory. The handbook is intended as a guide for morphologists from all theoretical backgrounds who want to learn more about frameworks other than their own, as well as for linguists in related subfields looking for theoretical connections with the field of morphology.

Evolution or Revolution? - Olivier Blanchard 2019-04-16 Leading economists discuss post-financial crisis policy dilemmas, including the dangers of complacency in a period of relative stability. The Great Depression led to the Keynesian revolution and dramatic shifts in macroeconomic theory and macroeconomic policy. Similarly, the stagflation of the 1970s led to the adoption of the natural rate hypothesis and to a major reassessment of the role of macroeconomic policy. Should the financial crisis and the Great Recession lead to yet another major reassessment, to another intellectual revolution? Will it? If so, what form should it, or will it, take? These are the questions taken up in this book, in a series of contributions by policymakers and academics. The contributors discuss the complex role of the financial sector, the relative roles of monetary and fiscal policy, the limits of monetary policy to address financial stability, the need for fiscal policy to play a more active role in stabilization, and the relative roles of financial regulation and macroprudential tools. The general message is a warning against going back to precrisis ways—to narrow inflation targeting, little use of fiscal policy for stabilization, and insufficient financial regulation. Contributors David Aikman, Alan J. Auerbach, Ben S. Bernanke, Olivier Blanchard, Lael Brainard, Markus K. Brunnermeier, Marco Buti, Benoît Coeuré, Mario Draghi, Barry Eichengreen, Jason Furman, Gita Gopinath, Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas, Andrew G. Haldane, Philipp Hildebrand, Marc Hinterschweiger, Sujit Kapadia, Nellie Liang, Adam S. Posen, Raghuram Rajan, Valerie Ramey, Carmen Reinhart, Dani Rodrik, Robert E. Rubin, Jay C. Shambaugh, Tharman Shanmugaratnam, Jeremy C. Stein, Lawrence H. Summers.

The Oxford Handbook of Language Evolution - Maggie Tallerman 2012 Leading scholars present critical accounts of every aspect of the field, including work in animal behaviour; anatomy, genetics and neurology; the prehistory of language; the development of our
and Agfa mixed with Travel, Tedium, and Testosterone - a wide-ranging melange of metaphor-infused memoir relating to the
in the style of Marshall McLuhan, Leonard Shlain. There are fragments of Whorf, Wittgenstein and Whitehead plus early Apple, ARRI,
remorseless tumble of gags and ideas, and you can't give better praise than that, Damien Broderick The Australian... A provocative book
earlier work by the author - A unique book by a truly original mind, Jules Marshall Mediamatic, NL... Reminiscent of Hofstadter in its
the role of ABSTRACTION and more intensive grammar in the AUGMENTATION of HUMAN INTELLIGENCE and creativity. Praise for
exacting internal language, likely both more concrete and more abstract than readily available natural ones. But the real subject here is
breakout REVOLUTION is necessary, if there is somewhere to go, and there is... TRUE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE will require an
civilization and a growing demand for accurate communication. This demand is now so all-encompassing as to be "invizible." Hence a
POLITICS by other means then REVOLUTION can be EVOLUTION by other means: the escalation being forced by a presumed necessity.
LINGUISTICS: to which this book aims to offer a new dimension - from just outside the mainstream. If for Carl von Clausewitz WAR was
revolutionary synthesis that shows specifically and in a principled way how and why the synthesis came about.

More than Nature Needs Derek Bickerton 2014-01-13 How did humans acquire cognitive capacities far more powerful than any
hunting-and-gathering primate needed to survive? Alfred Russel Wallace, co-founder with Darwin of evolutionary theory, set humans
outside normal evolution. Darwin thought use of language might have shaped our sophisticated brains, but this remained an intriguing
guess--until now. Combining state-of-the-art research with forty years of writing and thinking about language origins, Derek Bickerton
convincingly resolves a crucial problem that biology and the cognitive sciences have systematically avoided. Before language or
advanced cognition could be born, humans had to escape the prison of the here and now in which animal thinking and communication
were both trapped. Then the brain's self-organization, triggered by words, assembled mechanisms that could link not only words but the
concepts those words symbolized--a process that had to be under conscious control. Those mechanisms could be used equally for
thinking and for talking, but the skeletal structures they produced were suboptimal for the hearer and had to be elaborated. Starting
from humankind's remotest past, More than Nature Needs transcends nativist thesis and empiricist antithesis by presenting a
revolutionary synthesis that shows specifically and in a principled way how and why the synthesis came about.

