

SINTASSI DEL VERBO

Movimento del verbo

AVVERBI DI FREQUENZA

- 1a. Gianni **va** **SEMPRE** al cinema
- b. *Gianni **SEMPRE** **va** al cinema
- c. *John **goes** **ALWAYS** to the cinema
- d. John **ALWAYS** **goes** to the cinema
- 2a. Gianni **è** **SEMPRE** contento
- b. John **is** **ALWAYS** happy
- c. Gianni **è** **SEMPRE** andato al cinema
- d. John **has** **ALWAYS** gone to the cinema

QUANTIFICATORI FLUTTUANTI

1a. **TUTTI** i bambini **amano** la cioccolata

b. I bambini **amano TUTTI** la cioccolata

c. *I bambini **TUTTI amano** la cioccolata

2a. *The children **like ALL** chocolate

b. The children **ALL like** chocolate

3a. I bambini **hanno TUTTI mangiato** la cioccolata

b. The children **have ALL had** chocolate

PARTICELLE NEGATIVE

1a. (Non) **mangio MICA** tanto

b. Je (ne) **mange PAS** beaucoup

c. I do **NOT eat** much

2a. (Non) **sono MICA** stanco

b. Je (ne) **suis PAS** fatigué

c. I **am NOT** tired

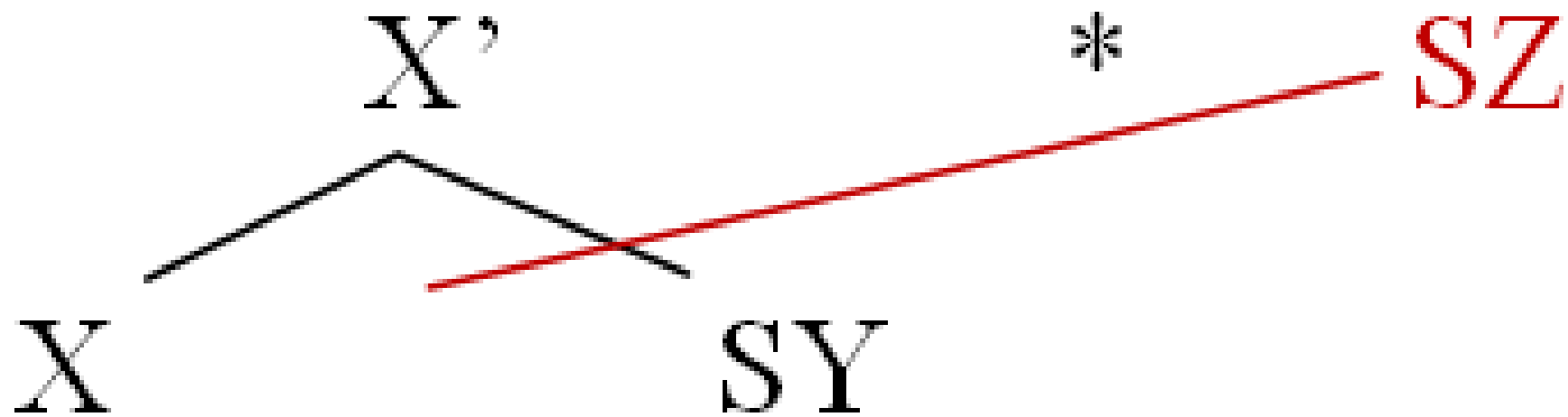
SEPARABILITÀ VERBO-COMPLEMENTO

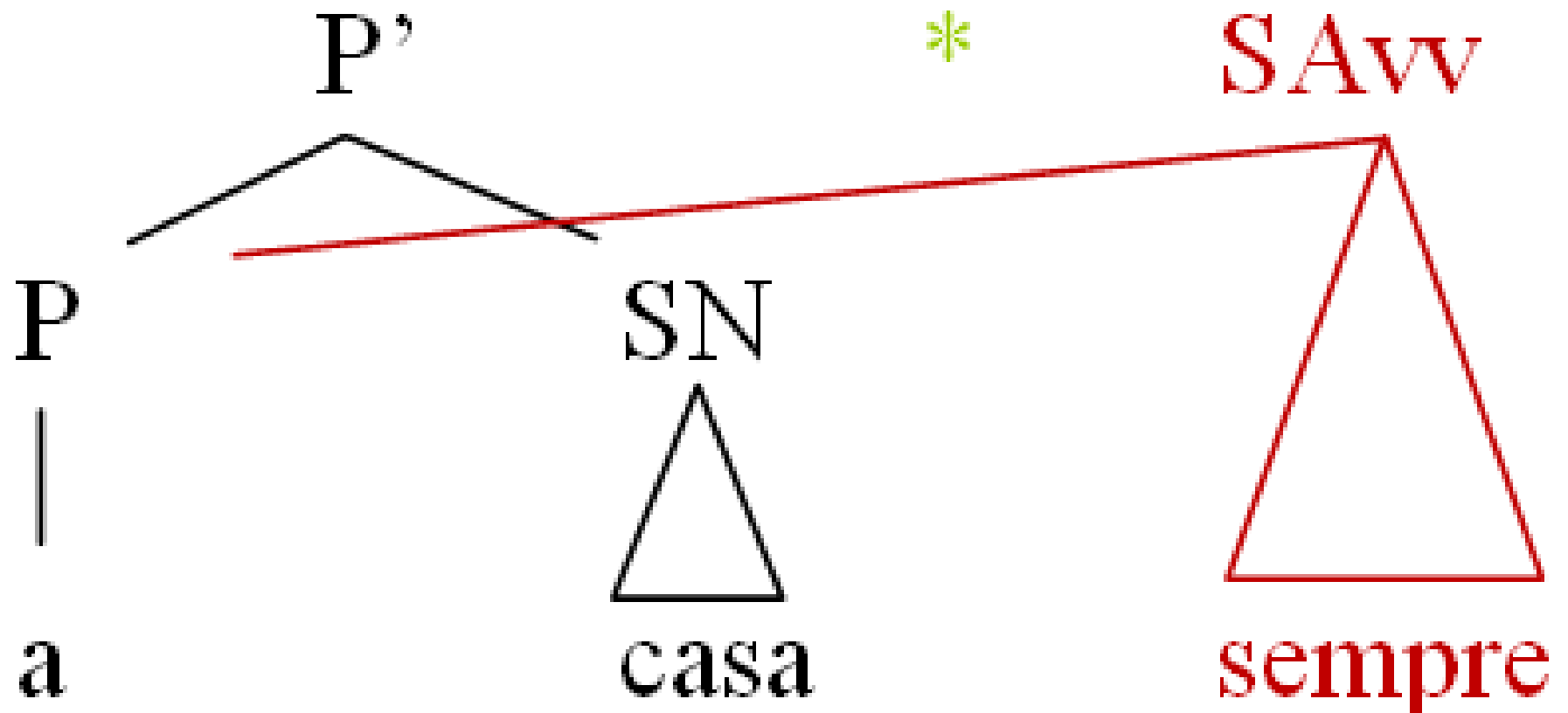
a. Sara **canta** **bene** questa canzone

