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Includes music.
This monograph presents an experimental and theoretical inquiry into the role of sentential form and variation in the prosodic structure of Catalan. The empirical section examines intonational phrasing across sentence forms, including SVO structures with either nominal or sentential objects and structures involving clitic left- and right-dislocations. The results show variation in phrasing that depends on syntactic factors and non-syntactic factors such as topic-hood and prosodic binarity. The theoretical section uses Stochastic Optimality Theory to model the variation and frequency distributions associated with the observed prosodic patterns. Various syntactic and non-syntactic factors are represented by alignment constraints, which play a major role in Catalan, and by constraints that limit size and those that limit the overall amount of prosodic structure. This study represents a combined approach to prosody and syntax and is of particular relevance for theoretical and empirical linguists interested in the relationship between these domains both in Catalan and other languages.
Printbegrænsninger: Der kan printes 10 sider ad gangen og max. 40 sider pr. session
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Papers presented at a workshop, Focus and background in Romance languages, that convened during the 30th Romanistentag, in Vienna, Austria, 23-27 September 2007.
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Syftet med avhandlingen är att undersöka de litteraturhistoriska framställningarna och deras tänkta mottagare i utbildningsprogram om antiken, romantiken och författaren August Strindberg under tidsperioden 1960–2012. I avhandlingens första delstudie analyseras programmens innehåll och form. Resultatet visar framförallt att utbildningsprogrammen vid olika tidpunkter domineras av olika perspektiv. Dessa har i studien benämnts: det litterära, det kulturhistoriskt-biografiska och det programsamtida. Det perspektiv som dominerar under en viss tidsperiod utövar inflytande på såväl programmens innehåll som form, exempelvis texturval, val av berättare/berättarröst och struktur. Den andra delstudien fördjupar sig i hur programmen nyttjar skilda modaliteter: den visuella och den auditiva. Utifrån analysen framträder att programmen använder tre olika modalitetsbruk: det samspelta, det utvidgande och det associativa. Dessutom framgår att framförallt den visuella men även auditiva uttryckssätt såsom musik, får en alltmer självständig roll i de senare programmen. Den tredje delstudien lägger fokus på programmens tänkta mottagare. Det innebär att programmens mottagarstrukturer undersöks för att utifrån dessa konstruera en implicit mottagare. Resultatet visar fyra olika slags tänkta mottagare: den litterärt orienterade, den kritiska och klassmedvetna, den kontextförtrogna och den ifrågasättande mottagaren. Samtliga undersökta program förutsätter vissa förkunskaper hos den tänkta mottagaren för att avsett lärande ska ske. Sammanfattningsvis visar avhandlingen att det litteraturhistoriska stoffet och sättet att presentera det utvalda innehållet anpassas efter vad som vid en tidpunkt i samhället ses som ett relevant litteraturhistoriskt innehåll, som litteraturhistoriens uppgift och som intressant och/eller nyttigt för den tänkta mottagaren. Till detta finns det flera tänkbara orsaker som nya mediala resurser, förändrade förväntningar från samhället i form av bland annat nya läroplaner och olika litteraturvetenskapliga paradigm. The aim of this thesis is to investigate the representations of the history of literature and their implied recipient in the Swedish educational programmes about the epochs Classical Antiquity and Romanticism as well as the author August Strindberg between 1960 and 2012. One sub-study analyses the content and the form of the educational programmes. The result shows that three different perspectives are adopted in the representations of the history of literature. The literary, the cultural-historical-biographical and the contemporary perspectives influence the content as well as the form of the programmes. It is also possible to observe how one perspective often dominates programmes during a certain period. In the second sub-study the analysis focuses on how the educational programmes use different modes: the visual and the auditive. Among other things, it has been observed that the programmes use the modes in three different ways: the modes tell the same thing; the modes expand on each other and provide new dimensions and the modes tell partly different things. Moreover, it is also possible to observe a change over time. The result shows that mostly the visual but also the non-oral expressions such as music play a more important and original role in the more recent programmes. In the third sub-study the focus is on the implied recipient. This means that the analysis concentrates on what kind of recipient can be constructed by the structures of the programmes. This results in four different implied recipients: the literary competent, the critical and conscious, the context competent and the questioning recipient. For learning to occur, all the recipients are expected to have some sort of previous knowledge. In conclusion, the dissertation demonstrates that the material of the history of literature and the way of presenting it is adapted to what society, at a given time, sees as relevant content for the history of literature, considers being the task for the subject and regards as interesting and/or useful for the implied recipient. There are several possible reasons for this, such as new medial resources; changed expectations from society, for instance in the form of new curricula; and different paradigms in the history of literature.
Hvorfor skal sproglAerere undervise i grammatik? Og hvordan skal grammatikundervisningen se ud?Bogen fremlAegger og diskuterer i et klart sprog og i en lAesevenlig form, hvad forskningen siger om forholdet mellem grammatikundervisning og fremmedsprogsindlAering. De behandlede sprogtilegnelsesteorier og de specifikke empiriske undersogelser bruges til at give sprogpAedagogiske anbefalinger, som er tilgAengelige for den enkelte underviser.Bogen forudsAetter ikke kendskab til tilegnelsesforskningen. Dens terminologiafsnit, indeks og mange krydshenvisninger betyder, at ogsa den ikke-specialiserede lAeser kan vAere med.Bogen kan bruges pa videregaende uddannelser og af andre, der beskAeftiger sig med fremmedsprogsindlAering.
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This illustrated book is a welcome enrichment for everyone interested in contemporary architecture and urban design. With impressive photographs of trend-setting public buildings, exciting new cultural facilities, high-rise buildings, stadiums, international museums, churches and many other kinds of buildings, this book invites us to take an eye-opening tour of today's architecture. Readers are presented with a diverse and fascinating variation of contemporary architecture through an inviting and engaging layout, which makes the material appealingly tangible.
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This volume presents a selection of second language acquisition studies at the level of morphosyntax. It looks at different aspects of morphosyntactic development of bilingual language learners/users such as language transfer, syntactic processing, morphology and the pragmatics of language among others. The studies report on projects carried out in different language contact contexts, ranging from: English, German, Polish, Greek and Turkish. The volume also includes those studies which show the interface between research findings and pedagogy of foreign language teaching.
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Background: More than half of pregnant women use at least one prescribed medication during pregnancy, and almost all pregnant women use some kind of over-the-counter medication. Depression is one of the most common diseases in the world today, also during the peripartum period. The prevalence of pregnant women using antidepressant medication is increasing. General knowledge about the use of medication during pregnancy needs to improve. The overall aim of the studies on which this thesis is based is therefore to examine different aspects of medication use during pregnancy, with a

