

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910962810203321
Titolo	Formulaic language . Volume 1 Distribution and historical change / / edited by Roberta L. Corrigan ... [et al.]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Philadelphia, : John Benjamins, 2009
ISBN	9786612169953 9781282169951 1282169955 9789027290175 9027290172
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xxiv, 295, 19 p
Collana	Typological studies in language ; ; 82
Classificazione	ER 300
Altri autori (Persone)	CorriganRoberta
Disciplina	410
Soggetti	Linguistic analysis (Linguistics) Linguistic models
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Formulaic Language -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Dedication -- Table of contents -- Preface -- Introduction. Approaches to the study of formulae -- 1. What are formulae? -- 2. Research questions -- 3. Synopsis of the book -- 3.1 Structure and distribution -- 3.2 Historical change -- 3.3 Acquisition and loss -- 3.4 Psychological reality -- 3.5 Explanations -- 4. Conclusions -- References -- Part 1. What is Formulaic Language -- Grammarians' languages versus humanists' languages and the place of speech act formulas in models of -- 1. Languages as problematical constructs3 -- 2. Speech act formulas6 -- 3. Grammarians' languages, humanists' languages and the treatment of speech formulas8 -- 3.1 Grammarians' languages8 -- 3.2 Humanists' languages12 -- 4. On some projects from the 1970s investigating formulaic language15 -- 4.1 Suddenly formulas are in the air everywhere - but why?15 -- 4.2 Kuiper on oral formulaic genres16 -- 4.3 Pawley and Syder on the role of formulas in ordinary language18 -- 5. Have linguists changed their views of language?21 -- Abstract -- 1. Languages as problematical constructs -- 2. Speech act formulas -- 3. Grammarians'

languages, humanists' languages and the treatment of speech formulas -- 3.1 Grammarians' languages -- 3.2 Humanists' languages -- 4. On some projects from the 1970s investigating formulaic language -- 4.1 Suddenly formulas are in the air everywhere - but why? -- 4.2 Kuiper on oral formulaic genres -- 4.3 Pawley and Syder on the role of formulas in ordinary language -- 5. Have linguists changed their views of language? -- References -- Identifying formulaic language -- 1. Introduction27 -- 2. Approaches to definition28 -- 2.1 Types of definition28 -- 2.2 Morpheme-equivalence and the blurring of the boundary between formulaic and non-formulaic material30. 2.3 Harnessing definitions appropriately in research34 -- 2.4 Finding examples of formulaic language in text35 -- 2.4.1 Can you identify formulaic sequences by counting them?35 -- 2.4.2 Can you hear that something is formulaic?37 -- 2.4.3 Are formulaic sequences non-canonical?37 -- 2.4.4 Are formulaic sequences always more than one word long?38 -- 2.4.5 Does code-switching respect the boundaries of formulaic sequences?38 -- 2.4.6 Are formulaic sequences uncharacteristic of normal performance?39 -- 2.4.7 Can we identify formulaic sequences intuitively?39 -- 2.4.8 Towards a solution for identification of formulaic sequences in text39 -- 2.5 Embracing the opportunities40 -- 3. Boundaries41 -- 3.1 Escaping formulaicity, but at a price42 -- 3.2 External attempts to control expression and thought44 -- 3.3 Absence of novelty45 -- 3.4 Evidence from the boundaries47 -- 4. Conclusion48 -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Approaches to definition -- 2.1 Types of definition -- 2.2 Morpheme-equivalence and the blurring of the boundary between formulaic and non-formulaic material -- 2.3 Harnessing definitions appropriately in research -- 2.4 Finding examples of formulaic language in text -- 2.4.1 Can you identify formulaic sequences by counting them? -- 2.4.2 Can you hear that something is formulaic? -- 2.4.3 Are formulaic sequences non-canonical? -- 2.4.4 Are formulaic sequences always more than one word long? -- 2.4.5 Does code-switching respect the boundaries of formulaic sequences? -- 2.4.6 Are formulaic sequences uncharacteristic of normal performance? -- 2.4.7 Can we identify formulaic sequences intuitively? -- 2.4.8 Towards a solution for identification of formulaic sequences in text -- 2.5 Embracing the opportunities -- 3. Boundaries -- 3.1 Escaping formulaicity, but at a price -- 3.2 External attempts to control expression and thought. 3.3 Absence of novelty -- 3.4 Evidence from the boundaries -- 4. Conclusion -- References -- Part 2. Structure and distribution -- Formulaic tendencies of demonstrative clefts in spoken English -- 1. The demonstrative cleft construction55 -- 2. Background57 -- 3. Evidence of formulaic tendencies in demonstrative clefts61 -- 3.1 Associated with informal conversation63 -- 3.2 Fixedness65 -- 3.3 Fluent phonological structure69 -- 3.4 Non-salient reference71 -- 4. Summary73 -- Abstract -- 1. The demonstrative cleft construction -- 2. Background -- 3. Evidence of formulaic tendencies in demonstrative clefts -- 3.1 Associated with informal conversation -- 3.2 Fixedness -- 3.3 Fluent phonological structure -- 3.4 Non-salient reference -- 4. Summary -- Appendix A: Discourse features included in the examples -- Acknowledgements -- References -- Formulaic language and the relater category - the case of about -- 1. Relaters 77 -- 2. Formulaicity and formulaic language78 -- 3. Construction grammar81 -- 4. Data and method82 -- 5. Results 83 -- 5.1 adjective+about85 -- 5.2 noun+about87 -- 5.2.1 Substantive constructions (type A)88 -- 5.2.2 Borderline constructions (type B)89 -- 5.2.3 Schematic constructions (type C)