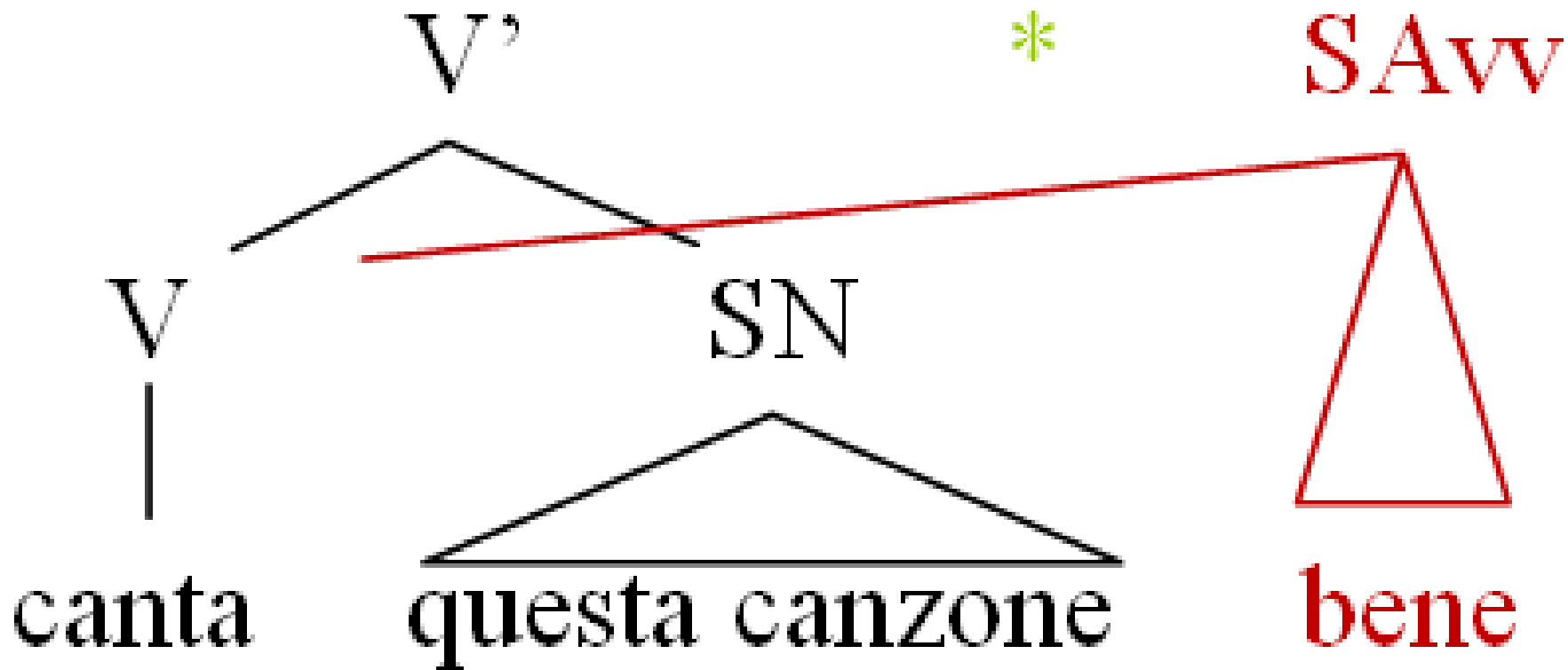
b. *Sarah **sings** **well** this song

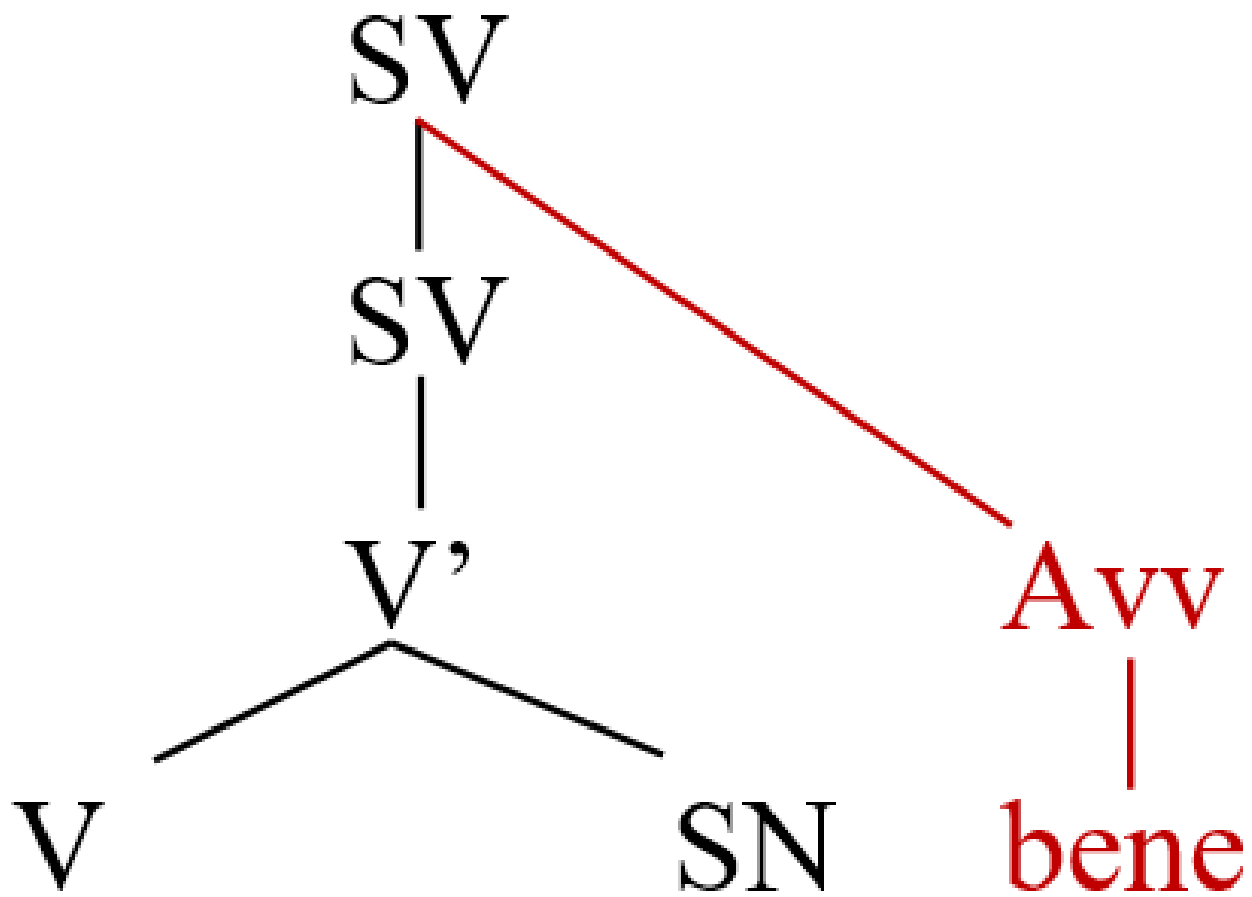
c. Sarah **sings** this song **well**

d. *Sta [_{SP} **a** **sempre** **casa**]

