Contents

| Li | st of f | igures | | pag | ge xii |
|----|---------|--|-------------------------|-----|--------|
| Li | st of t | ables | | | xiii |
| Pi | reface | | | | xv |
| | 100 | ledgements | | | xvii |
| | 52 | The state of the s | velop eflida | | AVII |
| 1 | The | study of language shows | | | 117 |
| 1 | | study of language change | | | 120 |
| | 1.1. | Introduction | General principles of a | | 12. |
| | 1.2. | Languages change all the time and | in all aspects | | 2.5 |
| | 1.3. | Languages also keep old features ar | ound a long time | | 5 |
| | 1.4. | Evidence for language change | | | 6 |
| | 1.5. | Why do languages change? | | | 9 |
| | 1.6. | Is language change good or bad? | | | 10 |
| | 1.7. | Why study language change? | | | 11 |
| | | | | | |
| 2 | Sour | nd change | | | 15 |
| | 2.1. | What is sound change? | | | 15 |
| | 2.2. | Assimilation | | | 17 |
| | | 2.2.1. Assimilation as gestural reti | _ | | 18 |
| | | 2.2.2. Anticipatory assimilation | | | 18 |
| | | 2.2.3. Palatalization of velars | | | 18 |
| | | 2.2.4. I-umlaut as palatalization | | | 19 |
| | | 2.2.5. Palatalization in early Roma | ance | | 21 |
| | | 2.2.6. Assimilation of point of arti | culation | | 23 |
| | 2.3. | Perseverative or carry-over assimilar | tion noisesisolo | | 24 |
| | 2.4. | Conclusions regarding assimilation | | | 26 |
| | 2.5. | Reduction or lenition | | | 26 |
| | | 2.5.1. Lenition | | | 26 |
| | | 2.5.2. Reduction towards zero | | | 27 |
| | | 253 Loce of oral articulation | | | 27 |
| | | 254 Voicina | | | 29 |
| | | 755 Decemination | | | 30 |
| | | 2.5.6. Chain shifts: degemination, | voicing, spirantization | | 30 |
| | | 257 Lamitian as comparination | | | 31 |
| | | 2.5.8. Consonant cluster reduction | | | 33 |
| | | 2.5.9. Contexts in which reduction | occurs | | 33 |
| | | 2.5.10. Vowel reduction and deletic | n | | 34 |
| | 2.6. | Reduction and retiming acting toget | her | | 35 |

| | 2.7. | Ease of articulation and cross-linguistic similarities | |
|----|---------------------|---|----|
| | | in sound changes | 37 |
| | 2.8. | Lexical diffusion | 39 |
| | 2.9. | Special reduction | 42 |
| | | Fortition and insertion | 43 |
| | 2.11. | Causes of sound change | 46 |
| | | | |
| 3 | Sour | nd change and phonological change in a wider perspective | 49 |
| | 3.1. | Introduction | 49 |
| | 3.2. | Phonologization | 49 |
| | 3.3. | 0 - 4 - 0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 | 50 |
| | | 3.3.1. No change in phonemes | 50 |
| | | 3.3.2. Creation of a new phoneme | 50 |
| | | 3.3.3. Loss of a phoneme | 51 |
| | 3.4. | Vowel shifts | 52 |
| | | 3.4.1. The Great Vowel Shift | 52 |
| | | 3.4.2. The Northern Cities Vowel Shift | 55 |
| | 1 2015 | 3.4.3. General principles of vowel shifts | 57 |
| | 3.5. | The origins and evolution of stress accent | 59 |
| | | 3.5.1. Where does stress accent come from? | 60 |
| | Uplant I | 5.5.2. Typical changes in stress-accent systems | 61 |
| | 3.6. | Development of tone and tone changes | 63 |
| | | 3.6.1. Tonogenesis: how tones arise from consonants | 63 |
| | | 3.6.2. Tone changes | 65 |
| | | 3.6.3. Intonation interacting with tone | 67 |
| | 0.07.10 | 3.6.4. Tone reduction | 68 |
| | 3.7. | Language-specific changes Vogando bauce et tadW | 68 |
| | | 3.7.1. Dissimilation notalimizeA | 69 |
| | | 3.7.2. Metathesis | 70 |
| | 2.0 | 3.7.3. Change with phonotactic motivation constitution (Constitution) | 72 |
| | 3.8. | Causes of sound change and phonological change | 73 |
| 23 | 201403 LC | 2.2.4. I-umlaut as palatalization 2.2.4. | |
| 4 | | interaction of sound change with grammar | 75 |
| | 4.1. | How sound change affects morphology | 75 |
| | 4.2. | Morphologization | 76 |
| | 4.3. | Alternations in morphosyntactic constructions | 79 |
| | 4.4. | Rule inversion | 81 |
| | 4.5. | Kule telescoping | 82 |
| | 4.6. | The development of exceptions | 83 |
| | 4.7. | can sound change be grammatically conditioned? | 85 |
| | | 4.7.1. Changes in morphological context | 85 |
| | | 4.7.2. Changes at word boundaries | 87 |
| | | 4.7.5. Alternating chynolinicits within words | 89 |
| | | 4.7.4. Coliciusion, sound change affected by granilinar | 91 |
| | 4.8. | Conclusion | 92 |
| | 34 | | |
| 5 | 5 Analogical change | | 93 |
| | 5.1. | Analogy | 93 |
| | 5.2. | Proportional analogy | 93 |

