From Polysemy To Semantic Change Towards A Typology of Lexical Semantic Associations Studies In Language Companion Series | bd7bd10a9e3e56bdde83c62bab4e2952

From Polysemy to Semantic Change

Metaphor and Metonymy at the Crossroads: Typological Studies in Lexical Semantic Associations

by means of several detailed case studies the central role of these mappings in English. The studies are, thus,

metonymy, and conceptual integration (blending). The book has two main goals. One of them is to discuss in new,

research fields such as philosophy and psychology. With a well-known cast of contributors from around the world, this

Finally they consider its importance in the domain of Applied Linguistics, and look at interdisciplinary links with

morphology, lexicon, syntax, text and discourse), and demonstrating how it handles linguistic variation and change.

domains, illustrating how Cognitive Linguistics deals with the traditional linguistic subdomains (phonology,

prototypicality, metaphor, metonymy, embodiment, perspectivization, mental spaces, etc. A second set of chapters deals

with universals and variation across languages, illustrated with numerous examples from different semantic domains

part three is dedicated to detailed empirical studies of a large sample of languages in a limited set of semantic fields. It reveals possible universals of semantic association, as well as areal and cultural
tendences.

The Extent of the Literal develops a strikingly new approach to metaphor and polysemy in their

The book is the result of a joint project on lexical and

of the lexicon - concrete, abstract, physical, sensory, emotional, and social. The words they consider are complex,

limited set of semantic fields. It reveals possible universals and variation across languages, illustrated with numerous examples from different semantic domains and different languages. Part three is dedicated to detailed empirical studies of a large sample of languages in a limited set of semantic fields. It reveals possible universals of semantic association, as well as areal and cultural

the outcome of polysemy, heterosemy, or semantic change at the lexical level. The first part presents a comprehensive state

...by means of several detailed case studies the central role of these mappings in English. The studies are, thus,

methodological approaches: cognition, construction grammar, graph theory, semantic maps, and data bases. These studies

ance of linguistic meaning. Understanding Semantics unites the treatment of a broad scale of phenomena using data

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concerned with the operation of metaphor and metonymy in discourse, including literary discourse or with the effect of metaphorical and/or metonymic mappings on some aspects of linguistic structure, be it polysemy or grammar. The book is of interest to students, researchers and other linguists working on English, German and other Indo-European languages.

This book looks at how historical linguists accommodate the written records used for evidence. The limitations of the written record restrict our view of the past and the conclusions that we can draw about its language. However, the same limitations force us to be aware of the particularities of language. This collection blends the philosophy of the linguistic, combining questions that are particular with generalizations that apply to linguistic characters/hotspots in Japanese and English. It offers a systematic and coherent overview of the vast number of words borrowed into Japanese since the mid-16th century. Its publication is timely given the fact that the loanword stratum’s recent exponential growth has given rise to recent Japanese government publications seeking to outlaw foreign vocabulary or, at the very least, offer native translations. Beginning with a history of loanwords, changes in phonological and morphological rules, and public attitudes to Japanese loanwords. The volume will be of interest to a wide range of researchers, scholars and students of the Japanese language.

This book offers a distinct approach to the analysis of the multiple meanings of English modal, conjunctions, conditionals and perception verbs. Although such ambiguities cannot easily be accounted for by feature analysis alone, they can be analyzable if we add dynamical and pragmatic strategies in order to restore the original sense of a text/utterance when a given translator (or a foreign speaker) falls victim to false friends. This theoretical account is successively verified by appealing to texts from the fields of literature, science, philosophy, journalism, and everyday speech. This practical coursebook introduces all the fields of literature, science, philosophy, journalism, and everyday speech. It is packed with highly cited, expert guidance on the key topics in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language.

The book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the study of semantic shifts and motivational patterns based on an abundance of empirical findings across genetically, areally and typologically diverse languages. It is widely believed by historians of linguistics that the 19th-century was largely devoted to historical and comparative studies, with the main emphasis on the historical evidence. Synonyms are basic like men, women, and children or abstract nouns like trauma and violence; others describe qualities such as hot, hard, and rough, emotions like happiness and sadness, or feelings like pain. They ground their discussions in real examples from different cultures and draw on a range of ethnological texts, such as those of Leibniz, Locke, and Bentham, to popular works such as autobiographies and memoirs. This book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language. The book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language. This book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language. This book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language. This book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language. This book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language. This book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language.

This book provides a comprehensive survey of historic semantic changes of English polysemous words. Anthropological Aspect of English Polysemy is a wide-ranging account not only of how words witness history, but also of how evolution change is reflected in word semantics and of links between the past and present. It is available to a large audience as it sheds light on problems of evolution of human cognition that remain at the centre of contemporary linguistics. Now available in paperback for the first time since its original publication, the material in this book provides a broad, accessible guide to semantic typology, crosslinguistic semantics and diachronic semantics. Coming from a world-leading team of authors, the book also deals with the concept of meaning in psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics, and the understanding of semantics in cognitively oriented, i.e. a heavy emphasis on systematic cross-linguistic comparison. The book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language.

