The phenomenon of language contact, and how it affects the structure of languages, has been of great interest to linguists in recent years. This pioneering new study looks at how grammatical forms and structures evolve when speakers of two languages come into contact, and offers an interesting new insight into the mechanism that induces people to transfer grammatical structures from one language to another. Drawing on findings from languages all over the world, Language Contact and Grammatical Change shows that the transfer of linguistic material across languages is quite regular and follows universal patterns of grammaticalization – contrary to previous claims that it is a fairly irregular process – and argues that internal and external explanations of language structure and change are in no way mutually exclusive. Engaging and informative, this book will be of great interest to sociolinguists, linguistic anthropologists, and all those working on grammaticalization, language contact, and language change.

Bernd Heine is Professor of African Studies in the Institute for African Studies, University of Cologne, and has taught in universities all over the world. He has carried out fieldwork in Ghana, Togo, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Namibia, and has published 32 books and approximately 120 papers on African linguistics, sociolinguistics, historical linguistics, and grammaticalization theory.

Tania Kuteva is Professor of English Linguistics at the Institute for English and American Studies, University of Düsseldorf. She has taught at a variety of universities worldwide and has previously co-authored – also with Bernd Heine – World Lexicon of Grammaticalization (Cambridge University Press, 2002). She is the author of approximately thirty articles on grammaticalization, typology, Slavic linguistics, sociolinguistics, and second language acquisition.
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Contents

List of maps ix
List of tables x
Series editor's foreword xi
Preface xiii
List of abbreviations xv

1 The framework 1
1.1 Grammatical replication 2
1.2 Alternative approaches and concepts 6
1.3 Contact-induced grammaticalization 13
1.4 On methodology 21
1.5 Grammatical replication as creative activity 34
1.6 The present work 38

2 On replicating use patterns 40
2.1 Grammatical use patterns 41
2.2 From minor to major use pattern 44
2.3 Case studies 62
2.4 From use pattern to category 70
2.5 Discussion 75
2.6 Conclusions 78

3 Grammaticalization 79
3.1 The mechanism 79
3.2 Polysemy copying 100
3.3 Future tenses 103
3.4 Some general issues 108
3.5 Conclusions 120

4 Typological change 123
4.1 Types of changes 123
4.2 Introducing a new conceptual domain 143
4.3 Typological changes 148
4.4 The morphological cycle 165
4.5 Conclusions 170
5 On linguistic areas
   5.1 Types of linguistic areas
   5.2 Grammaticalization area
   5.3 Conclusions

6 Limits of replication
   6.1 On equivalence
   6.2 Some salient constraints
   6.3 The role of borrowing and written discourse
   6.4 On attrition
   6.5 Natural vs. unnatural change

7 Conclusions

8 Notes

References
Index of authors
Index of languages
Index of subjects
Maps

1.1 The language-contact area in northwestern Amazonia
(based on Aikhenvald 2002) page 29

4.1 The Bantu-Nilotic contact area in western Kenya 145

4.2 The language-contact area in East Anatolia (based on
Haig 2001) 155

5.1 Approximate extension of the de-volitive future in southeastern
Europe 189

5.2 The superessive numeral marker in eastern Europe 195

5.3 Approximate extension of the “behind”-area of comparison in
northeastern Europe 207

5.4 Approximate extension of the “or”-to-interrogative area in
northeastern Europe 208
### Tables

2.1 From minor to major use pattern in the replica language page 46
2.2 A reconstruction of the evolution of the cleft pattern in Irish English 64
2.3 Frequency of use of two functions of the cleft pattern in three Irish English-speaking communities 65
2.4 Portuguese expressions used by Tariana speakers corresponding to evidential categories in Tariana 74
2.5 Discourse-based vs. categorial structures in grammatical replication 75
3.1 Independent personal pronouns of Tigak 84
3.2 Tok Pisin personal pronouns 84
3.3 The grammaticalization of relational nouns to prepositions in Pipil 85
4.1 Tense markers in Kipsikiis 146
4.2 Past tense markers in Luo 146
4.3 The grammaticalization of some Latvian prepositions involving Proto-Baltic *pusē* "side, half" as a head noun 154
5.1 Grammaticalization chain of the Bulgarian future 190
5.2 Some idiomatic collocations involving body parts shared by Waskia and Takia speakers 215
5.3 The main event schemas used for encoding comparative constructions 216
5.4 Event schemas serving as sources for the grammaticalization of comparatives of inequality 217
The series Approaches to Language Contact (ALC) was set up to publish outstanding textbooks and monographs on language contact, especially by authors who approach their specific subject matter from a diachronic or developmental perspective. Our goal is to integrate the ever-growing scholarship on language diversification (including the development of creoles, pidgins, and indigenized varieties of colonial European languages), language convergence, bilingual language development, code-switching, and language endangerment. We hope to provide a select forum to scholars who contribute insightfully to understanding language evolution from an interdisciplinary perspective or by bridging different research areas in linguistics. We favor approaches that highlight the role of the relevant ecology and draw inspiration both from the authors’ own fields of specialization and from other disciplines or other research areas in linguistics. Eclecticism is one of our mottos, as we endeavor to comprehend the complexity of evolutionary processes associated with contact.

