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Nota di contenuto	Pragmatic Markers and Pragmaticalization; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; How false friends give true hints about pragmatic markers; 1. Definition and delineation of the topic; 2. State of the art; 3. The relevance of the study of cognates; 3.1 Descriptive challenges; 3.2 Relevance to linguistic typology; 3.3 Relevance to the study of grammaticalization and pragmaticalization; 4. Summary; Note; References; Semantic change; 1. Introduction; 2. Current debates on the evolution of hedging particles; 2.1 Terminological preliminaries; 2.2 Traugott and Dasher's (2002) IITSC 2.3 Grammaticalisation or pragmaticalisation? 2.4 Formal factors and the syntactic nature of the source; 2.5 The role of persistence; 2.6 An ecology of competing terms; 3. The pragmaticalisation of 'effectively' and finalement; 3.1 Methodology: Corpora of spontaneous spoken French and English; 3.2 Effectivement and 'effectively'; 3.2.1 French effectivement; 3.2.2 English 'effectively'; 3.3 'Finally' and finalement; 3.3.1 The 'summing up' sense of finalement; 3.3.2 The hedging use of finalement; 4. Towards a cross-linguistic semantic map; 4.1 Persistence; 4.2 Degrees of pragmaticalisation

4.3 Translation equivalence?5. Conclusions; Notes; References; Corpora; Degrees of pragmaticalization; 1. Research context and aims; 2. Methodology and theoretical framework; 3. Synchronic functions; 3.1 English 'actually'; 3.2 French *actuellement*; 3.3 Synchronic correspondences; 4. Diachronic development; 4.1 Earliest meanings: 13th-16th centuries; 4.2 Divergence: 17th and 18th centuries; 4.3 Most recent developments: 19th century-present; 5. Conclusions and theoretical implications; Notes; References; Corpora; "You're absolutely right!!!"; 1. Structure of the article  
2. Preliminary considerations2.1 The meaning of 'absolutely' and *absolument*; 2.2 Comments to previous literature on stance adverbials and contrastive analysis; 2.3 Hypotheses on the contrastive analysis of 'absolutely' and *absolument*; 2.4 Description of the data; 3. The syntactic functions of 'absolutely' and *absolument*; 3.1 Modifiers of words; 3.2 Clausal constituents: Verbal Group-oriented Adjuncts and clause-oriented Adjuncts; 3.3 (Parts of) minor clauses; 4. Results of the quantitative analysis and discussion  
4.1 Frequencies of 'absolutely' and *absolument* in the BNC and the CREA4.2 'Absolutely' and *absolument* as modifiers of words; 4.2.1 Modifiers of adjectives; 4.2.2 Modifiers of adverbs; 4.2.3 Modifiers of pronouns; 4.2.4 Modifiers of prepositions; 4.2.5 Modifiers of determiners; 4.2.6 Modifiers of modal auxiliaries; 4.2.7 Modifiers of nouns; 4.3 'Absolutely' and *absolument* as clausal constituents; 4.3.1 VG-oriented adverbs; 4.3.2 Clause-oriented adverbs; 4.4 'Absolutely'/*absolument* as (parts of) minor clauses  
5. Maximal degree versus certainty: Similarity between the discourse functions of 'absolutely' and *absolument* and those of adverbs of certainty

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### Sommario/riassunto

In this paper, we investigate the evolution from imperatives to discourse markers in Romance, with a corpus-based approach. We focus on the case of items coming from verbs meaning 'to look', in a semasiological perspective: Spanish and Catalan *mira*, Portuguese *olha*, Italian *guarda*, French *regarde*, Romanian *uite*. We show that they all share many uses, among which turn-taking, introduction of reported speech, hesitation phenomenon, topic-shifting and modalization, except for French *regarde*. We then establish (against Waltereit, 2002) that the development

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