| | 5.3. | Analogical leveling | 94 |
|---|-------|--|-----|
| | 5.4. | Productivity | 97 |
| | 5.5. | Trends in analogical change: the basic-derived relation | 99 |
| | | 5.5.1. The basic form of the paradigm | 99 |
| | | 5.5.2. Under-analysis and the creation of zeroes | 102 |
| | 5.6. | Change within more related categories | 105 |
| | 5.7. | Extension paratactic to syntactic | 106 |
| | 5.8. | The development of suppletion | 109 |
| | 5.9. | Morphological reanalysis | 112 |
| | 5.10. | | 113 |
| | 5.11. | Conclusion | 114 |
| | | Development and change in constructions 8.3.1. How constructions begin and extrand evitared. 1.1.1.1 | |
| 6 | Gran | nmaticalization: processes and mechanisms | 117 |
| U | 6.1. | | 117 |
| | | Total of the citotion of the citotion | |
| | 178 | Part I: How future tense markers develop VO against ashno-bnoW | 117 |
| | 6.2. | Case study: will in English | 117 |
| | 6.3. | Romance inflectional futures ow to some simondally off .C.A.8 | 120 |
| | 6.4. | Future markers from movement verbs and and another plants | 122 |
| | 6.5. | Some generalizations concerning futures and | |
| | | Conclusion: the life cycle of constructions are an area of conclusions. | 122 |
| , | | Part II: Mechanisms of change | 124 |
| | 6.6. | Chunking and phonetic reduction | 124 |
| | 6.7. | Specialization or loss of paradigmatic contrast | 125 |
| | 6.8. | Category expansion noitoubound | 127 |
| | 6.9. | Decategorialization grand among abrow was ob startly | 129 |
| | 6.10. | Fixing of position by the ambandon recomposed lametal 1.00 | 132 |
| | 6.11. | Meaning change: bleaching or generalization | 132 |
| | 6.12. | Semantic change by adding meaning from the context | 133 |
| | | Metaphor Continuent stands about the Wolff | 135 |
| | 6.14. | Other general properties of grammaticalization | 136 |
| | | 9.3.2. Mechanisms of semantic change | |
| 7 | | mon paths of grammaticalization | 139 |
| | 7.1. | 9.3.4. Onomasiological changes words in competitionoitsubortnI | 139 |
| | 7.2. | Tense and aspect ognado oitnamos Isoixol ni soionobast IsonoO | 140 |
| | 205 | 7.2.1. The past/perfective path betales yllanoitavineb at asynado | 141 |
| | | 7.2.2. The present/imperfective path show blo of energial and/ | 144 |
| | | 7.2.3. The future path noisulono | 145 |
| | | 7.2.4. Derivational aspect | 146 |
| | 7.3. | Grams indicating modality and mood | |
| | 7.4. | D1 | 150 |
| | | 7.4.1 miles and a second secon | 150 |
| | | • • • DOIDGIII OTDIDUINOS OUL | 150 |
| | | 7.4.2. Second person pronouns | 151 |
| | 7.5. | 7.4.3. First person pronouns | 152 |
| | 7.6. | Person-number agreement | 153 |
| | 7.7. | The development of definite and indefinite articles | |
| | | The development of case | 154 |
| | 7.8. | The development of case and subjectification | 156 |
| | 7.9. | Discourse markers and subjectification | 156 |