We are proud to add to the ALC series Bernd Heine and Tania Kuteva’s *Language Contact and Grammatical Change*. This is the first comprehensive monograph that bridges research on grammaticalization with scholarship on language contact and in genetic linguistics. It focuses on linguistic areas, where, because of frequent contacts among their speakers, different languages, some of which are not genetically related, have come to share several structures. The authors propose to identify the language from which a particular structure or function has spread as the *model language*, and the language calquing it as the *replica language*. The very process by which the grammatical pattern is calqued is identified as *grammatical replication*. Various cases are discussed from especially European and Native American languages, but also from African and Melanesian ones. Creoles, in relation to which the process of grammaticalization has been questioned, are also well covered in this book, in which the discussions lead to the conclusion that these vernaculars are no exception to the fact that this diachronic phenomenon can be, and often is, contact-induced.

Quite informative also is the authors’ discussion of structural and sociological constraints on grammatical replication. They clearly show that this phenomenon is not different from other diachronic processes which have been shown to be
ecologically constrained. Moreover, individual speakers, rather than populations, constantly emerge from behind the processes Heine and Kuteva discuss, because they make it obvious that it is the speakers of a language who produce the changes cumulatively through things they do during their communicative acts, under the influence of a model language. They highlight the extent of osmosis in linguistic systems, making obvious that language boundaries are not so rigidly defined and borrowings can affect any component of the language architecture.

Since grammaticalization is the outcome of various processes of language change (for instance, generalization, category reassignment, and structural reanalysis), the book hits the heart of the distinction between contact-induced and internally motivated change. It disputes allegations that grammaticalization can only be internally motivated. And it also highlights the fact that linguistic convergence has taken place more frequently than has been suspected. In addition, it sheds light on the interaction of universal principles with language-specific ones in the process of change. Readers will also be happy to verify Heine and Kuteva’s taxonomy of the most common types of replications, as well as several other research questions, such as (1) to what extent has the Europeanization of the world affected structures of other languages? (2) what can the study of contact-induced grammaticalization contribute to the study of geographically defined linguistic areas? (3) how relevant is the notion of “grammaticalization area” to understanding linguistic areas? The reader will not be disappointed by the breadth and depth of this book, which reflects successful cross-pollination between research in grammaticalization, in genetic linguistics, and in language contact.
Preface

A number of students of language have pointed out that the way meanings are expressed in the language analyzed by them is exactly the same as that found in some neighboring language or languages, even though the forms used in these expressions are entirely different, and in spite of the fact that the languages concerned are genetically only remotely related or even unrelated. The main goal of this book is, first, to show that such observations are far from being coincidental; rather, that such cross-linguistic similarities are more common than is widely believed. Second, we will argue that there is a principled way to account for such similarities and, third, that these similarities are the result of processes of conceptualization that are the same across cultures.

The book has benefited greatly from discussions with and comments from many colleagues, in particular the following: Sasha Aikhenvald, Peter Bakker, Walter Bisang, Kate Burridge, Bernard Comrie, Andrii Danylenko, Gerrit Dimmendaal, Bob Dixon, Carola Emkow, Nick Evans, Zygmunt Frajzyngier, Victor Friedman, Jost Gippert, Tom Gültemann, John Haiman, Martin Haspelmath, Lars Johanson, Christa Kilian-Hatz, Christa König, Hiroyuki Miyashita, Salikoko Mufwene, Ulrich Obst, Thomas Stolz, Elmar Ternes, Elvira Veselinović, Debra Ziegeler, and many others. We also wish to thank Monika Feinen for the maps presented, Meike Pfaff and Barbara Sevenich for their typographical work, and Ulrike Claudi and two anonymous reviewers for many critical comments.

We are in particular grateful to the participants of the symposium on Language Contact and Replication that took place in Cologne on July 12, 2003. Comments made by Walter Bisang, Eva Csató, Gerrit Dimmendaal, and others turned out to be extremely valuable when reviewing some of the issues discussed in this book.

Our thanks are also due to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Research Society) for having supported part of the work on which this study is based. Finally, we are deeply indebted to the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, and the Institute for Advanced Study, LaTrobe.
Preface

University, and in particular the Research Centre for Linguistic Typology in Melbourne, which offered us hospitality to work out our field notes; we are grateful to these institutions for their generosity and understanding. Our gratitude also extends to our colleagues Lenore Grenoble and Lindsay Whaley, Dartmouth College, USA, who offered the first-named author academic hospitality and the means to work on this book when he was invited as a visiting professor from March to June, 2002.
Abbreviations

A subject of transitive clauses
a.n. authors’ note
ABL ablative
ABSOL absolutive
ACC accusative
ADE adessive
AL allocutive
ALL allative
ANIM animate
AOR aorist
AP adverbal particle
ART article
AUX auxiliary
BEN benefactive
CAU causative verb
COM comitative
COND conditional
CONJ conjunctival verb, conjunction
COP copula
DAT dative
DEF definite
DEM demonstrative
DET determiner
DIM diminutive
DIR directive
DO direct object
DUR durative
ELA elative
F feminine
GEN genitive
HAB habitual
IMP imperative
<table>
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<td>interrogative</td>
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<td>intransitivizer</td>
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<td>IRR</td>
<td>irrealis</td>
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<tr>
<td>L1</td>
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<td>L2</td>
<td>second language</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>masculine; model language</td>
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