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                       University of Rouen ; Ekkehard Konig, Free University Berlin

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                       General and theoretical issues; Part 2. Case studies; References;
                       Acquisition-based and usage-based explanations of
                       grammaticalisation; 1. Generative vs. functional approaches; 2.
                       Integration: Performance and parametrisation; 3. Case examples; 3.1
                       Romance futures; 3.2 German perfect (cf. Ohl 2009a); 3.3 Remarks on
                       the auxiliation of the copula; 4. Conclusion; References;
                       Grammaticalization and explanation; 1. Introduction; 2. A background
                       of consensus
                       3. Arguments against the explanatory potential of grammaticalization4.
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                       remarks; References; The perfectivization of the English perfect; 1.
                       Introduction; 2. The perfectivisation of the HAVE-perfect - prototypical
                       grammaticalization?; 3. The changing perfect in English; a. HAVE-
                       perfects with definite past time adverbials; b. Narrative HAVE-perfects
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English are we discussing?; 6. Conclusion; References; Explaining language structure; 1. Introduction; 2. Questions; 3. Reconstruction; 4. Conclusions; Acknowledgements; Abbreviations; References; Toward a constructional framework for research on language change; 1. Introduction; 2. The main features of the constructionalization model; 3. A constructional approach to grammaticalization; 4. A constructional approach to lexicalization; 5. Major similarities and differences between contentful and procedural constructionalization
6. The value added of a constructional approachData Bases; References; Grammaticalization of Polish mental predicate prefixes; 1. Introduction; 2. Grammaticalization; 3. Prefix semantics and its contribution to the meaning of the mental verb; 4. Classification of prefixes into pure perfectivizers and lexical prefixes: A case study on the verb myslec 'to think'; 5. Conclusions; References; More thoughts on the grammaticalization of personal pronouns; 1. Introduction; 2. Referential shifting from third to second person: Heine and Song (2010, 2011)

| Sommario/riassunto | Mulder and Thompson (2006, 2008) point out that the final hanging but ([X but]) developed from initial but (X [but Y]) through a sequence of formal reanalyses, and insightfully observe the functional and formal parallelism between the development of the hanging type of final but and the final particalization of the Japanese subordinator -kedo. The present article demonstrates that but (and and as well) can perform a terminal bracketing function and serve as functional subordinators in spoken American English, and that they behave like final particles when the sentences are truncated. Although |