

Annibale Intersezioni

This book addresses the topic of linguistic categorization from a novel perspective. While most of the early research has focused on how linguistic systems reflect some pre-existing ways of categorizing experience, the contributions included in this volume seek to understand how linguistic resources of various nature (prosodic cues, affixes, constructions, discourse markers, ...) can be 'put to work' in order to actively build categories in discourse and in interaction, to achieve social goals. This question is addressed in different ways by researchers from different subfields of linguistics, including psycholinguistics, conversation analysis, linguistic typology and discourse pragmatics, and a major point of innovation is represented in fact by the interdisciplinary nature of the volume and in the systematic search for converging evidence.

Dai sordidi terranei dei vicoli, agli eleganti luoghi frequentati dall'aristocrazia e dalla borghesia napoletana, sospesa tra l'arretratezza del suo sistema politico e sociale e la modernità della cultura illuminista che la pone invece all'avanguardia in Europa, la Napoli della fine del '700 con le sue forti contraddizioni è la vera protagonista del romanzo. In questo intricato panorama si muove il marchese Egidio Merolla che dà vita, in un ritmo crescente, ad una storia ricca di colpi di scena, di suspense e di

misteriosi incontri, in cui uomini ed eventi sono dominati dalla superstizione e dalla passione. Il re Ferdinando, il perfido capitano di giustizia Ulderico Bonafè, l'affascinante Assunta Scuotto, lo stesso marchese Merolla, così come tutti gli altri personaggi, sembrano sospinti, e a tratti sopraffatti, da quella condizione emotiva che segna il mobile limite tra sacro e profano, tra morale e giustizia, tra cinismo e ragione, tra sogno e realtà in un'alternanza di movenze che vanno dal caricaturale all'ironico, dal drammatico fino alla vera e propria pantomima.

This book collects a renowned scholar's essays from the past five decades and reflects two main concerns: an approach to logic that stresses argumentation, reasoning, and critical thinking and that is informal, empirical, naturalistic, practical, applied, concrete, and historical; and an interest in Galileo's life and thought—his scientific achievements, Inquisition trial, and methodological lessons in light of his iconic status as “father of modern science.” These republished essays include many hard to find articles, out of print works, and chapters which are not available online. The collection provides an excellent resource of the author's lifelong dedication to the subject. Thus, the book contains critical analyses of some key Galilean arguments about the laws of falling bodies and the Copernican hypothesis of the earth's motion. There

is also a group of chapters in which Galileo's argumentation is compared and contrasted with that of other figures such as Socrates, Karl Marx, Giordano Bruno, and his musicologist father Vincenzo Galilei. The chapters on Galileo's trial illustrate an approach to the science-vs-religion issue which Finocchiaro labels "para-clerical" and conceptualizes in terms of a judicious consideration of arguments for and against Galileo and the Church. Other essays examine argumentation about Galileo's life and thought by the major Galilean scholars of recent decades. The book will be of interest to scholars in philosophy, logic, philosophy of science, history of science, history of religion, philosophy of religion, argumentation, rhetoric, and communication studies.

This collection explores the multifaceted nature of the gods and goddesses worshipped in ancient Italy. It examines Italic, Etruscan, and Latin deities in context and in the material remains, and also in the Greco-Roman written record and later scholarship which drew on these texts. Many deities were worshipped in ancient Italy by different individuals and communities, using different languages, at different sanctuaries, and for very different reasons. This multiplicity creates challenges for modern historians of antiquity at different levels. How do we cope with it? Can we reduce it to the conceptual unity necessary to provide a meaningful historical

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interpretation? To what extent can deities named in different languages be considered the equivalent of one another (e.g. Artemis and Diana)? How can we interpret the visual representations of deities that are not accompanied by written text? Can we reconstruct what these deities meant to their local worshippers although the overwhelming majority of our sources were written by Romans and Greeks? The contributors of this book, a group of ten scholars from the UK, Italy, France, and Poland, offer different perspectives on these problems, each concentrating on a particular god or goddess. *Gods and Goddesses in Ancient Italy* offers an invaluable resource for anyone working on ancient Roman and Italian religion.

Principj analitici delle matematiche di Annibale Giordano, e Carlo Laubberg
Geometria
Annuario Geografico Italiano, pubblicato da Annibale Ranuzzi
Annibale Carracci a Romagli affreschi di Palazzo Farnese
Donzelli Editore
Elementi di aritmetica di Annibale Riera
Annibale Intersezioni rivista di storia delle idee
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