

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910785924103321
Titolo	Grammaticalization and language change [[electronic resource]] : new reflections // edited by Kristin Davidse ... [et al.] ; in collaboration with Bert Cornillie, Hubert Cuyckens, and Torsten Leuschner
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., 2012
ISBN	1-283-89534-X 90-272-7323-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (350 p.)
Collana	Studies in language companion series, , 0165-7763 ; ; v. 130
Altri autori (Persone)	DavidseKristin CornillieBert <1975-> CuyckensH LeuschnerTorsten <1966->
Disciplina	415
Soggetti	Grammar, Comparative and general - Grammaticalization Linguistic change
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Grammaticalization and Language Change; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; Acknowledgements; Introduction; 1. Preliminaries; 2. Definitions of grammaticalization and lexicalization; 3. Recognition criteria of grammaticalization; 4. Outcomes and sources of grammaticalization; 5. Motivations of grammaticalization; 6. Contributions to this volume; References; Buhler's two-field theory of pointing and naming and the deictic origins of grammatical morphemes; 1. Introduction; 2. Buhler's two-field theory of pointing and naming and the deictic origin of grammatical morphemes 3. DiscussionReferences; On the origins of grammaticalization and other types of language change in discourse strategies; 1. Explaining language change; 2. What sets off grammaticalization?; 2.1 Normal variability of speech?; 2.2 How to recognize an innovation?; 3. Different pathways of the same source construction: French adverb bien 'well'; 3.1 Three contemporary functions; 3.2 The rise of the modal particle bien from scalar argumentation; 3.3 Bien in concessive complex sentences; 3.4 The rise of bien as a discourse marker; 4.

Subjectification; 5. Persistence

6. Grammaticalization vs. pragmaticalization
7. Conclusion; References; Corpora; Lehmann's parameters revisited; 1. Introduction; 2. Lehmann's parameters and grammaticalization; 2.1 Primary and secondary grammaticalization; 2.2 Case studies; 2.2.1 From noun to preposition; 2.2.2 From free demonstrative to bound determiner; 2.2.3 Parameter analysis; 2.3 Discussion; 3. Lehmann's parameters and degrammaticalization; 3.1 Primary and secondary degrammaticalization; 3.2 Defining parameters; 4. Case studies; 4.1 Degrammation; 4.1.1 From modal auxiliary to lexical verb
4.1.2 From possessive pronoun to noun
4.1.3 From preposition to lexical verb.; 4.2 Deinflectionalization; 4.2.1 From inflectional genitive suffix to enclitic possessive determiner; 4.2.2 From inflectional nominative suffix to derivational nominalization suffix; 4.3 Debonding; 4.3.1 From bound to free connective; 4.3.2 From bound to free infinitival marker; 4.3.3 From inflectional suffix to pronoun; 4.3.4 From derivational suffix to independent quantifier; 5. Discussion; 5.1 Integrity; 5.2 Paradigmaticity; 5.3 Paradigmatic variability; 5.4 Structural scope; 5.5 Bondedness
5.6 Syntagmatic variability
6. Conclusions; Abbreviations; Texts; References; "Paradigmatic integration"; 1. Introduction; 2. The model of successive context-/construction types; 3. Application of the model to other categories; 4. Expanding the model: Paradigmatic (re-) integration; References; Corpora und texts used; "The ghosts of old morphology"; 1. Introduction; 2. "Ghost morphology"; 3. Treatment in the literature; 3.1 Lexicalization; 3.2 (End stage of) grammaticalization; 3.3 Degrammaticalization; 3.4 Transcategorization (re-categorization)
3.5 Neither (de)grammaticalization nor lexicalization

Sommario/riassunto

This study focuses on "the many careers of negative polarity items", taking a diachronic perspective on NPIs in general and on scalar NPIs in particular. Its main thesis is that scalar NPIs are prototypical NPIs. The downward entailing contexts of NPIs can be explained and made cognitively accessible by the pragmatic mechanisms associated with scalar NPIs, viz. the capacity to evoke alternatives (ALT) and the scalar interpretation of these alternatives (SCALE). NPIs with standard contexts of distribution are, or are otherwise tied to, scalar expressions, while NPIs with an idiosyncratic range
