

^x It is contradictory to her claim that “the term “objective” genitive may in some cases depend on one’s theory of nominalization” (Nikiforidou 1991:179). The source sentence for some nominalizations could be passive ones, in which the patient is a subject, not an object. She also claims that “experiencers and patients as semantic roles are close” (ibid.:180) which leads to a conclusion that they follow the same line of extension from the prototype.

^{xi} Durieux (1990), analyzing the English genitive possessive construction, claims that the connection of the relations of processed and patient to the possessive prototype is rather remote. However, he acknowledges the links of the processed to the agent, creatorship and source relations.

^{xii} The preposition *od* is also possible with concrete nouns (e.g. *kolekcija od sliki* – a collection of pictures), but as a result a slightly different meaning is acquired, stressing the content component.

^{xiii} Traugott’s hypothesis encompasses Langacker’s concept of subjectification, but covers a broader range of phenomena.

^{xiv} “One of the clearest examples of the change is Old Eng. *hwile* ‘at that time’ > Middle Eng. ‘during’ > Modern Eng. ‘although’. Here an adverb referencing a time in the described situation comes to be a conjunction expressing not only temporality in the described situation but also textual cohesion, and then comes to express the speaker’s own view of the relation between two situations.” (Traugott 1988:541)

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