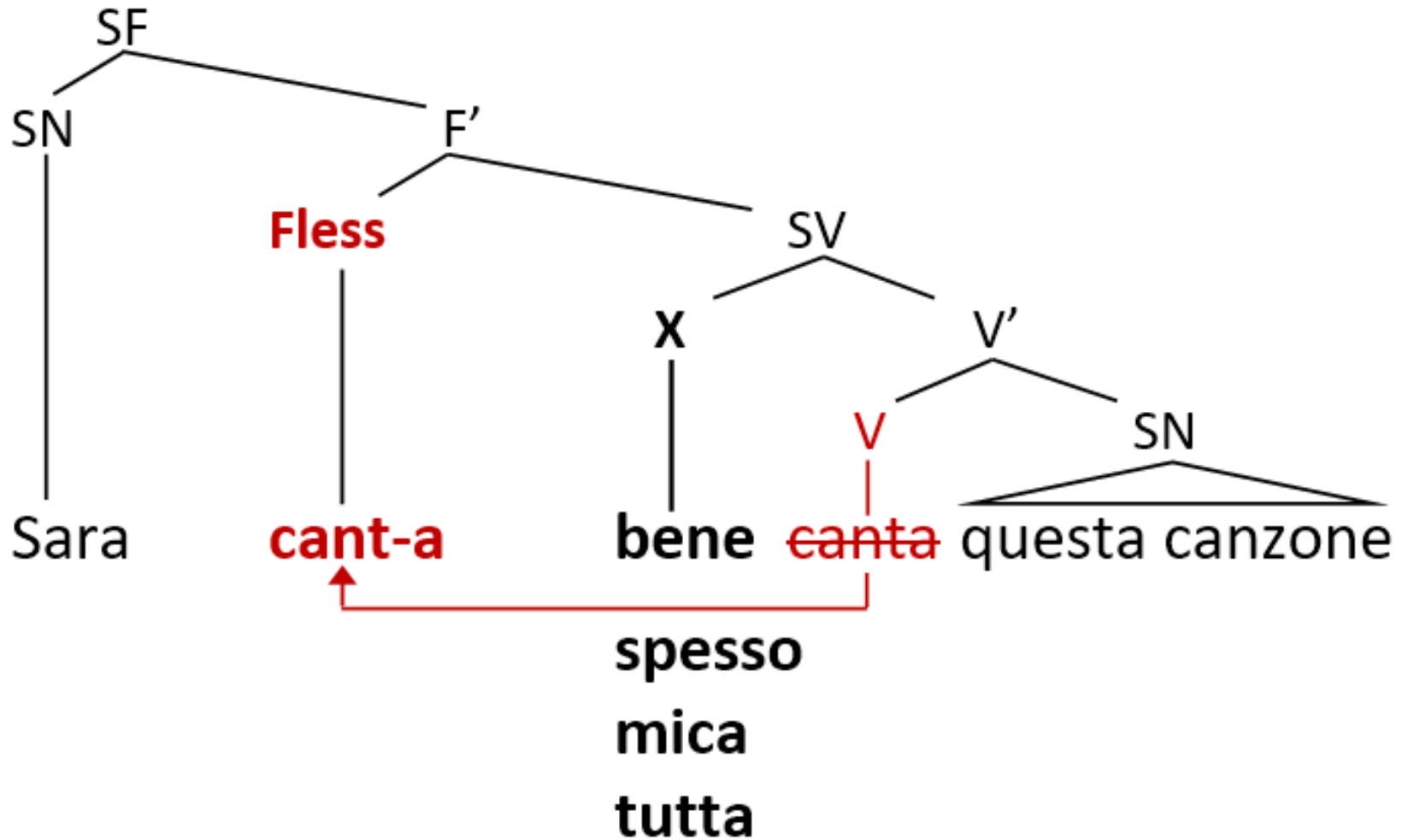




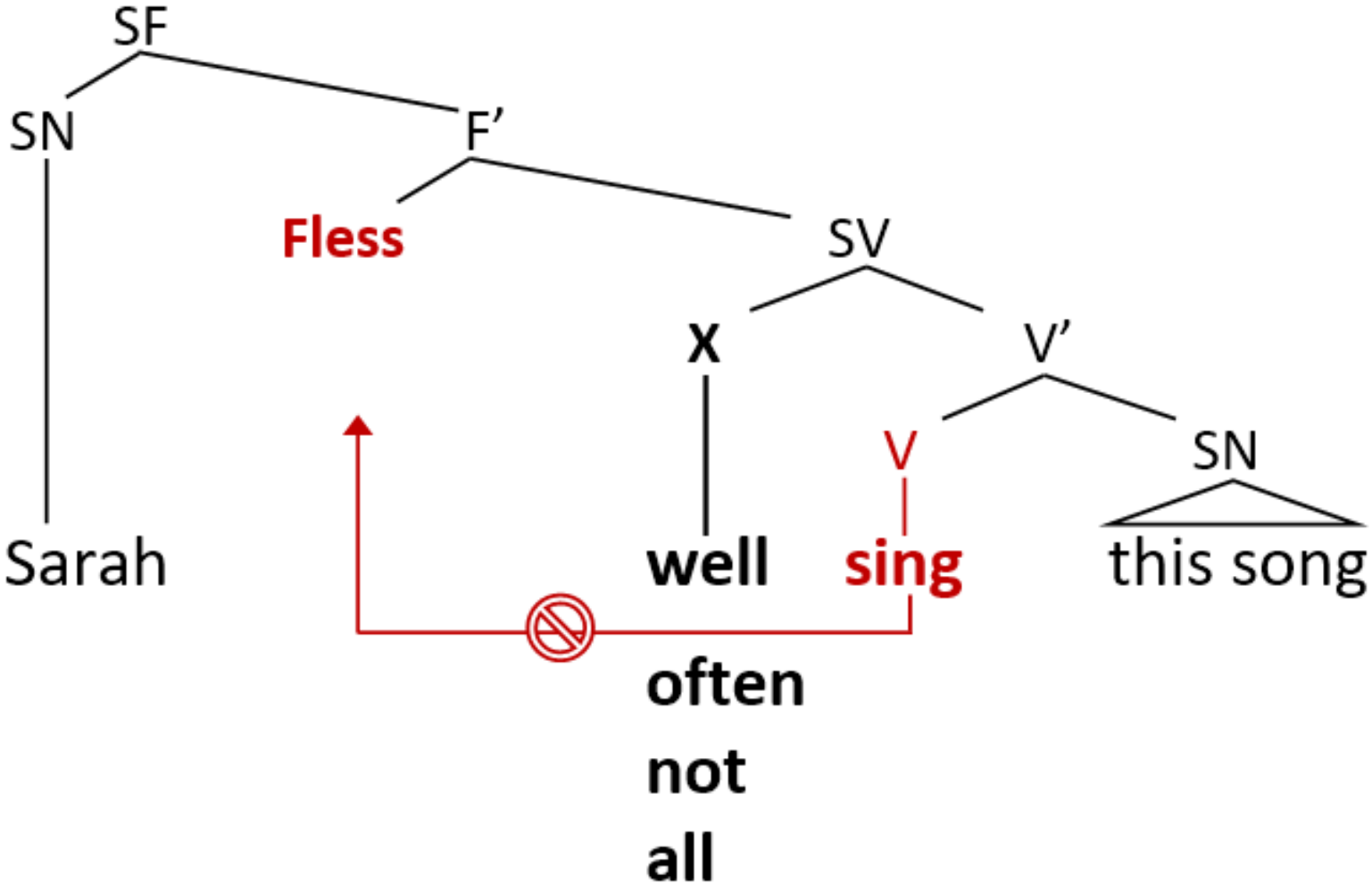




MOVIMENTO DEL VERBO



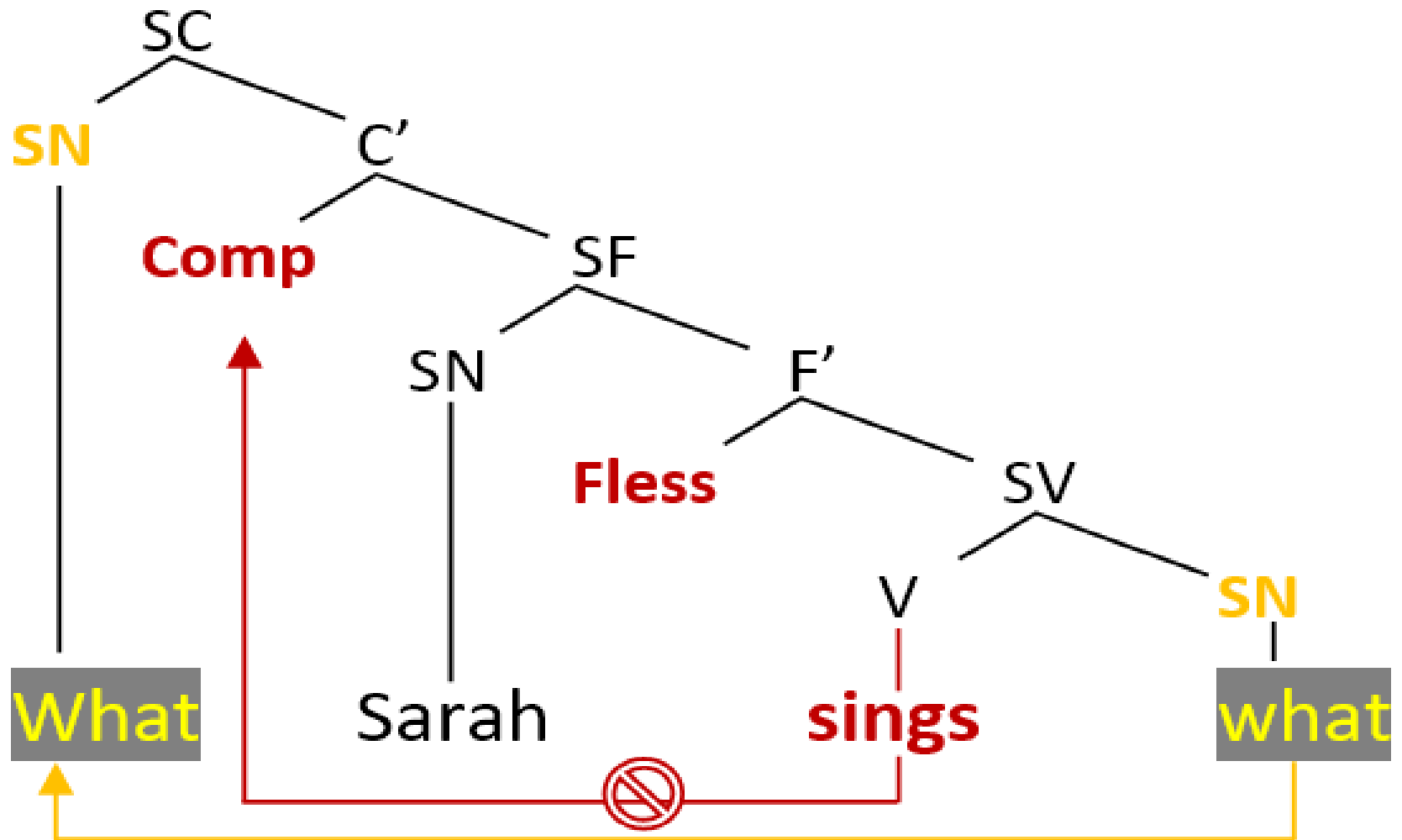
IN INGLESE IL VERBO NON SI MUOVE



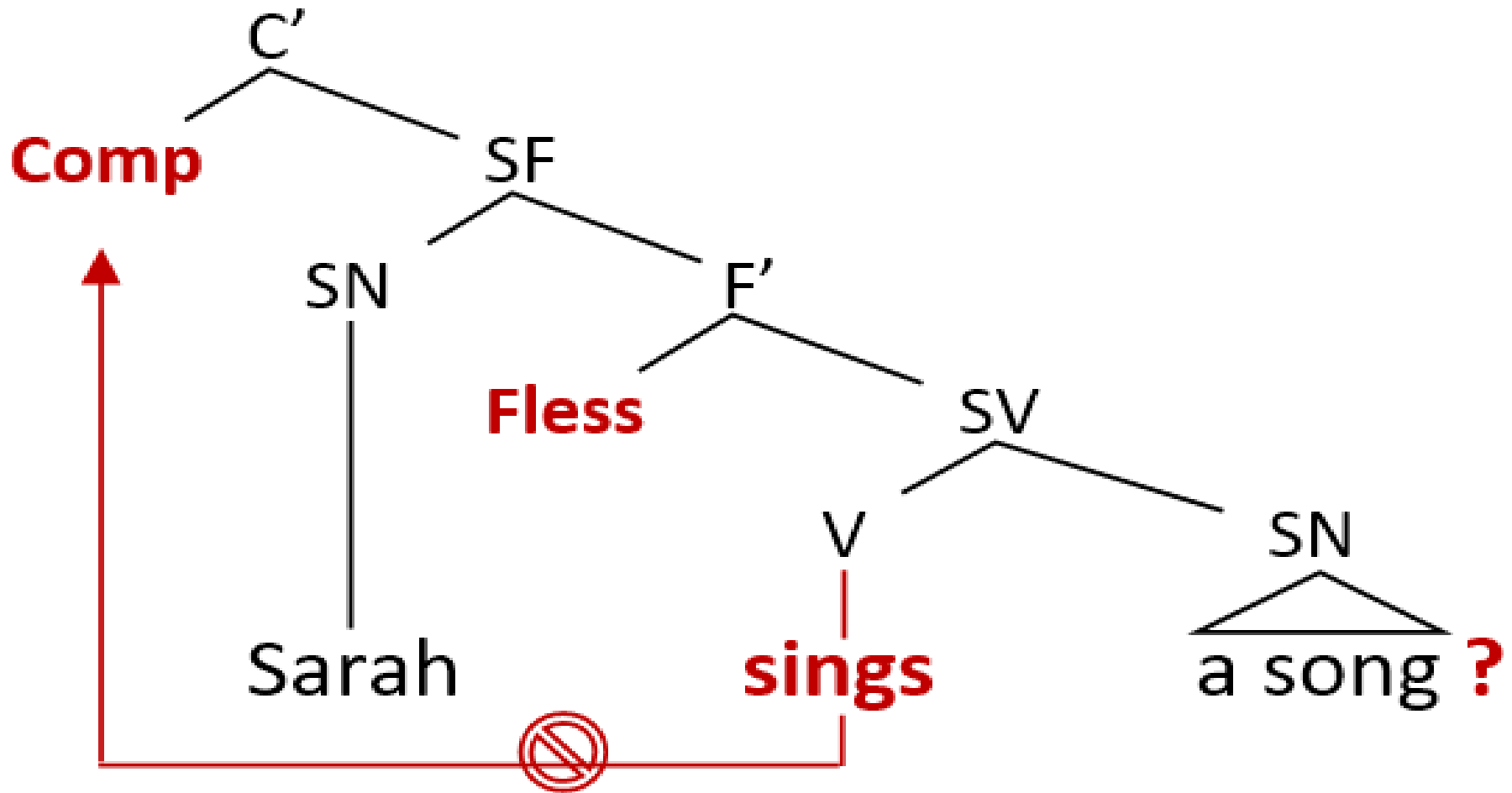
FRASI INTERROGATIVE E VERBO

- a. *Chi **Gianni e Maria** **accompagnano**?
- b. Chi **accompagnano** **Gianni e Maria**?
- c. *Whom **you can** call?
- d. Whom **can you** call?
- e. *Whom **love you**?
- f. *Whom **you love**?

