

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	ix
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xi
Section A Concepts	1
1 Morphology	3
1.1 The relation(s) of morphology to other components of the grammar	3
1.2 The relation(s) between morphemes and functions	5
1.3 Alternations	6
1.4 Derivational morphology: an overview	7
1.5 Inflectional morphology: an overview	9
1.6 Some useful concepts	12
1.7 Some unanswered questions	13
Exercises	15
2 Linguistic change and the evidence of the past	16
2.1 The nature of the evidence	16
2.2 The sources and course of linguistic change	17
2.3 Contact and change	21
Exercise	22
Section B Inflectional morphology	25
3 Old English inflectional morphology	27
3.1 The Old English verb system	28
3.1.1 Inflectional categories and stems	28
3.1.2 The inflection of Old English strong verbs	30
3.1.3 The inflection of Old English weak verbs	32

3.1.4	The inflection of Old English preterite-present verbs	35
3.1.5	The inflection of Old English anomalous verbs	37
3.1.6	Lexical classes, productivity, and defaults in the Old English verb system	38
3.1.7	Periphrastic verbs in Old English	42
3.2	The inflection of nouns in Old English	44
3.3	The inflection of other nominals in Old English	46
	Exercises	52
4	Inflectional change in late Old English	56
4.1	Loss of the gender system	57
4.1.1	Gender in Old English	57
4.1.2	Gender in the <i>Lindisfarne Gospel</i> glosses	60
4.1.3	Gender in the <i>Peterborough Chronicle</i>	63
4.1.4	Dialect differences in the loss of gender	66
4.2	The origin of the weak class I type <i>send, sent</i>	69
4.3	The fate of late Old English <i>-en</i>	73
4.4	The origin of <i>she</i>	74
	Exercises	76
5	Casemarking in Middle English	78
5.1	Accusative and dative	78
5.2	The Midlands isogloss	79
5.3	The genitive	85
5.4	The dual pronouns	87
	Exercises	87
6	Contact with Norse and French	90
6.1	English and French: a typical contact situation	90
6.2	English and Norse: intensive contact	92
6.3	Norse lexemes and morphosyntax in English	93
6.4	The process of transfer	95
6.5	Other probable consequences of Norse-to-English language shift	101
	Exercises	105
7	Middle English verb inflection	109
7.1	The northern system	109
7.2	The south and the Midlands: verb endings	110
7.3	The south and the Midlands: stem formation of strong verbs	112

7.4	Weak verbs	117
7.5	Minor classes of verbs	118
7.6	The trajectory of change	119
	Exercise	119
8	Toward Modern English	125
8.1	Early Modern English verb inflection	125
8.1.1	The past tenses of irregular verbs	125
8.1.2	Pres. indic. 3sg. <i>-eth</i> and <i>-s</i>	127
8.1.3	The demise of the subjunctive	128
8.1.4	The rise of modals	129
8.1.5	Continuous <i>be</i> and passive <i>be</i>	130
8.2	Early Modern English pronouns	130
8.2.1	Second-person pronouns and pres. indic. 2sg. <i>-est</i>	130
8.2.2	Case-marking on pronouns	132
8.3	The development of contracted <i>-n't</i>	134
8.4	Latinated plurals	135
	Exercise	136
	Section C Derivational morphology	141
9	Inherited derivational patterns	143
9.1	Old English relics	143
9.2	Old English patterns of suffixation that remained productive	146
9.3	Old English prefixes	152
9.4	Compounds in English	154
9.5	Compounding or affixation?	158
9.6	The fate of compounds	159
	Exercise	160
10	French derivational patterns in English	161
10.1	The process: borrowing and reanalysis	162
10.2	French prefixes in English	163
10.3	French suffixes in English	165
	Exercise	169
11	Latinated derivational patterns in English	170
11.1	Fully productive Latinated affixes	170
11.2	The Latinated derivational system in English	172

11.3	Some consequences of the split in English derivational morphology	174
12	Some aspects of modern English derivational morphology	179
12.1	Zero derivation	179
12.2	Resegmentation	182
12.3	Sound symbolism	184
12.4	The distribution of derivational types over text types	187
	<i>Bibliography</i>	192
	<i>Index</i>	202