

LINGUIST 168 Introduction to Linguistic Typology

LECTURE 2: METHODOLOGY

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Plan for today

- Questions about Lecture 1 or reading; homework
- Terminology: types and universals
- Data sources
- WALS (World Atlas of Language Structures)
- Language sampling

Questions

- How are sign languages grouped?
- What's the role of semantics in typology?
Evans, Nicholas (2010) Semantic Typology. In Song, Jae Jung (ed) The Oxford Handbook of Linguistic Typology. OUP.
(Files > Additional resources)

For Monday, April 5

- Homework 1
- Reading: Velupillai 2012, Ch.3

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Linguistic types

- Main method of classifying languages in typology
- Certain linguistic properties tend to co-occur
- If combination of properties is common cross-linguistically, it can be labeled a **type**
- Practical use: simple label denotes a list of properties
- Theoretical significance: potential for generalization and predictive power

Larger word order types

Samoan

V **S** **O**
Na va'ai e oe a'u.
PAST see ERG you I.

possessum **possessor**

le maile a le teine
the dog of the girl

preposition **noun**

mo le teine
for the girl

HEAD **DEPENDENT**

West Circassian

S **O** **V**
we se sə-p-^{te}βwə-β
I you 1SG-2SG-see-PAST

'You see me.'

possessor **possessum**

pšašem jə-ha
girl 3SG.POSS-dog

'the girl's dog'

noun **postposition**

pšašem paje
this girl for

'for the girl'

DEPENDENT **HEAD**

Major word order types

- Head > dependent **head-initial** Samoan
- Dependent > head **head-final** West Circassian

Questions?

Key components of typological analysis

- Types
- Universals

Framing typological generalizations

- Existential statements

In some languages, there is X.

- Universals

In all languages, there is X.

Universal statements

- Based on subset of languages:

- › unrestricted

In all languages, there is X.

- › implicational

In all languages, if there is X, there is also Y.

- Based on probability:

- › absolute

- › statistical

In most languages, there is X.

In most languages, if there is X, there is also Y.

Potential universals for word order typology

- All languages have VSO word order. Unrestricted, absolute
False!
Counterexs: English, West Circassian
- In most languages that have VSO word order, the possessum precedes the possessor. Implicational, statistical
True
- Most languages have a fixed basic word order. Unrestricted, statistical
True

Universal statements

- Based on subset of languages:
 - › unrestricted
 - › implicational
- Based on probability:
 - › absolute
 - › statistical

Data sources

- Descriptive grammars
- Questionnaires
 - › for researchers
 - › for native speakers
- Elicitation with native speakers
- Language corpora

Questionnaire

- Direct questions about construction of interest

What is the basic order of verb, subject and object in language X?

Does language X have case marking on nouns? On pronouns?

Elicitation

- Questions about primary linguistic data

How would you say “I see you” in language X?

How would you say “I see the cat”?

What if I move “the cat” to the front of the sentence?

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- Questionnaires
 - › for researchers
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What are the pros/cons of each data source?

Pros/cons of data sources

Descriptive grammars

Questionnaires

Elicitation with native
speakers

Questions?

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wals.info

Quick end of class survey

<https://bit.ly/3u3XrPJ>

Questions?