

## adposizioni

*John is in the house**John is in**\*John is the house**Giovanni è dentro (la) casa**Giovanni è dentro**\*Giovanni è (la) casa*

## TESTA

Verbo

Nome

Nome

Nome

Adposizione

Elemento ausiliare

## DIPENDENTE

Oggetto

Aggettivo

Genitivo

Frase relativa

Nome

Elemento verbale lessicale

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## tipi coerenti

(a) **VO/Pr/NG/NA**(b) **OV/Po/GN/AN**

## inglese

John's house

(ordine antico: DIPENDENTE-TESTA)

the house of my parents

(nuovo ordine: TESTA-DIPENDENTE)

1

*Universale 1. Nelle frasi dichiarative con soggetto e oggetto nominali, l'ordine dominante è quasi sempre quello in cui il soggetto precede l'oggetto<sup>2</sup>.*

### campione: 1228 lingue

SOV	497	40,5 %
SVO	435	35,5 %
VSO	85	6,9 %
VOS	26	2,1 %
OVS	9	0,7 %
OSV	4	0,3 %
N	172	14 %

### The origin and evolution of word order

Murray Gell-Mann<sup>1</sup> and Merritt Ruhlen<sup>2</sup>

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2011

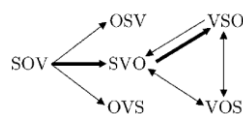


Fig. 1. Evolution of word order.

<http://typo.uni-konstanz.de/archive/intro/>

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Number 1 of 2029 << >>

Number	1
Original	In languages with prepositions the genitive almost always follows the governing noun.
Standardized	If adpositions precede their NPs (i. e. they are prepositions), THEN head nouns almost always precede their attributive nouns (genitives).
Formula	Adp NP = N G
Keywords	order; preposition, attributive, genitive
Domain	syntax
Type	implication
Status	achronic
Quality	statistical, almost absolute
Basis	30 languages of Greenberg 1963 sample
Source	Greenberg 1963: 78, #2
Counterexamples	By Frans Plank GJ 03.08.2006, 09:49 Prep & N: Scandinavian languages (Germanic); except Norwegian, which has both G N and N G); Lithuanian, Latvian (Baltic) (Russian translation of Greenberg 1963); Fuli, Nuri, Welsh Romany (all Indic, IE); Danish, Swedish (both Germanic, IE); Latvian, Lithuanian (both Baltic, IE); Mandarin Chinese, Cantonese (both Sinitic, Sino-Tibetan); Bwe Karen, Sgaw Karen (both Karen, Tibeto-Burman, Sino-Tibetan); Among Njia (Miao-Yao); Bunu, Ruwuli, Shme, Padohi, Toton (all Central Malayo-Polynesian, Austronesian); Kabla-Kore, Pateo, Kihivila, Puluvut (all Oceanic, Austronesian); Traratu, Taba, Mor (all South Halmahera-West New Guinea); Aheh (Bird's Head); Saksun, West Makian (both North Halmahera); Arapesh (Torricelli); Tili (Tili, Australian); Maung (Yivandjan, Australian); Garawa (Garawan, Australian); Madiradi (Pema-Nyungan, Australian); Aisea (Aisea); Pakliur (Malpuran, Arakan); Hataco (Hataco) (all in Enner 2005).

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Number 2029 of 2029 << >>

Number	2029
Original	If there is only one liquid, there are no onset clusters.
Standardized	If there is only one liquid, THEN there are no onset clusters.
Formula	
Keywords	Liquids, onset clusters
Domain	Phonology
Type	
Status	
Quality	
Basis	Amazonian, African, Austronesian, North American and Mesoamerican languages
Source	Archibald, John (1998): "Second Language Phonology, Phonetics, and Typology." Studies in Second Language Acquisition 20, pp. 189-211.
Counterexamples	-
Comments	-

### lega linguistica balcanica

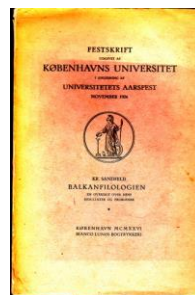
rumeno  
bulgaro  
macedone  
albanese  
negroeco



Kristian Sandfeld  
1873-1942



Balkanfilologien  
1926



Linguistique balkanique  
1930



articolo det. posposto

Tabella 57. Il determinativo posposto nelle lingue balcaniche

Bulgaro	<i>čovekāt dobr / dobrijat čovek</i>
Macedone	<i>čovekot aren / arnot čovek</i>
Albanese	<i>njeriu i mirë / i miri njeri</i>
Rumeno	<i>omul bun / bunul om</i> <i>omul cel bun</i>
Neogreco	<i>ho kalós anthrōpos</i> <i>ho anthrōpos ho kalós</i>

convergenza genitivo-dativo

rumeno

	sing.	pl.
nom./acc.	lupul	lupii
gen./dat.	lupului	lupilor

## futuro con 'volere' e con 'avere'

Tabella 60. Il futuro nelle lingue balcaniche

Neogreco	<i>thai griphō</i>	<i>ebhō na griphō</i>
Albanese (tosco)	<i>do të shkruaj</i>	(ghego) <i>kam më shkruaj</i>
Rumeno	<i>voi scrie / o să scriu</i>	<i>am să scriu</i>
Bulgaro	<i>ite piša</i>	<i>njama da piša</i>
Macedone	<i>k'e pišusam</i>	<i>nema da pišusam</i>
Serbocrato	<i>ja ću pisati / pišat ću</i>	–

## perdita dell'infinito

Tabella 61. L'infinito subordinato nelle lingue balcaniche

Neogreco	<i>thelo na kimishō</i>	<i>de borō na kimishō</i>
Albanese (tosco)	<i>dua të flet</i>	<i>nik mund të flet</i>
Macedone	<i>sakam da spijam</i>	<i>ne možam da spijam</i>
Bulgaro	<i>az iskam da spa</i>	<i>az ne mogu da spa</i>
Arumeno	<i>voi s dormu</i>	<i>nu potu s dormu</i>
Rumeno (valacco)	<i>vreau să dorm</i>	<i>nu pot să dorm</i>
Rumeno (transilvano)	<i>vreau să dorm</i>	<i>nu pot dormi</i>
Serbo	<i>hoću da spatam</i>	<i>ne mogu da spatam</i>
Croato	<i>hoću spatati</i>	<i>ne mogu spatati</i>