Typology: Lecture I Introduction

Christian Bentz University of Tübingen

April 28, 2017





< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

OVERVIEW

LITERATURE Introductions to Typology Classics Handbook Series Journal

PROJECTS Phonetics/Phonology Morphology Lexicon Word Order Other

INTRODUCTIONS TO TYPOLOGY

Pereltsvaig, Asya (2012). Languages of the World. An Introduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 278 p.

Asya Pereltsvaig

Languages of the World

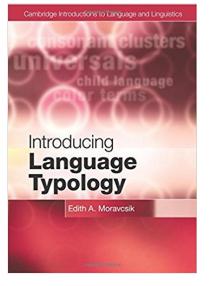
AN INTRODUCTION

בקבוק מאמעלאָשען ngarrka αλφάβητο אים ש août **凄 ווווייי**ש איש מייים chrząszcz gezelligheid гажаса öтиськом אין אייים איטראראנג אין מאנג kilfuddoch

CAMBRIDGE

INTRODUCTIONS TO TYPOLOGY

Moravcsik, Edith A. (2012). Introducing Language Typology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 308 p.



・ロト ・ 母 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ・ つ へ ()・

INTRODUCTIONS TO TYPOLOGY

Velupillai, Viveka (2012). *An Introduction to Linguistic Typology*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. 517 p.

An Introduction to Linguistic Typology Viveka Velupillai

John Benjamins Publishing Company

・ロト ・ 母 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ・ つ へ ()・

CLASSICS

Croft, William (1990, 2003). *Typology and Universals.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 311 p. CAMBRIDGE TEXTBOOKS IN LINGUISTICS

Typology and Universals

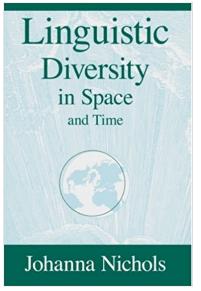
Second Edition

William Croft

- * ロ > * 個 > * 注 > * 注 > ・ 注 ・ の < @

CLASSICS

Nichols, Johanna (1992). *Linguistic Diversity in Space and Time.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 361 p.



HANDBOOK SERIES

Hock, Hans Henrich (ed.). *The World of Linguistics*. Mouton de Gruyter.

----------Bernd Kortmann Life Campbel Harold Koch, Rache THE LANGUAGES THE LANGUAGES THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA AND LINGUISTICS AND LINGUISTICS OF AUSTRALIA OF EUROPE ----------Bill Palmer (Ed.) Geoffrey L. J. Heig. Geoffrey Khon (Eds. THE LANGUAGES AND THE LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS LINGUISTICS OF THE OF ISLAND SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AND LINGUISTICS NEW GUINEA AREA OF WESTERN ASIA 15.550744 Hans Henrich Bock, Elena Benhir (Eds.) Tom Gäldemann (Ed.) THE LANGUAGES THE LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS AND LINGUISTICS OF AFRICA OF SOUTH ASIA THE NORLD-OF LINEUETCH

◆ロト ◆母 ト ◆臣 ト ◆臣 ト ◆日 ト

JOURNAL

Plank, Frans (ed.). *Linguistic Typology*. Mouton de Gruyter. Published since 1997.



< □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □

▲ロト ▲ 理 ト ▲ 王 ト ▲ 王 - の Q (~

PROJECTS: PHONETICS/PHONOLOGY

- Project 1: If a language does *not* have fricatives, then it is more likely to be spoken in mainland Australia than outside of it.
- Project 2: Languages using clicks (no para-linguistic usage) have generally bigger sound inventories than languages not using clicks.
- Project 3: If a language has ejectives then it is also likely to have nominal case marking.

MORPHOLOGY

- Project 4: Is there a trade-off between morphological marking and usage of tones? Such that languages that extensively use tonal marking tend to have less morphological markers?
- Project 5: Test the hypothesis that number neutral languages tend to have numeral classifiers instead (see Klamer, under review: p.22).
- Project 6: Test Greenberg's Universal 27: "If a language is exclusively suffixing, it is postpositional; if it is exclusively prefixing, it is prepositional."

LEXICON

- Project 7: Do languages with more speakers (bigger population size) have more/less loanwords than languages with fewer speakers?
- Project 8: Is the status of a language (national, widely used, extinct, etc.) associated with the number of basic color terms in a language?

▲ロト ▲ 理 ト ▲ 王 ト ▲ 王 - の Q (~

WORD ORDER

- Project 9: Test the hypothesis that if a language has adpositions, then it is less likely to use serial verbs. This claim was first made by Bickerton (2016: p.117) with reference to Creole languages.
- Project 10: Test Greenberg's Universal 41: "If in a language the verb follows both the nominal subject and nominal object as the dominant order, the language almost always has a case system."

OTHER

- Project 11: Are languages of Tasmania most similar to Australian languages, Austronesian languages or Papuan languages? Note that the information on Tasmanian languages is sparse, so any kind of information (lexical, phonological, morphological, word order) is acceptable here.
- Project 12: Give an estimation (or range of estimations) of how many languages have been spoken in the world until today (including living languages). Tipp: First try to get estimations for the earliest date of appearance of human language (this is highly controversial) from the literature, then try to get estimations of the birth death/rate of languages.

PROJECTS