This book approaches the topic of false friends from a theoretical perspective, arguing that false friends carry out a positive role as a cognitive device, mainly in literature and jokes, and suggesting some pragmatic strategies in order to restore the original sense of a text/utterance when a given translator (or a foreign speaker) falls victim to false friends. This theoretical account is successfully verified by appealing to texts from the fields of literature, science, philosophy, journalism, and everyday speech. This practical coursebook introduces all the basics of semantics in a simple, step-by-step fashion. Each unit includes short sections of explanation with examples, followed by stimulating practice exercises to complete in the book. Feedback and comment sections follow each exercise to help students to monitor their progress and to assure them of their understanding. The book presents current theoretical and methodological trends in the field, making it a bookshelf essential for linguists, cognitive scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists working on natural language.

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1949: 171) Reading this quote, in which Edward Sapir describes the nature of language, there are two important points, which I would like to use as a starting point for this paper. The first point is that language undergoes a continuous change. As Sapir states, for semantics and syntax, this is essentially true. All elements caught up in this drift, meaning is probably the least resistant to change. (Ulmann 1977: 193) The meaning of words is in a constant process of alteration. The second point is that the change mentioned above is done by “the invisible and impersonal drift” or to put it in simple words: The change in language in general and in meaning in particular happens unconsciously to the speakers. This fact poses the following questions: Why do speakers change the meaning of a word if they are not aware of it? What are the forces behind this process, how does this process look like and what are the most relevant types of change? Or in general: What is semantic change? To give answers to exactly these major questions about semantic change, will be the aim of this paper. The basis for this paper will be the theories of Andreas Blank, who even though being a Romanist, developed a precise, extensive and still very comprehensive and practical work on the historical semantics of all languages. (Grzega 2000: 233) Using a cognitive linguistic perspective, this book provides a comprehensive, theoretical analysis of English prepositions. All English prepositions originally coded spatial relations between two physical entities; while retaining their original meaning, prepositions have also developed a rich range of additional meanings. To explore the extent to which all the meanings are grounded in the nature of human spatio-physical experience. The original ‘spatial scenes’ provide the foundation for the description and explanation of diachronic semantic processes. The volume systematises, reviews, and promotes a range of empirical research techniques and theoretical perspectives that currently inform work across the discipline of historical semantics. In addition to emphasising the use of new technology, the potential of current theoretical models (e.g., within variationist, sociolinguistic or cognitive frameworks) is explored along the way. About fifty years ago, Stephen Ullmann wrote that polysemy is ‘the pivot of semantic analysis’. Fifty years on, the pivot on which polysemy became one of the hottest topics in linguistics and in the cognitive sciences at large. The book deals with the topic from a wide variety of viewpoints. The cognitive approach is supplemented and supported by diachronic, psycholinguistic, developmental, comparative, and computational perspectives. The chapters, written by some of the most eminent specialists in the field, are planned to give an impression of the impressively wide scope of the study of polysemy. The volume is theory neutral – introduction to the field, whilst maintaining interest and clarity throughout. It is strongly supported in its use of cross-linguistic data from a wide variety of languages, which should appeal to those studying historical semantics. Undergraduates will find it accessible and engaging, but there is also sufficient content to challenge more advanced students. Bethan Davies, University of Leeds Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,7, University of Bamberg (Lehrstuhl für Englische Sprachwissenschaft ), course: English Etymology, language: English, abstract: “Nothing is perfectly static. Every word, every grammatical element, every location, every sound and accent is a slowly changing configuration, molded by the invisible and impersonal drift that is the life of language.” (Sapir 1949: 171) Reading this quote, in which Edward Sapir describes the nature of language, there are two important points, which I would like to use as a starting point for this paper. The first point is that language undergoes a continuous change and is never “perfectly static”. This is especially true for semantics as Ulmann states: “If all linguistic elements caught up in this drift, meaning is probably the least resistant to change.” (Ulmann 1977: 193) The meaning of words is in a constant process of alteration. The second point is that this process is done by “the invisible and impersonal drift” or to put it in simple words: The change in language in general and in meaning in particular happens unconsciously to the speakers. This fact poses the following questions: Why do speakers change the meaning of a word if they are not aware of it? What are the forces behind this process, how does this process look like and what are the most relevant types of change? Or in general: What is semantic change? To give answers to exactly these major questions about semantic change, will be the aim of this paper. The basis for this paper will be the theories of Andreas Blank, who even though being a Romanist, developed a precise, extensive and still very comprehensive theoretical work on semantic change, which is “[...” recommendable for historical semanticists of all languages.” (Grzega 2000: 233) This book seeks to advance and popularise the use of corpus-driven quantitative methods in the study of semantics. The first part presents state-of-the-art research in polysemy and synonymy from a Cognitive Linguistic perspective. The second part presents and explains in a didactic manner each of the statistical techniques used in the first part of the volume. A handbook both for linguists working with statistics in corpus research and for linguists in the fields of polysemy and synonymy. This book is a cross-linguistic exploration of semantic and functional change in modal markers. With a focus on Japanese and to a lesser extent on Chinese, the book reviews cross-linguistic counterexamples to the story of the semantic shift. It contains numerous illustrations from other languages. The Oxford Handbook of Derivational Morphology is intended as a companion volume to The Oxford Handbook of Compounding (OUP 2009) Written by distinguished scholars, its 41 chapters aim to provide a comprehensive and thorough overview of the study of derivational morphology. The handbook begins with an overview and a consideration of definitional matters, distinguishing derivation from inflection on the one hand and compounding on the other. From a formal perspective, the handbook treats affixation (prefixation, suffixation, infixation, circumfixation, etc.), conversion, redundancy, root and pattern and other templatic processes, as well as prosodic and subtractive means of forming new words. From a semantic perspective, it looks at the processes that form various types of adjectives, adverbs, nouns, and verbs, as well as evaluatives and the rarer processes that form function words. It also surveys the ways in which morphological processes are widely distributed across both geographical location and topological characteristics. English historical linguistics is a subfield of linguistics which has developed theories and methods for exploring the history of the English language. This Handbook provides an account of state-of-the-art research on this history. It offers an in-depth survey of materials, methods, and language-techniques used to study English. The frameworks discussed include diachronic synchronic, historical sociolinguistics, historical pragmatics and manuscript studies, among others. The chapters, by leading experts, examine the interplay of language theory and empirical data throughout, critically assessing the work in the field. Of particular importance are the diverse data sources which have become increasingly available in electronic form, allowing the discipline to develop in new directions. The Handbook offers access to the rich and many-faceted spectrum of work in English historical linguistics, past and present, and will be useful for researchers and students.
interested in hands-on research on the history of English. In Ten Lectures on Event Structure in a Network Theory of Language, Nikolas Gisborne offers an account of verb meaning from the perspective of a model that treats language structure as part of the wider cognitive network. This guide gives students a solid grounding in the basic methodology of how to analyse corpus data to study new words entering the language or language change. The Routledge Handbook of Semantics provides a broad and state-of-the-art survey of this field, covering semantic research at both word and sentence level. It presents a synoptic view of the most important areas of semantic investigation, including contemporary methodologies and debates, and indicating possible future directions in the field. Written by experts from around the world, the 29 chapters cover key issues and approaches within the following areas: meaning and conceptualisation; meaning and context; lexical semantics; semantics of specific phenomena; development, change and variation. The Routledge Handbook of Semantics is essential reading for researchers and postgraduate students working in this area.

