

CONTENTS

1.	The hypothesis: Close apposition as the source of nominal classifiers.....	7
2.	Head-final postposing and head-initial preposing of close appositions in Indo-European and beyond	10
2.1.	Head-final word order and postposing of the generic noun	10
2.2.	Head-initial word order and preposing of the generic noun	17
2.2.1.	Indo-European.....	17
2.2.2.	Non-Indo-European.....	17
3.	More evidence for SOV and proper noun – common noun order from ancient Indo-European languages: the case of Hittite, Tocharian, and Celtiberian	18
3.1.	Hittite: Postposed apposition.....	19
3.2.	Tocharian: Postposed apposition	21
3.3.	Celtiberian: Postposed apposition	24
4.	The syntax of simple apposition and word-order type	24
4.1.	Greenberg's Universal 23.....	24
4.2.	Evidence against N-AP & SOV, subrules and diachronic change.....	26
4.2.1.	Highlighting.....	27
4.2.2.	Word-order change	28
4.2.3.	Adjectival conversion of AP and syntactic analogy	28
5.	The internal dependency structure of NPs involving close apposition: head-final, head-initial or double-headed?	29
5.1.	Semantic subordination and hyponymy/hyperonymy	31
6.	Semantic chaining: Leftward relocation of hyponyms in OV languages	33
7.	Close apposition and nominal classifiers outside Indo-European.....	40

7.1.	Nominal classifiers and word order.....	41
7.2.	Adjacency of relative hyponym and relative hyperonym	43
8.	Close apposition as a source of classifiers	45
8.1.	A pragmatic account of appositional generics.....	45
8.2.	Function	46
8.2.1.	Homeric Greek	47
8.2.2.	Biblical Hebrew	47
9.	Nominal apposition in ancient Indo-European: from casual to habitual collocation, from habitual collocation to grammatical construction	48
9.1.	Apposition in counting: numeral-apposition NPs.....	50
9.1.1.	YOKE >> PAIR	50
9.1.1.1.	Cooccurrence of noun phrase and dvigu compound	51
9.2.	Apposition as sex-marking strategy, and numeral classifiers....	53
9.2.1.	MAN >> sex-marking morpheme	53
9.2.1.1.	Cooccurrence of noun phrase and dvigu compound.....	56
9.2.2.	WOMAN >> sex-marking morpheme	57
9.2.2.1.	PIE *(<i>h</i>)esōr ‘woman’ and the feminine of the cardinals ‘three’ and ‘four’ in PIE	58
9.2.2.1.1.	Reduction in univerbation	59
9.2.2.1.2.	The placement of the generic term MAN/WOMAN and adjectival conversion of apposed generic nouns.....	62
9.3.	Conclusion	64
	<i>Abbreviations</i>	65
	<i>References</i>	65
	<i>Index of Subjects</i>	73
	<i>Index of non-Indo-European Languages</i>	75
	<i>Index of Words</i>	76