

Ordering typology

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Recap

Language variation beyond ordering

Formalist explanations, more variation

Meaning and ordering

(1) a. $1 + (2 \times 3)$

Meaning and ordering

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b. $1 + (3 \times 2)$

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 c. $(3 \times 2) + 1$

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Meaning and ordering

(1) a. $1 + (2 \times 3)$

b. $1 + (3 \times 2)$

c. $(3 \times 2) + 1$

d. $(2 \times 3) + 1$

(2) a. 123

Meaning and ordering

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- (2)
- a. 123
 - b. 132

Meaning and ordering

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- (2)
- a. 123
 - b. 132
 - c. 321

Meaning and ordering

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 - d. 231
 - e. **312**

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- (2)
- a. 123
 - b. 132
 - c. 321
 - d. 231
 - e. 312
 - f. 213

Meaning and ordering

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- (2)
- a. 123
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 - c. 321
 - d. 231
 - e. 312
 - f. 213

- (3) Left right asymmetry:
Non-isomorphic orders are only found after the lexical head

Universal 20. When any or all of the items (demonstrative, numeral, and descriptive adjective) precede the noun, they are always found in that order. If they follow, the order is either the same or its exact opposite.

Motion

(4) a. thing = noun

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- b. location = noun + place marker (*in, on, at, above, ...*)

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 - a. PATH (PLACE N)

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 - a. PATH (PLACE N)
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 - c. through (under the-box)
 - d. to (under the-box)

(6) Expectations

a. PATH (PLACE N)

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(7) Reality

- a. English, Czech, ...

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- b. Fongbe, ...

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 - b. Fongbe, ...
 - c. Dutch, ...

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- a. English, Czech, ...
- b. Fongbe, ...
- c. Dutch, ...
- d. Waris, ...

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- b. Fongbe, ...
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- e. latmul (rare)

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Recap

Language variation beyond ordering

Formalist explanations, more variation

Language variation beyond ordering

- b. Deuv-**ra-m** Luk-**ina-m** ka-va ga-v.
house-LOC-DAT Luke-LOC-DAT I-TOP go-PRES
'I go to Luke's house.'
- c. Ovla deuv-**ra** ka-**ina** dihel-v.
knife house-LOC I-LOC exist-PRES
'The knife is at my house' (lit. at the house at me).

Language variation beyond ordering

- (9) Expressing Path in Cz
- a. Nůž je v šuflíku
knife is in drawer
'The knowf is in the drawer'

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he.put knife into drawer
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do = PATH+PLACE
 - c. Vzal nůž z šuflíku
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Petr is.standing by tree
'Petr is standing by the tree.'

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'Petr lazily walked to the tree.'

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- c. Petr utíkal od stromu.
Petr ran away from the tree.
'He took the knife out of the drawer.'

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- ▶ MANNER+MOTION+PATH+PLACE+THING

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- ▶ the emergence of MANNER
- ▶ MANNER+MOTION+PATH+PLACE+THING
- ▶ Manner+Motion > Path+Place > Thing

Verb framed languages

- (1) a. The boat floated into the cave.
- b. *La barca galleggiò nella grotta.
the boat floated in.the cave
'The boat floated **into** the cave.'
- c. La barca galleggiò nella grotta.
the boat floated in.the cave
'The boat floated **in** the cave.'
- d. La barca entrò nella grotta galleggiando.
the boat entered into.the cave floating
'The boat entered the cave, floating.'

Language variation beyond ordering

(11) MANNER PATH PLACE THING

- a. entered in cave floating
Path Place goal manner
- b. plul do jeskyně
manner path+place ground

Language variation beyond ordering

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- ▶ Some markers conflate multiple meanings (fusion – agglutination)
- ▶ The argument is still out there

Recap

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Formalist explanations, more variation

Case and number

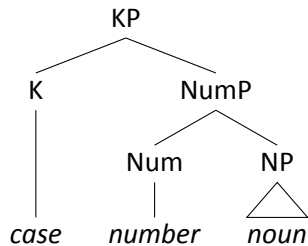
- (12) Greenberg's Universal 39 (Greenberg 1963: 75)
Where morphemes of both number and case are present and both follow or both precede the noun base, the expression of number almost always comes between the noun base and the expression of case.

- (13) a. **el -de**
hand-LOC
- b. **el-ler-de**
hand-PL-LOC

Tagalog

- (14) a. **sa** **=bata**
 DAT =child
- b. **sa=mga=bata**
 DAT=PL=child

Case and number

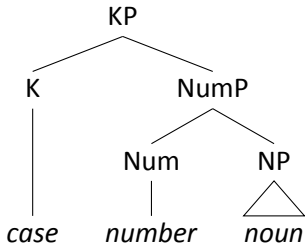


Classical Armenian

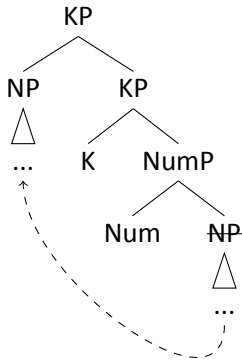
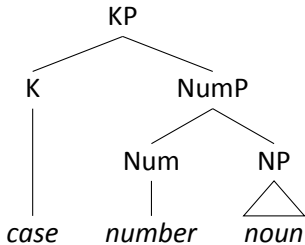
- (15) a. **azg-aw**
nation-INS
- b. **azg-aw-k'**
nation-INS-PL

- (16) *The updated U39 (Kloudová 2020)*
Counterexample are only found after the noun.

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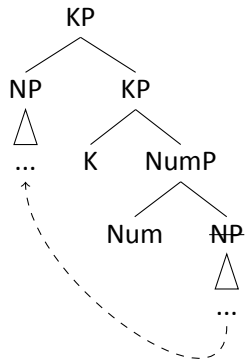
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Counterexamples are only found after the noun.



Colloquial Czech

	SG	PL
NOM	pán	pán-ové
ACC	pán-a	pán-y
GEN	pán-a	pán-ů
LOC	pán-ovi	pán-ech
DAT	pán-ovi	pán-ům
INS	pán-em	pán-ama

A late insertion scenario



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