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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [441]-454) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Chapter 1 Introduction: Markedness and asymmetry in language -- Chapter 2 The Markedness Hypothesis -- Chapter 3 Toward a communication-based model of asymmetry in language -- Chapter 4 The sample: Methodological considerations -- Chapter 5 Early Romani -- Chapter 6 Number -- Chapter 7 Person -- Chapter 8 Gender -- Chapter 9 Degree -- Chapter 10 Negation -- Chapter 11 Cardinality -- Chapter 12 Discreteness -- Chapter 13 Tense, aspect, and mood -- Chapter 14 Modality -- Chapter 15 Transitivity -- Chapter 16 Case and case roles -- Chapter 17 Localisation -- Chapter 18 Orientation -- Chapter 19 Indefiniteness -- Chapter 20 Ontological category -- Chapter 21 Lexicality -- Chapter 22 Associativity -- Chapter 23 Chronological compartmentalisation -- Chapter 24 Criteria for asymmetry and their distribution across categories -- Chapter 25 Patterns of asymmetry -- Chapter 26 Conceptual motivations for asymmetry -- Chapter 27 Concluding remarks -- Back matter
Sommario/riassunto	'Markedness' is a central notion in linguistic theory. This book is the

first to provide a comprehensive survey of markedness relations across various grammatical categories, in a sample of closely-related speech varieties. It is based on a sample of over 100 dialects of Romani, collected and processed via the Romani Morpho-Syntax (RMS) Database - a comparative grammatical outline in electronic form, constructed by the authors between 2000-2004. Romani dialects provide an exciting sample of language change phenomena: they are oral languages, which have been separated and dispersed from some six centuries, and are strongly shaped by the influence of diverse contact languages. The book takes a typological approach to markedness, viewing it as a hierarchy among values that is conditioned by conceptual and cognitive universals. But it introduces a functional-pragmatic notion of markedness, as a grammaticalised strategy employed in order to prioritise information. In what is referred to as 'dynamic', such prioritisation is influenced by an interplay of factors: the values within a category and the conceptual notions that they represent, the grammatical structure onto which the category values are mapped, and the kind of strategy that is applied in order to prioritise certain value. Consequently, the book contains a thorough survey of some 20 categories (e.g. Person, Number, Gender, and so on) and their formal representation in various grammatical structures across the sample. The various accepted criteria for markedness (e.g. Complexity, Differentiation, Erosion, and so on) are examined systematically in relation to the values of each and every category, for each relevant structure. The outcome is a novel picture of how different markedness criteria may cluster for certain categories, giving a concrete reality to the hitherto rather vague notion of markedness. Borrowing and its relation to markedness is also examined, offering new insights into the motivations behind contact-induced change.
