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Chapter 1 : TMH KTH :: CTT - Selection of past conferences/workshops

Papers from the fourth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics, Hindsgavl, January , Conference papers and proceedings 4th__hindsgavl.

Tense and Aspect in Obolo Grammar and Discourse. Summer Institute of Linguistics. Actes du 3e cycle romand de Sciences du langage, Cluny avril Adelaar, Mascia and Vincenzo Lo Cascio. Paper appeared in Journal of Italian Linguistics 1. Empirical Studies in Second Language Variation. United States Information Agency, Situations, Tense, and Aspect: Groningen-Amsterdam Studies in Semantics, Berlin and New York: Hill and Judith T. Cambridge University Press, Presses Universitaires de Lille, I, Semantic and Syntactic Perspectives. Rosenberg and Sellier, The facts of enunciative heterogeneity in Greek and Latin texts of antiquity. Grammar versus usage revisited. Evidence from a comparative approach to Yukatek Maya. On Word Order and Functional Grammar. An Introduction and a Handbook. Liang, and Weera Ostapirat eds. Expressing the Subjectivity of the Non-speaker. Bronckart Jean-Paul and Michel Fayol. Brown, Gillian and George Yule. The discourse function and linguistic status of a rare form in contemporary spoken French. Caudal, Patrick and Laurent Roussarie. Phasal Structure and Quasi-Discourse Relations. Towards a Theory of Grounding in Text. Reprinted in Yokoyama Revised version of manuscript. Reference Time, Tense and Adverbs. University Press of America, Outlines of a Theory. Also appeared as paper no. Indiana University Linguistics Club. Its structure and use in discourse. London and New York: Denis Delfitto and Pier Marco Bertinetto. The Imperfect in Italian. Linguistischen Kolloquiums Bochum Nelde, and Marie-Paule Quix eds. Linguistischen Kolloquiums, Brussel, , I: Sprache, Diskurs und Text; II: Also in Anglistik und Englischunterricht Empirical Aspects, Theoretical Approaches. Tempus und Textkonstitution im Spanischen: Februar , Arbeitsgrup 1, Sprache und Zeit. A Study of French Past Tenses. Croom Helm Romance Linguistics Series. Erdman, Larry and Tim Goring. Or Is It Even Realis? From Medieval Performance to Modern Fiction. University of Texas Press. Reviewed by Bertinetto The Fictions of Language and the Languages of Fiction: The linguistic representation of speech and consciousness. Routledge and Kegan Paul. Grammaire du texte et aspect du verbe en russe contemporain. Review of Thelin The Thread of Discourse. Janssen and Wim van der Wurff eds. Forms and Functions of the Verb. Hakulinen, Auli and Mirja Saari. Hakulinen, Auli and Pentti Leino. Pedagogical Use of a Textlinguistic Model. Odense University Press, Lo Stile indiretto libero in italiano. On the Coherence and Structure of Discourse. An Introductory Essay for the Volume. Between Semantics and Pragmatics. Hu, Chauncey and W. Word, Sentence, Text, interaction, Reviewed by Depraetere and Vogeleer Un exemple de traitement formel du temps. Jong-van den Berg, N. Jorgensen, Kathrine Sorensen Ravn. Egli, and Arnim von Stechow eds. Reichenbach on temporal reference. Kamp, Hans and Christian Rohrer. Walter de Gruyter, How they contribute to the interpretation of texts. Kamp, Hans and Uwe Reyle. From Discourse to Logic. Landeweerd, Rita and Co Vet. Lascarides, Alex and Nicholas Asher. Le Cas de avant que. A discourse-pragmatic analysis of verbal affixes in Korean from a typological perspective. Li, Charles, Sandra A. The Mandarin Particle LE. A Comparison of Greek, Polish and Swedish. Le Style indirect libre. Finding a Reference Time. Originally in Journal of Italian Linguistics 7. Presented, , at the Congress organized at S. Textfunktionen der deutschen Tempora. Marszk, Doris and Peter Langner. Summer Institute of Linguistics, A survey of recent accounts. Time and the Novel.

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Chapter 2 : Discourse, narrative, and text

At this fourth conference (the fifth was held in Sweden in) there was a total of 64 papers given by 69 (really 68, since one gave two) authors, out of a total of participants.