INGLESE: INTERROGATIVE WH



INGLESE: INTERROGATIVE SÌ/NO



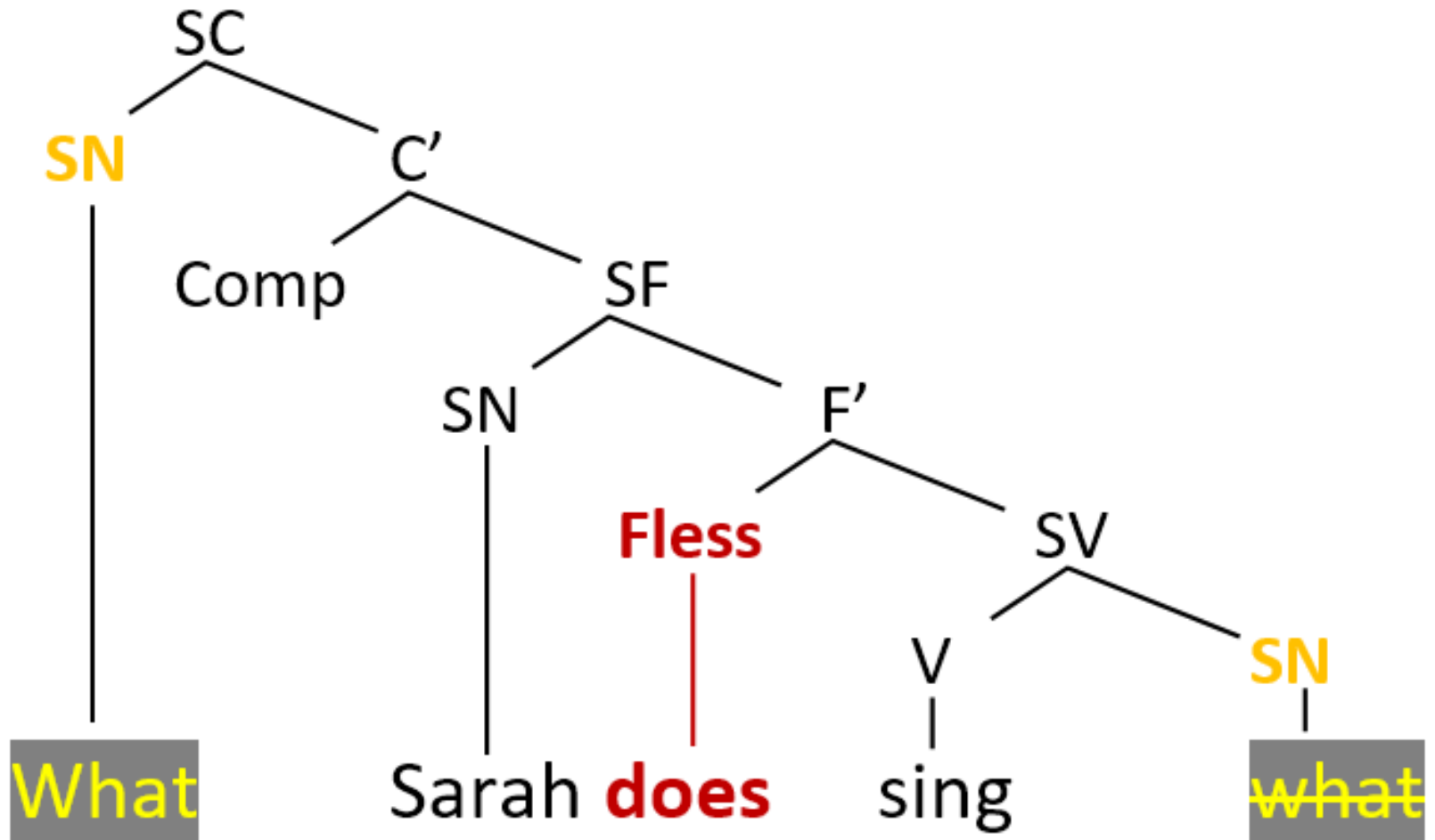
MOVIMENTO DELLA TESTA

Una testa si muove in modo LOCALE

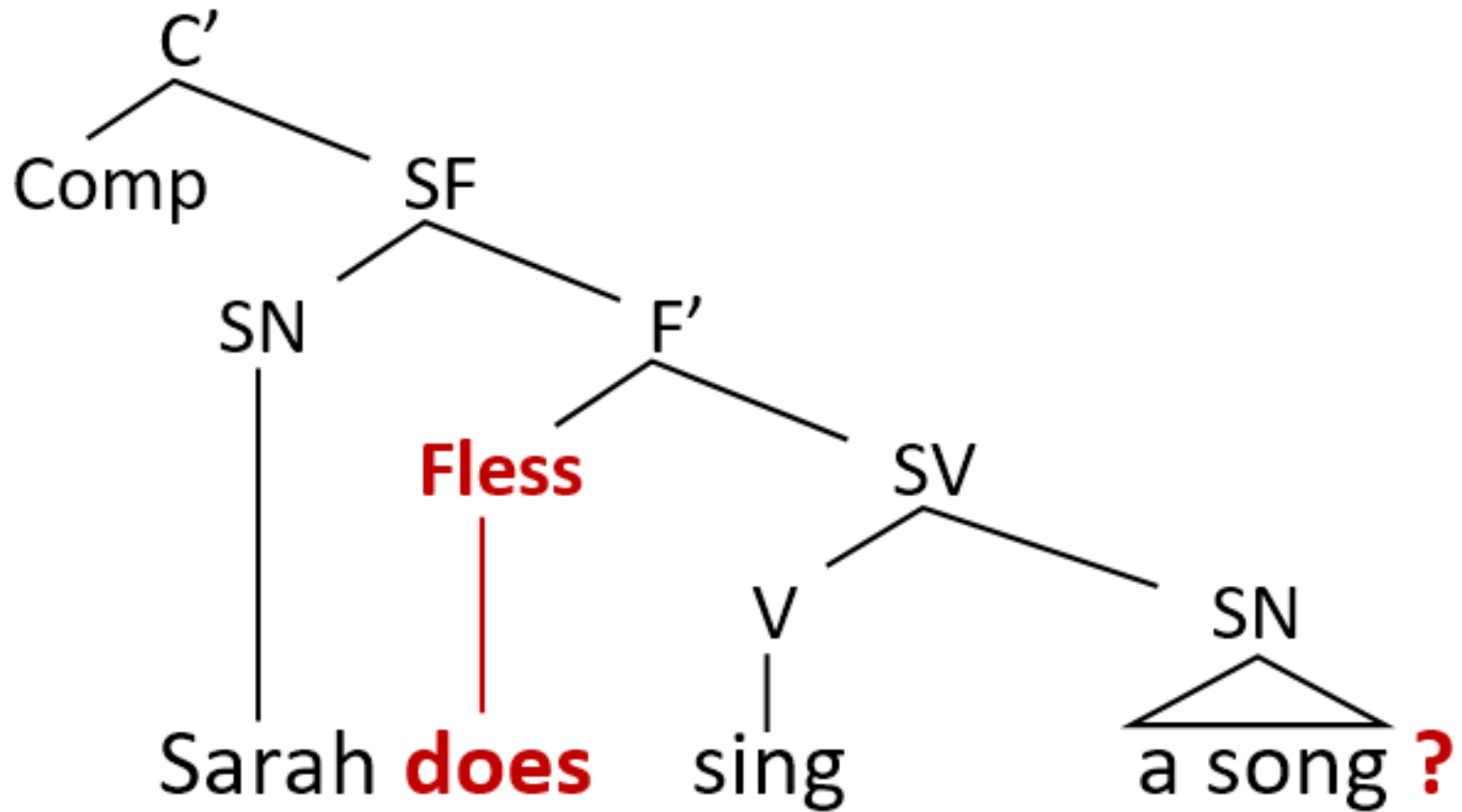
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Una testa non ne può scavalcare un'altra

