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 7. Conclusion; References; Corpora; Lehmann's parameters revisited; 1. Introduction; 2. Lehmann's parameters and grammaticalization; 2.1 Primary and secondary grammaticalization; 2.2 Case studies; 2.2.1 From noun to preposition; 2.2.2 From free demonstrative to bound determiner; 2.2.3 Parameter analysis; 2.3 Discussion; 3. Lehmann's parameters and degrammaticalization; 3.1 Primary and secondary degrammaticalization; 3.2 Defining parameters; 4. Case studies; 4.1 Degrammation; 4.1.1 From modal auxiliary to lexical verb; 4.1.2 From possessive pronoun to noun; 4.1.3 From preposition to lexical verb.; 4.2 Deinflectionalization; 4.2.1 From inflectional genitive suffix to enclitic possessive determiner; 4.2.2 From inflectional nominative suffix to derivational nominalization suffix; 4.3 Debonding; 4.3.1 From bound to free connective; 4.3.2 From bound to free infinitival marker; 4.3.3 From inflectional suffix to pronoun; 4.3.4 From derivational suffix to independent quantifier; 5. Discussion; 5.1 Integrity; 5.2 Paradigmaticity; 5.3 Paradigmatic variability; 5.4 Structural scope; 5.5 Bondedness
 5.6 Syntagmatic variability
 6. Conclusions; Abbreviations; Texts; References; "Paradigmatic integration"; 1. Introduction; 2. The model of successive context-/construction types; 3. Application of the model to other categories; 4. Expanding the model: Paradigmatic (re-) integration; References; Corpora und texts used; "The ghosts of old morphology"; 1. Introduction; 2. "Ghost morphology"; 3. Treatment in the literature; 3.1 Lexicalization; 3.2 (End stage of) grammaticalization; 3.3 Degrammaticalization; 3.4 Transcategorization (recategorization)
 3.5 Neither (de)grammaticalization nor lexicalization

Sommario/riassunto

This study focuses on "the many careers of negative polarity items", taking a diachronic perspective on NPIs in general and on scalar NPIs in particular. Its main thesis is that scalar NPIs are prototypical NPIs. The downward entailing contexts of NPIs can be explained and made cognitively accessible by the pragmatic mechanisms associated with scalar NPIs, viz. the capacity to evoke alternatives (ALT) and the scalar interpretation of these alternatives (SCALE). NPIs with standard contexts of distribution are, or are otherwise tied to, scalar expressions, while NPIs with an idiosyncratic range