Back to main index Abraham, W. Abusch, Dorit and Mats Rooth. Adelaar, Mascia and Vincenzo lo Cascio. Paper appeared in Journal of Italian Linguistics 1. Aksan, Yesim and Mustafa Aksan. Adverbial Use and Aspectual Properties. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Amsterdam and New York: Auwera, Johann Van Der. The Grammar of Adverbials. Tempus, Temporaladverb und die Temporale Frage, 1. Linguistische Kolloquiums, Pavia , Band 1. Reprinted, , in L. Guenther, Tense Logic Louvain: Bennett, Michael and Barbara Partee. Toward the Logic of Tense and Aspect in English. Indiana University Linguistics Club. Poggi Salani and M. Reprinted in Toszewa and Rytel-Kuc , I, Semantic and Syntactic Perspectives. Rosenberg and Sellier, Deux Equivalents Polonais de Encore. Campos, Maria Henriqueta Costa. Universidad de Sevilla, Linguistischen Kolloquiums, Linz , I: Sprache und Text; II: Glsa, University of Massachusetts At Amherst, Time, Text and Modality. Reprinted in Cresswell , Bulletin Voor Nederlandse Taalkunde Time Adverbials in Context. Van der Sandt eds. Linguistic, Cognitive and Computational Perspectives. Cambridge University Press, Demirdache, Hamida and Myriam Uribe Etxebarría. Demirdache and Uribe Etxebarría Temps, Aspect et Adverbes de Temps. Tense, Aspect and Time Adverbs. Presses Universitaires de Vincennes. Word Meaning and Montague Grammar. Presented, , at the 4th Annual Groningen Conference. Anmerkungen zum Adverbialen Zeitlexikon des Deutschen. Remarks on the German Adverbial Time Lexicon. Past oder Present Perfect? Past or Present Perfect? Gabbay, Dov and Christian Rohrer. Tiempo, Modalidad y Adverbio: Ediciones de la Universidad. Temporal, Causali E Consecutive. Temporal, Causal, and Consecutive. Some Evidence From the Semantics of Then. Studies in English Adverbial Usage. Colloque en Sorbonne Juin Presses Universitaires de France, Hakulinen, Auli and Mirja Saari. Reference Time, Tense and Adverbs. Nowadays, These Days and Today. Development of Early Understanding of the Terms. From Space To Time: This article is the continuation of Richards Also in Cornell Working Papers in Linguistics As Time Goes By. Irene Rapp and A. Stechow and Rapp, Center For the Study of Language and Information, Tijdschrift Voor Taalwetenschap 5. Kamp, Hans and Christian Rohrer. Walter de Gruyter, Mouton de Gruyter, Presses Universitaires Laval, Review article, review of T. Lenci, Alessandro and Pier-Marco Bertinetto. Oxford University Press, Previous version, , in Quaderni del Laboratorio di Linguistica 9. Observations From Some Germanic Languages. Finding a Reference Time. Originally in Journal of Italian Linguistics 7. Presented, , at the Congress organized at S. Lo Cascio, Vincenzo and Christian Rohrer. Paper appeared in Journal of Italian Linguistics 1? Temporale Gradpartikeln als Phasenquantoren. Temporal Degree Particles as Phase Quantifiers. Intercultural German Studies Au Fil de N. Towards an Integrated Functional Account. Tense-Choice and Pragmatic Inferences. Ahora und Seine Romanischen Verwandten. Spanish Ahora and Its Romance Cognates. Available on-Line at [http:](http://) To appear in the proceedings. Regarding a Class of Temporal Adverbs. Outline of Its Semantic Composition. Tense, Attitudes, and Scope. Indiana University Linguistics Club, Temporal Adverbials in Old and Middle English. Redakcja Wydawnictw Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego. Paslawska, Alla and Arnim von Stechow. Revised as Paslawska and von Stechow Complements Circonstanciels et Adverbes.

Chapter 3 : Speaker, text, and the Turkish reflexive kendisi

Papers from the fourth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics, Hindsgavl, January , , Volume 4 Volume 3 of Odense University studies in linguistics, Odense Universitet Papers from the Fourth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics, Hindsgavl, January , , Kirsten Gregersen.

