

Summary for the uploaded article (2)



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The Diachrony of clitics: Phonology and syntax

The article examines the use of clitics in written languages. The comprehensive analysis reveals how the English language is structured and the manner in which Wackernagel's law is applicable to sentences Hale, 2007. An evaluation of the text reveals the structure that enables language present its message across in an organized and effective manner.

Although the article covers many topics concerning the subject, it is possible to isolate the most significant aspects. Firstly, it reveals that elements in a clause are deliberately arranged to ensure that speaking the language is easy. Secondly, it explores Wackernagel's law and the effect that it has on the language structure. Thirdly, the article shows that relative pronouns have similar properties with interrogative pronouns. Fourthly, the article also reveals interesting facts about spoken and written language; the most important word is often placed close to the beginning of the sentence.

Clitic refers to unstressed word that needs to be supported by other words in order to complete a clause. Although they are unstressed, they provide a lot of meaning to a clause. Consequently, most languages have clitics.

Moreover, although languages vary, the manner in which they are used does not change. They are commonly pronouns or determiners. In addition, they may be written as independent words. However, they are often connected with the word on which they depend.

The article provides an interesting and insightful analysis of the diachrony of clitics. In addition, it has contributed to the literature available on the subject. The article has provided information about the role that clitics plays in a language. Furthermore, the laws support its argument by providing a

strong foundation for accepting what has been advanced in the literature.

References

Hale, M. (2007). *Historical linguistics: Theory and method*. Oxford: Blackwell.