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Nota di contenuto	Corpus Approaches to Grammaticalization in English -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC page -- Table of contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- References -- Three perspectives on grammaticalization -- Notes -- References -- Have to, gotta, must -- Notes -- References -- The semantic path from modality to aspect -- Notes -- Appendix -- References -- The passival and the progressive passive -- Notes -- Appendix -- References -- Corpus linguistics and grammaticalisation theory -- Notes -- Appendix: Statistical documentation for Figures 1 to 5 -- References -- Grammaticalisation from side to side -- Notes -- References -- Are low-frequency complex prepositions grammaticalized? -- Notes -- References -- Life after degrammaticalisation -- Notes -- Appendix -- References -- Subject clitics in English -- Notes -- Appendix -- References -- Name

Sommario/riassunto

As a counterexample to unidirectionality in grammaticalization, Newmeyer (1998:270) cites the loss of second-person singular subject clitics, e.g., in *hastou* and *wiltou*, in 16th century English (Kroch et al. 1982). These forms are a common, albeit optional, feature of Middle English. Though full *thou* forms replace *-tou/-tow* clitics in Early Modern English, second-person plural enclitics, subject proclitics, and object enclitics attest to the continued viability of clisis. This paper argues that *-tou/-tow* is a reduced form, not a clitic, its disappearance being attributable to loss of a phonological rule, not decliticization. This change predates the replacement of *thou* by *you*, the non-expression of subjects in imperatives, and the spread of *do* in questions and is sudden rather than gradual.