WORDS V WORLD Gregory Eiffe 2020-11-16 WORDS are a vital component in humanity's integration with the external WORLD. They
cloak all that we see and do, and they inhabit the mind like bees buzzing in and out of a hive. This is the realm of PSYCHO-
LINGUISTICS: to which this book aims to offer a new dimension - from just outside the mainstream. If for Carl von Clausewitz WAR was
POLITICS by other means then REVOLUTION can be EVOLUTION by other means: the escalation being forced by a presumed necessity.
LANGUAGE happily evolved in spoken form for eons upon emerging from its initial REVOLUTIONARY crucible. And then it produced
civilization and a growing demand for accurate communication. This demand is now so all-encompassing as to be "invizable." Hence a
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conception’s long gestation combined with stimulating exposition and speculation. Look inside for a clearer account and then spend a few coins to examine the possibilities for a LANGUAGE that is even more LINGUISTIC than you thought possible. The future is coming and there is nowhere to hide... You’re smart already, but Get Smarter. Better Living through Semantics.

Here, the author examines gossip as a form of ‘verbal grooming’ and as a means of strengthening relationships. He challenges the idea that language developed during male activities such as hunting, and that it was actually amongst women that it evolved.

**Critical Theory of Legal Revolutions** - Hauke Brunkhorst 2014-06-19
This unique work analyzes the crisis in modern society, building on the ideas of the Frankfurt School thinkers. Emphasizing social evolution and learning processes, it argues that crisis is mediated by social class conflicts and collective learning, the results of which are embodied in constitutional and public law. First, the work outlines a new categorial framework of critical theory in which it is conceived as a theory of crisis. It shows that the Marxist focus on economy and on class struggle is too narrow to deal with the range of social conflicts within modern society, and posits that a crisis of legitimation is at the core of all crises. It then discusses the dialect of revolutionary and evolutionary developmental processes of modern society and its legal system. This volume in the Critical Theory and Contemporary Society by a leading scholar in the field provides a new approach to critical theory that will appeal to anyone studying political sociology, political theory, and law.

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**How Language Began: The Story of Humanity’s Greatest Invention** - Daniel L. Everett 2017-11-07
How Language Began revolutionizes our understanding of the one tool that has allowed us to become the “lords of the planet.” Mankind has a distinct advantage over other terrestrial species: we talk to one another. But how did we acquire the most advanced form of communication on Earth? Daniel L. Everett, a “bombshell” linguist and “instant folk hero” (Tom Wolfe, Harper’s), provides in this sweeping history a comprehensive examination of the evolutionary story of language, from the earliest speaking attempts by hominids to the more than seven thousand languages that exist today. Although fossil hunters and linguists have brought us closer to unearthing the true origins of language, Daniel Everett’s discoveries have upended the contemporary linguistic world, reverberating far beyond academic circles. While conducting field research in the Amazonian rainforest, Everett came across an age-old language nestled amongst a tribe of hunter-gatherers. Challenging long-standing principles in the field, Everett now builds on the theory that language was not intrinsic to our species. In order to truly understand its origins, a more interdisciplinary approach is needed—one that accounts as much for our propensity for culture as it does our biological makeup. Language began, Everett theorizes, with Homo Erectus, who catalyzed words through culturally invented symbols. Early humans, as their brains grew larger; incorporated gestures and voice intonations to communicate, all of which built on each other for 60,000 generations. Tracing crucial shifts and developments across the ages, Everett breaks down every component of speech, from harnessing control of more than a hundred respiratory muscles in the larynx and diaphragm, to mastering the use of the tongue. Moving on from biology to execution, Everett explores why elements such as grammar and storytelling are not nearly as critical to language as one might suspect. In the book’s final section, Cultural Evolution of Language, Everett takes the ever-debated “language gap” to task, delving into the chasm that separates us from “the animals.” He approaches the subject from various disciplines, including anthropology, neuroscience, and archaeology, to reveal that it was social complexity, as well as cultural, physiological, and neurological superiority, that allowed humans—with our clawless hands, breakable bones, and soft skin—to become the apex predator. How Language Began ultimately explains what we know, what we’d like to know, and what we likely never will know about how humans went from mere communication to language. Based on nearly forty years of fieldwork, Everett debunks long-held theories by some of history’s greatest thinkers, from Plato to Chomsky. The result is an invaluable study of what makes us human.

