Haspelmath indefinite pronouns pdf

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Most of the world's languages have vague pronouns, i.e. expressions such as someone, anything, and nowhere. Martin Haspelmat presents the first comprehensive and encyclopedic study of perpetual pronouns in the world, charting a range of variations in their functional and formative properties. It shows that interlingwick diversity is seriously constrained by a set of meanings of universal and a number of unlimited universals. The author refers to his subject widely within the tradition of Humboldt-Greenberg's linguistic typology, but also considers the contribution of other theoretical approaches to understanding the functional and formal properties of perpetual pronouns. The book is organized into four logically orderly stages: the selection of a part of grammar - perpetual pronouns - which can be defined by languages by formal and functional criteria; exploring the properties of perpetual pronouns in a worldwide sample of forty languages; the formulation of generalizations that derive from data summarized as the subtext of the map; and theoretically sound explanations of generalizations that go beyond system-internal statements, appealing to cognitive semantics, functional pressure, and universal language change (especially grammaticization). Most of the world's languages have vague pronouns, i.e. expressions such as someone, anything, and nowhere. Martin Haspelmat presents the first comprehensive and encyclopedic study of perpetual pronouns in the world, charting a range of variations in their functional and formative properties. It shows that interlingwick diversity is seriously constrained by a set of meanings of universal and a number of unlimited universals. The author refers to his subject widely within the tradition of Humboldt-Greenberg's linguistic typology, but also considers the contribution of other theoretical approaches to understanding the functional and formal properties of perpetual pronouns. The book is organized into four logically orderly stages: the selection of a part of grammar - perpetual pronouns - which can be defined by languages by formal and functional criteria; exploring the properties of perpetual pronouns in a worldwide sample of forty languages; formulations of generalizations that stem from data As an important map. and theoretically sound explanations of generalizations that go beyond system-internal statements, appealing to cognitive semantics, functional pressure, and universal language change (especially grammaticization). Editor on the subject: Terence Langendoen qlt;terrylinguistlist.org> If you are interested in leading a discussion book, look for books announced by LINGUIST as available for discussion. (This means that the publisher sent us a review copy.) Then contact Simin Karimi at siminlinguistlist.org or Terry Langendoen at terrylinguistlist.org.Robert McColl Millar, Haspelmath Review, Indefinite Pronouns Date: W, 18 September 2001 09:08:08 No0100 From: Robert McCall qlt;r.millarabdn.ac.uk Millar Theme: Haspelmath Review, Indefinite Pronouns Haspelmath, Martin (2001) Indefinite Pronouns, 1st Paperback ed., Oxford University Press, paperback ISBN: 0-19-829963-X, xvi-364pp, $29.95, Oxford Research in Typology and Linguistics. This most interesting and informative book asks itself two interconnected questions: what is geographical; what is the semantic distribution of uncertain pronouns? Is it possible to explain the origin of these forms? Using a database that tries to cover as wide an area as possible, Martin Haspelmat tends to answer these questions both convincingly and with considerable style. The book is divided into nine main sections. After a brief review of the work, which introduces the reader to the semantic scheme by which Haspelmat distinguishes between the types of perpetual pronouns, Chapter 2 gives these pronouns a typological perspective. Starting from the widest possible field to discuss what is actually meant by typology, Haspelmat quickly focuses on a number of topics with which his book will be concerned: what indefinite means; what are the different categories of pronouns in different languages, both in semantic and formal terms? Discussion and constructive criticism of previous work on the topic is as follows: Haspelmat shows that while many previous studies seem to have understood many of the major differences needed to analyse these forms, none of them have been able to give a complete picture. Two language samples used in the book have been established: forty languages and one hundred language samples. The first, he admits, is genetically biased (p.17) in relation to Indo-European languages, with the vast majority of languages in the sample also being European in (original) distribution. A second, larger sample tries to correct this problem by using the widest possible distribution (and completely and genetically) of languages. As he argues (and is confirmed by the book), uncertain pronouns tend to be a dichronically unstable phenomenon, so this bias in выборке не имеет большого момента. </r.millarabdn.ac.uk></terrylinguistlist.org> </r.millarabdn.ac.uk></terrylinguistlist.org> even closely related languages, such as German and English, have nothing approaching a similar infinite model of pronoun, formally or semantically. Chapter 3 discusses the formal and functional types of perpetual pronoun. Although, as mentioned, perpetual pronouns may well vary considerably in a relatively small area, both historically and geographically, strong deeds are made and expanded in subsequent chapters, as there is a relatively limited number of origin pronouns (generally, they appear to be derived from other forms): interrogators based on uncertain, common nouns are uncertain and one on an uncertain basis. There are also basic functional types: denial, negative polarity (or a reversal of scale), specificity and non-specific specificity, knowledge of dynamics and uncertain choice. The chapter concludes with a discussion of alternatives to perpetual pronouns: common nouns, existential proposals, non-specific free relative provisions and universal quantitative data. One minor criticism that can be drawn from this section is the assumption that it is the replacement (or substitutes) of perpetual pronouns: it can be argued that, in particular, using a common noun, use can be petrified of survival from an earlier stage in the history of the language. This in no way invalids the central point Haspelmat makes, however. Chapter 4 introduces one of the book's central points: you can build a subtext map for functions related to perpetual articles. Haspelmath makes a sound argument for the preference of the term MULTIFUCTIONALITY over the policy for these models, since these differences often seem