

INTRODUÇÃO: TIPOLOGIA E UNIVERSAIS

DOIS TIPOS DE CLASSIFICAÇÃO DAS LÍNGUAS

Classificação genética

- Árvore Genealógica (Cladograma)
- Como determinar origem comum?
- Lista de Swadesh pp 10-11
- Excluir linguagem infantil, onomatopeias

Classificação tipológica

Fonologia: CV, CVC
 acento, tom
Morfologia: flexão
 prefixos, sufixos
Sintaxe: SOV, SVO, VSO...

CLASSIFICAÇÃO GENÉTICA E TIPOLÓGICA

Línguas de mesma origem podem ter características diferentes

Línguas de origem diferente podem ter características tipológicas iguais

UNIVERSAIS

2.3 What are universals?

- **Cross-linguistic surveys** allow us to study **patterns** that **systematically occur** across languages. Recurring patterns allow us to make **typological generalizations** and formulate language universals. Language **universals** refer to properties that hold for **all or most** known human **languages**.
- It is important here to keep in mind that the term **language universals**, as used in typology, refers to **quantitative statements** that are based on **cross-linguistic studies**. Or to be more exact:

Typological universals are empirically established generalizations that describe distributional patterns for particular grammatical phenomena across languages. These distributional patterns are regarded as universals to the extent that they are found in all languages or in a statistically significant number of languages.
(Cristofaro 2010: 227)

- The term 'universal' is also used by Generative Grammar to denote a feature common to all human languages, but there the claim is not based on quantitative studies.

SONG (p. 2) e GERATIVA

- Gerativa: até 1980, basicamente só inglês
- Chomsky criticado por propor teoria universal olhando só o inglês
- O foco são propriedades universais, então na vdd não precisa olhar um monte de línguas

- todas as línguas no fundo são iguais
- DiSciullo and Williams 1987: todos os compostos universalmente têm o núcleo à direita

gerativa	tipologia
dedutiva	indutiva
análise muito abstrata	análise relativamente concreta
pequeno número de línguas	grande número de línguas

TIPOS DE UNIVERSAIS

2.3 What are universals?

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número de fenômenos ⇨ abrangência ⇩	um só (irrestrito)	relaciona mais de um (restrito)
universal	em toda lg, X	em toda lg, se X então Y
estatística	em geral, X	em geral, se X então Y

(1)

(a) Unrestricted universals

(i) Absolute

Schema: In all languages, Y.

Example: In all languages, there are stop consonants.

(ii) Probabilistic

Schema: In most languages, Y.

Example: In most languages, there are nasal consonants.

(b) Restricted universals

(i) Absolute

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

Example: In all languages, if there is /m/, there is also /n/.

(ii) Probabilistic

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

Example: In most languages, if the basic word order is SOV, manner adverbs precede the verb.

2.3.1 UNRESTRICTED UNIVERSALS: ABSOLUTE AND STATISTICAL

- With **unrestricted** universals we make statements about **independent phenomena** (**um fenômeno só**) in languages without any further conditions to those phenomena. That is, we simply state that **X is present in all or most** of the known languages.
- Universals can be of two types, **absolute or statistical**.
- **Absolute** universals are universals that hold for **every single human language**, without exceptions; the assumption is that the feature must be present in any and all

languages. **Statistical (or probabilistic)** universals hold for **most, but not all**, languages; the assumption is that the feature is likely to be present in a language.

- **Evans & Levinson 2009.**

- Examples of **absolute** universals are:

- (9)
- a. All spoken languages have vowels
 - b. All languages can refer to entities
 - c. All languages have ways of forming questions

- The statements in (9) can safely be assumed to hold without exceptions. While (9a) is not applicable to sign languages (but see 4.3 for an overview of sign language phonology), (9b and c) hold for both spoken and signed languages.

- Examples of **statistical universals** are:

(10) a. Most spoken languages have the nasal /n/ (but not Central Rotokas (West Bougainville (West Bougainville): Papua New Guinea), which lacks nasals altogether; (Robinson 2006: 207))

b. In most languages the singular is the base form and the plural is the overtly marked form (but not Aari (Afro-Asiatic (South Omotic): Ethiopia), which has no plural but an overtly marked singulative; (Hayward 1990: 444))

(10) c. Most spoken languages employ a rising intonation for yes-no questions (but not Hawai'i Creole English, where yes-no questions have falling intonation; based on own fieldwork)

The statements in (10) hold true for an overwhelming majority of languages in the world. (10a and c) only hold for spoken languages, while (10b) holds for both spoken and signed languages.

