Record Nr. UNINA9910778601303321 Autore Trips Carola Titolo Lexical semantics and diachronic morphology [[electronic resource]]: the development of -hood, -dom and -ship in the history of English // Carola Trips Tubingen,: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 2009 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-282-29634-5 9786612296345 3-484-97131-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (277 p.) Collana Linguistische Arbeiten, , 0344-6727 ; ; 527 HE 230 Classificazione Disciplina 425.92 Soggetti English language - Word formation - History English language - Suffixes and prefixes English language - Semantics, Historical Historical lexicology Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. 247-254) and index. Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Table of Contents -- List of Tables -- List of Abbreviations and Acronyms -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The development of suffixes -- 3. Frequency, productivity and creativity -- 4. The data -- 5. -hood, -dom and -ship as rivals in word formation processes --6. A lexical-semantic analysis of word-formations with -hood, -dom and -ship -- 7. Theoretical consequences of morphological change --8. Conclusion -- Backmatter This book is the most comprehensive study to date of the development Sommario/riassunto of the three suffixes -hood, -dom and -ship in the history of English. Based on data from annotated corpora it provides an in depth investigation from Old English to Modern English and shows that structurally the three suffixes developed from syntactic heads (nouns) via morphological heads in compounds to morphological heads in derivations. Being an instance of morphologisation the rise of suffixes

clearly shows that word formation is not part of the syntactic module. This development is triggered by semantic change, more precisely, by the semantics of the elements which keep their salient meanings and

develop further meanings through metonymic shifts, finally leading to underspecified meanings. The findings are analysed in a revised version of Lieber's (2004) framework to account for the diachronic facts and have far-reaching consequences for morphological theory since they show that derivational suffixes bear meaning and hence contribute to processes of lexicalisation which is clear evidence for sign-based models and against, for example, Separationist assumptions.