

1. Syntactic change

1.1 Borrowing

Comparative construction in Nawat (Uto-Aztecán, El Salvador):

- (1) ne siwa:t **mas** galá:na **ke** taha (Pipil)
 the woman more pretty than you
 'That woman is prettier than you are.'
- (2) esa mujer es **más** linda **que** tú (Spanish)
 that woman is more pretty than you

Albanian, Bulgarian, Romanian, and Greek share some grammatical features not derived from their respective protolanguages, e.g., 'I want that I should leave' instead of 'I want to leave'. (Crowley/Bowern 2010):

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|-----|-----------|--------|------|--------------------|
| (3) | Albanian | Due | te | shkue. |
| | Bulgarian | Iskam | da | otida. |
| | Romanian | Veau | sa | plec. |
| | Greek | Thelo | na | pao. |
| | | I-want | that | I-should-leave |
| | | | | 'I want to leave.' |

1.2 Reanalysis

Finnish:

- (4) miche-n rinna-lla
 man-Gen chest-Adessive ('Adessive' is a locative case)
 'on the man's chest'
- (5) miche-n rinna-lla
 man-Gen Postposition-Adessive
 'beside the man'

Finnish subordinate clauses, pp. 285-286.

- (6) näin miche-m tule-va-m
 I.see man-Acc.Sg come-Participle-Acc.Sg
 'I see the man coming.'

Final $-m > -n$, yielding an ambiguity with the Gen Sg. $-n$:

- (7) näin miche-n tule-va-n
 I.see man-Acc.Sg come-Participle-Acc.Sg
 'I see the man coming.'
- (8) näin miche-n tule-va-n
 I.see man-Gen.Sg come-Participle-Acc.Sg
 'I see the man's coming.'

The result is a reanalysis of the structure with *miche-n* 'man (Gen Sg)' as subject of the participle.

Extension to new cases:

- (9) näin venee-t purjehti-va-t (Old Finnish)
 I.saw boat-Acc.Pl sail-Participle-Acc.Pl
 'I saw the boats sailing.'
- (10) näin vene-i-den purjehti-van (M. Finnish)
 I.saw boat-Pl-Gen sail-Participle
 'I saw the boats sailing.'

English:

- (11) I am going_{verbofmotion} home.
 (12) I am going_{verbofmotion} to visit grandma.
 (13) I am going_{futureauxiliary} to visit grandma.

Extension to new forms:

- (14) It's going_{futureauxiliary} to rain.
 (15) I am going_{futureauxiliary} to go home.
 (16) He is going_{futureauxiliary} to like this.

Mandarin Chinese, Hebrew copular constructions. (Trask/Millar 2007).

Mandarin has a copula, but Archaic Chinese did not.

Hebrew previously had no copula in the present, but now has the copula *hu*, which sometimes obligatory, other times disallowed or optional. Obligatory in, e.g.:

- (17) David hu ha-ganav (T/M 2007, pp. 172-173)
David be the-thief
'David is the thief.'

Hu is the word for *he*:

- (18) hu ohev et-Rivka
he loves Acc-Rivka
'He loves Rivka.'

But *hu* is no longer a masculine pronoun in copular sentences (extension):

- (19) ani hu ha-student se-Mose dibar itxa alav
I be the-student that-Moshe spoke with-you about-him
'I am the student that Moshe told you about.'

1.3 Grammaticalization

Grammaticalization = lexical word develop into grammatical terms.

Morphologization = free form develops into a bound form.

Grammaticalization tends to move along the following continuum:

Lexical word > grammatical word > clitic > agglutinated affix > portmanteau affix

English *will* originally meant 'want' (cf. German *will* 'he/she wants').

Modern Greek *tha* 'future marker' < Classical Greek *thélei* 'want'.

Classical Latin future tense *cantabo* 'I'll sing', disappeared early, replaced by *cantare volo* 'I want to sing', *cantare debeo* 'I must sing', *cantare habeo* 'I have to sing'.

Cantare habeo wins out, undergoing 'heavy phonological reduction' in French, Spanish (p. 184), Portuguese.

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|------|------------------|-------------------|----------|
| (20) | Future 'to sing' | Present 'to have' | (French) |
| | je chanter-ai | j'ai | |
| | tu chanter-as | tu as | |
| | il chanter-a | il a | |
| | nous chanter-ons | nous avons | |
| | vous chanter-ez | vous avez | |
| | ils chanter-ont | ils ont | |

Sye (Austronesian, Vanuatu): /im/ 'and' developing into the clitic /m-/, which attaches to the beginning of the second element of two coordinate noun phrases (Crowley/Bowern 2010).

