

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

DIPENDENTE

Oggetto

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Nome

Elemento verbale lessicale

TESTA

Verbo

Nome

Nome

Nome

Adposizione

Elemento ausiliare

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'oggetto².

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

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2011

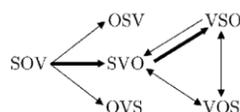


Fig. 1. Evolution of word order.

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

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Home Base: Sprachwissenschaft, Universität Konstanz, 78457 Konstanz, Germany. URL: <http://typo.uni-konstanz.de/archive/>. Tel: +49 7531 88-2656. Fax: +49 7531 88-4190.

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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: synchronic

Quality: statistical, almost absolute

Basis: 30 languages of Greenberg 1963 sample

Source: Greenberg 1963: 78, #2

Counterexamples: By Frans Plank G3 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, Shona, 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); Thai (Thai, Australian); Maung (Yivadjian, 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

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

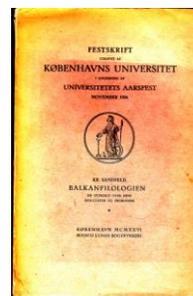
rumeno
bulgaro
macedone
albanese
negreco



Kristian Sandfeld
1873-1942



Balkanfilologien
1926



Linguistique balkanique
1930



articolo det. posposto

Tabella 57. Il determinativo posposto nelle lingue balcaniche

Bulgaro	<i>čovekāt dobr / dobriyat 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 flë</i>	<i>nik mund të flë</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>