The paper introduces the Dynamic Syntax parsing-oriented perspective (Kempson et al 2001) which builds up logical forms as trees on a left-to-right basis as a transition across partial trees, with each word providing an update to the partial semantic representation so far constructed. The application that I shall display this with will be left-periphery and right-periphery effects, arguing that in virtue of the emergent typology of left-dislocation and right-dislocation effects - in which individual languages are seen as providing different forms of transition within a small and well-defined set of forms of tree growth - that natural-language grammars should be defined to reflect the left-to-right dynamics of the human processor.

The languages used for exemplification will be English, Romance languages, Malayalam and Hindi.