- (21) a. netor im nevyarep b. netor m-nevyarep
Netor and boy
'Netor and the boy'

- (22) a. netor im ovon nevyarep b. netor m-ovon nevyarep
Netor and plural boy
'Netor and the boys'

Paamese (Austronesian, Vanuatu):

Has verbs *took* and *broke* which may occur together in a serial verb construction:

- (23) inau na-kur a:i (24) inau na-vul a:i
I I-took stick I I-broke stick
'I took the stick.' 'I broke the stick.'

- (25) inau na-kur vul a:i
I I-took broke stick
'I took the stick, thereby breaking it.'

In related languages, the second verb has become grammaticalized as ‘a kind of postverbal modifier’, and can no longer occur as an independent verb.

(26) i-tala ai tomu (Numbami)
 he-chopped tree broke
 ‘He chopped the tree, thereby breaking it.’

(27) *i-tomu ai
 he-broke tree
 ‘He broke the tree.’

Even in Paamese, the majority of verbs cannot appear in the second position:

(28) inau na-sal vini: vuas (29) *inau na-vini: vuas
 I I-speared killed pig I I-killed pig
 ‘I speared the pig, thereby killing it.’ ‘I killed the pig.’

“Occasionally, partially grammaticalized forms may have very unusual features, which makes it difficult to assign them to one word class or another. For example, in some Admiralty Islands languages (spoken just north of mainland Papua New Guinea), serial verb constructions have partially grammaticalized into prepositional phrases. They have the distribution and functions of prepositions, and they do not behave like verbs. For example, regular verbs in the language take subject agreement forms, whereas these verbs do not agree with anything. However, they are not regular prepositions, either, because they take tense marking.” (p. 237, Crowley/Bowern 2010).

Chinese object markers. (T/H 2007, p. 181).

0. Announcements

-Presentations.

-Research talk by Simanique Moody, Mellon Post-Doctoral Candidate,
 "Broadening Perspectives on African American English: Social and Linguistic Contact among African Americans in the South"
 Wednesday, March 10th at 4:15pm, Edmunds 217

Gullah-Geechee is an English-lexifier creole indigenous to the United States and spoken primarily by African Americans along the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and northeast Florida. African American English (AAE) is an American English dialect that is spoken primarily by African Americans throughout the United States.

Present-day characterizations of AAE and Gullah-Geechee view them separately, linking AAE to European American English varieties, and Gullah-Geechee to creole languages. However, the striking similarity of AAE, particularly in its syntax, to Gullah-Geechee and creole languages spoken in the Caribbean suggests possible creole influences in its development. In this talk, I provide an examination of socio-historical and socioeconomic conditions that gave rise to the linguistic situation in southeast Georgian coast, associated with the Gullah-Geechee language, and the inland associated with “mainland” AAE. I work towards defining a linguistic continuum in Georgia by examining language varieties that incorporate linguistic features from both AAE and Gullah-Geechee. The goals of this talk are to i) present a more comprehensive account of AAE taking the Deep South into consideration, and ii) demonstrate linguistic variation in southern AAE, noting how this is affected by contact among different African American communities. This work on AAE as spoken in the South and in nonurban areas enhances the scholarship on social and linguistic variation in AAE, which has overwhelmingly been restricted to the North and urban centers.

From last time (<http://www.etymonline.com/>):

limousine. 1902, "enclosed automobile with open driver's seat," from Fr. *limousine*, from Limousin, region in central France, originally an adj. referring to its chief city, Limoges, from L. *Lemovices*, name of a people who lived near there, perhaps named in ref. to their elm spears or bows. The Latin adjective form of the name, *Lemovicinus*, is the source of Fr. *Limousin*. Modern automobile meaning evolved from perceived similarity of the car's profile to a type of hood worn by the inhabitants of that province. Since 1930s, synonymous in Amer.Eng. with "luxury car;" applied from 1972 to vehicles that take people to and from large airports.

sabotage. 1910, from Fr. *sabotage*, from *saboter* "to sabotage, bungle," lit. "walk noisily," from *sabot* "wooden shoe" (13c.), altered (by association with O.Fr. *bot* "boot") from M.Fr. *savate* "old shoe," from an unidentified source that also produced similar words in O.Prov., Port., Sp., It., Arabic and Basque. In Fr., the sense of "deliberately and maliciously destroying property" originally was in ref. to labor disputes, but the oft-repeated story that the modern meaning derives from strikers' supposed tactic of throwing old shoes into machinery is not supported by the etymology. Likely it was not meant as a literal image; the word was used in Fr. in a variety of "bungling" senses, such as "to play a piece of music badly." The verb is first attested 1918 in Eng., from the noun. *Saboteur* is 1921, a borrowing from Fr.