Record Nr. UNINA9910460184903321 Paradigm change: in the Transeurasian languages and beyond // Titolo edited by Martine Robbeets, Walter Bisang; contributors, Eva A. Csato [and fifteen others] Amsterdam, Netherlands;; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:,: John Pubbl/distr/stampa Benjamins Publishing Company, , 2014 ©2014 **ISBN** 90-272-6973-4 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (365 p.) Collana Studies in Language Companion Series, , 0165-7763; ; Volume 161 Disciplina 414/.01 Soggetti Paradigm (Linguistics) Altaic languages - Morphology Altaic languages - Verb Comparative linguistics - Eurasia Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and Nota di bibliografia indexes. Paradigm Change: Editorial page: Title page: LCC data: Table of Nota di contenuto contents; List of tables; List of figures; List of contributors; Acknowledgements; Chapter 1. When paradigms change; 1. Changing research paradigms; 1.1 Paradigm change in Transeurasian linguistics ; 1.2 Paradigm change in comparative historical morphology; 2. Change in morphological paradigms; 2.1 Definitions; 2.2 Changes in paradigms and their stability; 3. The organization of this volume; References; Part I. Paradigm change; Chapter 2. On the strength of morphological paradigms 1. Introduction - the basic idea of this paper 2. Radical pro-drop - a comparison of West Africa and East and mainland Southeast Asia; 2.1 West African languages; 2.2 East and mainland Southeast Asian languages; 3. Radical pro-drop and morphology from a theoretical perspective; 4. Radical pro-drop and the strength of morphological paradigms; 4.1 On frequency and the diffusion of language change; 4.2 Inflectional paradigms in Niger-Congo and the absence of radical

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morphology in the chain of languages comprising Uralic, Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, Koreanic and Japonic, collectively termed "Ural-Altaic". Although nominal morphology has traditionally been quoted in support of the hypothesis concerning the genetic relationship of these languages, a more detailed survey of the data shows that the extant

The paper reviews the data concerning the nominal inflectional

parallels are in various ways secondary and/or accidental. This suggests that Ural-Altaic is an areal and typological complex of languages, but not a genetic entity. On the other hand, it is also

Sommario/riassunto