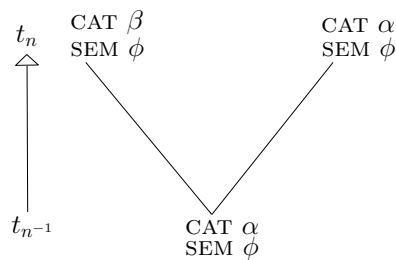


## Three cases of cross-class heterosemy in Chakali

*Heterosemy* was introduced in Persson (1988) and later reinterpreted in Lichtenberk (1991) as the result of grammaticalization processes. *Cross-class heterosemy* is defined as the result of a historical passage of a morpheme from open- to closed-class status (Enfield, 2006: 314). In line with Lichtenberk (1991) we say that there is (cross-class) heterosemy in a language when the meaning of members of two or more morphosyntactic categories at (target) stage  $t_n$  are related in meaning and/or function to the meaning of a member at (source) stage  $t_{n-1}$ .



In this talk we present three cases of cross-class heterosemy in Chakali (Southwestern Grusi, Gur). In all cases the sources are common nouns and the targets closed-class morphemes. The latter are found among the color terms, the numerals, and the locative adpositions.

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