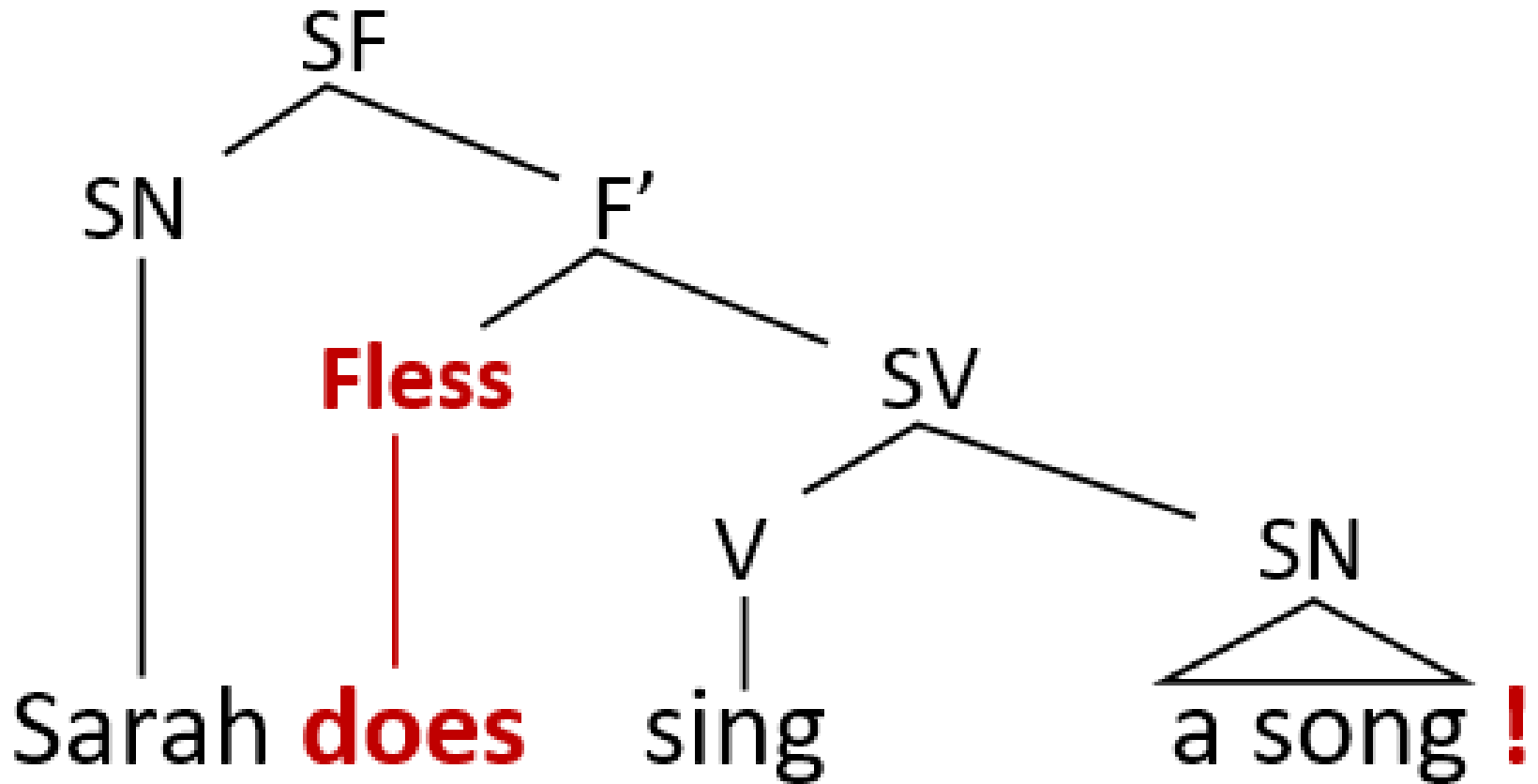
DO INSERTION NELLE INTERROGATIVE WH



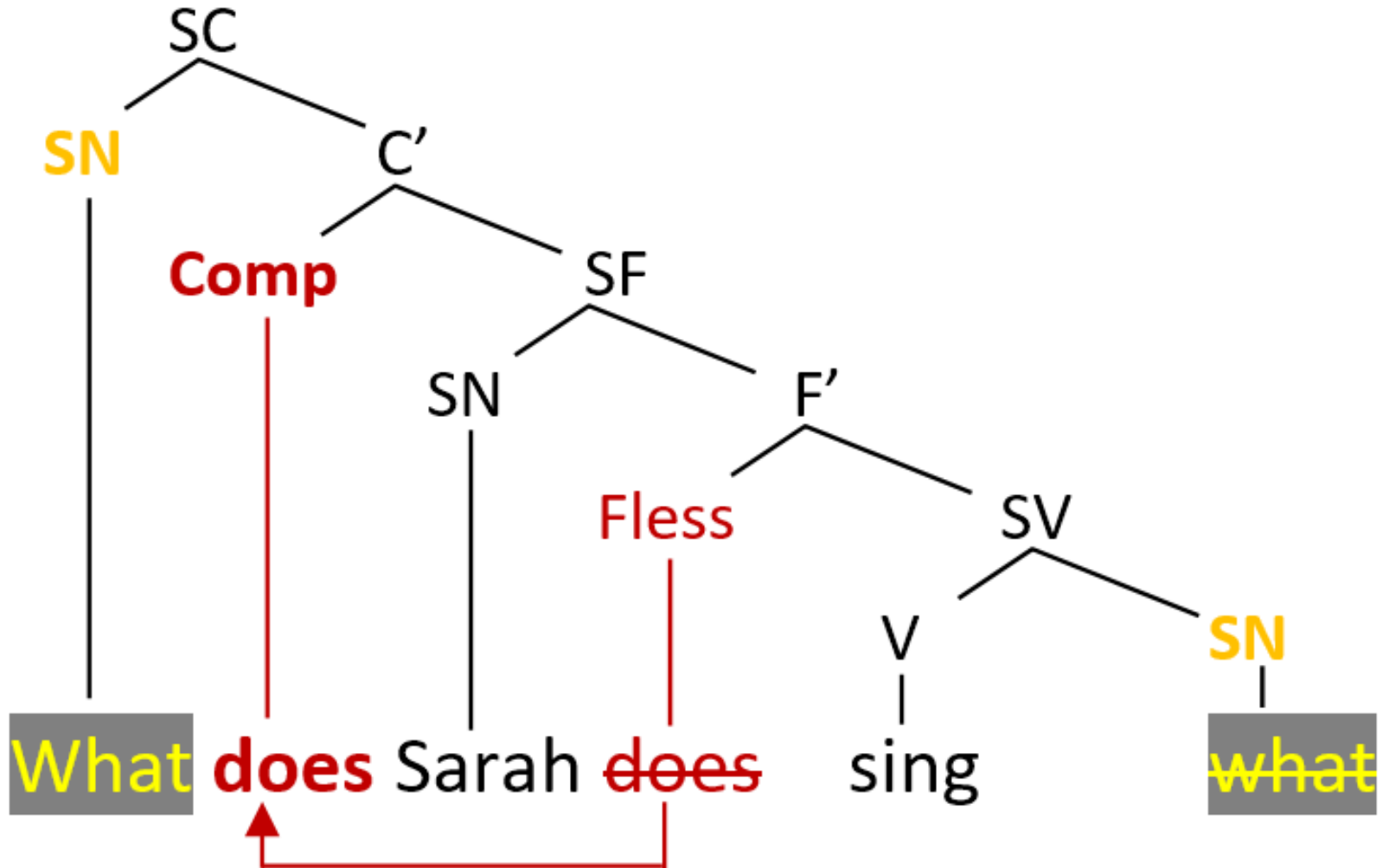
DO INSERTION NELLE INTERROGATIVE SÌ/NO