just different CONTEXTS rather than different MEANINGS' (p.59). Introducing the various mechanisms by which a map can be built, the map is introduced for perpetual pronouns and is checked with forty language samples. It is fascinating how similarities in terms of the distribution of meanings can be built on cross-linguistic language, and how closely related languages do not necessarily have similar patterns. Chapter 5 provides a detailed discussion of various earlier attempts at theoretical approaches to the problem of cross-linguistic distribution for perpetual pronouns. Haspelmat discusses approaches based on structural semantics, logical semantics, various syntax approaches, the theory of mental spaces and pragmatic scales and the reversal of scale. Finding many merits in all of them, Haspelmat does not consider any of them completely satisfactory. Instead, he weaves the best of each into the reasons behind the structure of his touch card. Chapter discussion of focus and suggestion. Teh Teh in all, certainly quite convincing, although it is a moot point whether the purpose of the book would not have been better served by the chapter placed before the previous one. Chapters 6 and 7 are part of discussing and explaining the origins of a number of uneated perpetual protures. Chapter 6 focuses on grammatical processes. It presents typology for a number of original designs for infinity markers, which Haspelmath defines as: 'dunno' type, 'want/please' type, 'it may be' type and 'whatever' type it is informative to see how these basic types spread both cross-linguistically and language within the country. These systems are then associated with the theory of grammatication: both with the concepts of integrity and scope, and in terms of desemantics. This shows both how, for example, the dunno type can be expanded semantically from the category of specifically unknown, how much it is used in a number of languages in question/conditional contexts, and by concentrating on high German jede-, but commenting on other languages, the way in which uncertain free choice can become a universal quantifier. Chapter 7 examines the sources for perpetual protouns for which grammar theory is not a useful explanation. These include pronouns based on scalable focus particles, such as even or at least the use of naked interrogations as pronouns and the use of remade perpetual pronouns. While a full explanation of these cross-linguistic phenomena is not possible, there is evidence that universal semantic features may be inherent, even in closely related languages, since proliferation and preservation are hardly related to a set of pronouns, rapid changes in use and association. The chapter is to discuss further dichronic issues: common nouns turned pronouns, uncertain pronouns from one, borrowing markers of infinity (which includes some of the most interesting examples of calc borrowing from Slavic Yiddish), and semantic enrichment by involvement, both with grateful and amorthetic values. Chapter 8 is dedicated to negative perpetual pronouns. Haspelmath presents a discussion of the received taxonomic associated with Dahl (1979) and Bernini and Ramat (1996) on this semantic set. Although this taxonom is useful on a superficial level, Haspelmat believes that this is problematic. It then proceeds to explore a number of contexts designed to valide these views and develop new ones. These include negative vague and elliptical contexts (most closely related in many Western minds to The French, but actually quite widespread), and special perpetuals that seem to be to use in both a positive and a negative context. This is followed by a discussion of the link between negative negative and verbal denial, which is a new discussion of the cycle of Espersen (Jespersen 1917). While the debate on whether the presence of a verbal denier at the beginning of the reservation (as in the case of Romance languages) is of great interest and value, Haspelmat's association for the development of heavy denial in a language such as English with relatively recent events is fraught with problems; not least his presence in considerable force in old English. However, the point about its functional propagation in dialectical forms of the English language is not least those that seem to be part of the post-Creole continuum well done and well received. Then diachronic sources of negative perpetual sources are provided: implicit particles of scalar focus; Negative particles of scalar focus; dichronic negative absorption; expressions of the minimum unit and maximum units of expressions. Discussion of the possible movement from negative to non-negative uncertain meaning is followed by discussing examples such as the old Irish nech 'somebody'. Haspelmat doubts that many (or any) of these examples are actually negatives of origin, providing counter-examples of Romance languages that sometimes use supposedly negative uncertain terms in in non-venomous contexts. Chapter 9 contains a re-statement on a wide range of topics shown in the book, which provides diachronic generalizations for the development model on the impact map. In conclusion, it ended with a fascinating, albeit inevitably open, discussion of the relationship between them in the use of different formal types. There are two apps. Annex A for forty language samples provide in-depth data; Annex B, a similar material is given at a fairly lower depth for a hundred language samples. The book is concluded with an excellent and exhaustive bibliography. With a book as wide and final as it is, it's hard to fault, for the rather minor moments raised in the above. It might be possible for Haspelmat to discuss in more detail the development of perpetual articles, but this could unnecessarily distort the discussion. Argument work is not easy to assimilate in a short period. But it is a product of the material, not its processing. This is certainly a breakthrough, and looks set to be both a central background work on the topic and a source for future work in this and related areas. REFERENCES Bernini, Giuliano and Paolo Ramat (1996) Negative sentences in European languages: typological approach, Mouton de Gruyter.Dahl, Osten (1979) 'Typology of Supply

Denial', Linguistics 17: 79-106.Jesoverper, Otto (1917) Denial in English and other languages, A.F. Robert McColl Millar is interested in the nature of language changes in transitional between old and middle English, and in the recent history of Scots. Author Collapse, Revival System: Demonstrative English Systems 900-1350 and the birth of a certain article (Oxford and Bern: Peter Lang, 2000), he is currently researching material for a book on the use of language and language relations in Scotland's statistical accounts. Scotland. haspelmath indefinite pronouns pdf. martin haspelmath indefinite pronouns