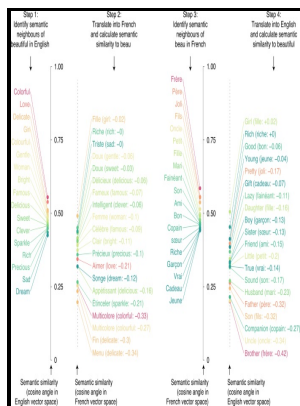


# Typology of semantic alignment

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## The Genealogical World of Phylogenetic Networks: Typology of semantic change (Open problems in computational diversity linguistics 8)

To address the problem of establishing a typology of semantic shift, however, I think that we need to start thinking beyond collecting what has been stated in the literature.

### Chapter 2 Reconstructing the Source of Nominative

While the approach taken by the Database of Semantic shifts is bottom-up in some sense, as the authors start from the literature and add those concept that are discussed there, CLICS is top-down, as it starts from a list of concepts reflected as standardized Concepticon concept sets and then checks which languages express more than one concept by one and the same word form. To illustrate, we present the finite and nonfinite forms for a selection of verbs in Canela Table 2. Palancar 15:Voice and Transitivity in Guaraní, Maura Valázquez-Castillo 16:Agreement in Two Arawak Languages: Baure and Kurripako, Swintha Danielsen and Tania Granadillo 17:Semantic Motivations of Pilagá Subject-Marking, Alejandra Vidal References Index of Languages Index of Terms Mark Donohue, Monash University Søren Wichmann, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig Gontzal Aldai, University of the Basque Country Peter Arkadiev, Russia Swintha Danielsen, Germany Tania Granadillo, USA Gary Holton, Indonesia Olesya Khanina, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig Marian Klammer, Leiden University Andrej Malchukov, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig Marianne Mithun, USA Johanna Nichols, University of California, Berkeley Enrique L.

### Typology of Semantic Alignment (豆瓣)

The Comparative Method Reviewed: Regularity and Irregularity in Language Change. This change, showcased in a recent study by Guillaume 2015, documents the creation of a counter-universal case-marking split in Tacana Takanan, Bolivia, where the ergative is obligatorily retained only for 1 SG and 2 SG A pronouns, is optionally retained for all third persons, and is completely lost for 1 PL and 2 PL pronouns. Yet there is something odd about either solution in that i both patterns are present, and ii the patterns that are morphologically marked are exactly those that we expect to be unmarked: the nominative unique pronominal case forms and auxiliary agreement and the absolutive verbal indexation prefixes.

### Identifying semantic role clusters and alignment types via microrole coexpression tendencies

While it is not obligatory, a focused element may be coreferential with the nominative pronoun 42a, c—d, f, the ergative A pronoun 42d, f, or the absolutive S prefix 42f.

### **Typology of Semantic Alignment (豆瓣)**

Thanks for launching this discussion. Outlook Given the recent advances in detection of sound correspondence patterns, sequence comparison, and etymological annotation in the field of computational historical linguistics, it seems perfectly feasible to work on detailed etymological datasets of the languages of the world, in which all information required to derive a typology of semantic change is transparently available.

### **Identifying semantic role clusters and alignment types via microrole coexpression tendencies**

In addition, the semantics of candidate constructions must be either identical or relatable by known pathways of semantic change.

### **The Typology of Semantic Alignment**

The only way to avoid being forced to make use of potentially unreliable statistics, to squeeze out the juice of small datasets, is to work on a sufficiently large coverage of data from as many language families and locations as possible. If the same subordinate construction is at the heart of the nominative-absolutive clauses, then either that oblique A must have simply not been realized in the biclausal source constructions or it must have been eliminated as a part of some subsequent change.

### **Typology of Semantic Alignment (豆瓣)**

The intransitive imperfective allomorph is simply the action nominalizer -ri, with no unique phonological changes to distinguish it. The simplification in Kĩsêdjê is not along the lines of tense-aspect, but rather along the lines of person: topic doubling and even tripling is attested with negative and future intransitive clauses 47a—c, but it is not attested in transitive clauses 48—49.

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