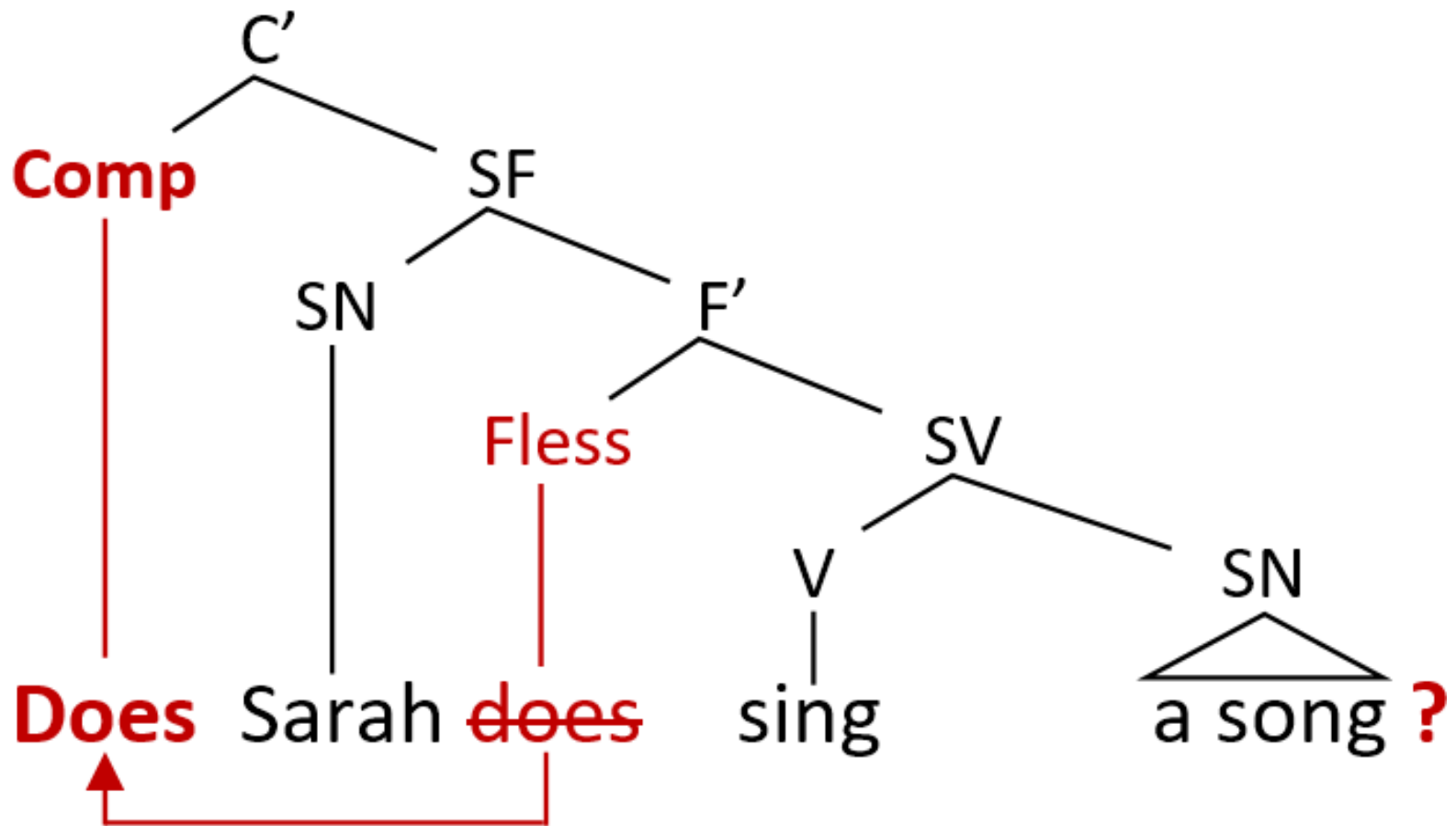
DO INSERTION PER ENFASI



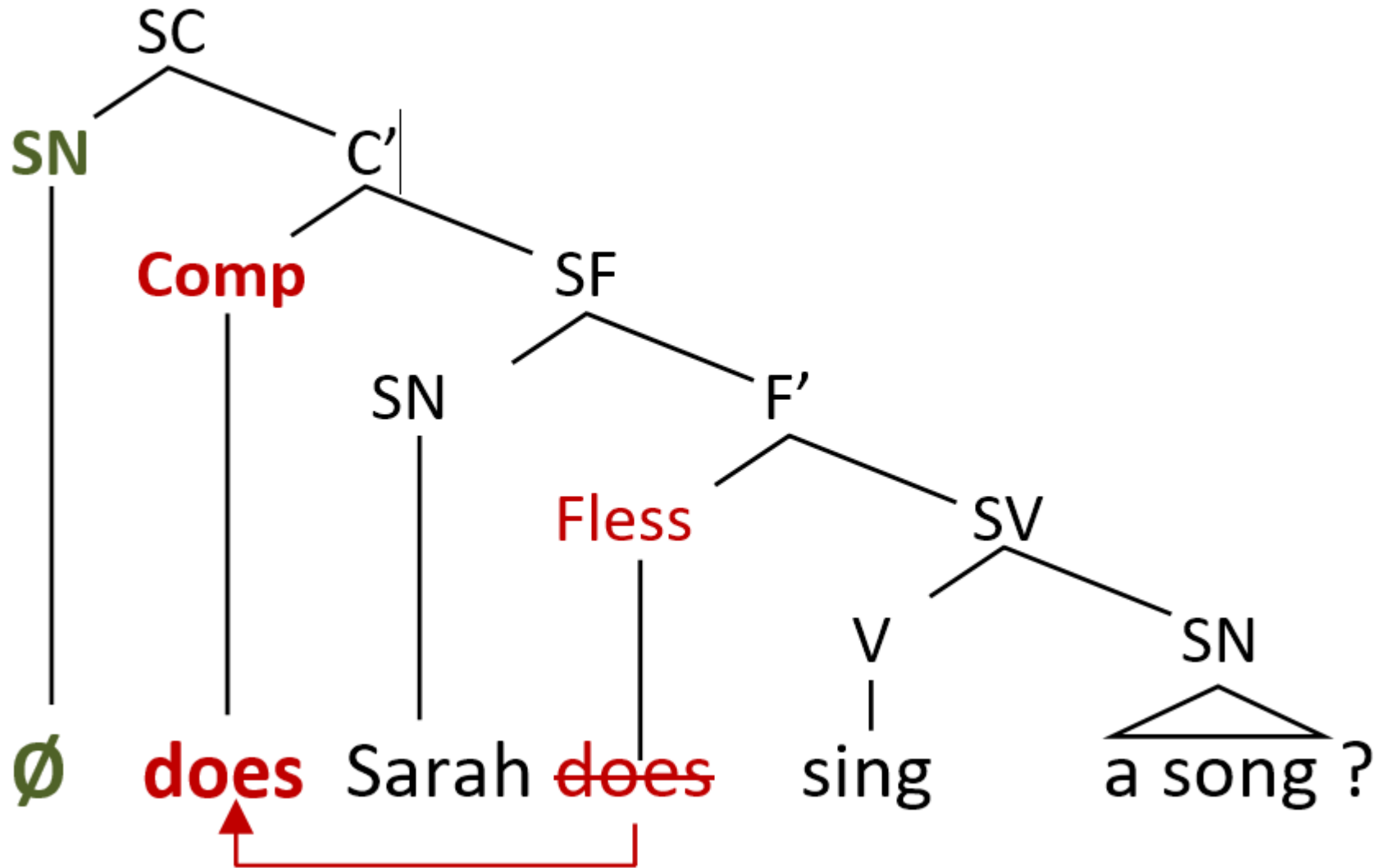
MOVIMENTO AUSILIARE (INT. WH)



