

Analogy In Grammar: Form And Acquisition

Self-prefixed verbs: Analogy in the Functional Discourse Grammar lexicon

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Abstract

This article takes an analogy-based approach to the analysis of morphological derivation in the framework of Functional Discourse Grammar (FDG), giving an account of English verbs with the prefix *self-*. Such *self-*-prefixed verbs call on different lexical frames, namely one-place, two-place and two- and three-place reflexive frames. Their use stands in a complex relation with either reflexive or intensifying interpretations, or indeed both. In two-place frames, where the *self-*-prefixed verb takes an object or other complement, that object/complement is bound by the subject. Various factors predisposing speakers to use *self-*-prefixed verbs are considered, outlining how these relate to other *self-*-prefixed lexemes in a network of analogical relations.

Keywords: analogy, derivation, prefixation, reflexivity, intensification, Functional Discourse Grammar

1. Introduction

The aim of this article is to argue that an analogy-based approach is appropriate for an analysis of morphological derivation in the framework of Functional Discourse Grammar (hereafter, FDG; Hengeveld & Mackenzie 2008) by giving an account of English verbs with the prefix *self-* (for example, *self-destruct*, *self-publish*, *self-harm*).¹ These verbs have had a somewhat peripheral status in published descriptions of the language, and the morphological processes through which they have arisen and continue to arise have not yet been described in detail. *Self-*-prefixation of other parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, including many that are derived from verbs) is well established in the language and has been attested for several centuries.² The *Oxford English Dictionary Online* (OEDO; consulted on 28 November 2014) contains

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Analogy is a central component of language structure, language processing, and language change. This book addresses central questions about the form and acquisition of analogy in grammar. What patterns of structural similarity do speakers select as the basis for analogical extension? Analogy in Grammar: Form and Acquisition. Department of Linguistics. Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. Leipzig, September. Workshop. Analogy in Grammar. Form and Acquisition. Edited by James P. Blevins and Juliette Blevins. Addresses a central and unifying concept in. In this book, leading researchers in morphology, syntax, language acquisition, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics address central. Leading researchers in morphology, syntax, language acquisition, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics address central questions about the form and. PDF The rise of analogy in grammatical descriptions is strongly associated with the Neogrammarian tradition in accounting for syntactic acquisition and form. families, often called paradigms, are a central locus of analogy in grammar. Analogy is typically viewed as a process where one form of a language becomes .. reasoning, the core of human cognition, shapes the form and acquisition of. Trove: Find and get Australian resources. Books, images, historic newspapers, maps, archives and more. Get this from a library! Analogy in grammar: form and acquisition. [James P Blevins; Juliette Blevins;]. Analogy in grammar. Form and acquisition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, . xiv + pp. ISBN 0198 (hardback). Show full title. Read Online or Download Analogy in Grammar: Form and Acquisition PDF. Best language & grammar books. Defining Creole. A standard. The rise of analogy in grammatical descriptions is strongly associated with the Neogrammarian tradition of the 19th Analogy in Grammar: Form and Acquisition. Analogy is a domain-general form of structure mapping between a source and a target .. construction grammar, acquisition research draws on the general. ?????????? ??????????. In this book, leading researchers in morphology, syntax, language acquisition, psycholinguistics, and computational linguistics address. Analogy as a Tool for the Acquisition of English Verb Tenses among attention to specific grammatical forms either to understand or process.

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