

Contents

<i>List of Tables</i>	ix
<i>List of Figures and Maps</i>	xii
<i>Preface</i>	xiii
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xvii
<i>Phonetic Symbols and Conventions</i>	xix
<i>Phonetic Symbols Chart</i>	xxi
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 What is Historical Linguistics About?	4
1.3 Kinds of Linguistic Changes: An English Example	6
1.4 Exercises	10
2 Sound Change	16
2.1 Introduction	16
2.2 Kinds of Sound Change	17
2.3 Non-phonemic (Allophonic) Changes	19
2.4 Phonemic Changes	20
2.5 Sporadic Changes	27
2.6 General Kinds of Sound Changes	27
2.7 Kinds of Common Sound Changes	33
2.8 Relative Chronology	46
2.9 Chain Shifts	47
2.10 Exercises	52
3 Borrowing	62
3.1 Introduction	62
3.2 What is a Loanword?	63
3.3 Why do Languages Borrow from One Another?	64
3.4 How do Words get Borrowed?	65

Contents

3.5	How do we Identify Loanwords and Determine the Direction of Borrowing?	69
3.6	Loans as Clues to Linguistic Changes in the Past	74
3.7	What Can Be Borrowed?	77
3.8	Cultural Inferences	82
3.9	Exercises	84
4	Analogical Change	103
4.1	Introduction	103
4.2	Proportional Analogy	104
4.3	Analogical Levelling	106
4.4	Analogical Extension	108
4.5	The Relationship between Analogy and Sound Change	109
4.6	Analogical Models	111
4.7	Other Kinds of Analogy	113
4.8	Exercises	120
5	The Comparative Method and Linguistic Reconstruction	122
5.1	Introduction	122
5.2	The Comparative Method Up Close and Personal	125
5.3	A Case Study	147
5.4	Indo-European and the Regularity of Sound Change	155
5.5	Basic Assumptions of the Comparative Method	164
5.6	How Realistic are Reconstructed Proto-languages?	166
5.7	Exercises	167
6	Linguistic Classification	184
6.1	Introduction	184
6.2	The World's Language Families	184
6.3	Terminology	186
6.4	How to Draw Family Trees: Subgrouping	188
6.5	Glottochronology (Lexicostatistics)	200
6.6	Exercises	210
7	Models of Linguistic Change	211
7.1	Introduction	211
7.2	The Family-tree Model	211
7.3	The Challenge from Dialectology and the 'Wave Theory'	212
7.4	Dialectology (Linguistic Geography, Dialect Geography)	215

Contents

7.5	A Framework for Investigating the Causes of Linguistic Change	218
7.6	Sociolinguistics and Language Change	219
7.7	The Issue of Lexical Diffusion	222
8	Internal Reconstruction	225
8.1	Introduction	225
8.2	Internal Reconstruction Illustrated	225
8.3	Relative Chronology	229
8.4	The Limitations of Internal Reconstruction	238
8.5	Internal Reconstruction and the Comparative Method	240
8.6	Exercises	242
9	Semantic Change and Lexical Change	252
9.1	Introduction	252
9.2	Traditional Considerations	254
9.3	Attempts to Explain Semantic Change	266
9.4	Other Kinds of Lexical Change – New Words	272
9.5	Exercises	280
10	Syntactic Change	283
10.1	Introduction	283
10.2	Mechanisms of Syntactic Change	283
10.3	Generative Approaches	289
10.4	Grammaticalization	292
10.5	Syntactic Reconstruction	297
10.6	Exercises	306
11	Explaining Linguistic Change	312
11.1	Introduction	312
11.2	Early Theories	313
11.3	Internal and External Causes	316
11.4	Interaction of Causal Factors	317
11.5	Explanation and Prediction	326
12	Areal Linguistics	330
12.1	Introduction	330
12.2	Defining the Concept	330
12.3	Examples of Linguistic Areas	331
12.4	How to Determine Linguistic Areas	338
12.5	Implications of Areal Linguistics for Linguistic Reconstruction and Subgrouping	340

Contents

12.6	Areal Linguistics and Proposals of Distant Genetic Relationship	342
13	Distant Genetic Relationship	344
13.1	Introduction	344
13.2	Lexical Comparison	347
13.3	Sound Correspondences	348
13.4	Grammatical Evidence	350
13.5	Borrowing	352
13.6	Semantic Constraints	353
13.7	Onomatopoeia	353
13.8	Nursery Forms	354
13.9	Short Forms and Unmatched Segments	355
13.10	Chance Similarities	355
13.11	Sound–Meaning Isomorphism	356
13.12	Only Linguistic Evidence	356
13.13	Erroneous Morphological Analysis	357
13.14	Non-cognates	357
13.15	Spurious Forms	359
13.16	Methodological Wrap-up	359
14	Philology: The Role of Written Records	361
14.1	Introduction	361
14.2	Philology	361
14.3	Examples of What Philology Can Contribute	362
14.4	The Role of Writing	367
14.5	Getting Historical Linguistic Information for Written Sources	369
14.6	Exercises	373
15	Linguistic Prehistory	378
15.1	Introduction	378
15.2	Indo-European Linguistic Prehistory	379
15.3	The Methods of Linguistic Prehistory	393
15.4	Limitations and Cautions	418
	<i>Bibliography</i>	421
	<i>Language Index</i>	436
	<i>Name Index</i>	442
	<i>Subject Index</i>	444