| | 7.10. | The end of the process of grammaticalization | 158 | | |
|----|----------------------|--|-----|--|--|
| | 7.11. | Conclusion | 160 | | |
| | | | | | |
| 8 | Synta | actic change: the development and change | | | |
| | | 5.5.2. Under-analysis and the creation of zeroes enoipourten | 161 | | |
| | 8.1. | Change within more related categories agents | 161 | | |
| | 8.2. | From paratactic to syntactic | 162 | | |
| | 601 | 8.2.1. Topics become subjects | 162 | | |
| | | 8.2.2. Two clauses into one | 163 | | |
| | | 8.2.3. Reorganization within the clause: how ergatives develop | 165 | | |
| | 8.3. | Development and change in constructions | 169 | | |
| | | 8.3.1. How constructions begin and expand | 169 | | |
| | | 8.3.2. Layering and competition between constructions | 172 | | |
| | | 8.3.3. How constructions are lost noticeborded | 176 | | |
| | 8.4. | Word-order change: OV and VO languages and small wold it mass | 178 | | |
| | 1.17 | 8.4.1. Synchronic word-order correlations and an little syllate over O | 178 | | |
| | | 8.4.2. The diachronic source of word-order correlations | 180 | | |
| | 8.5. | Pragmatic reasons for changing the order of subject, | | | |
| | 3.5. | verb, and object: drift in Indo-European languages | 183 | | |
| | 8.6. | Conclusion: the life cycle of constructions | 186 | | |
| | | 3.5.2. Typical changes in stress-account of smainadae M: II me 9 | | | |
| 9 | Levie | cal change: how languages get new words and how words | | | |
| , | change their meaning | | | | |
| | 9.1. | Introduction and an analysis of the state of | 188 | | |
| | 9.1. | Where do new words come from? | 188 | | |
| | 9.2. | 9.2.1. Internal resources: compounding and derivation | 188 | | |
| | | 9.2.2. Borrowing words from other languages | 191 | | |
| | | 9.2.3. Loanword adaptation | 192 | | |
| | 9.3. | How do words change their meaning? | 195 | | |
| | 136 | 9.3.1. Prototype categories | 196 | | |
| | | 9.3.2. Mechanisms of semantic change | 197 | | |
| | | 9.3.3. Change in non-denotational meaning | | | |
| | | 9.3.4. Onomasiological change: words in competition | | | |
| | 9.4. | General tendencies in lexical semantic change | 203 | | |
| | 9.5. | Changes in derivationally related forms | 205 | | |
| | 9.6. | What happens to old words, morphemes, phrases? | 207 | | |
| | 9.7. | Conclusion diag and off A.C.T | 207 | | |
| | 146 | 7.2.4. Derivational aspect galqoaelat alux | 82 | | |
| 10 | | parison, reconstruction, and typology | 209 | | |
| 10 | 10.1. | | 209 | | |
| | | Faility relations among languages | 210 | | |
| | 150 | The comparative method | 215 | | |
| | | 10.2.1. Cognate sets 10.2.2. The rate of lexical replacement | | | |
| | | 10.2.2. The rate of lexical replacement 10.2.3. The phonological form of cognates | 217 | | |
| | | 10.2.4. When sound change is not regular | 218 | | |
| | | | 219 | | |
| | | | 220 | | |
| | 10.3. | Typological evidence: PIE obstruents Internal reconstruction | | | |
| | 10.4. | incliai reconstruction | 224 | | |

| | 10.5. Proposals for further genealogical relations 10.5.1. Proto-Nostratic | 228 |
|----|--|------------|
| | | 229 |
| | 10.5.2. Multilateral comparison 10.6. Diachronic typology | 231 233 |
| | 10.7. Conclusion | 233 |
| | | |
| | Appendix: The major branches of Indo-European | 236 |
| 11 | Sources of language change: internal and external factors | 237 |
| | 11.1. Internal sources: language use | 237 |
| | 11.1.1. The usage-based approach | 237 |
| | 11.1.2. Naturalness Theory and preference laws | 239 |
| | 11.1.3. Generative theories of language change | |
| | 11.1.4. Language acquisition vs. language use as the locus | |
| | of change | vod 247 |
| | 11.2. External causes: language contact | 248 |
| | 11.2.1. Phonological changes due to contact | 250 |
| | 11.2.2. Grammatical change | 252 |
| | 11.3. Pidgin and creole languages | 255 |
| | 11.3.1. Early pidgins | 255 |
| | 11.3.2. Stable pidgins | 256 |
| | 11.3.3. Expanded pidgins | 258 |
| | 11.3.4. Creole languages | 260 |
| | 11.4. Language as a complex adaptive system | 262 |
| | Vietnamese monosyllabization | 65 |
| | A chart | 265 |
| Gl | ossary of terms used | 266 |
| Re | ferences | 272 |
| La | inguage index | 285 |
| Su | bject index | 288 |
| | The state of the s | =00 |

Four correspondence sets compared