Record Nr. UNINA9910814897203321 Borrowed morphology / / edited by Francesco Gardani, Peter Arkadiev, **Titolo** Nino Amiridze Berlin, [Germany]:,: De Gruyter Mouton,, 2015 Pubbl/distr/stampa ©2015 **ISBN** 1-5015-0037-6 1-61451-320-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (316 p.) Collana Language Contact and Bilingualism, , 2190-698X;; Volume 8 Classificazione ES 555 415 Disciplina Soggetti Grammar, Comparative and general - Morphology 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 at the end of each chapters and indexes. Nota di contenuto Front matter -- Contents -- Borrowed morphology: an overview --When is the diffusion of inflectional morphology not dispreferred? --Why is the borrowing of inflectional morphology dispreferred? --Borrowing of verbal derivational morphology between Semitic languages: the case of Arabic verb derivations in Neo-Aramaic --Borrowing verbs from Oghuz Turkic: two linguistic areas -- Common denominal verbalizers in the Transeurasian languages: borrowed or inherited? -- A comparison of copied morphemes in Sakha (Yakut) and ven -- From absolutely optional to only nominally ergative: the life cycle of the Gurindji ergative suffix -- Contact intensity and the borrowing of bound morphology in Korlai Indo-Portuguese --Innovative complexity in the pronominal paradigm of Mojeño: a result of contact? -- Adjective-noun agreement in language contact: loss, realignment and innovation -- Index of subjects -- Index of languages By integrating novel developments in both contact linguistics and Sommario/riassunto morphological theory, this volume pursues the topic of borrowed morphology by recourse to sophisticated theoretical and methodological accounts. The authors address fundamental issues, such as the alleged universal dispreference for morphological borrowing and its effects on morphosyntactic complexity, and corroborate their analyses with strong cross-linguistic evidence.