

Rom N Limba Romana

The Bamberg version of the "Historia Romana" represents a fascinating witness to the transition from Latin to vernacular literature, which the author relates to the intellectual and ideological milieu of the Ottonians. This book presents the first edition of the paraphrase contained in the manuscript Bamberg, Hist. 3.

A Basic Bibliography on Negation in Natural Language
Gunter Narr Verlag
The Romanians and the Turkic Nomads North of the Danube Delta from the Tenth to the Mid-Thirteenth Century
BRILL

R. G. Collingwood is an important 20th-century historian, archaeologist and philosopher whose works are the subject of continued interest, analysis and study. There is an unquestionable need to support this research activity with the provision of a reference guide which is fully up-to-date, informed and authoritative. The Companion therefore lists all primary and secondary material relevant to the study of Collingwood in all his fields of expertise - historical theory, philosophy and archaeology. It also provides a guide to archive material relevant to his life, together with sources and locations. The resulting volume is an essential companion to the understanding of the life and thought of R. G. Collingwood.

The author of the present volume aims to investigate the relationships between Romanians and nomadic Turkic groups (Pechenegs, Uzes, Cumans) in the southern half of Moldavia, north of the Danube Delta, between the tenth century and the great Mongol invasion of 1241-1242. The Carpathian-Danubian area particularly favoured the development of sedentary life, throughout the millennia, but, at various times, nomadic pastoralists of the steppes also found this area favourable to their own way of life. Due to the basic features of its landscape, the above-mentioned area, which includes a vast plain, became the main political stage of the Romanian ethnic space, a stage on which local communities had to cope with the pressures of successive intrusions of nomadic Turks, attracted by the rich pastures north of the Lower Danube. Contacts of the Romanians and of the Turkic nomads with Byzantium, Kievan Rus, Bulgaria and Hungary are also investigated. The conclusions of the volume are based on an analysis of both written sources (narrative, diplomatic, cartographic) and archaeological finds. This book is the first comprehensive grammar in English of present-day standard Romanian. It is an indispensable resource for Romance linguists, from advanced undergraduate level and above.

Paul was the most influential figure in the early Christian church. In this epistle, written to the founders of the church in Rome, he sets out some of his ideas on the importance of faith in overcoming mankind's innate sinfulness and in obtaining redemption. With an introduction by Ruth Rendell

The starting point for the majority of the articles collected here is the study of church councils and their procedures, with a focus on 13th-century France. The author's concern has been to remedy some of the inadequacies of the existing conciliar corpus and its documentation; one group of studies also describes a number of liturgical manuscripts that contain the ceremonials employed at these councils. Others reflect a broader interest in clerical and legal culture, centering around Dante and his intended readership. Finally, several studies are devoted to particular historiographical questions arising from this work, notably Franco-papal relations, the origins of French clerical taxation, and the conflict

between Boniface VIII and Philip the Fair.

Ethnicity and religious confession are concepts around which discussion and controversy arise, generating emotions and feelings of extreme intensity. Each of us belongs to such a community. By default, there is pressure on us to be subjective. Intercultural dialogue can be successfully provided where a community that is aware of the Other comes to communicate, cooperate and build the structure of a multicultural society. Diversity throughout Central and South-Eastern Europe can lead to either cooperation or conflict. Presently, we face discrimination, marginalization, low-status minorities, peripheral societies and the inequitable distribution of resources that leads to unequal distribution of authority and power. This is the first of a series of 6 books dealing with case phenomena in different languages, both Indo- and non-Indo-European, resulting from work by a team of 20 specialists at the University of Leuven. It is the first time such a large-scale investigation into case has been undertaken, and a remarkable feature of the project is the use of computer corpora of authentic material. This bibliography presents the many dimensions involved in research into case and case-related phenomena. This includes not only morphological case markers, but also the crossconstituent (semantic and grammatical) relations expressed by morphological case or by its various counterparts; morpho-syntactic processes such as transitivity and passivization; and pragmatic and textual considerations. In addition, the bibliography reflects the implications of case research for other disciplines, such as foreign language teaching and artificial intelligence. More than 6000 publications are listed. An extensive Subject Index provides easy access to all the topics and major concepts covered. A Language Index and a Guide to Languages/Language Families conclude the book. The other volumes in the series include The Dative (2 vols), The Genitive, The Nominative and Accusative, and Non-nuclear Cases.

ASD VI,7 comprises Erasmus's Annotations on Paul's Epistole to the Romans. Many subjects with respect to, for instance, justification by faith and the relation between Jews and Christians are treated. Hovingh comments on Erasmus's commentary, identifying his sources and his stylistic and grammatical peculiarities.

Name and Naming: Synchronic and Diachronic Perspectives aims to analyse names and the act of naming from an intercultural perspective, both synchronically and diachronically. The volume is divided into four main parts (Theory of Names, Anthroponomastics, Toponomastics, Names in Society), which are, in turn, organised into thematic chapters and subchapters. The book sets to offer a bird's-eye view of names and naming; this synthesis is made possible, on the one hand, by the blending of synchronic and diachronic viewpoints in the investigation of language facts and, on the other, by the fruitful conjunction of modern and classic theories. The originality and the novelty of the subject lies in the multi-disciplinary approach, in which the field of onomastics merges with that of sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatics, history, literature, stylistics, religion, etc. The thematic diversity also derives from the meeting, within the pages of this

book, of specialists (35 linguists and literati) from 11 countries on three continents.

This book provides the first comprehensive overview of the syntax of old Romanian written in English and targeted at a non-Romanian readership. It draws on an extensive new corpus analysis of the period between the beginning of the sixteenth century, the date of the earliest attested Romanian texts, and the end of the eighteenth century, generally considered to mark the start of the modernization of Romanian. Gabriela Pan? Dindelegan and her co-authors adopt both a synchronic and diachronic approach by providing a detailed corpus analysis in a given period, while also comparing old and modern Romanian. They examine the evolution of a variety of syntactic phenomena, including the elimination or diminishing of certain facts or generalization of others, the total or partial grammaticalization of phenomena, competition between structures, and cases of syntactic variation. The book takes a typological and comparative perspective, focusing on those phenomena that are considered specific to Romanian (either on the Romance or in the Balkan area), and adopts a modern framework while still remaining accessible to readers from any background.

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