**Esperanto and Languages of Internationalism in Revolutionary Russia** - Brigid O’Keeffe 2021-05-20
Hoping to unite all of humankind and revolutionize the world, Ludwik Zamenhof launched a new international language called Esperanto from late imperial Russia in 1887. Ordinary men and women in Russia and all over the world soon transformed Esperanto into a global movement. Esperanto and Languages of Internationalism in Revolutionary Russia traces the history and legacy of this effort: from Esperanto’s roots in the social turmoil of the pre-revolutionary Pale of Settlement; to its links to socialist internationalism and Comintern bids for world revolution; and, finally, to the demise of the Soviet Esperanto movement in the increasingly xenophobic Stalinist 1930s. In doing so, this book reveals how Esperanto – and global language politics more broadly - shaped revolutionary and early Soviet Russia. Based on extensive archival materials, Brigid O’Keeffe’s book provides the first in-depth exploration of Esperanto at grassroots level and sheds
new light on a hitherto overlooked area of Russian history. As such, Esperanto and Languages of Internationalism in Revolutionary Russia will be of immense value to both historians of modern Russia and scholars of internationalism, transnational networks, and sociolinguistics.

**Creating Language** - Morten H. Christiansen 2016-04-01 A work that reveals the profound links between the evolution, acquisition, and processing of language, and proposes a new integrative framework for the language sciences.

**Origins of Language** - Sverker Johansson 2005-02-17 Sverker Johansson has written an unusual book on language origins, with its emphasis on empirical evidence rather than theory-building. This is a book for the student or researcher who prefers solid data and well-supported conclusions, over speculative scenarios. Much that has been written on the origins of language is characterized by hypothesizing largely unconstrained by evidence. But empirical data do exist, and the purpose of this book is to integrate and review the available evidence from all relevant disciplines, not only linguistics but also, e.g., neurology, primatology, paleoanthropology, and evolutionary biology. The evidence is then used to constrain the multitude of scenarios for language origins, demonstrating that many popular hypotheses are untenable. Among the issues covered: (1) Human evolutionary history, (2) Anatomical prerequisites for language, (3) Animal communication and ape "language", (4) Mind and language, (5) The role of gesture, (6) Innateness, (7) Selective advantage of language, (8) Proto-language.

**Ideophones and the Evolution of Language** - John Haiman 2018-01-11 This book argues that ideophones provide the 'missing link' in our knowledge of how communication has evolved to become the spoken language of today.

**The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Interfaces** - Gillian Ramchand 2007-02-22 This state-of-the-art guide to some of the most exciting work in current linguistics explores how the core components of the language faculty interact. It examines how these interactions are reflected in linguistic and cognitive theory, considers what they reveal about the operations of language within the mind, and looks at their reflections in expression and communication. Leading international scholars present cutting-edge accounts of developments in the interfaces between phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. They bring to bear a rich variety of methods and theoretical perspectives, focus on a broad array of issues and problems, and illustrate their arguments from a wide range of the world’s languages. After the editors’ introduction to its structure, scope, and content, the book is divided into four parts. The first, Sound, is concerned with the interfaces between phonetics and phonology, phonology and morphology, and phonology and syntax. Part II, Structure, considers the interactions of syntax with morphology, semantics, and the lexicon, and explores the status of the word and its representational status in the mind. Part III, Meaning, revisits the syntax-semantics interface from the perspective of compositionality, and looks at issues concerned with intonation, discourse, and context. The authors in the final part of the book, General Architectural Concerns, examine work on Universal Grammar, the overall model of language, and linguistic and associated theories of language and cognition. All scholars and advanced students of language will value this book, whether they are in linguistics, cognitive science, philosophy, artificial intelligence, computational science, or informatics.

**Lingua** - 1999

**Thirty Years of Linguistic Evolution** - Martin Pütz 1992-09-02 For this volume, 30 well-known linguists and researcher in related fields were invited to present an overview of its most important insights and theories as these have evolved over the past 30 years. Against the background of work done in other areas of study, the contributors reflect on the development of their ideas; the book shows what progress has been made, and how priorities have shifted these past decades. By placing current ideas in a wider historical perspective, Thirty Years of Linguistics Evolution will become a unique instrument for future generations of linguists to gain insight into the overall trends and problems that have dominated linguistics in the second half of the 20th century. The impressive contributions to this volume provide a glowing and appropriate testimonial to the many years of effort which René Dirven has devoted to linguistic research and to the forging of contacts between scholars all over the world. The topics are wide-ranging, the titles intriguing, the content challenging. The whole has been scrupulously edited by Martin Pütz to provide a book which I am sure will be of considerable interest and value to scholars and students alike. David Crystal, Bangor, Wales.

**Biolinguistics and Philosophy: Insights and Obstacles** - Elliot Murphy

**The Evolution of Mind** - Professor of History Philosophy of Science and C Colin Allen 1998 In The Evolution of Mind, outstanding figures on the cutting edge of evolutionary psychology follow clues provided by current neuroscientific evidence to illuminate many puzzling questions of human cognitive evolution. With contributions from psychologists, ethologists, anthropologists, and philosophers, the book offers a broad range of approaches to explore the mysteries of the mind's evolution - from investigating the biological functions of human cognition to drawing comparisons between human and animal cognitive abilities.

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