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978-1-107-01502-9 - The Linguistic Typology of Templates

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The Linguistic Typology of Templates

This book represents the first comprehensive examination of templatic constructions – i.e., linguistic structures involving unexpected linear stipulation – in both morphology and syntax from a typological perspective. It provides a state-of-the-art overview of the previous literature, develops a new typology for categorizing templatic constructions across grammatical domains, and examines their cross-linguistic variation by employing cutting-edge computational methods. It will be of interest to descriptive linguists seeking to gain a better sense of the diversity of the world's templatic constructions, theoretical linguists developing restrictive models of possible templates, and typologists interested in the attested range of patterns of linear stipulation and the application of new kinds of multivariate methods to cross-linguistic data. The new typological framework is illustrated in detail via a number of case studies involving languages of Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Americas, and numerous other templatic constructions are also considered over the course of the book.

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University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781107015029

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First published 2016

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Good, Jeff, author.

The linguistic typology of templates / Jeff Good.

pages cm

ISBN 978-1-107-01502-9 (hardback)

1. Linguistic change. 2. Typology (Linguistics) 3. Linguistic analysis (Linguistics)

I. Title.

P204.G66 2016

415.01-dc23

2015019143

ISBN 978-1-107-01502-9 Hardback

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Acknowledgments

The ideas leading up to this work have been developing for well over a decade, making it difficult to properly acknowledge the full range of individuals and funding sources that have made it possible. Its origins lie in my 2003 University of California, Berkeley, Ph.D. dissertation, “Strong linearity: Three case studies towards a theory of morphosyntactic templatic constructions,” where I first attempted to grapple with the issues raised by devising a typology of templatic constructions that was not limited to morphological domains. Therefore, all who were acknowledged in that work deserve acknowledgment here as well, and, rather than repeat that list, I will simply single out my committee members, Larry Hyman, Johanna Nichols, and Andrew Garrett. The influence of each can be felt here in a wide range of ways.

The specific direction this book has taken was profoundly impacted by my time in the Department of Linguistics at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig. It was there that I was able to become familiar with cutting-edge developments in linguistic typology, and I would like to single out, in particular, Balthasar Bickel (then based at the University of Leipzig), Michael Cysouw, and Martin Haspelmath for discussions which greatly informed the approach adopted here. Bernard Comrie also deserves special thanks for his role in creating such a congenial department, where new ideas about typology could be nurtured and more fully developed. During part of this same period, I also worked for the Rosetta Project (run by the Long Now Foundation) on efforts to migrate its database from a table-based format to an RDF one, and many of the skills I obtained in doing that work were put to direct use in developing the database discussed in the pages below. Those activities were funded by US National Science Foundation Award no. 0333727.

In addition, aspects of this research were developed during two graduate seminars at the University at Buffalo, and I received useful feedback from talks presented at various venues, especially at the Association for Linguistic Typology conferences in Berkeley in 2009 and Leipzig in 2013. Additional useful

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feedback has come from Sebastian Nordhoff as well as a number of anonymous reviewers. The majority of the text of this book was written during a sabbatical leave sponsored by the University at Buffalo in 2013. Finally, I am not sure this book ever would have seen the light of day without the encouragement of Helen Barton at Cambridge University Press.

Glossing abbreviations

Language and family names are included for glossing categories whose interpretation is especially language dependent. Where possible, glossing conventions follow the Leipzig Glossing Rules (Bickel et al. 2008).

&	preverbal conjunctive enclitic (Chechen)
>	(person) on (person)
1–10 (not followed by s/p)	noun class (Bantu)
1, 2, 3 (followed by s/p)	first, second, third person
3'	third person obviative (Meskwaki)
A	agent (Mohawk)
	actor (Chintang)
	“A” nominal form (Aghem)
ACC	accusative
ADV	adverbial suffix
AOR	aurist
APPL	applicative
AUX	auxiliary verb
B	gender category (Chechen)
	“B” nominal form (Aghem)
CAUS	causative
CLF	classifier (Ahtna)
COND	conditional
CVANT	anterior converb (Chechen)
CVSIM	simultaneous converb (Chechen)
CVTEMP	temporal converb (Chechen)
D	gender category (Chechen)
DAT	dative
	dative case
DIM	diminutive
DPST	distant past

Glossing abbreviations

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DS	dummy subject (Aghem)
DU	dual
DUALIC	dualic (Mohawk)
DUR	durative
DX	deictic prefix (Chechen)
ERG	ergative
FEM	feminine
FOC	focus marker
FUT	future
FV	final vowel (Bantu)
GEN	genitive
INAN	inanimate
INCL	inclusive
INDP	independent conjugation (Meskwaki)
INF	infinitive
IPFV	imperfective
IRR	irrealis converb (Chechen)
ITER	iterative
J	gender category (Chechen)
LAT	lative case (Chechen)
LOC	locative
M	masculine
NEG	negative
NEG1	negative affix (Ahtna)
NEG2	negative affix (Ahtna)
NEG3	negative affix (Ahtna)
NOM	nominative case
NS	non-singular
NZ	nominalizer
O2	second object (Meskwaki)
OBJ	object
OBV	obviative
OPT	optative
PCL	proclitic (Meskwaki)
PFV	perfective
PFX	prefix
PM	predicate marker (Mande)
POSS	possessive
POSTP	postposition
PROG	progressive
PRS	present
PRT	particle

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PST	past
PTCP	participle
QUAL	qualifier (Ahtna)
RECP	reciprocal
REFL	reflexive
RPT	repetitive
RR	relative root (Meskwaki)
S	“S” perfective-negative (Ahtna)
SBJ	subject
SM	subject marker (Aghem)
SONG	defective root with form <i>song</i> (Kinande)
STAT	stative
THM	thematic prefix (Ahtna)
TRANS	transitive (Bantu)
V	gender category (Chechen)
VSF1	verbal suffix (Ahtna)
VSF2	verbal suffix (Ahtna)
WP	witnessed past (Chechen)
YI	stabilizing prefix with form <i>yi</i> (Ndebele)