

University of California, Santa Barbara

Lexical flexibility in discourse

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree Doctor of
Philosophy in Linguistics

by

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June 2020

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June 2020

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The source code, data, and accompanying scripts for this thesis are available on GitHub:

<https://github.com/dwhieb/dissertation>

Dedication (#469)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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2018	Category genesis in Chitimacha: A constructional approach. In Kristel Van Goethem, Muriel Norde, Evie Coussé, & Gudrun Vanderbauwhede (eds.), <i>Category change from a constructional perspective</i> (Constructional Approaches to Language 20), 15–46. John Benjamins. DOI: 10.1075/cal.20.02hie

- 2016 *The cohesive function of prosody in Ékegusií (Kisii) narratives: A functional-typological approach*. M.A. thesis, University of California, Santa Barbara.
- 2013 On linguistics, language, and our times: A linguist's narrative reviewed. *Linguistic Typology* 17(2): 291–321. Review article of *I am a linguist* by R. M. W. Dixon (Brill, 2010). DOI:[10.13140/RG.2.2.13238.96329](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.13238.96329)
- 2013 (with Sharon Hargus & Edward Vajda, eds.) *Working papers in Athabaskan (Dene) languages 2012*. Alaska Native Language Center Working Papers 11. ANLC.

AWARDS

- 2019 SSILA Best Student Presentation Award
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ABSTRACT

Lexical flexibility in discourse

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FOCUS STATEMENT

Do some languages have more flexible parts of speech than others? Can the lexical flexibility of words and languages be quantified and captured empirically? This dissertation is a quantitative corpus-based study of lexical flexibility in English (Indo-European) and Nuuchahnulth (Wakashan). I develop a quantitative metric for determining the lexical flexibility of words in a corpus, and apply that metric to English and Nuuchahnulth. I find that the two languages differ drastically in not only their degree of lexical flexibility, but the way in which that flexibility is realized. This study advances the discussion of lexical flexibility—as well as parts of speech more generally—by adding a new kind of empirical evidence to the discussion (quantitative corpus-based data), thereby providing answers to several longstanding and much-debated questions about how lexical categories operate in English and Nuuchahnulth.

The abstract should include 1) a brief statement of the problem; 2) a description of the methods and procedures used to gather data or study the problem; 3) a condensed summary of the findings. The abstract should be double-spaced. The recommended length is 1–2 pages. (add Abstract)

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List of Abbreviations

The following table provides the meaning of each abbreviation used in interlinear glossed examples throughout this thesis.

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
SUBJ	subject

A Note on Linguistic Conventions

This brief note documents the conventions I have adopted regarding linguistic data and terminology throughout this thesis.

It is well known that the world's languages realize widely different sets of morphosyntactic categories (Whaley 1997: 58, Haspelmath 2007). Moreover, even when these categories bear the same name, they may differ drastically in their behavior (Dixon 2010: 9). It is the subject of much debate whether these language-specific categories can be mapped onto each other or compared in any useful way (Croft 1995, Song 2001: 10–15, Croft 2003: 13–19, Haspelmath 2010a,b, Newmeyer 2010, Stassen 2011, Hieber 2013: 308–310, Croft 2014, Plank 2016, Song 2018: 44–58). Recognizing these difficulties, I have made no attempt to standardize the linguistic terminology used in examples from different languages. I have, however, standardized the abbreviations used to refer to those terms. For example, even though one researcher may abbreviate Subject as SUBJ and another researcher abbreviate it as SUB, I nonetheless gloss all Subject morphemes as SUBJ. See the List of Abbreviations (p. ??) for a complete list of glossing abbreviations.

I have not attempted to standardize the transcription systems and orthographies used in examples. All examples are given as transcribed in their original source. The reader should consult those original sources for further details regarding orthography. The source of each example is provided following the example itself.

In all interlinear glossed examples, I follow the formatting conventions (but not necessarily the recommended abbreviations) of the Leipzig Glossing Rules (Bickel, Comrie & Haspel-

math 2015).

It is an increasingly common convention in typological studies to write terms and categories that are particular to specific languages with an initial capital letter, while writing terms that refer to language-general or semantic/functional concepts (e.g. the crosslinguistic notion of subject) in lowercase (Haspelmath 2010a: 674, Croft 2014: 535). For example, the English Participle suffix *-ing* is, obviously, specific to English, and does not exist in any other language; therefore it is capitalized and written as *Participle*. If, however, a writer is discussing the category of participles generally and crosslinguistically, not specific to any particular languages, the term is written in lowercase as *participle*. I follow these same capitalization conventions in this thesis.

The first mention of a language within each chapter is followed by its genealogical affiliation (following the format family > phylum) and the location where it is spoken. For example, Central Alaskan Yup'ik would appear as “Central Alaskan Yup'ik (Eskimo-Aleut > Eskimo; Alaska)”. Language information is taken from the Glottolog database (Hammarström, Forkel & Haspelmath 2019). Language names are given in English following Haspelmath (2017). A complete list of languages mentioned in this thesis, along with their ISO 639-3 codes and Glottolog codes, is in the List of Languages.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

Background

Chapter 3

Data & Methods

Chapter 4

Results

Chapter 5

Conclusion

References

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