

Introduction to modern linguistics
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Chapter

12 diachronic linguistics

dia-) across-) two, chronic -) Gk. chronos, time

11k--su2 gi2-gian5-hak8

Language has been changing

12.1 origin of languages

1. ~~from~~ from onomatopoeia (onoma (Gk. name ; Gk. poeia, make of Gk.)

2. from gesture/body language;

3. from the growing of the brain capacity

4. from the genes of the proto-human.

However, the above hypothesis are all nowt **certain.**

12.2 the history of English

Old Eng. 449-1066

Middle English 1066-1500

Modern English 1500-present

12.3 the changing of a language

lexicon -) 1. borrowing, coinage

pork vs meat

English is always borrowing lexicons from other languages.

The loss of a word - culture effects, changed by the dominating upper language, &c.

change of grammar

yufa de gaipian.

1. phonetic changing - eg. Great Vowel Shift of English

the vowels became closer (a-) e; o-)u; etc.) but i -) ai; u-)au

and the short form of the equivalent phoneme is retained in the same
position.

1. Great Vowel Shift is a context-free change.

2. it's a push chain.

3. it make the spelling change irregular.

12.3.3.2.2 morphological change -) koo3-su5--e5 kai2-pian3

- addition or loss

English lost the gender distinction and the case suffixes
during its development.

koo3-su5 tsing-ka-) grammaticalization it became a suffix
dom meant at the status, but

eg. Gaeldom.

Mandarin: xx-sing³; xx-too⁷; xx-ka; xx-hoa³

grammaticalization is affected by the language contact.

12.3.2.3 syntactic change

1. Old English -> SVO and VOV -> SVO.

2. hath not -> doesn't have.

12.3.2.4 semantic change

1. broadening, narrowing, semantic shift

ber- - broadening: bird (a small fowl) -> any bird.

- narrowing: meat -> food -> fesh of an animal.

- semantic shift: silly -> happy -> naive -> foolish

the semantic change in shifting is from the derivation of semantics, i
for its misusing.

12.4 Sinitic language

601 AD -> Old Chinese & Middle Old Chinese distinction

Yuan Dynasty -> Middle Old Chinese & Modern Chinese distinction

Qieyun -> may be influenced by Ban ni, a Indian Book, then it using
fanqie.

Old Chinese, linguist suggested that the consonant cluster is
diminished, and the voiced ~~vowel~~ ^{consonant} became unvoiced consonant.

and the Zuoyin -> yang; Qingyin -> yin

the ping, shang, qu, ru in Old Chinese -- Middle Old Chinese (merely 4 tones)

the entering loss is shown in Beijing Mandarin.

the Guoyu's syllables are 1,300; while Hokkien or Hakka is circa. 1870

12.4.2 Lexicons

the monosyllabic words in Old Chinese are more than in Mandarin.

the classifier became more: Old Chinese, usually without classifiers
to describe the quantity.

Old Chinese, many nouns and adjectives ~~are~~ ^{were} also be able to be a predicate.

Syntactic:

(2)

in (1) interrogative, and negative clause with pronouns as a object of

the word. (3) 'bj. + shi/xi + verb.

(THIS)

ba and nei syntax form the bei passive form is influenced by
western languages. 12.4

12.5 Language reconstruction

- comparative reconstruction

- internal reconstruction

Neo-grammarians -> reconstructing the Proto-Indo-European language
"sound change is regular without exception."

Grimm's Law: comparison of Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and English

reconstructing language -> principles of majority and principle of l_p-

Language comparison has to find the systemic phonetic correspondance to find if they're cognates or not.

12.5.2 internal reconstruction

- morph word-forming and the interaction of voices.

complementary distribution -) /e ch(i) and ch- in Taiwanese.

the reason of language changing

- ease of articulation (huat-im hong-pian)

- analogy

- language contact

ease of articulation: assimilation and dissimilation

- progressive assimilation and regressive assimilation and

mutual assimilation: pát-a2 ; in+possible -) impossible

mutual assimilation: ng-mo -) m mo (ng5-moo) in Puxian; n + pe -) m me (don't sell) in Puxian

12.6.1.2 dissimilation

deletion; insertion; metathesis -) autumn -) /n/ deleted

insertion -) wantd -) wanted

metathesis: kitchen -) ki^ustin -) st changing

analogy -) dreamt sounded as dreamed.

Language contact 5-hun1-kai3--suann3

isogloss (separating-language line)

diglossia and bilingualism

superstratum vs substratum (high language and low language)

language changing makes word-borrowing

12.7 theories in historical linguistics

1. neogrammarian:

the sound change has no exception.

2. lexical diffusion (khok-san3) theory

the changing of lexicon is from random, but the effect will spread to more language.

12.7.3 wave-theory (like the distribution of Japanese aho vs baka.

12.7.4 language family tree (tree of genetic languages)

the disputes: the corpus to be compared should be large enough.

the size of a language group and how to determine the association