focus on antidepressants. Material and methods: Study I was a questionnaire study where 850 pregnant women were asked about their perceptions on medication use during pregnancy. In Study II, plasma samples from 200 women were obtained at gestational weeks 10-12 and 25, and screened for drugs. The results of the analysis were compared with medication use noted in antenatal medical care records. Study III was a national register?based cohort study including 262,329 pregnant women, and their first child born in 2012-2015. Maternal obstetric and neonatal outcomes were studied in three groups: women diagnosed with depression and who had redeemed an antidepressant before becoming pregnant and women who were diagnosed with depression and who had redeemed an antidepressant both before and during pregnancy, were compared with each other and with women who had neither been diagnosed with depression nor been prescribed antidepressants. Study IV was a pharmacokinetic study that included 81 pregnant women with ongoing antidepressant medical treatment. Antidepressant drug and metabolite concentrations were measured throughout pregnancy. Participants were genotyped for enzymes involved in antidepressant drug metabolism, i.e. CYP2D6 and CYP2C19. Results and conclusions: The majority of pregnant women in our study considered the use of medication during pregnancy as either “probably harmful” or “harmful”, and this perception was associated with non-use of medication. The women had high confidence in health care professionals when seeking advice about medication. There was a good coherence between reported drug intake in antenatal care records and presence of the drug in the pregnant women’s blood. For drugs prescribed for continuous use the coherence was 100%; thus, the reported use of medication in antenatal records is reliable. Women with major depressive disorder and antidepressant medication prior to becoming pregnant were at increased risk for adverse obstetric and neonatal outcomes compared with women without major depressive disorder. Continuation of antidepressant medication during pregnancy somewhat increased the risk of adverse obstetric and neonatal outcomes. The dose-adjusted concentrations of sertraline and citalopram and their metabolites, did not change significantly throughout pregnancy. Observed concentrations of escitalopram, mirtazapine and venlafaxine did not appear to change.

