Contemporary linguistic theories distinguish the principal element of a phrase – the ‘head’ – from the subordinate elements it dominates. This pervasive grammatical concept has been used to describe and account for linguistic phenomena ranging from agreement and government to word-order universals, but opinions differ widely on its precise definition. A key question is whether the head is not already identified by some other, more basic notion or interacting set of notions in linguistics.

*Heads in grammatical theory* is the first book devoted to this subject. Providing a clear view of current research on heads, some of the foremost linguists in the field tackle the problems set by the assumptions of particular grammatical theories and offer insights which have relevance across theories. They consider whether there is a theory-neutral definition of head, whether heads have cognitive reality, how to identify the head of a phrase, how many heads a phrase can have, how functional heads behave in head-marking and dependent-marking languages and whether there are any universal correlations between headedness and delectability.
Heads in grammatical theory
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