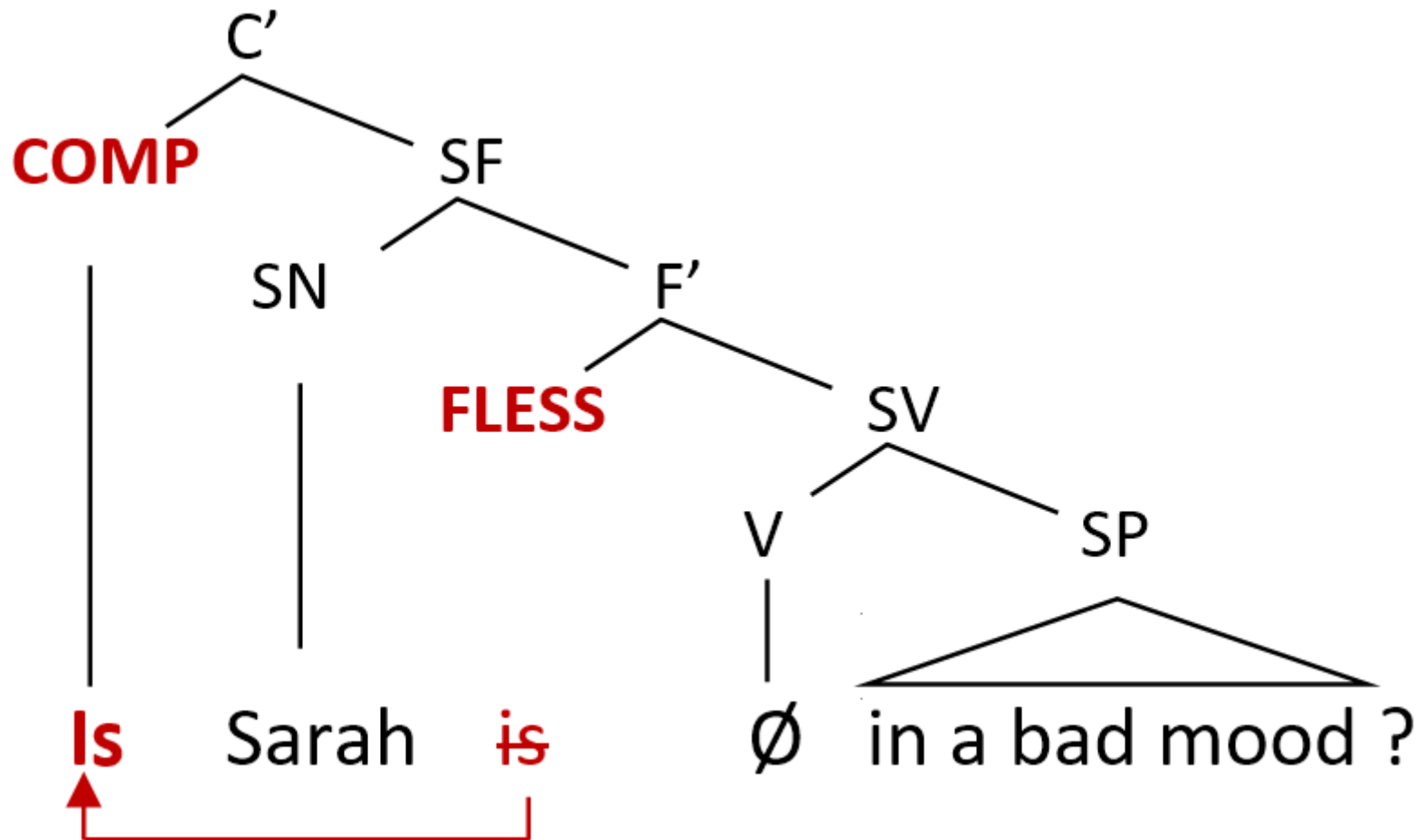
MOVIMENTO AUSILIARE (INT. SÌ/NO)



OPERATORE VUOTO NELLE INT. SÌ/NO



INVERSIONE SOGG.-AUSILIARE



Inglese del XVI (W. Shakespeare)

1. NEGATIVE CON AUSILIARE

a. She shall **not see** me
(Merry Wives of Windsor)

b. I do **not like** thy look
(Much Ado About Nothing)

c. I will **not hear** thy vain excuse
(Two Gentlemen of Verona)

2. NEGATIVE SENZA AUSILIARE

a. My master **seeks not** me

(Two Gentlemen of Verona)

b. I **care not** for her

(Two Gentlemen of Verona)

c. Thou **thinkest not** of this now

(Two Gentlemen of Verona)

3. INTERROGATIVE SENZA AUSILIARE

a. **Saw you** my sister?

(Two Gentlemen of Verona)

b. **Speakest thou** in sober meanings?

(As you like it)

c. **Know you** the cause?

(Taming of the Shrew)

4. SOGGETTO NULLO

a. **Ø Hast** any more of this?

(The Tempest)

b. **Ø Sufficeth**, I am come to keep my word

(Taming of the Shrew)

c. **Ø Lives**, sir

(Othello, in risposta a “How does Lieutenant Cassio?”)

5. FLESSIONE DI ACCORDO DEL VERBO

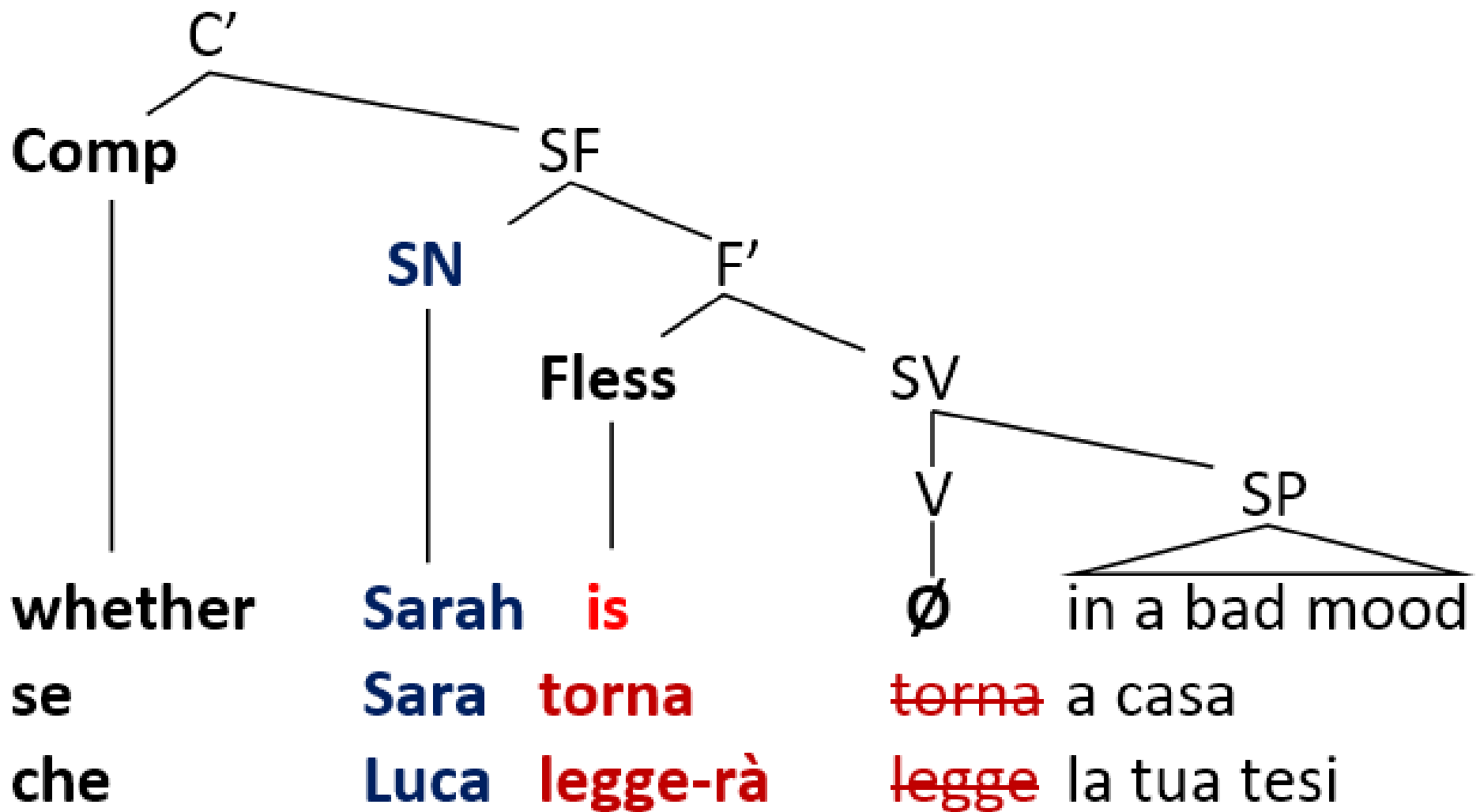
a. I **feed-∅**

b. Thou **feed-est**

c. He **feed-eth**

ASIMMETRIA PRINCIPALE-INCASSATA

- a. *I wonder **whether is Sarah** in a bad mood
- b. I wonder **whether Sarah is** in a bad mood
- c. **Torna Sara** per pranzo?
- d. Non so **se Sara torna** a casa
- e. *Non so **se torna Sara** a casa
- f. **Leggerà Luca** la tua tesi?
- g. ***Che leggerà Luca** la tua tesi?
- h. **Che Luca leggerà** la tua tesi?



Edo (Nigeria)

Dèmwin

nè

òzó *ghá* ghó!ghó?

what

that

Ozo will break

“What will Ozo break?”