This text provides an introduction to the history and current state of theories of word meanings. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS is a series of books that open new perspectives in our understanding of language. The series publishes state-of-the-art work on core areas of linguistics across theoretical frameworks as well as studies that provide new insights by building bridges to neighbouring fields such as neuroscience and cognitive science. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS considers itself a forum for cutting-edge research based on solid empirical data on language in its various manifestations, including sign languages. It regards linguistic variation in its synchronic and diachronic dimensions as well as in its social contexts as important sources of insight for a better understanding of the design of linguistic systems and the ecology and evolution of language. TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS publishes monographs and outstanding dissertations as well as edited volumes, which provide the opportunity to address controversial topics from different empirical and theoretical viewpoints. High quality standards are ensured through anonymous reviewing.

Cognitive Linguistics has given a major impetus to the study of semantics and the lexicon. The present volume brings together seventeen previously published papers that testify to the fruitfulness of Cognitive Linguistics for the study of lexical and semantic topics. Spanning the period from the late 1980s to recent years, the collection features a number of papers that may be considered classics within the field of cognitive linguistic lexicology. The papers are grouped in thematic sections. The first section deals with prototypicality as a theoretical and practical model of semantic description. The second section discusses polysemy and criteria for distinguishing between meanings. The third section tackles questions of meaning description beyond the level of words, on the level of idioms and constructions. The following section casts the net even wider, dealing with the cultural aspects of meaning. Moving away from the theoretical and descriptive perspective towards applied concerns, the fifth section looks at lexicography from the point of view of Cognitive Linguistics. The final section has a metatheoretical orientation: it discusses the history and methodology of lexical semantics. Each paper is preceded by a newly written introduction that situates the text against the period in which it was first published, but that also points to further developments, in the author’s own research or in Cognitive Linguistics at large. The variety of topics dealt with make this book an excellent introduction to the broad field of lexicalological and lexical semantic research.