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Nota di contenuto	The Chain of Being and Having in Slavic -- Editorial page -- Title page -- LCC data -- Table of contents -- List of tables -- List of figures and capsules -- Figures -- Capsules -- Abbreviations and symbols used -- A note on the content and format of this book -- Ch 1. Why BE and HAVE? -- 1. Beginning notions: Questions and expectations -- 1.1 A synthesis of be and have (Chapter 2) -- 1.2 be and have as independent concepts (Chapters 3 and 4) -- 1.3 be and have in grammaticalization processes (Chapter 5) -- 1.4 The effect of language contact phenomena on be and have (Chapter 6) -- 1.5 Some comments on the theoretical framework used in this study -- Ch 2. The Relationship Between be and have -- 2.0. Introduction -- 2.1. Is be a verb? Is the verb 'be' simple or complex in meaning? -- 2.2. What is have? Where does have come from? -- 2.3. Attempts to unify be and have -- 2.4. Polysemy and Suppletion with be and have -- 2.5. be and have as part of a larger system of inter-related concepts -- 2.6. Renewal and replacement of meanings by Polysemization and Suppletization -- 2.6.1 A Wider Paradigm for be in Russian -- 2.6.2 get and the Conceptual Network -- 2.6.3 Grammaticalization and the Network -- 2.6.4 Seeming, Thinking, and the Conceptual Network --

2.6.5 Modality and the Conceptual Network -- 2.7 Conclusion -- Ch 3. Be in the modern Slavic languages -- 3.0. General comments: the facets of be -- 3.1. Existence -- 3.1.1 mere existence -- 3.1.1.1 Be' as expression of mere existence -- 3.1.1.2 Verbs of mere existence other than 'be' -- 3.1.2 location and position -- 3.1.2.1 Locational constructions with 'be' -- 3.1.2.2 Verbs of position and location -- 3.1.3 presence and absence -- 3.1.4 Have' as a construction for existence -- 3.1.5 Summary of existential uses of be -- 3.2. Copula -- 3.2.1 The zero copula -- 3.2.2 The expressed copula. 3.2.3 The categorizing copula -- 3.2.4 Have' as a copula construction -- 3.3. Auxiliary -- 3.4. Impersonal -- 3.4.1 impersonal 'be' uses -- 3.4.2 Cz být 'be' + INF and P by 'be' + INF constructions -- 3.5. Frequency and events -- 3.6. Prefixed forms of 'be' -- 3.7. Further comments -- Ch 4. Have in the modern Slavic languages -- 4.0. General comments, source domains -- 4.1. Possession -- 4.1.1 possession proper -- 4.1.2 location -- 4.1.3 availability -- 4.2. Relationship -- 4.3. The location and action source domains in Russian -- 4.3.1 The location source domain in R u + gen 'have' -- 4.3.2 The action source domain in Russian imet' 'have' -- 4.4. Auxiliary and modality -- 4.5. Further comments -- Ch 5. Grammaticalization of be and have -- 5.0. Theoretical Issues, Background -- 5.1. Grammaticalization of Auxiliaries -- 5.1.1 Auxiliary constructions in Russian, Czech, Polish, and Bulgarian -- 5.1.1.1 Past Auxiliaries -- 5.1.1.2 Perfect Auxiliaries -- 5.1.1.3 Future Auxiliaries -- 5.1.1.4 Conditional and Subjunctive Auxiliaries -- 5.1.1.5 Passive Auxiliaries -- 5.1.2 New Grammatical Uses of be and have in the Modern Slavic languages -- 5.1.2.1 Grammaticalization of R est' '(there) is' -- 5.1.2.2 The passive auxiliary P zosta 'become -- remain' -- 5.1.2.3 New Perfect Constructions -- 5.1.2.4 The Renarrated Mood in Bulgarian -- 5.2. Grammaticalization of Modal Expressions -- 5.2.1 Chief modal notions in Slavic -- 5.2.2 Development of modal verbs from have -- 5.3. Grammaticalization of Function Words -- 5.4. Grammaticalization of be and have in Slavic: Conclusion -- Ch 6. Language contact and borrowing -- 6.0. Introduction -- 6.1. Theoretical issues -- 6.2. Contact phenomena and syntactic calques -- 6.3. Possible Language Contact in the Development of be and have in Russian -- 6.4. Conclusion -- Ch 7. Conclusions -- Appendix: data sources -- CHAPTER 2. CHAPTER 3 -- CHAPTER 4 -- CHAPTER 5 -- CHAPTER 6 -- Bibliography -- Author index -- Language index -- Subject index -- The series Studies in Language Companion Series.

Sommario/riassunto

The complex diachronic and synchronic status of the concepts be and have can be understood only with consideration of their full range of constructions and functions. Data from modern Slavic languages (Russian, Czech, Polish, Bulgarian) provides a window into zero copulas, non-verbal have expressions, and verbal constructions. From the perspective of cognitive linguistics, be and have are analyzed in terms of a blended prototype model, wherein existence/copula for be and possession/relationship for have are inseparably combined. These concepts are related to each other in their functions and meanings and serve as organizing principles in a conceptual network of semantic neighbors, including give, take, get, become, make, and verbs of position and motion. Renewal and replacement of be and have occur through processes of polysemization and suppletization involving lexical items in this network. Topics include polysemy, suppletion, tense/mood auxiliaries, modality, causatives, evidentiality, function words, contact phenomena, syntactic calques, and idiomatic constructions.