The global economy is climbing out from the depths to which it had plummeted during the Great Lockdown in April. But with the COVID-19 pandemic continuing to spread, many countries have slowed reopening and some are reinstating partial lockdowns to protect susceptible populations. While recovery in China has been faster than expected, the global economy’s long ascent back to pre-pandemic levels of activity remains prone to setbacks.

"Form i fokus består av tre övningsböcker i svensk grammatik för undervisning i sfi, svenska som andraspråk (sva) och svenska som främmande språk. Böckerna är avsedda för vuxna som nyligen börjat sina svenskstudier eller som behöver en repetition av grunderna i grammatiken från nybörjarnivån. Form i fokus kombinerar övningar med grundlig presentation av regler och mönster. Varje moment belyses med tydliga exempel. Övningarna har stor variation vilket gör grammatikträningen stimulerande."--Publisher.

Languages differ regarding both the ways they group words into phrases and the surface cues they use to indicate relevant phrasing patterns. Modeling intonation in as many languages as possible has become a central goal of theoretical and empirical linguistics. However, intonational research has only recently begun to devote attention to the analysis of spontaneous speech, one of the central issues of this book. The volume contains eight contributions by international scholars, some of them members of the Research Center on Multilingualism (Hamburg, Germany), all of them experts on intonation and most also on multilingualism. A central goal of the present volume is to expand the cross-linguistic and multilingual perspective of phrasing, focusing thereby on languages from the Romance and Germanic families, among them Catalan, French, German, Italian, Occitan, and Spanish. Within Spanish, special attention is given to several Argentinean varieties, and within Italian, the Neapolitan variety is compared with the standard one."

Til løsning af den offentlige økonomis problemer foreslås en indsats på at skabe mere offentlig-privat partnerskab i velfærdssektoren i Norden. Rapporten bringer erfaringer fra de nordiske lande inden for børn og unge, ældre, handicappede, sygdomsforebyggelse, uddannelse, behandling og rehabilitation.

In Frankreich und Deutschland werden in den 1970er bzw. 1990er Jahren mit der politique de la ville und der Sozialen Stadt quartiersbezogene Förderprogramme etabliert. In beiden Ländern werden vielfach Quartiere gefördert, die als solche mit hohem „Migrantenanteil“ beschrieben werden. Während in der Sozialen Stadt Migranten zu einer zentralen Zielgruppe geworden sind, werden sie in der politique de la ville auf nationaler Ebene nicht explizit erfasst – geschuldet dem französischen Ideal der égalité, der Gleichbehandlung aller. Es scheint damit deutliche Unterschiede zu geben, wie „kulturelle Differenzierungen“ – aktuell bedeutsame Gesellschaftsdifferenzierungen nach Kategorien wie Staatsangehörigkeit und „Ethnie“ – „problematisiert“ werden. Ein Vergleich der Stadtpolitiken zeigt allerdings, dass sich vor allem auf lokaler Ebene transnational übereinstimmende politische Logiken nachzeichnen lassen, die sich in verschiedenen Handlungsstrategien widerspiegeln und wirkmächtig werden.?

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