

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910817300603321
Titolo	Corpus-based analysis and diachronic linguistics // edited by Yuji Kawaguchi, Makoto Minegishi, Wolfgang Viereck
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., c2011
ISBN	1-283-89524-2 90-272-7215-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (300 p.)
Collana	Tokyo University of Foreign studies. Studies in linguistics ; ; v. 3
Altri autori (Persone)	KawaguchiYuji <1958-> MinegishiMakoto ViereckWolfgang
Disciplina	410.1/88
Soggetti	Corpora (Linguistics) Language and languages - Variation Historical linguistics
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	Corpus-based Analysis and Diachronic Linguistics; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Contents; Message from the President; Center for Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education; Introduction; 1. From dichotomy to hybrid dynamic synchrony; 2. Realia or Fiction in written documents; 3. Ongoing changes in dynamic synchrony; 4. Linguistic atlas and diachronic linguistics; 5. Corpus-based analysis and diachronic linguistics; References; The Atlas Linguarum Europae: A Diachronic Analysis of Its Data; 1. A short presentation of the project; 2. Presentation of a typological map 3. Loanword research 4. Etymological research: Faithfulness to reconstructed roots; 5. Motivational research; References; Variationism and Under use Statistics in the Analysis of the Development of Relative Clauses in German; 1. Introduction; 2. Variation and variationism; 3. Data and corpus architecture; 4. Comparing quantities: under and overuse of corpus measurements; 5. Examining under use close up: relative clauses; 5.1. Normalization; 5.2. Relativizers: variable and variants; 5.3. Expansion of relative clauses?; 6. Conclusion; References; Corpus Editions

Variation and Change in the Montferrand Account-books (1259-1367)

1. Introduction; 2. The Montferrand corpus; 3. Plotting linguistic variation and change in the Montferrand corpus; 3.1. The « Loceme » tool designed by C. Mansfield (<http://eserve.org.uk/loceme/>); 3.2. Idiolectal (sporadic) features; 4. Lexical change; 5. Syntactic change; 6. Morphological change; 6.1. Preterite: endings of the 4th person; 6.2. Strong perfects: 3rd and 6th person endings; 7. Phonetic change; 7.1. Local (Auvergnat) features; 8. Conclusion; References

Cognitive Aspects of Language Evolution and Language Change: The Example of French Historical Texts 1. A text linguistic approach; 2. The particular evolution of Old French Texts: Telling the truth requires prose; 3. The first historical texts in Old French deal with the Fourth Crusade; 4. The structure of romances in verse; 5. A comparison between Chretien (Perceval) and the two historians; 6. Clause linking; 7. First thesis appears plausible; 8. What about the second thesis?; References;

The Importance of Diasystematic Parameters in Studying the History of French; 1. Introduction

2. The model of change 3. Research questions and methodology; 4. The creation of the composed past; 4.1. Phase 1-phase 2 transition, first reanalysis; 4.2. Phase 2-phase 3 transition, second reanalysis; 4.3. Phase 3-phase 4 transition, third reanalysis; 4.4. Summing up section 4; 5. Discussion of the conflicting evidence from old French texts; 5.1. Tense switching; 5.2. Conflicting analyses of tense switching; 5.3. Summing up section 5; 6. The relevance of the diasystematic parameters; 6.1. Diasystems; 6.2. Test of the actualisation theory and of the diasystematic parameters; 7. Conclusion

References

Sommario/riassunto

Nowadays, linguists do not question the existence of synchronic variation, and the dichotomy between synchrony and diachrony. They recognize that synchrony can be motivated regionally (diatopic variation), sociolinguistically (diastratic variation), or stylistically (diaphasic variation). But, further, they can also recognize the hybrid nature of synchrony, which is referred to as "dynamic synchrony." This conception of synchrony assumes that similar patterns of usage can coexist in a community during a certain period and that their mutual relations are not static but conflicting enough to