This holds true even if we consider some insightful approaches to language modification over time, such as H. What has been discussed instead in the past few decades with refocused attention are the complementary concepts of divergence and convergence. In particular, attempts have been made to show how these opposite evolutionary trends underlie differentiation of genetically related languages and integration of spatially defined, typologically kindred language unions. However, although useful as preliminary tools for describing and analyzing certain facets of linguistic evolution, these twin concepts have frequently been applied much too narrowly and mechanically to allow for a full and genuine understanding of the highly complex processes involved in change and innovation on the various levels of linguistic structure. The languages concerned have thus been adapted to each other by a process of leveling and by integrating a number of their prior characteristics so as not only to increase the mutual comprehensibility, or rather, immediate translatability among the members of such an areally determined linguistic constellation but also to streamline, in a manner of speaking, and thus render uniform to a considerable degree their overall shared typological profile. It is thus bound to distort rather than to elucidate the actual diachronic process of language change. In reality, linguistic change is characterized, of course, by a constant and subtle interplay of divergence and convergence, often with now one, now the other prevailing. In the bulk of this paper I shall attempt to illustrate with some concrete examples the intricate interaction of these two opposite yet mutually balancing and conditioning trends in linguistic evolution. First, however, and prior to turning to such exemplification, a few more theoretical considerations seem called for. One of the more serious errors still sometimes committed in certain quarters concerned with genetic linguistics and, in particular, with the recovery of lost protolanguages is to view the underlying parent language as something purely abstract, static, itself not subject to change. Such an abstract, synchronic model can therefore serve as a common starting point for the recorded evolution within a specific language family. But it would be a grave mistake not to recognize that this theoretical ultimate phase of a particular ancestral language is itself merely the result, or end product, of a longer or shorter development of that same protolanguage. Before disintegrating into several relatively separate branches or individual languages, a protolanguage was, as a rule, subject to its own inherent synchronic dynamics of change and renewal. It should be noted, moreover, that it is of course frequently a matter of pure chance whether an ancestral language happens to be recorded or not. Though this term is sometimes used rather loosely, I would suggest that it always imply deduction from sets of functional alternations operative within a given synchronic linguistic system; thus, "internal" in this context ought not to be understood as merely synonymous with linguistic proper as contrasted with extralinguistic reconstruction cf. To take two telling examples: Yet, although the Germanic Consonant Shift was to extend to all of Germanic, we can by no means be certain that it did not initially affect only some limited area within the overall Germanic linguistic territory, comparable to what subsequently occurred when the High German Shift took place which thus did not reach beyond the area of High German. Leaving aside for now the issue of a possible Nostratic macrofamily of distantly related languages and the methodology tentatively employed to recover a hypothetic Nostratic pre-protolanguage or some segment of it "a set of techniques used for reconstruction referred to as external comparison combining genetic and typological considerations" let us first take a brief look at Indo-European and its prehistoric stages retrievable with some degree of certainty. As for the Nostratic problem it should perhaps only be mentioned here in passing that, while ProtoNostratic was earlier thought to underlie, at considerable time depth, in addition to Indo-European, also Uralic, Altaic, Caucasian or Kartvelian, to be precise , Dravidian or more broadly, Elarno-Dravidian , Semitic, and Hamitic cf. The idea that all the Indo-European