- As mentioned before, it is simply **not possible to include all** human languages in a **survey**.
- Therefore it is important to keep in mind that **all universals are hypotheses**. Even if a feature is present in all languages investigated, and thus counts as absolute, there is always the **possibility that new data will reveal new systems** and provide exceptions to the universals formulated.
- It is then also vital that this data be made widely available. For example, **until 1977** it was commonly believed that there was no evidence for a language with an **object initial word order (object-verb-subject or object-subject-verb)**, so it was argued that object initial word order was impossible for human language.
- These **assumptions** were made **despite** the fact that there actually had been **reports** of languages with **object initial word order**, such as Beauvoir's (1915) and Tonelli's (1926) descriptions of Selknam (Chon (Chon Proper): Argentina).
- But only with Derbyshire's publication in 1977 on the word order of Hixkaryana was this absolute universal widely accepted to have been proven wrong.

Hixkaryana (Cariban (Cariban): Brazil)

- (11) yahutxho matkahekonà wosà
manioc.peel she.was.pounding.it woman
Object Verb Subject
'A woman was pounding manioc peel.' (Derbyshire 1977: 597)

- In (11) the object (yahutxho) precedes the verb (matkahekonà), which in turn precedes the subject (wosà). Since then object initial word order has been found in a number of other languages (for more details, Chapter 10).
- This, in a sense, **shifted the universal from an absolute to a statistical one**. Despite the exceptions to the universal, it is, to our knowledge, **still rare** to have the object clause initially. Thus a statistical universal that hypothesizes that languages avoid object initial word order has not been rendered invalid. It is simply not an absolute anymore.
- While **absolute** universals **need only one exception** to be **falsified**, statistical universals are also possible to falsify, although that demands more data.

2.3.2 IMPLICATIONAL UNIVERSALS

With implicational (or restricted, also called typological) universals we have preconditions to the universal and make statements of the “if X, then Y” kind. That is, we hypothesize about correlations between features. Implicational universals may also be absolute or statistical. Examples of absolute implicational universals are:

(13) a. If a language has the phoneme /t/ then it also has the phoneme /k/
(Pericliev 2008: 206)

b. If a language has reflexives for the first and second person, it will also have reflexives for the third person (Comrie 1989: 19)

In (13) the hypothesis is that the implications hold for all languages. Examples of statistical implicational universals are:

(14) a. If a language has the phoneme /n/ it is also likely to have the phoneme /m/
(but not Konkani (Indo-European (Indic): India), which has /n/ but no /m/
UPSID:21svKonkani)

b. If a language has object-verb word order, it is also likely to have postpositions
(but not Persian (Indo-European (Iranian): Iran), which has object-verb word order but prepositions; (Dryer 2011y))

In (14) the hypothesis is that the predicted implications hold for most languages. Implicational universals can be either one-way or two-way predictions. A bidirectional implicational universal is a prediction that works two ways. What this means is that we can hypothesize that if a language has X, then it also has Y, and conversely, if it has Y, then it also has X. An example of a bidirectional implicational universal is (14b); a language that has object-verb word order also tends to have postpositions. That means that if we see a language with object-verb clausal word order, we can expect it to have postposition. But it also means that if we see a language with postpositions, we can expect it to have object-verb word order. Furthermore, we can reverse the prediction, and say that if a language has the opposite kind of word order, namely verb-object, then it is also likely to have prepositions. And conversely, if a language has prepositions, then it is also likely to have verb-object word order. The correlation works both ways. Not all implicational universals are bidirectional. A unidirectional implicational universal is a hypothesis that only holds one way. An example of a unidirectional universal is

(15) If in a language the relative clause precedes the noun, then it usually has an object-verb word order while if a language has verb-object word order, then the relative clause usually follows the noun (Dryer 2011z)

The prediction in (15) only holds as a one way prediction. While it is possible to say that most of those languages where the relative clause precedes the noun also have an object-verb word order, it is not possible to say that if a language has object-verb word order,

then the relative clause will precede the noun, because there are many languages with

object-verb word order where the relative clause follows the noun. Nor is it possible to reverse the prediction and say that if in a language the relative clause follows the noun, then it will also have verb-object word order. The implication only holds one way.

AMOSTRAGEM

- como conseguir dados: gramáticas, elicitación, textos
- 7.000 línguas
- só tipo um terço têm gramáticas + dicionário

- AMOSTRAGEM, já que não temos dados de todas
 - 1) amostra probabilística: variables (also called features, characters, or parameters).
Fazer o possível pra amostra ser equilibrada.
 - 2) amostra da variedade: exploratória
 - 3) amostra por conveniência

Devemos evitar os tipos de viés: genético, areal, tipológico, cultural e bibliográfico

Bases de Dados

WALS

Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures (APiCS): <http://apics-online.info/>

Automated Similarity Judgement Program: <http://asjp.clld.org/>

UCLA Phonetics Lab Archive