List of Tables

<i>Table 2.1</i>	Sanskrit–Latin cognates showing Sanskrit merger of <i>e, o, a > a</i>	21
<i>Table 2.2</i>	Historical derivation of ‘mouse’, ‘mice’, ‘foot’, ‘feet’	23
<i>Table 2.3</i>	Grassmann’s Law and its interaction with other Greek changes	31
<i>Table 2.4</i>	Grimm’s Law in English, Spanish and French comparisons	50
<i>Table 4.1</i>	Latin rhotacism and the interaction of analogy with sound change	110
<i>Table 5.1</i>	Some Romance cognate sets	125
<i>Table 5.2</i>	Kaqchikel–English comparisons	128
<i>Table 5.3</i>	Some additional Romance cognate sets	136
<i>Table 5.4</i>	Further Romance cognate sets	138
<i>Table 5.5</i>	Some Mayan cognate sets	139
<i>Table 5.6</i>	Central Algonquian sound correspondences and Bloomfield’s reconstruction	141
<i>Table 5.7</i>	Nootkan correspondences involving nasals	146
<i>Table 5.8</i>	Some Finno-Ugric cognate sets	148
<i>Table 5.9</i>	Indo-European cognates reflecting Grimm’s Law	156
<i>Table 5.10</i>	Exceptions to Grimm’s Law in consonant clusters	160
<i>Table 5.11</i>	Examples illustrating Verner’s Law	162
<i>Table 5.12</i>	Examples contrasting the effects of Grimm’s Law and Verner’s Law on medial consonants	163
<i>Table 5.13</i>	Verner’s Law in grammatical alternations	163

List of Tables

<i>Table 6.1</i>	Distribution of language families in the world	184
<i>Table 6.2</i>	Some of the better-known language families	185
<i>Table 6.3</i>	Some Nootkan sound correspondences	199
<i>Table 8.1</i>	Internal reconstruction and derivation of Tojolabal <i>k-</i>	228
<i>Table 8.2</i>	Internal reconstruction and derivation of Nahuatl roots with initial <i>i</i>	229
<i>Table 8.3</i>	Finnish internal reconstruction	230
<i>Table 8.4</i>	Derivation showing Finnish relative chronology	231
<i>Table 8.5</i>	Hypothetical derivation of Finnish with the wrong relative chronology	231
<i>Table 8.6</i>	Derivation showing loss of intervocalic <i>s</i> in Classical Greek	232
<i>Table 8.7</i>	Derivation showing <i>t</i> to <i>s</i> before <i>i</i> in Classical Greek	233
<i>Table 8.8</i>	Hypothetical derivation showing wrong chronological order in Classical Greek	233
<i>Table 8.9</i>	Derivation showing the correct chronological order in Classical Greek	233
<i>Table 8.10</i>	Derivation for Hypothesis I for Classical Greek 'vein'	235
<i>Table 8.11</i>	Derivation for Hypothesis II for Classical Greek 'vein'	235
<i>Table 8.12</i>	Derivation of * <i>ait^híop-</i> 'Ethiopian' in Hypothesis II	236
<i>Table 8.13</i>	Internal reconstruction of Classical Greek 'nominative singular' forms	237
<i>Table 8.14</i>	Historical derivation of 'mouse', 'mice', 'goose', 'geese'	240
<i>Table 8.15</i>	Comparison of Balto-Finnic 'leg' forms after internal reconstruction	242
<i>Table 8.16</i>	Comparison of Balto-Finnic 'leg' forms before internal reconstruction	242
<i>Table 10.1</i>	Derivation of <i>whom</i> in Grammar ₁	289
<i>Table 10.2</i>	Derivation of <i>who(m)</i> in Grammar ₁	290
<i>Table 10.3</i>	Derivation of <i>who</i> in Grammar ₂	290
<i>Table 10.4</i>	Balto-Finnic comparative verbal morphology	302
<i>Table 10.5</i>	Comparison of Balto-Finnic 'with' forms	303
<i>Table 11.1</i>	Estonian verb forms after certain sound changes	319
<i>Table 12.1</i>	Nootkan sound correspondences	341

List of Tables

<i>Table 13.1</i>	Forms of the verb ‘to be’ in some Indo-European languages	351
<i>Table 14.1</i>	Contrastive <i>h</i> and <i>x</i> in Classical Yucatec Maya	363
<i>Table 14.2</i>	The origin of Huastec labialized velars	364

List of Figures and Maps

<i>Figure 2.1</i>	The Great Vowel Shift in English	52
<i>Figure 5.1</i>	Proto-Romance family tree (and genealogy of Spanish)	124
<i>Figure 6.1</i>	The Indo-European family tree	190
<i>Figure 6.2</i>	The Uralic family tree	192
<i>Figure 6.3</i>	The Austronesian family tree	193
<i>Figure 6.4</i>	Mayan Subgrouping	194
<i>Map 3.1</i>	Diffusion of the velar palatalization rule in K'ichean languages	80
<i>Map 7.1</i>	Geographical distribution of words which retained /k/ in areas of Normandy	214
<i>Map 7.2</i>	Some major dialect areas in the USA	216
<i>Map 11.1</i>	Distribution of the names for 'rooster' in the southwest of France	323
<i>Map 15.1</i>	The Uralic languages	395
<i>Map 15.2</i>	The Uto-Aztecan homeland	403
<i>Map 15.3</i>	Distribution of place names of Scandinavian origin in England	416