

<b>Preface</b>	x
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	xii
<b>List of tables</b>	xiv
Abbreviations, symbols and transcription	xv
<b>1 Introduction</b>	1
1.1 Aims and overview	1
1.2 The data	2
<b>2 The Hausa language</b>	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Hausa linguistics	6
<b>2.3 Main linguistic features</b>	7
2.3.1 Phonology	7
2.3.2 Word order and the verbal-inflectional complex	8
2.3.3 Non-verbal clauses	14
2.3.4 The noun phrase	16
2.3.5 Null subjects and objects	19
2.3.6 Modal/adverbial particles	20
2.4 <i>Wh</i> -type constructions	20
2.4.1 Relative clauses	20
2.4.2 <i>Wh</i> -questions	22
2.4.3 Focus constructions	23
<b>3 Focus in generative grammar</b>	25
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2 The generative framework	25
3.2.1 Philosophical assumptions	25
3.2.2 The transformational model	29
3.2.3 X-bar syntax	30
3.2.4 The Minimalist Program: Merge, Move and Agree	32
3.3 What is focus?	37
3.3.1 Semantics and pragmatics	37
3.3.2 Structural features and typology	40
3.4 Generative theories of focus	47
3.4.1 Syntax-based theories	47
3.4.2 Prosody-based theories	50
3.4.3 Model of focus assumed in the present study	55

<b>4 Focus constructions</b>	58
4.1 Introduction	58
4.2 Focus fronting: descriptive facts	59
4.2.1 Focus fronting	60
4.2.2 Focus versus topic	64
4.2.3 Focus fronting versus clefting	67
4.3 Focus fronting: the FP analysis	70
4.3.1 Proposal	71
4.3.2 Empirical evidence	73
4.3.3 Theoretical issues	77
4.4 <i>Wh</i> -fronting	83
4.5 Special inflection	90
4.5.1 Special inflection in Hausa: descriptive facts	90
4.5.2 Special inflection in Hausa: theoretical issues	97
4.6 Focus/ <i>wh</i> -in situ	100
4.6.1 <i>Wh</i> -in situ: descriptive facts	101
4.6.2 Focus in situ: descriptive facts	104
4.6.3 Exploring a form–function correlation	106
4.6.4 Multiple focus/ <i>wh</i> -constructions	112
4.6.5 Extending the FP analysis	114
4.7 Conclusions	116
<b>5 Copular constructions</b>	119
5.1 Introduction	119
5.2 Non-verbal copular sentences: the data	120
5.2.1 Morphosyntactic features	121
5.2.2 Specification and predication: descriptive terminology	125
5.2.3 Predicational copular sentences in Hausa	129
5.2.4 Specificational/equative copular sentences in Hausa	133
5.3 The evolution of <i>nē/cē/nē</i>	135
5.4 Extending the FP analysis	139
5.4.1 Proposal	140
5.4.2 Empirical evidence	145
5.4.3 Theoretical issues	159
5.4.4 Summary	182
5.5 Conclusions	183
<b>6 A cross-linguistic perspective</b>	184
6.1 Introduction	184
6.2 Focus constructions	185
6.2.1 Chadic	186
6.2.2 Arabic	204
6.2.3 Hebrew	210
6.2.4 Coptic Egyptian	215
6.2.5 Summary	223

6.3 Copular/non-verbal clauses	225
6.3.1 Typology of copular sentences	225
6.3.2 Chadic	228
6.3.3 Arabic	240
6.3.4 Hebrew	245
6.3.5 Coptic Egyptian	255
6.3.6 Summary	260
6.4. Conclusions	261

## **7 Summary and conclusions**

This book has been rethought and rewritten with a different reader in mind.

Firstly, it has been rethought and rewritten with a different reader in mind.

Secondly, it has been rethought and rewritten with a different reader in mind.

Thirdly, it has been rethought and rewritten with a different reader in mind.

Finally, it has been rethought and rewritten with a different reader in mind.

References

Indexes

263

268

285

Firstly, this book departs from my 1997 thesis in incorporating new research, which emerges from two recent collaborative projects that explore focus in situ (Green and Jaggar 2003) and the syntactic conditioning of 'special inflection', or focus/relative aspect marking (Green & Reintges 2004, 2005a, 2005b; Reintges & Green 2004). This new research develops the original project by attempting to answer some of the questions that were raised there.

Secondly, this book reflects my growing interest in comparative-Afroasiatic syntax by placing greater emphasis on the identification of cross-linguistic and typological patterns. In attempting to set the Hausa facts within their broader (within-family) comparative and typological context, I have included surveys of some of the available data on focus constructions and copular/non-verbal clauses in Chadic, as well as data from some other Afroasiatic languages. While I have attempted to provide a sense of the range of variation in focus and copular/non-verbal clauses within Chadic and, more broadly, within Afroasiatic, I have not attempted to extend the theoretical analysis proposed here beyond the Hausa data. In particular, because descriptive work on many Chadic languages remains at a relatively early stage, some of the available grammatical 'descriptions' are sketchy. Although the inclusion of these data sometimes raises more questions than it answers, it nevertheless provides a glimpse of the patterns of similarity and variation that exist in this language family.

Finally, it is also worth emphasising that empirical and theoretical questions 'are sometimes raised but left unanswered here regarding the nature of the relationship between prosody and syntax in Hausa focus constructions. This is the subject of ongoing research (Green, in preparation), and will be the subject of a chapter in a future volume of this series.'