languages are ultimately derived from one largely homogeneous parent language, Proto-Indo-European, established in the days of F. In terms of typological characterization, Trubeckoj was inclined to assume that the Indo-European structure had emerged in the course of overcoming a primitive inflecting type of language without however fully attaining the more advanced stage of an agglutinating language. Particularly unorthodox was, in the view of many, his claim that the existence of a language family did not necessarily imply common descent from one single protolanguage. Instead, Trubeckoj argued, the notion of a language family, or genetic class, merely suggested a group of languages which, in addition to exhibiting structural similarities and conformities, would also display a sizable number of material agreements in terms of lexical and morphological elements expressed by regular phonological correspondences cf. While the view that the several branches of Indo-European can be directly related to or derived from some prehistoric linguistic subgroupings of Pre-Indo-European on a one-to-one basis may perhaps not be acceptable in this straightforward form today, the idea that Late Proto-Indo-European as such could well be the result of an evolution which included convergent processes, along with divergent developments, is certainly not far-fetched and thus deserving of further consideration. And although we nowadays tend to reject the Indo-Hittite hypothesis in its extreme formulation as in the end embraced and propounded, in particular, by E. For some more discussion of the archaic structure of Hittite said to have retained monothematic inflection both in the verb and the adjective, cf. Also, given the strikingly late attestation of Baltic not before c. Stang did at one point not rule out Sprachbund-type phenomena, linking Slavic not only to Baltic but possibly also to prehistoric Germanic. Over a decade ago, I tried to sum up the then prevailing situation by pointing to the at least four competing but partly compatible and thus to some degree combinable approaches to the Balto-Slavic problem Birnbaum b: At the time, I indicated my own qualified preference for viewing shared exclusive Balto-Slavic characteristics primarily in the light of approaches c and d; cf. Since my overview, one of my critics Mayer Other scholars have rehashed old arguments or introduced some new ones in support of either Balto-Slavic unity or separate development assuming subsequent partial convergence. Close to this view is also the conception set forth by Stang Adding to these recent statements of mine, I would today only make the following clarifying and qualifying points to indicate my present position regarding the issue of Balto-Slavic: Earlier I was inclined to think in terms of some combination of the "modelling" approach and an explanation assuming secondary convergence. Now however, I would suggest that the genetic relationship between Baltic and Slavic be viewed as resulting basically from three factors: This latter process must have coincided timewise with the expansion of the Slavs from their earlier area of settlement or presumed original homeland, controversial though this latter remains deep into what heretofore had been Baltic territory. Antedating the appearance of any Baltic written records i. Birnbaum a; ; A particularly graphic example of how a language or dialect that itself was the outcome of a series of branching and subdividing processes can, subsequently, be reintegrated with a larger linguistic entity from which it originally split off, or rather, from whose precursor it, too, had developed, is provided by modern Kashubian, a Lekhitic idiom which never attained the status of a full-fledged Slavic standard language but which evolved into what may be termed an independent cultural 12 HENRIK BIRNBAUM dialect, with its own folkloric literature and everyday publications. Earlier threatened in its existence by forced Germanization, Kashubian is, as is generally known, the only extant representative of the West Lekhitic, or Pomeranian-Polabian, subbranch of West Slavic after Slovincian, considered by some to have been merely a dialect variant of Kashubian, became extinct about Polish, alone representing East or, more correctly, Southeast Lekhitic, is therefore the closest present cognate of Kashubian. Given its status of an isolated microlanguage for discussion of the Slavic microlanguages, see Dulicenko, which, contrary to Rusin, lacks the cultural and moral support of any prestigious Slavic standard language other than that prevalent in the sovereign territory of the state where it is spoken, Kashubian is currently in the process of being integrated into Polish, though of course not into its literary standard form but rather the northern dialect group of Polish. Usually referred to in recent years by Polish specialists as "dialectal Polish" or "the Kashubian dialect of Polish" see Stieber Needless to say, the emergence of post-World-WarII Poland as a virtual mononational