90 -- 5.3 verb+about91 -- 6. Concluding remarks92 -- Abstract
 -- 1. Relaters -- 2. Formulaicity and formulaic language -- 3.
 Construction Grammar -- Anchor 58 -- 5. Results -- 5.1
 adjective+about -- 5.2 noun+about -- 5.2.1 Substantive constructions
 (type A) -- 5.2.2 Borderline constructions (type B) -- 5.2.3 Schematic
 constructions (type C) -- 5.3 verb+about -- 6. Concluding remarks --
 References -- The aim is to analyze NP -- 1. Introduction97 -- 2. A
 constructionist approach to formulaic sequences98 -- 3.
 Methodological issues102 -- 4. Case study: the use of research
 predicates in English academic texts105.
 4.1 The register of academic writing105 -- 4.2 Formulaic sequences
 containing research predicates107 -- 5. Conclusions112 --
 Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. A constructionist approach to
 formulaic sequences -- 3. Methodological issues -- 4. Case study: The
 use of research predicates in English academic texts -- 4.1 The register
 of academic writing -- 4.2 Formulaic sequences containing research
 predicates -- 5. Conclusion -- References -- Fixedness in Japanese
 adjectives in conversation -- 1. Introduction118 -- 2.
 Theoretical background118 -- 3. Previous research on
 Japanese adjectives119 -- 3.1 Traditional approaches119 -- 3.2
 Usage-based approaches to Japanese adjectives121 -- 4. Data121
 -- 5. Methodological procedures and overview121 -- 5.1 Form rather
 than function121 -- 5.2 na-adjectives and i-adjectives122 -- 5.3
 Frequency122 -- 6. Our findings123 -- 6.1 Claim 1: Predicate
 adjectives outnumber attributive adjectives123 -- 6.2 Claim 2:
 Whether predicative or attributive, an understanding of Japanese
 adjectives in everyday talk involves various facets of fixedness123 --
 6.2.1 Claim 2.1: Attributive and predicative adjectives in
 Japanese show different types of fixedness124 -- 6.2.2 Claim 2.2:
 Ongoing lexicalization is a prominent feature of Japanese
 adjective usage137 -- 6.2.3 Summary -- 7. Conclusions
 and implications140 -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Theoretical
 background -- 3. Previous research on Japanese adjectives -- 3.1
 Traditional approaches -- 3.2 Usage-based approaches to Japanese
 adjectives -- 4. Data -- 5. Methodological procedures and overview --
 5.1 Form rather than function -- 5.2 na-adjectives and i-adjectives --
 5.3 Frequency -- 6. Our findings -- 6.1 Claim 1: Predicate adjectives
 outnumber attributive adjectives.
 6.2 Claim 2: Whether predicative or attributive, an understanding of
 Japanese adjectives in everyday talk involves various facets of
 fixedness -- 6.2.1 Claim 2.1: Attributive and predicative adjectives in
 Japanese show different types of fixedness. -- 6.2.2 Claim 2.2:
 Ongoing lexicalization is a prominent feature of Japanese adjective
 usage -- 6.2.3 Summary -- Anchor 86 -- List of symbols --
 References -- Genre-controlled constructions in written language
 quotatives -- 1. Introduction148 -- 1.1 Roles of quotations and
 quotatives in written genres149 -- 1.2 Quotative constructions
 and formulaicity150 -- 1.3 Genre effects and data sources152 --
 1.4 Annotating quotatives152 -- 2. Quotatives in written English
 153 -- 2.1 Quotative positions154 -- 2.2 Forms of quotatives155
 -- 2.2.1 Quoting verbs156 -- 2.2.2 Speaker158 -- 2.2.3 Adverbs
 and adjectives159 -- 2.2.4 Addressee159 -- 2.3
 Quotative inversion160 -- 2.4 Null quotatives162 -- 3. Functions
 of quotatives163 -- 3.1 Newspapers163 -- 3.2 Fiction books164
 -- 3.3 Gossip column164 -- 4. Feature spectrum165 -- 5.
 Conclusion166 -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 1.1 Roles of
 quotations and quotatives in written genres -- 1.2 Quotative
 constructions and formulaicity -- 1.3 Genre effects and data sources --

1.4 Annotating quotatives -- 2. Quotatives in written English -- 2.1 Quotative positions -- 2.2 Forms of quotatives -- 2.2.1 Quoting verbs -- 2.2.2 Speaker -- 2.2.3 Adverbs and adjectives -- 2.2.4 Addressee -- 2.3 Quotative inversion -- 2.4 Null quotatives -- 3. Functions of quotatives -- 3.1 Newspapers -- 3.2 Fiction books -- 3.3 Gossip column -- 4. Feature spectrum -- 5. Conclusion -- Data sources -- References -- Some remarks on the evaluative connotations of toponymic idioms in a contrastive perspective -- 1. The axiology of toponymic idioms171.
1.1 The cultural character of idioms172.

Sommario/riassunto

This study is based on Bybee & Eddington (2006), a synchronic study of the exemplar clusters formed by adjectives in four Spanish verb + adjective combinations used as constructions to denote a change of state (ponerse + adj, hacerse + adj, quedarse + adj, & volverse + adj). One main goal of the current study is to employ the exemplar model in a diachronic setting. This investigation studies the development of exemplar clusters of adjectives in the expression of 'becoming' quedar (se) + adjective in four periods: the 13th, 15th, 17th, and 19th centuries. This study provides evidence that, a.) prefabs serve as the central members of exemplar categories, b.) prefabs have longevity, c.) categories mutate over time by becoming more centralized, changing central members, or by expanding.
