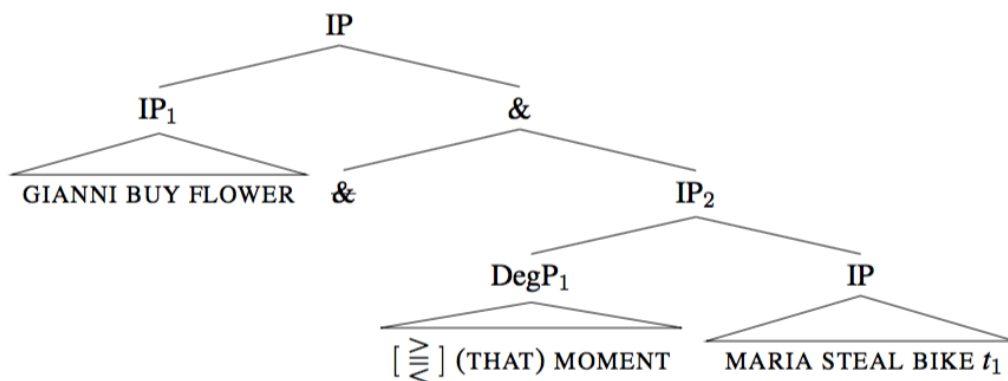


Analysis: Such differences call for two separate syntactic analyses. LIS temporal clauses were analyzed by [1] as subordinate constructions in which the relativized temporal clause sits as a complement of the degree-phrase left-adjoined to the matrix clause. Evidence for this analysis comes from the difference in non-manual marking of the two clauses, the asymmetric extraction pattern, the impossibility to express each clause in isolation and the presence of the relative marker PI ([2]) in *when*-clauses.

In this presentation, based on the mirror pattern of LSF with respect to the properties mentioned for LIS, we argue that LSF temporal clauses are instances of coordination in which the second clause contains an anaphoric pronoun (4). Similarly to [1], we propose that temporal markers are comparative markers, which iconically map the moments of the events as *loci*. These iconic representations are interpreted as pronominal elements (5).

(5)



REFERENCES

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