state and, in particular, the impact of the Polish mass media have further contributed to speed up this process of convergence and assimilation. If such a trend does indeed exist and should gain momentum, so that Belorussian would one day yield or even succumb to its close cognate, this would constitute another example of what may be termed the crossover phenomenon in linguistic evolution. In this particular case, it would mean that Belorussian would converge with, if not be fully absorbed by, Russian – a close cognate, no doubt, but at least in strictly genetic terms somewhat more removed than Ukrainian. In this context we also disregard such complex but exceptional instances as the previously mentioned controversial position of the "mixed" Rusin language set in a South Slavic region. First, let us briefly discuss the issue of Macedonian. As I have stated elsewhere Birnbaum b: In this respect, therefore, the prehistory of Macedonian is roughly analogous to that of Slovak except that the latter was firmly established as a literary language by the midnineteenth century whereas the same applies to Macedonian only as of the s. Yet nobody questions, of course, that some isoglosses characteristic of the two languages are of ancient, indeed Late Common Slavic date. However, such isolated features – e. And, as Auty Even more interesting in light of the present discussion is the case of Serbo-Croatian today; for some elaboration of my pertinent views, see Birnbaum b: Similarly, Torlak, now unanimously acknowledged as the fourth dialectal subgroup of Serbo-Croatian, along with Stokavian with which it has previously been lumped together, Cakavian, and Kajkavian, and, at the same time, a fullfledged member of the Balkan Sprachbund, though historically closer to Serbian than to Bulgarian, has subsequently drifted away from the mainstream of the Serbo-Croatian linguistic evolution taking on a number of striking characteristics shared with Bulgarian and Macedonian. Quite aside from the desirability of such a course of development, obviously perceived differently by different people and accompanied by emotionally charged comments, if completed it would have major repercussions for the language situation in Yugoslavia. For one thing, it would require a sorting out of and taking sides in the linguistic entanglement currently existing in Bosnia and Hercegovina where part of the population claims Croatian, another part Serbian, and yet another part "Moslem" ethnicity. Moreover, the establishment of a separate Croatian literary language would almost certainly increase the weight and prestige of specifically Serbian linguistic and ethnic identity outside Croatia. In some ways, the Croatian linguistic evolution recently begun can be compared to the politically motivated creation of a Moldavian literary language in Soviet Moldavia, separate from standard Romanian. However, there is also a profound difference, namely the long-standing Croatian cultural tradition which has no counterpart in Moldavia. Leaving now the Slavic area and moving on to another branch of Indo-European, let us consider some relevant aspects of Germanic. As is well known, the Germanic languages, too, are traditionally viewed as genetically divided into three subbranches, West Germanic, North Germanic or Scandinavian, also called Nordic, and East Germanic. Now, to begin with, Gutnish was in due course – still in the medieval period – integrated with Old Swedish, with the Gotlandic dialect of Swedish remaining highly distinct and archaic to this very day. Moreover, Danish itself, exposed to Low German and other influences, has drifted away, as it were, from its close relationship to standard Swedish while the South Swedish dialect of the province of Scania, long under Danish rule, continues to exhibit many agreements and similarities in sound pattern, morphosyntax, and lexicon with Danish, particularly with the speech of the island of Sjaelland. East Scandinavian is today all but obliterated, or rather perhaps eclipsed by a number of features rendering the former distinction virtually immaterial. Turning, finally, to a language group defined typologically and not primarily genetically – as the latter was applicable to Indo-European, Balto-Slavic, Slavic, Germanic, and Scandinavian, surveyed so far – let us now briefly consider the languages usually referred to as Balkan and constituting what is frequently cited as the textbook example of an areally confined language union, or Sprachbund. Turkish, although it has played a considerable role as an integrative force in the Balkans notably by its penetration of the lexicon, and as such is comparable to Late Vulgar Latin in earlier centuries see esp. It is not even certain that the verbal category of Bulgarian, Macedonian, and Torlak known as the narrative, as well as similar grammatical means of the verb system in Romanian presumptive and Albanian resultative, admirative, frequently attributed to Osmanli influence cf. For obviously, convergence is

the very prerequisite of leveling, integration, and accommodation. In other words, in all these languages we can observe a simultaneous "or better perhaps, concomitant" evolution toward a closer structural typological affinity with the other Balkan languages and toward greater diversity unless counteracted by other convergent trends within the same language family; cf. On the specific complexities of Bulgarian as a Balkan language, see now, e. Finally, it should be mentioned in this context that, as I have tried to show in some recent studies Birnbaum c and forthcoming b , the characteristics of the Balkan Sprachbund, in addition to being manifest at the readily perceivable surface of linguistic structure, also have a "deep" dimension of their own, that is to say, are anchored, as it were, at the level of typologically defined semantic deep structure, with much of the change taking place there, rather than at the overt level. In conclusion, it may be said that the notions of divergence and convergence are of course not new in historical linguistics. Implicitly or explicitly they have been assumed and recognized as driving forces in much of linguistic change and evolution. But the precise role that these two contrasting tendencies have played in the development of cognate, genetically related and kindred, typologically more or less analogously structured languages sharing a common destiny in a clearly defined area, and particularly the intricate interplay determining their relationship and often precarious balance, their concurrent or consecutive operation, are still in need of further elucidation and genuine understanding. By commenting on a number of telling instances of divergence and convergence in a variety of languages and language groups. I have attempted in the preceding remarks to contribute, in a modest measure, toward such improved knowledge and a better grasp of the nature and function of these factors in linguistic evolution. These factors, as must now be clear, are not merely handy labels or graphic metaphors for what actually is going on when languages undergo modification and change, but go to the heart of the matter when it comes to the constant, incessant dynamics inherent in the synchrony and diachrony of language. The archaic structure of Hittite: Abductive and deductive change. Language and nationality in East-Central Europe The classification of languages. Problems in general linguistics, tr. Meek, 85 - On some problems of Common Slavic dialectology. The dialects of Common Slavic. Ancient Indo-European dialects, ed. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. On the reconstruction and predictability of linguistic models: Problems of typological and genetic linguistics viewed in a generative framework. The Hague and Paris: Four approaches to Balto-Slavic. To Professor Christian S. Stang on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, ed. Zur Problematik der zeitlichen Abgrenzung des Urslavischen. Linguistics and poetics, ed. Matejka, 33 -

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Chapter 4 : Results for Jacob-Mey | Book Depository

Papers from the fourth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics, Hindsgavl, January , , Opseg 4.

Adelaar, Mascia and Vincenzo lo Cascio. Paper appeared in Journal of Italian Linguistics 1. Situations and Types of Text in English and Catalan. Textsortenbedingter Aspekt-Tempus-Gebrauch im Russisdchen. United States Information Agency, Essays Offered to Lorenzo Renzi. I, Semantic and Syntactic Perspectives. Rosenberg and Sellier, Bronckart Jean-Paul and Michel Fayol. Constraints on Translating From French to English. Towards a Theory of Grounding in Text. Reference Time, Tense and Adverbs. University Press of America, Deixis und Textsortehn im Deutschen. Linguistischen Kolloquiums Bochum Nelde, and Marie-Paule Quix eds. Linguistischen Kolloquiums, Brussel, , I: Sprache, Diskurs und Text; Ii: Also in Anglistik und Englischunterricht Empirical Aspects, Theoretical Approaches. Tense, Aspect, and Temporal Connecting Words. Tempus und Textkonstitution im Spanischen: Februar , Arbeitsgrup 1, Sprache und Zeit. From Temporal Shifts to Temporal Breaks. Verbal Aspect in the Poetry of Aleksandr Blok. From Medieval Performance to Modern Fiction. University of Texas Press. Reviewed by Bertinetto The Fictions of Language and the Languages of Fiction: Routledge and Kegan Paul. Review of Thelin Pedagogical Use of a Textlinguistic Model. Odense University Press, Word, Sentence, Text, Interaction, English Department, University of Cologne. Tijdschrift Voor Taalwetenschap 5. Jong-Van den Berg, N. Jorgensen, Kathrine Sorensen Ravn. Between Semantics and Pragmatics. Kamp, Hans and Christian Rohrer. Walter de Gruyter, Amsterdam Studies in the Pragmatics of Latin. Asupekuto, Tensu Taikei to Tekusuto: Labarca de Paz, Yanira. Landeweerd, Rita and Co Vet. Janssen and Wim Van der Wurff eds. Forms and Functions of the Verb. Finding a Reference Time. Originally in Journal of Italian Linguistics 7. Presented, , at the Congress organized at S. Textfunktionen der Deutschen Tempora. Marszk, Doris and Peter Langner. McEnery, Anthony and Zhonghua Xiao. Time and the Novel. Moens, Mark and Mark J. Pinto, Julio Cesar Machado. The Reading of Time: Berlin and New York: Praktische, Theoretische und Historische Perspektiven. North-Holland and Academia, Linguistische Modelle und Maschinelle Verfahren. Francke and Marche Romane, Untersuchungen zum Fiktions- und Tempusproblem der Deutschen Gegenwartssprache. PhD dissertation, University of Vienna. Deixis, Anaphora, and the Meaning of Then. Aspectual, Textual, and Epistemic Meaning. Time, Text and Modality. Serija 9, Filologija, Expository Modes and Temporal Ordering in Fiction. Johns Hopkins University Press. Pope by Pupils, Colleagues and Friends. From Sign to Text. Van Holk, Andre G. Klaus Baumgartner zum Vet, Co and Arie Molendijk. Paper appeared in Journal of Italian Linguistics 1? Presses Universitaires de Lille, Pike and Rachel Saint eds. Summer Institute of Linguistics,

Chapter 5 : Papers from the VIth International Conference on Historical Linguistics - PDF Free Download

Kirsten Gregersen, Hans BasbÃ,Il, & Jacob Mey (eds.), Papers from the Fourth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics (Hindsgavl, January ,). Odense: Odense.

Chapter 6 : Project on the Bibliography of

"Papers from the fourth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics, Hindsgavl, January , ". "Papers from the fourth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics.