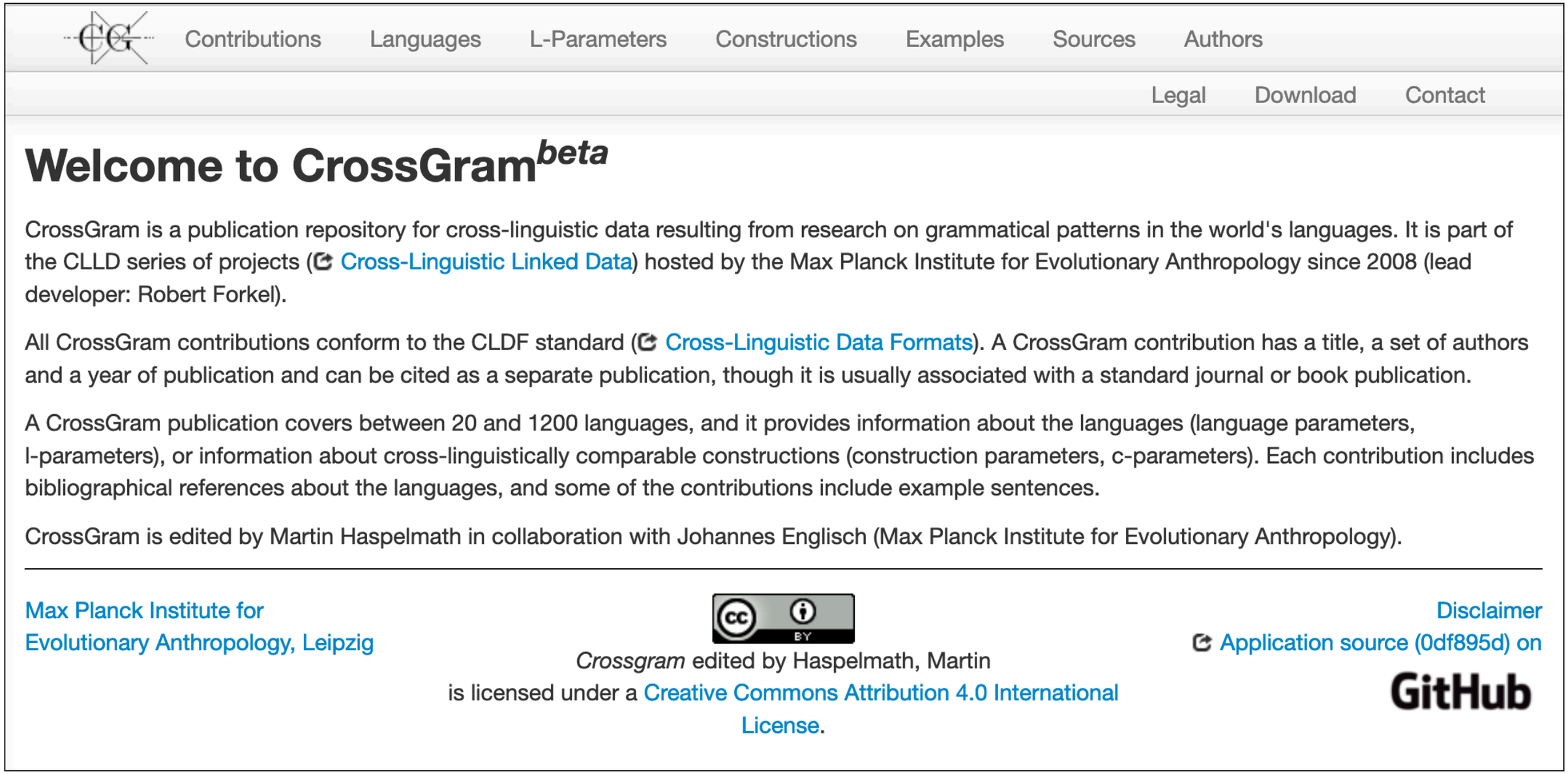
MPI-EVA Leipzig

Martin Haspelmath

Introducing CrossGram, a complementary project

Universität Leipzig

CrossGram:
a publication repository for cross-linguistic grammatical data



crossgram.clld.org

Contributions

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

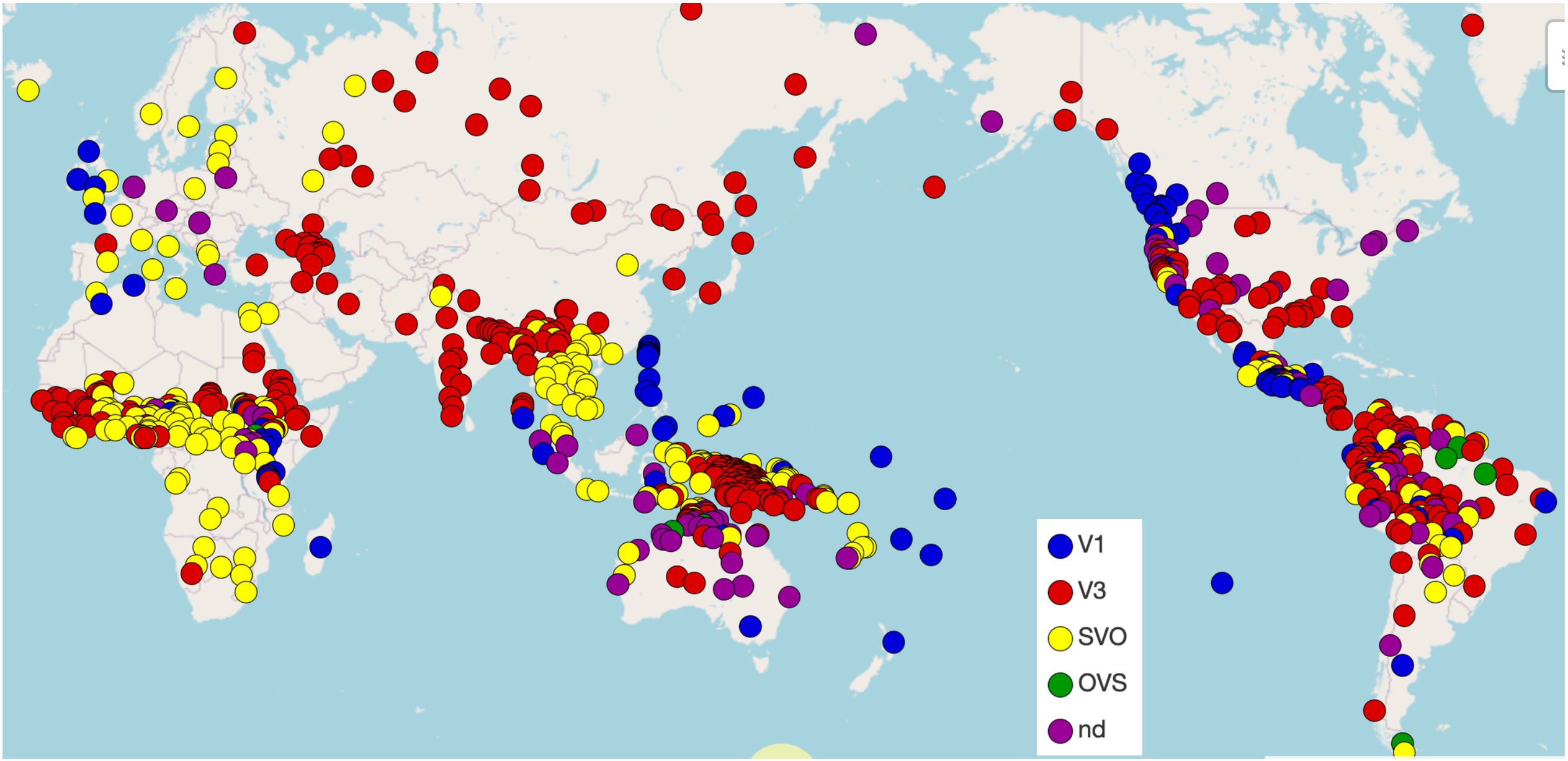
Name	Authors	Year	Data source	Cite
Search		Search		
Linguistic diversity in space and time	Johanna Nichols	1992	Github: cldf-datasets/nicholsdiversity	cite
Zero marking and the order of core arguments	Kaius Sinnemäki and Noora Ahola	2010	Github: cldf-datasets/sinnemakizeromarking	cite
The 'give' event in Papuan languages	Gerard P. Reesink	2013	Github: cldf-datasets/reesinkgive	cite
Negative existentials: A cross-linguistic study	Ljuba Veselinova	2013	Github: cldf-datasets/veselinovanegex	cite
Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun	Matthew S. Dryer	2018	Github: cldf-datasets/dryerorder	cite
Names and nominal classification	Corinna Handschuh	2019	Github: cldf-datasets/handschuhnames	cite
Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European	Sandra Auderset	2020	Github: cldf-datasets/audersetinterrog	cite
Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	Guillaume Jacques	2023	Github: cldf-datasets/jacquesestimative	cite

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

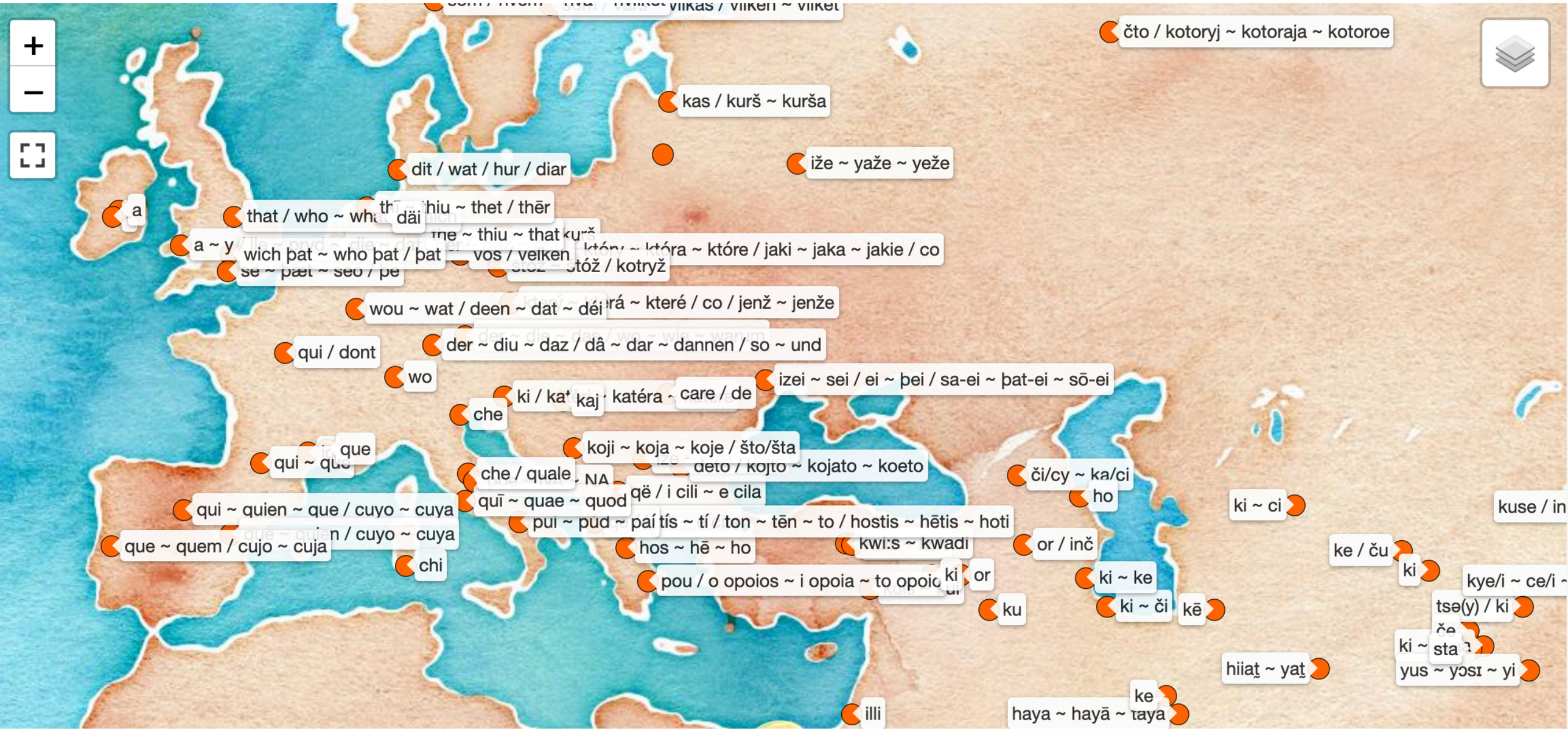
Contribution: Zero marking and the order of core arguments

by Kaius Sinnemäki and Noora Ahola



Contribution: Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European

by Sandra Auderset



Examples

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries (filtered from 32 total entries)

← Previous | 1 | Next →

Language	Primary text	Analyzed text	Gloss	Translation	Contribution	Details
Search	Search	Search	3pl	Search	Search	
Finnish	*pahe-ksu-n he-idän käytös-tä-än*	pahe-ksu-n he-idän käytös-tä-än	bad-ESTIM-1SG.PRS them-PL.GEN behavior-PART-3PL.POSS	"I disapprove of their behavior'.'	Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	more
Lakota	*wašté-wičha-wa-lake*	wašté-wičha-wa-lake	good-3PL.O.ANIM-1SG:ACTIVE-ESTIM	'"I like them."'	Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	more
Sandawe	*ʔàː |ʰĭːà ⁿǁŏːkó-~̏ː-sò hèsó ìòː-m̥̀sé-à*	ʔàː |ʰĭːà ⁿǁŏːkó-~̏ː-sò hèsó ìòː-m̥̀sé-à	3PL Dikdik children-SP-3A.PL they mother-ESTIM-CONN	'"Then Dik-dik's children thought it was their mother, and..."	Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	more

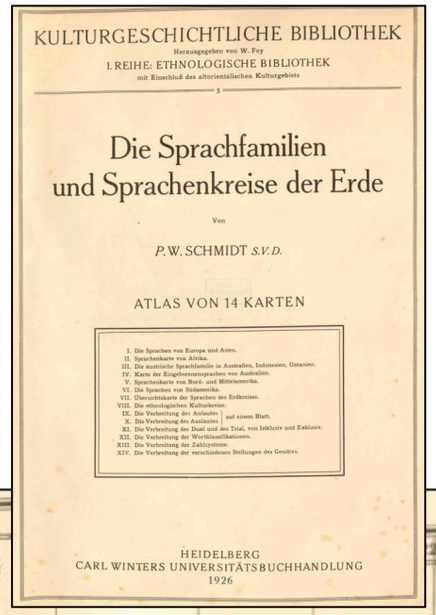
Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries (filtered from 32 total

← Previous | 1 | Next →

Some history

dual and clusivity

1926


KULTURGESCHICHTLICHE BIBLIOTHEK
Herausgegeben von W. Foy
I. REIHE: ETHNOLOGISCHE BIBLIOTHEK
mit Einschluß des altorientalischen Kulturgebiets
5

Die Sprachfamilien
und Sprachenkreise der Erde

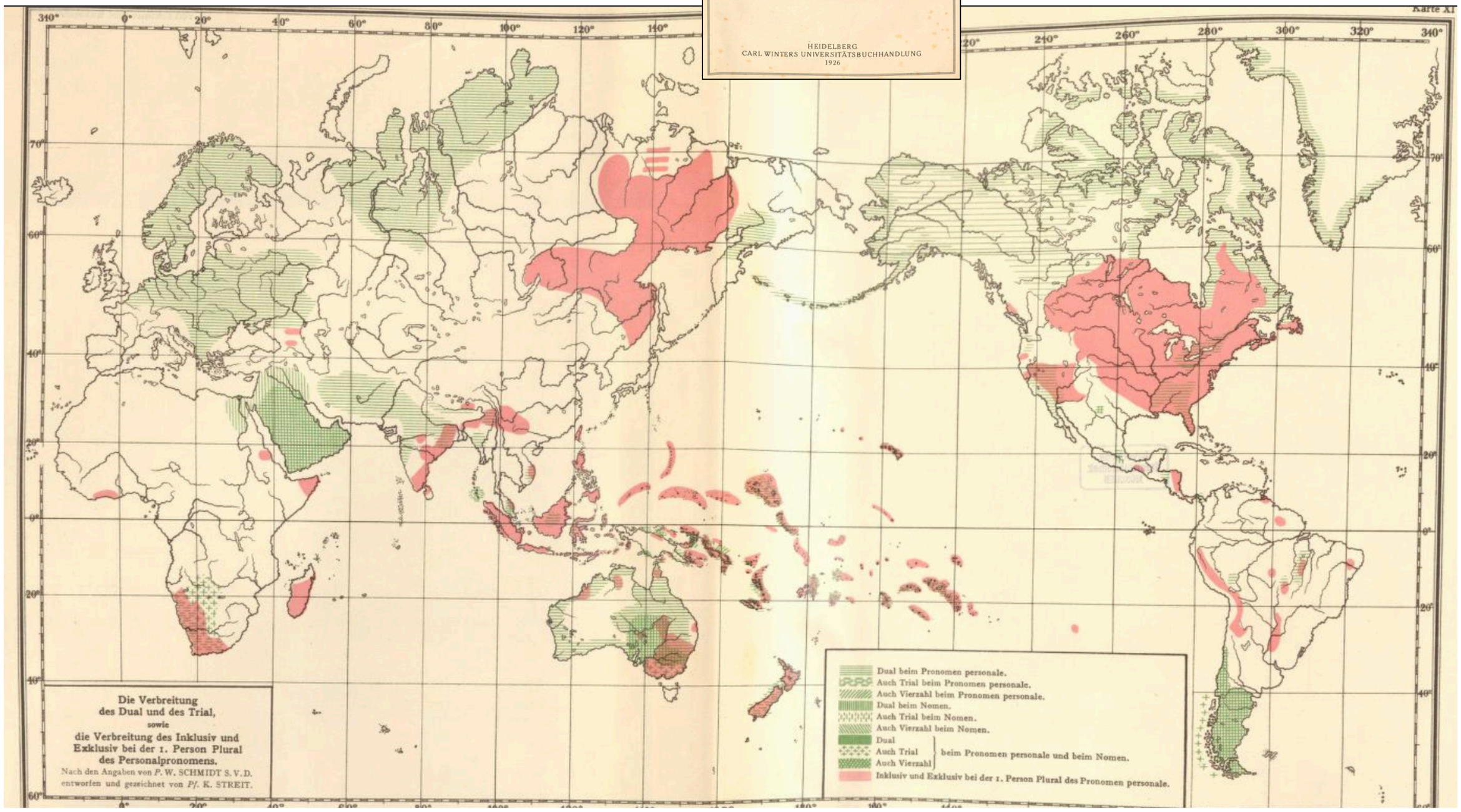
Von

P. W. SCHMIDT S.V.D.

ATLAS VON 14 KARTEN

I. Die Sprachen von Europa und Asien.
II. Sprachenkarte von Afrika.
III. Die austrische Sprachfamilie in Australien, Indonesien, Ozeanien.
IV. Karte der Eingeborenensprachen von Australien.
V. Sprachenkarte von Nord- und Mittelamerika.
VI. Die Sprachen von Südamerika.
VII. Übersichtskarte der Sprachen des Erdkreises.
VIII. Die ethnologischen Kulturkreise.
IX. Die Verbreitung des Anlautes } auf einem Blatt.
X. Die Verbreitung des Auslautes }
XI. Die Verbreitung des Dual und des Trial, von Inklusiv und Exklusiv.
XII. Die Verbreitung der Wortklassifikationen.
XIII. Die Verbreitung der Zahlsysteme.
XIV. Die Verbreitung der verschiedenen Stellungen des Genitivs.

HEIDELBERG
CARL WINTERS UNIVERSITÄTSBUCHHANDLUNG
1926

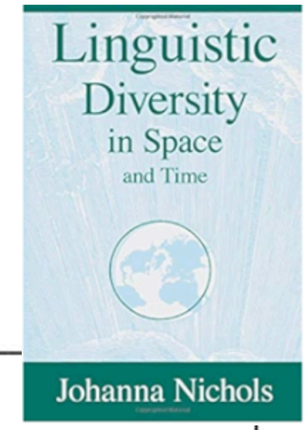


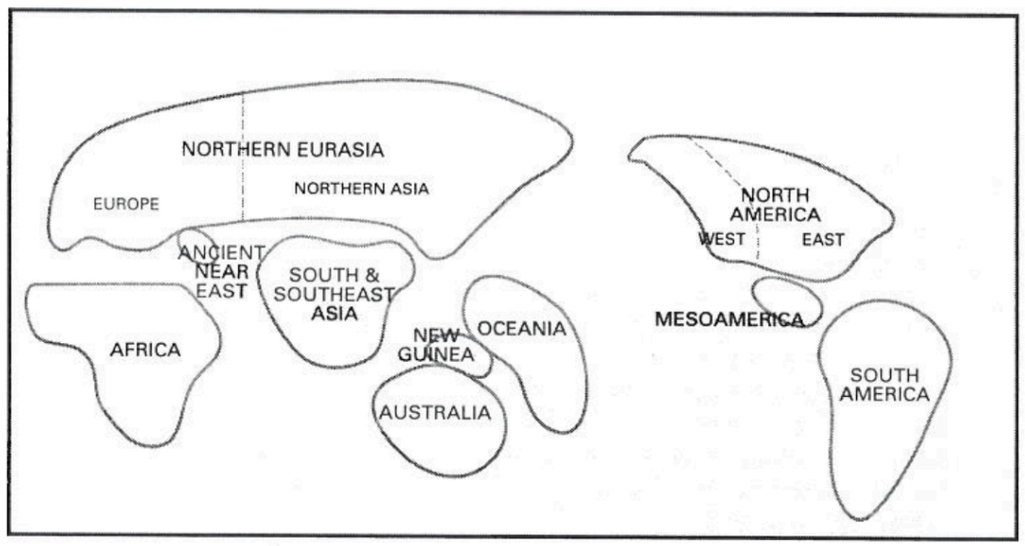
Crothers (1976)

front rounded vowels

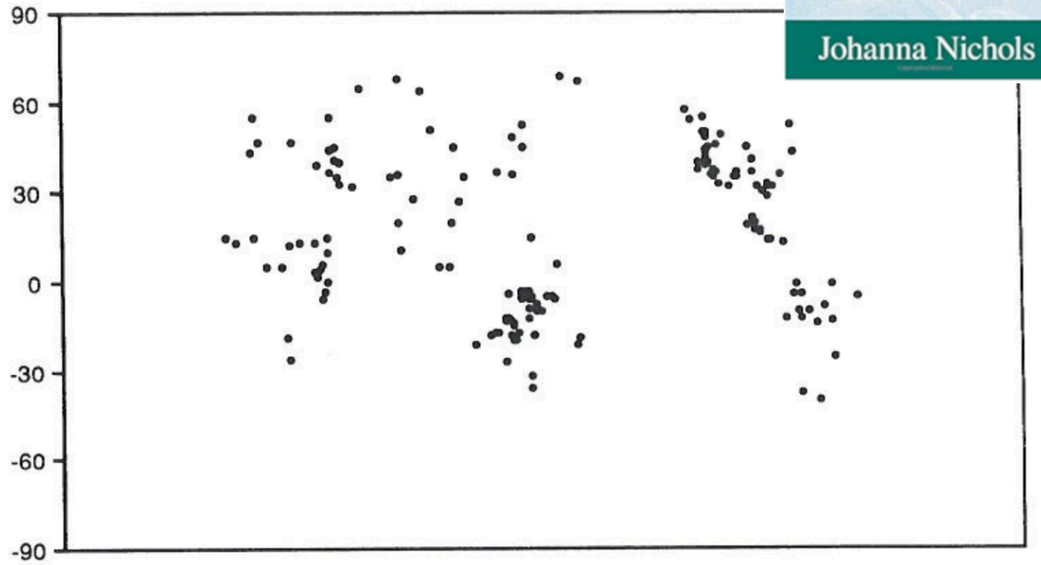
Nichols (1992)

Linguistic diversity in time and space

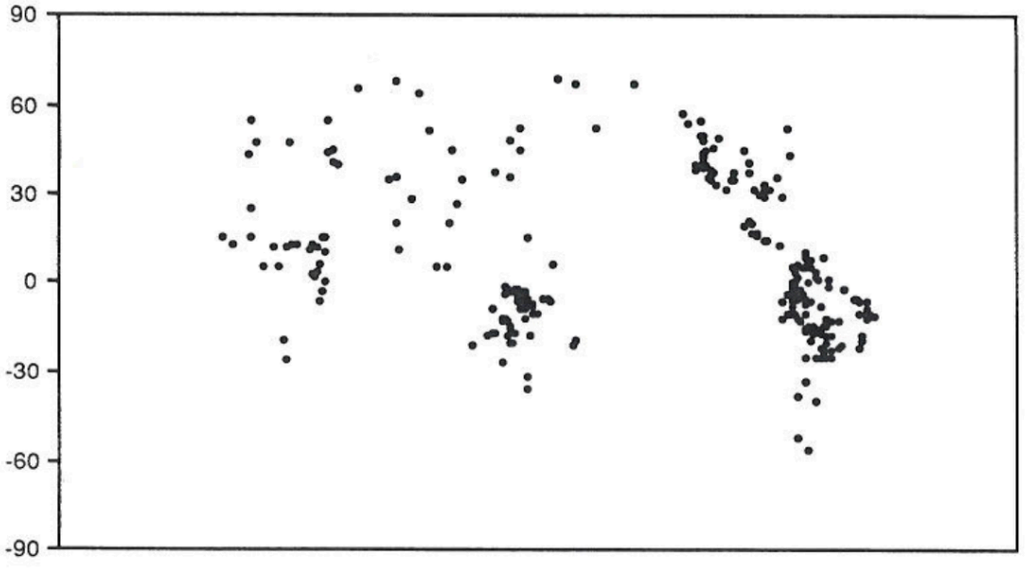




Map 1. Sample areas



Map 3. Sample languages



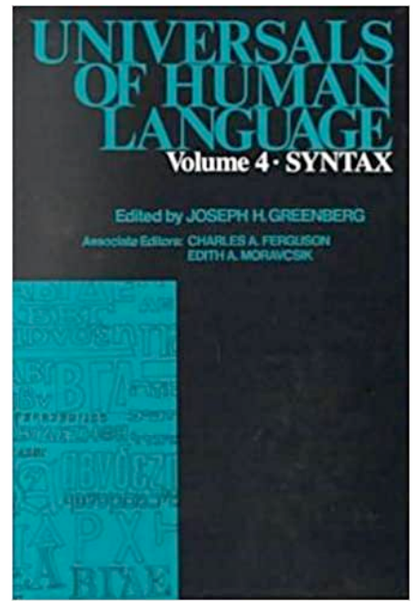
Map 2. Modern language families

Map 4. Head-marking languages in sample

Since 1978, some authors of typological papers have given data tables with a few dozen languages, e.g. Ultan (1978); Stassen (1997) gives a table with 410 languages.

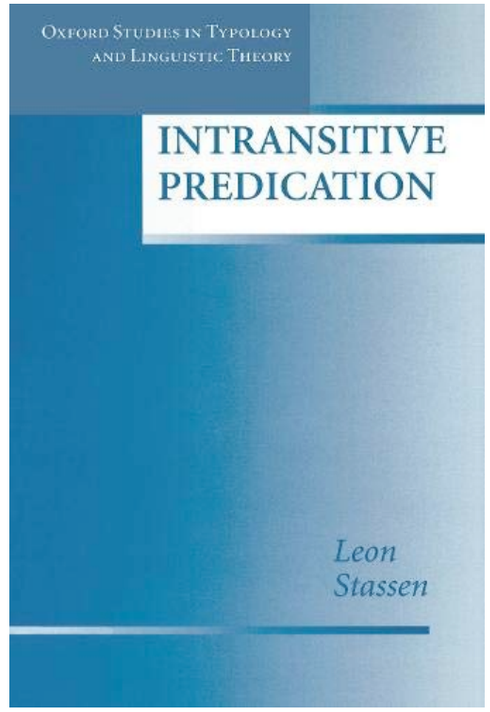
Acoma	New Mexico	Keresan	Miller	B	B.1		
Albanian	Albania	Indo-European	Newmark, Pekmezi	B	B.1		
Amharic	Ethiopia	Semitic	Klingenheben	B	A, B, C	gen	obj
Arabic, Egyptian	Egypt	Semitic	Hanna	B	B		
Arabic, Syrian	Syria	Semitic	Cowell	A, B	A, B	gen	
Aramaic	Azerbaijan	Semitic	Garbell	B	C, D	gen	
Aranda	C Australia	?	Strehlow	A	A, A.1, A.4, D		
Asmat	SW New Guinea	Papuan	Voorhoeve	B	B		
Assiniboine	NC U.S. and Canada	Siouan	Levin	B	B	gen?	
Basque	Spain, France	isolate	Zamarripa	A	A	Ndem	
Bengali	E India	Indic	Ray	A	A	gen	obj
Berber	Algeria	Afro-Asiatic	Basset	B	A, A.2	Ndem	
Burushaski	Afghanistan	?	Lorimer	A	A	gen	obj
Canarese	S India	Dravidian	Spencer	A	A	gen	obj, loc
Cayuvava	Bolivia	?	Key	B	B	Ndem	
*Celtic	Ireland	Indo-European	Lewis, Pokorny	B?	A, A.2		loc
Chagatay	Turkestan	Turkic	Eckmann	A.2, B	A, B.1		obj
Chamorro	Guam	Indonesian	Costenoble	A, B	A, B.1, C		obj
Chinese, Mandarin	NE China	Sino-Tibetan	Chao	A, B	A	gen	
Chontal	S Oaxaca	Tequistlatecan	Waterhouse	B			
Cocopa	Arizona, California	Yuman	Crawford	B, B.1	B, B.1		
Dani	W New Guinea	?	Van der Stap	A, B			
English	U.S.A.	W Germanic	Bach, C.S. Smith	A, A.3, B	A, A.4	gen	obj, gen, sub
Ewe	Ghana, Togo	Kwa	Westermann	A, B.1	A, B, B.1, C.1	gen?	obj
Finnish	Finland	Finno-Ugric	Peters	A, A.2, B	A, A.2	gen	loc
French	France	Romance	Langacker	A, B	A	Ndef	obj, loc
Fula	C and W Africa	West Atlantic	Westermann	A	B	Ndem	obj
Georgian	Georgia (Cauc.)	Other Cauc. langs.	Marr	A, B	A	gen	obj
Gola	Liberia	West Atlantic	Westermann	B	B		
Grebo	Liberia	Kwa	Innes	A	A	Ndem	
Greek, Modern	Greece	Indo-European	Householder, Thumb	A	A	Ndem	
Guaraní	Paraguay	Tupian	Gregores	B			
Hebrew	Israel	Semitic	Rosen, Steuernagel	B	A, A.2, B		obj
Hindi	India	Indic	Bender	A	A	gen	gen, loc
Huichol	WC Mexico	Coran (Uto-Aztecan)	Grimes	B, B.1	B.1		
Italian	Italy	Romance	Young	B	A	Ndef	
Jamaican Creole	Jamaica	Germanic	Bailey	A, B	A, B	gen	
Japanese	Japan	isolate	Chew, Harada, Jinushi	A	A	gen	
Jaqaru	E Peru	Quechuan	Hardman	B	A.2		
Karok	California	Hokan	Bright	B	B.1		
Khasi	N Assam	Mon-Khmer	Rabel	A	A		
Konkow	California	Maiduan (Penutian)	Ultan	A, B	A		
Korean	Korea	isolate	Ramstedt	A	A, B		obj
Kūrkū	NE India, Burma	Munda	Drake	A	A		obj, gen
Lithuanian	Lithuania	Baltic	Senn	A	A	Ncon	obj, gen, sub
Malagasy	Madagascar	Malayan	Malzac	B	B, B.1, C?	Ndef	
Malay	Malaya, Indonesia	Malayan	Kähler	B	A, B	Ncon	
Maltese	Malta	Semitic	Aquilina	A, B	A, B	gen	loc
Maori	New Zealand	Polynesian	Hohepa	B	B	Ncon	gen
Miwok, S Sierra	California	Miwokan (Penutian)	Broadbent	A.2	A.3		
Mongolian, Khalkha	E Asia	Altaic	Poppe	A, B	A	gen	sub
Ossetic	C Caucasus	Indo-Iranian	Abaev	A	A, A.2		
Panjabi	NC India	Indic	Gill	A?	A		loc
Pashto	Afghanistan	Iranian	Shafeev	A, B	A		
Persian	Iran	Iranian	Rastorgueva	B, C, C.1	C	Ndem	*gen
Piro	E Peru	Arawakan	Matteson	B, C	A, B, C	Ncon	
Russian	U.S.S.R.	Slavic	Potapova	B	A	gen	loc
Saker	NE New Guinea	?	Z'graggen	A, B	A, B.1		
Sango	C African Rep.	Adamawa-Eastern	Samarin	A	A		obj, sub
Sentani	NC New Guinea	?	Cowan	A, B	A, B, B.1		

Ultan (1978)



Language		Pattern		Limitation	Switch	Type	Parameter	Remarks
	Mixtec	A 8 V V C L						
		B 10 V C C L			ADJ	8–10	SPLIT	
	Popoloc	A 8 V V 0 L						
		B 10 V 0 0 L			ADJ	8–10	INCR	
	Chatino	A 8 V V C L						
		B 10 V C C L			ADJ	8–10	SPLIT	
	Zapotec	A 8 V V C L						
		A 8 V V 0 L			N	8–8	INTERN	
	Chinantec	A 8 V V C L						
MACRO-CHIBCHAN								
Chibchan	Bribri	B 10 V V C L						
		B 11 V L C L			ADJ	10–11	FREE	
	Rama	B 10 V 0 0 L						
		B 12 V L L L			M (min)	10–12	FREE	
	Miskito	B 12 V L L L	Past					
		C 18 C C C C	Present		M (ext)	12–18	PRES	Nom-merging
Choco	Waunana	B 12 V L L L						
	Epena Pedee	B 11 V L 0 L						
		B 11 V L C L			N	11–11	INTERN	
Barbacoan	Awa-Kwaiker	B 12 V L L L						
MACRO-CARIB								
Carib	Apalai	B 12 V L L L	Past					
		C 13 L L L L	Present		V	12–13	PRES	Loc-merging
	Hixkaryana	B 12 V L L L	Past					Multi-rooted BE?
		B 10 V 0 0 L	Present		M (min)	10–12	PRES	
		B 11 V L 0 L	Present		ADJ	10–11	PERM	
		B 12 V L L L	Present		N	11–12	PERM	
	Macushi	B 12 V L L L	Past					Multi-rooted BE?
		B 10 V 0 0 L	Present		M (min)	10–12	PRES	
		B 11 V L 0 L	Present		ADJ	10–11	PERM	
		B 12 V L L L	Present		N	11–12	PERM	
	Surinam Carib	B 12 V L L L	Past					
		B 12 V L L L	Present					Multi-rooted BE?
		B 9 V 0 0 0	Present		M (ext)	9–12	THIRD	optional for 3PRES
Peba-Yaguan	Yagua	B 12 V L L L	Past					
		B 12 V L L L	Present					
		B 10 V 0 0 L	Present		M (min)	10–12	PRES	
ANDEAN								
Quechuan	Cuzco Quechua	B 12 V L L L	Past					
		B 12 V L L L	Present					
		B 9 V 0 0 0	Present		M (ext)	9–12	THIRD	optional for 3PRES

Leon Stassen

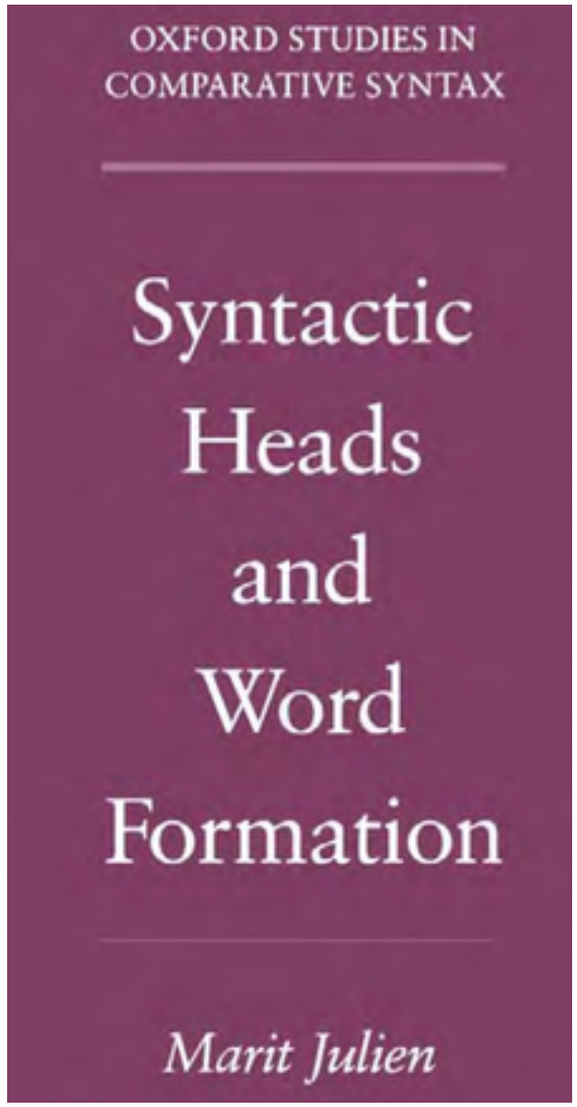


1997

In the generative community, Cinque (1999) and Julien (2002) are two of the first works that listed dozens of languages; in general, works in the Chomskyan tradition have focused on “depth of analysis” rather than breadth of coverage.

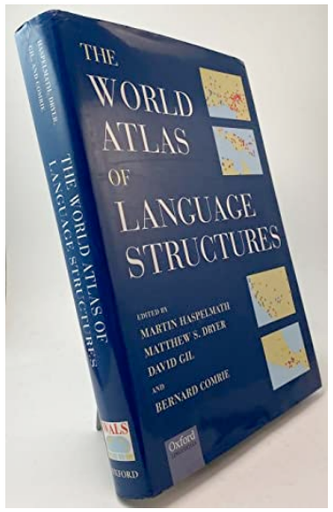
A Survey of Word Order and Verb Morphology

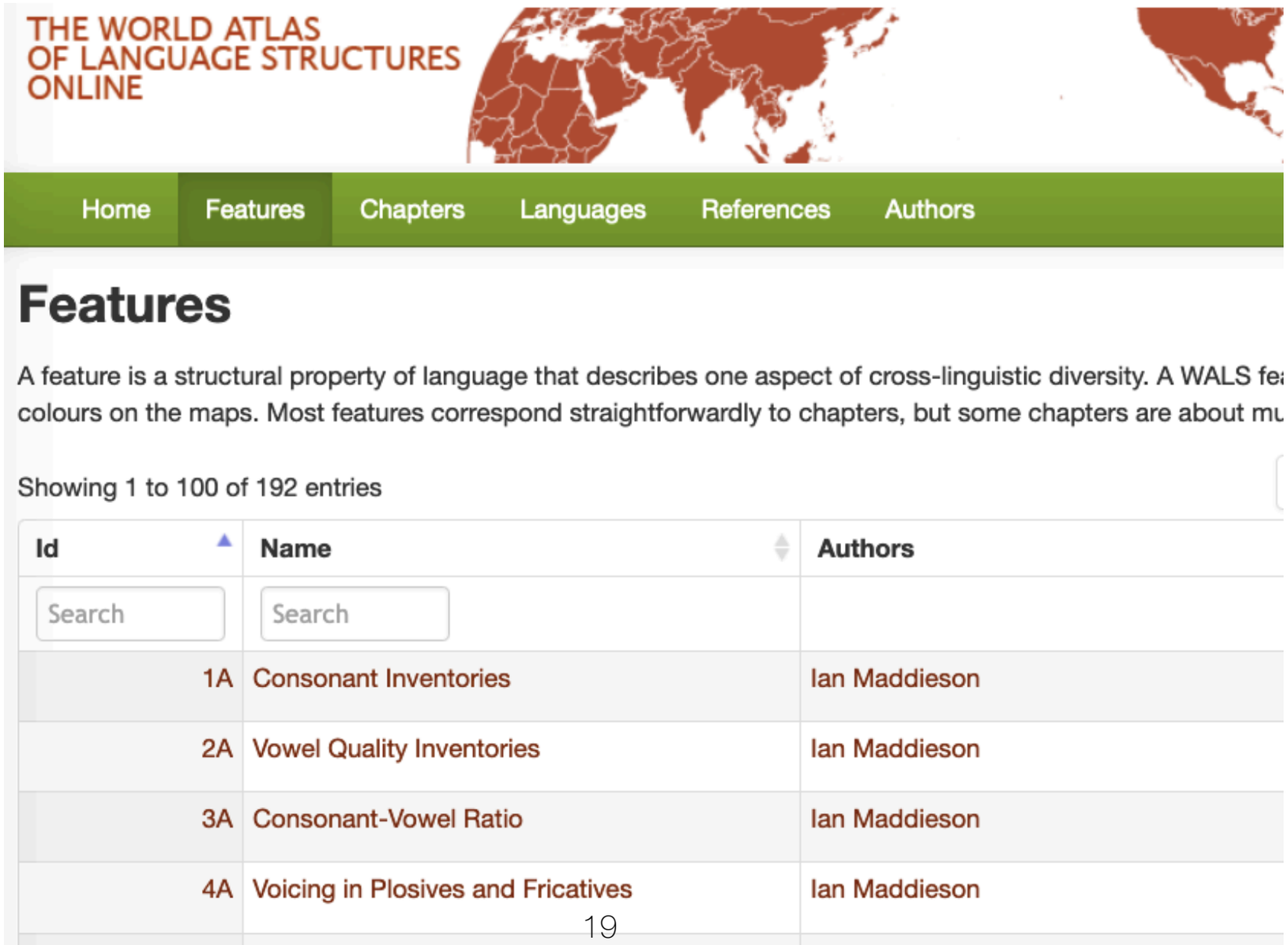
GENUS	LANGUAGE	WORD ORDER	MORPHEME ORDER
Africa			
N. Khoisan	!Kung	SVO	(T) (Q) S (Q) (T) Neg (T) Adv (T) Caus+V O
C. Khoisan	Nama	SOV; S V+OPron	T+A V Caus = *redup*
Kadugli	Katcha	S (Aux) VO	SAgr+T+V+(SPron) SPron+Neg SAgr+T+V
	Krongo	VSO	SAgr+(±)Past+(±)Perf+Freq/ Punc+V+Recip/Refl+Apass/ Dir/Ben+Pass+Trans
Kordofanian	Katla	S Fut V O; S Neg V O Neg	SAgr+V+Caus+Past
	Masakin	SVO; VSO	SAgr/A+V+Appl/Caus
	Rashad	SOV	S(O)Agr+T+V+Caus+OPl+Ind
Kordofanian (cont.)	Utoro	SVO	SAgr+V+Appl/Caus+A+ (OPron); V+SAgr
Mande	Bambara	SOV	S T/A/Pol O V (XP) Q
	Koranko	SOV	S T/M/A O V+(A) (XP) Q
	Mende	SOV	S Neg O V+T/A (XP)
N. Atlantic	Fulfulde	SVO	V+Caus+Vo/A/Pol
	Diola	SVO	(Fut+)SAgr+V+T S+V+IOPron+DOPron
Ijoid	Defaka	SOV	V+T
Kru	=	SVO; S T/A/Pol O V	V+Caus



In the generative community, Cinque (1999) and Julien (2002) are two of the first works that listed dozens of languages; in general, works in the Chomskyan tradition have focused on "depth of analysis" rather than breadth of coverage.

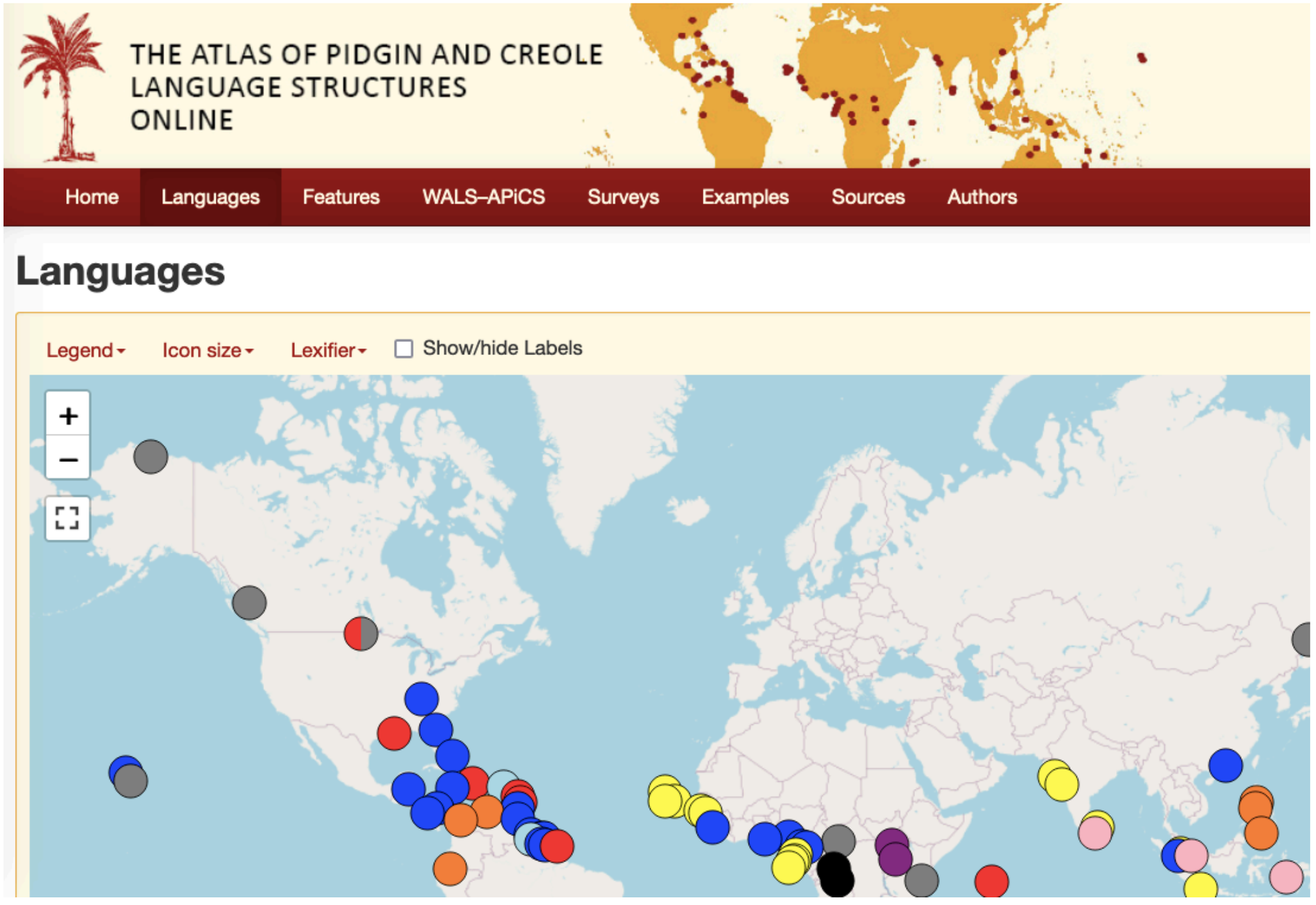
In 2008, the online database of WALS came out (*World Atlas of Language Structures*, Dryer & Haspelmath 2008; 2011; 2013), based on the printed book (Haspelmath et al. 2005).





WALS was followed by a number of further databases that were published in the same framework ("CLLD", programmed by Robert Forkel):

APiCS (Atlas of Pidgin and Creole Language Structures, https://apics-online.info/)



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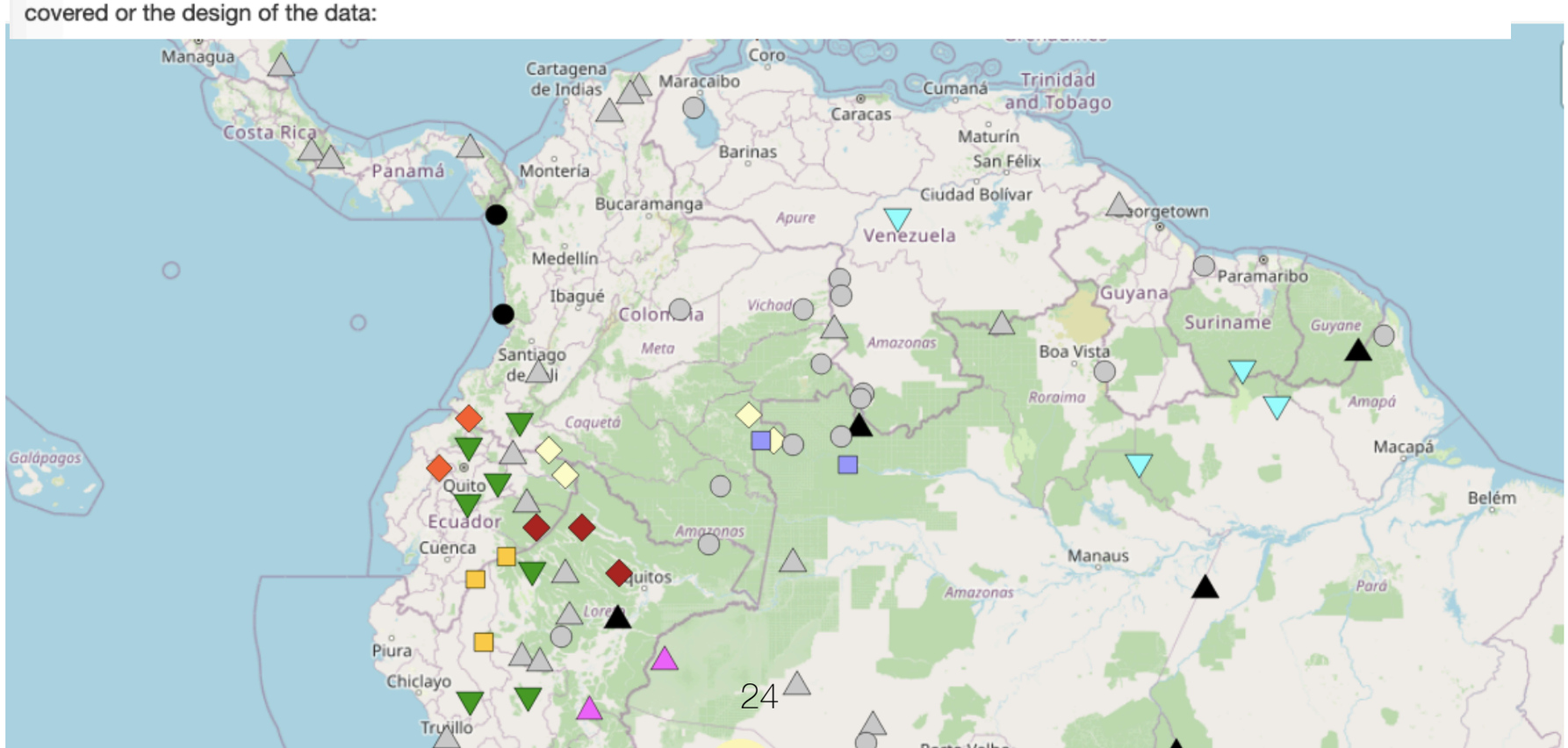
SAILS (South American Indian Language Structures, https://sails.clld.org/)

SAILS

Welcome to SAILS Online

The South American Indigenous Language Structures (SAILS) is a large database of grammatical properties of languages gathered from descriptive materials (such as reference grammars) by a team directed by Pieter Muysken. SAILS Online was programmed by Harald Hammarström using the `clld` framework, with support from Robert Forkel.

SAILS consists of a number of data subsets (domains) for South American languages not all of which are uniform in terms of the languages covered or the design of the data:



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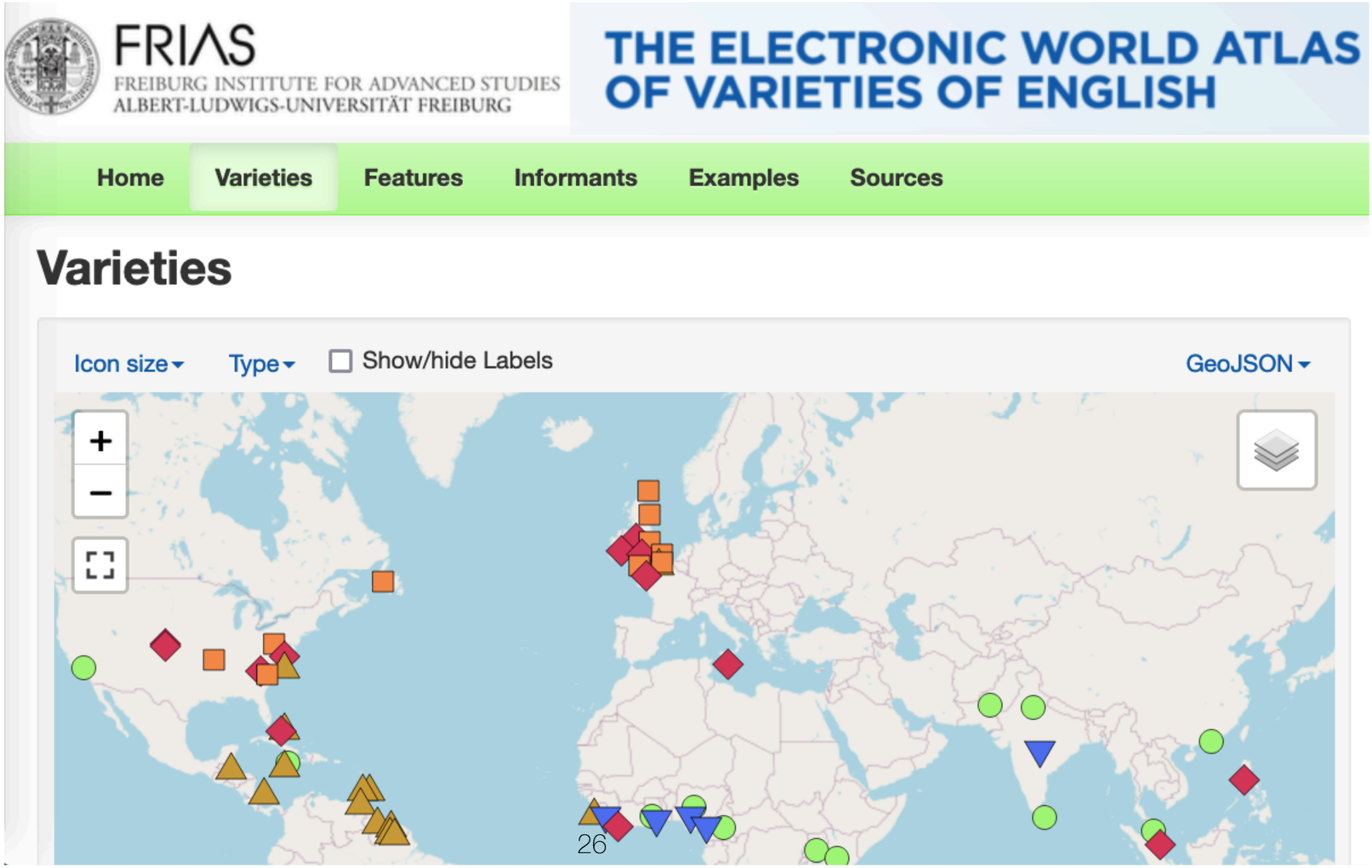

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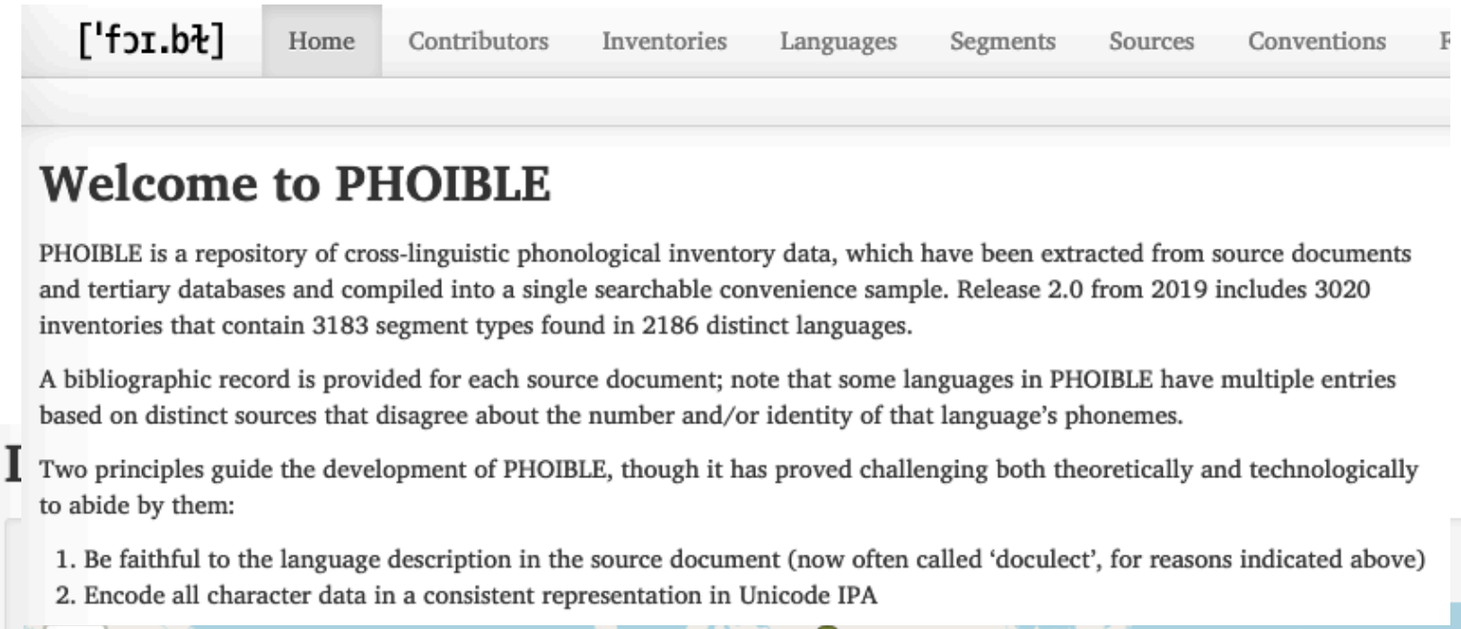
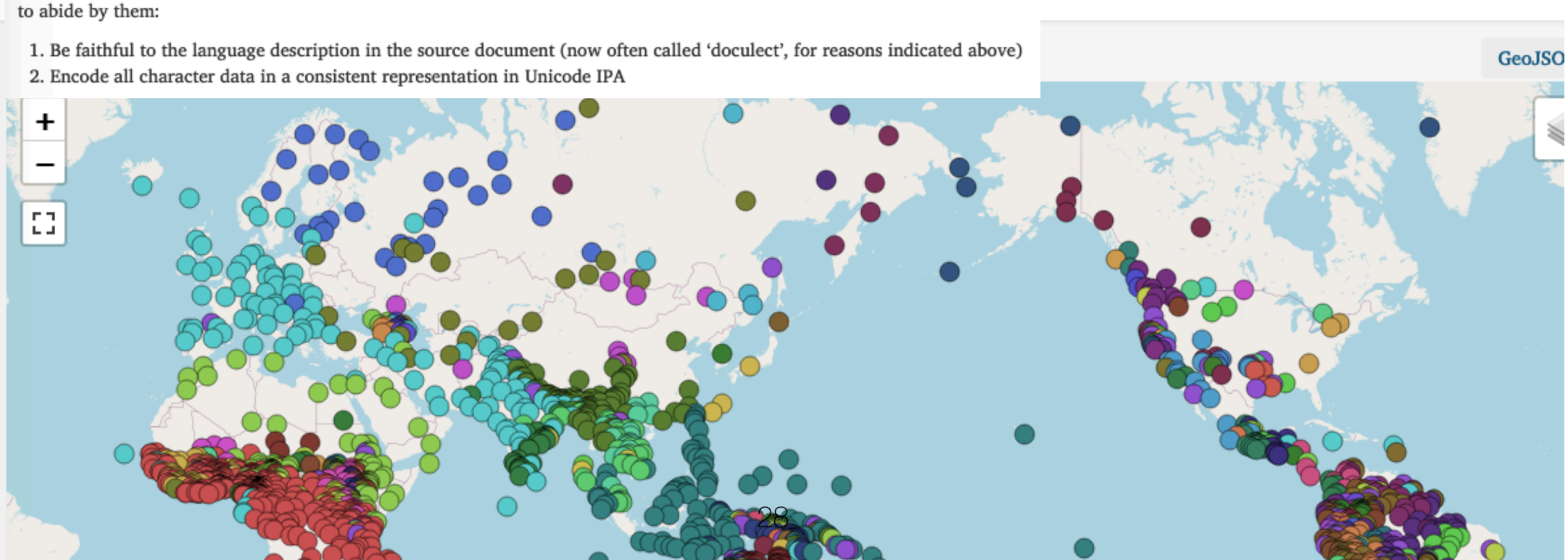
PHOIBLE (segment inventory database, https://phoible.org/)





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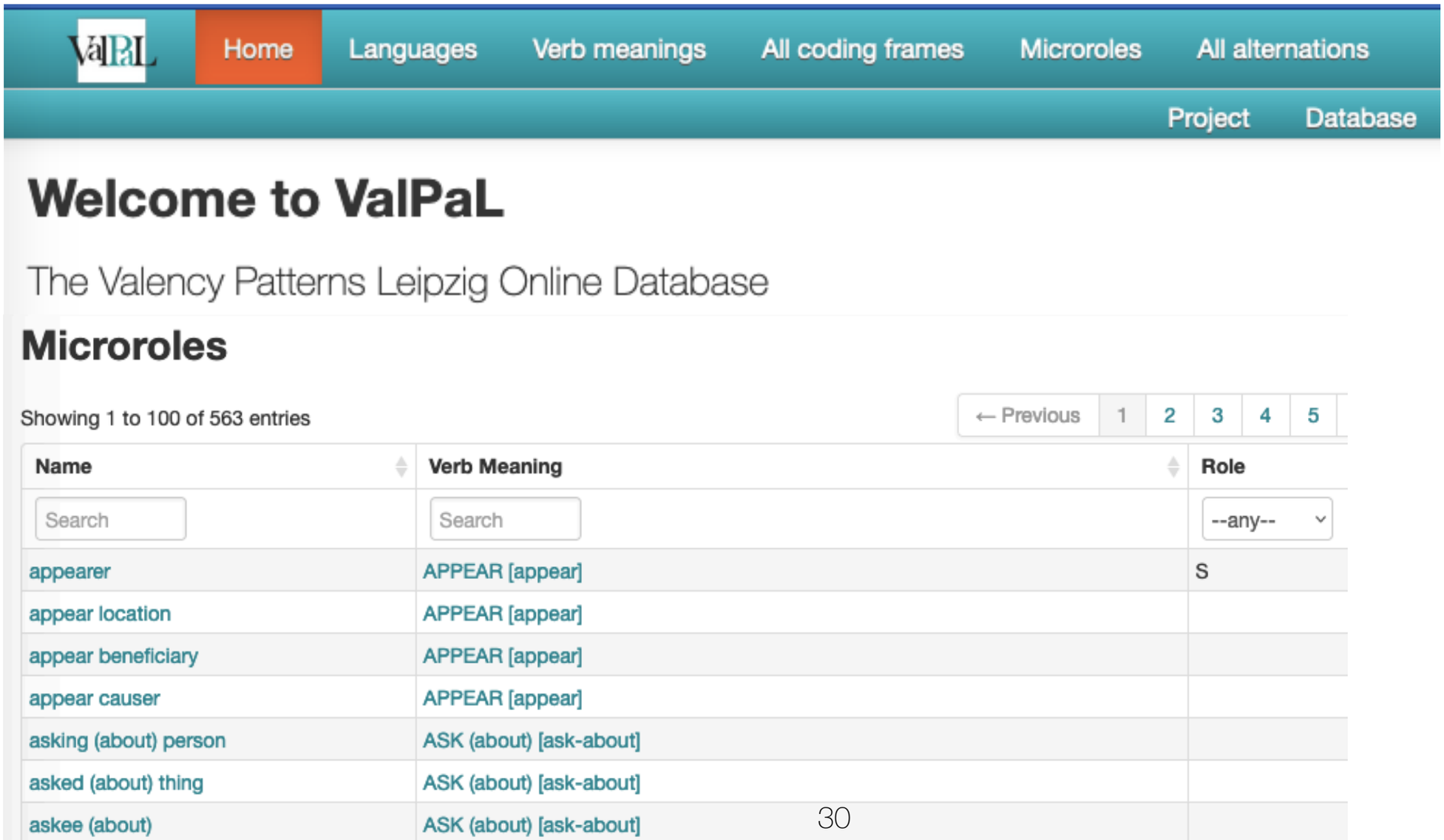
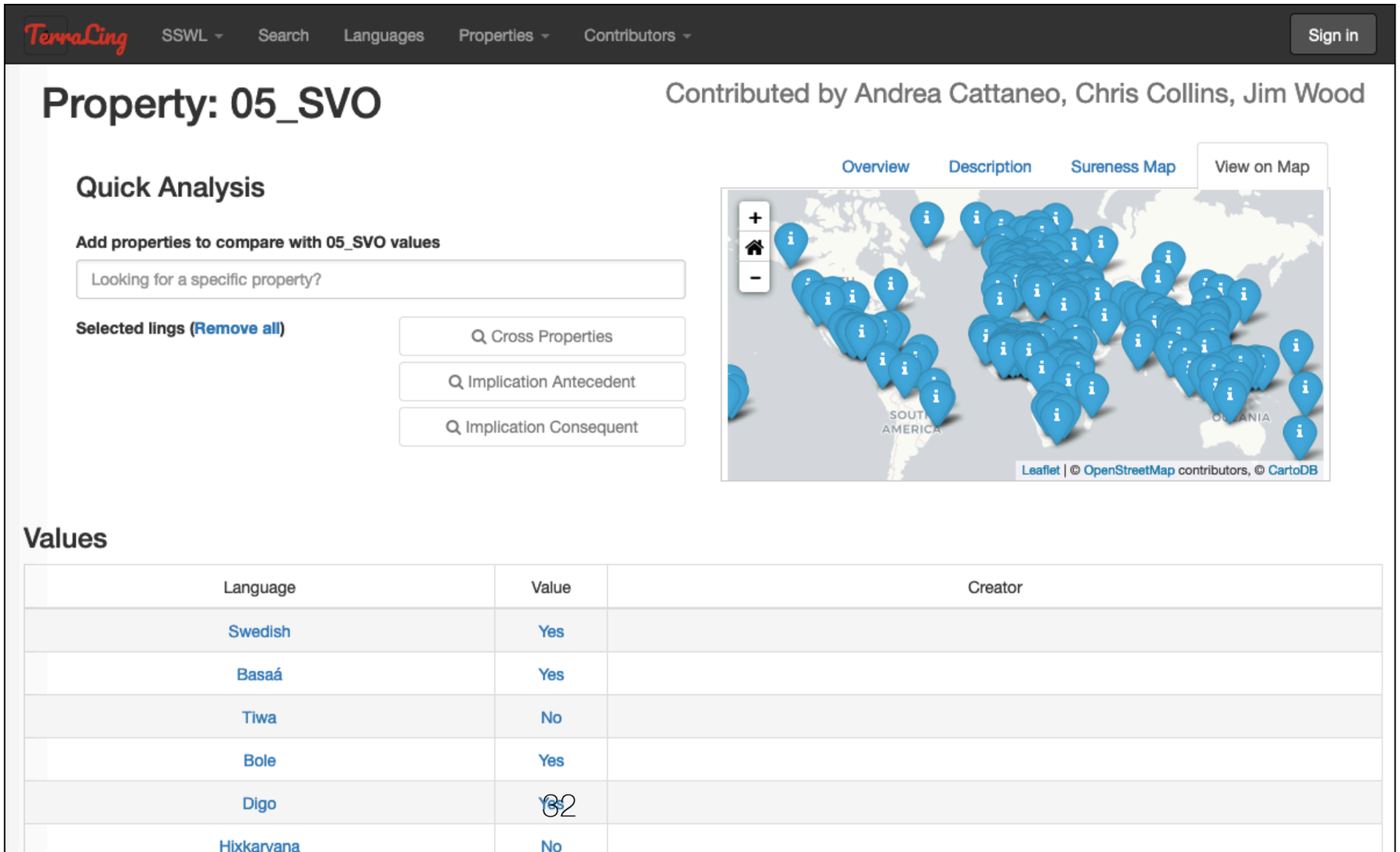
PHOIBLE (segment inventory database, https://phoible.org/)
ValPaL (Valency Patterns Leipzig, https://valpal.info/)



There are now more and more other grammatical databases, created by research groups not associated with MPI-EVA, e.g.

SMG databases (Surrey Morphology Group, e.g. https://pips.surrey.ac.uk/)
DiaCL (Diachronic Atlas of Comparative Linguistics)
TALD (Typological Atlas of the Languages of Daghestan, http://lingconlab.ru/dagatlas/index.html)
SSWL (Syntactic Strucutures of the World's Languages, https://terraling.com/groups/7)



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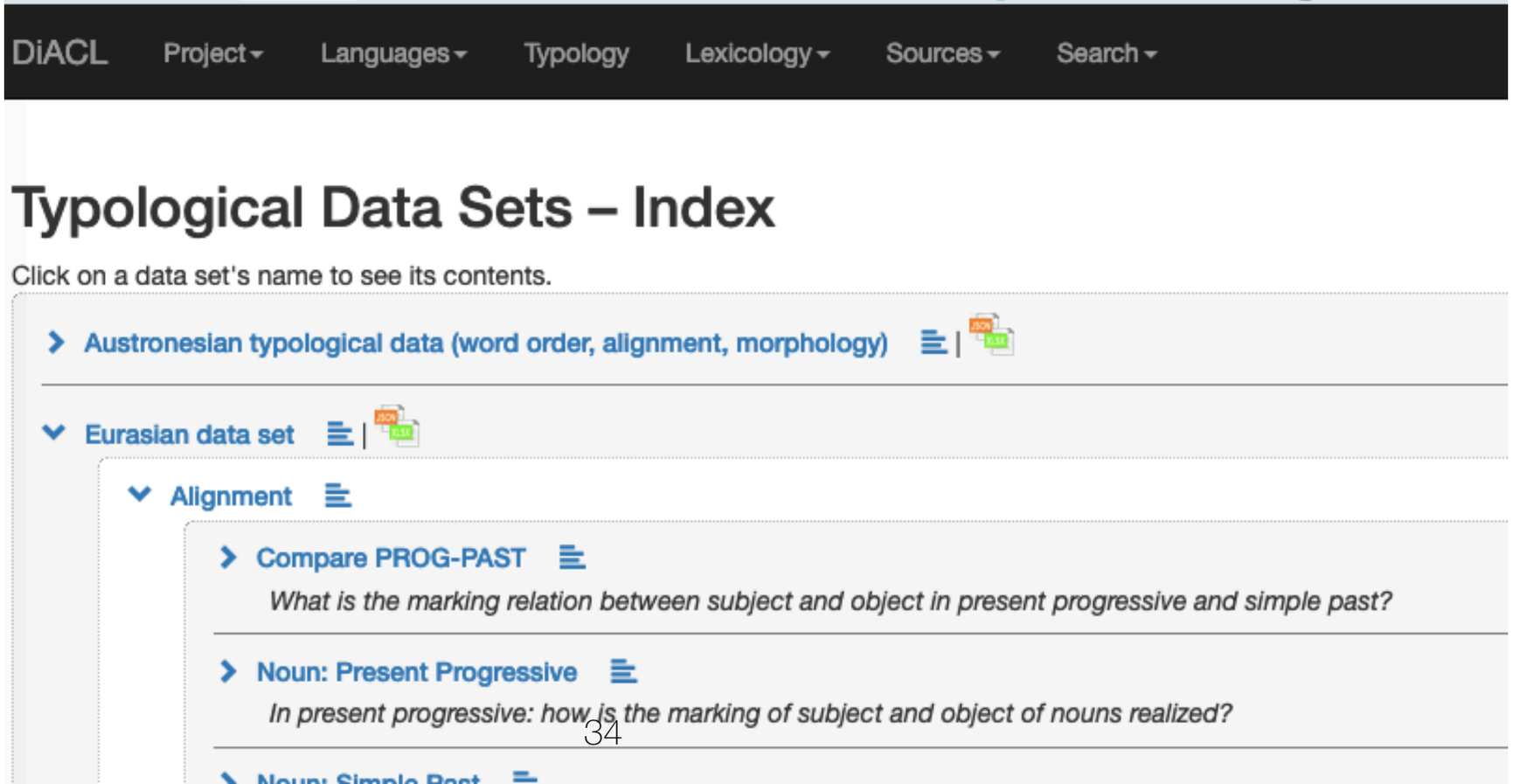
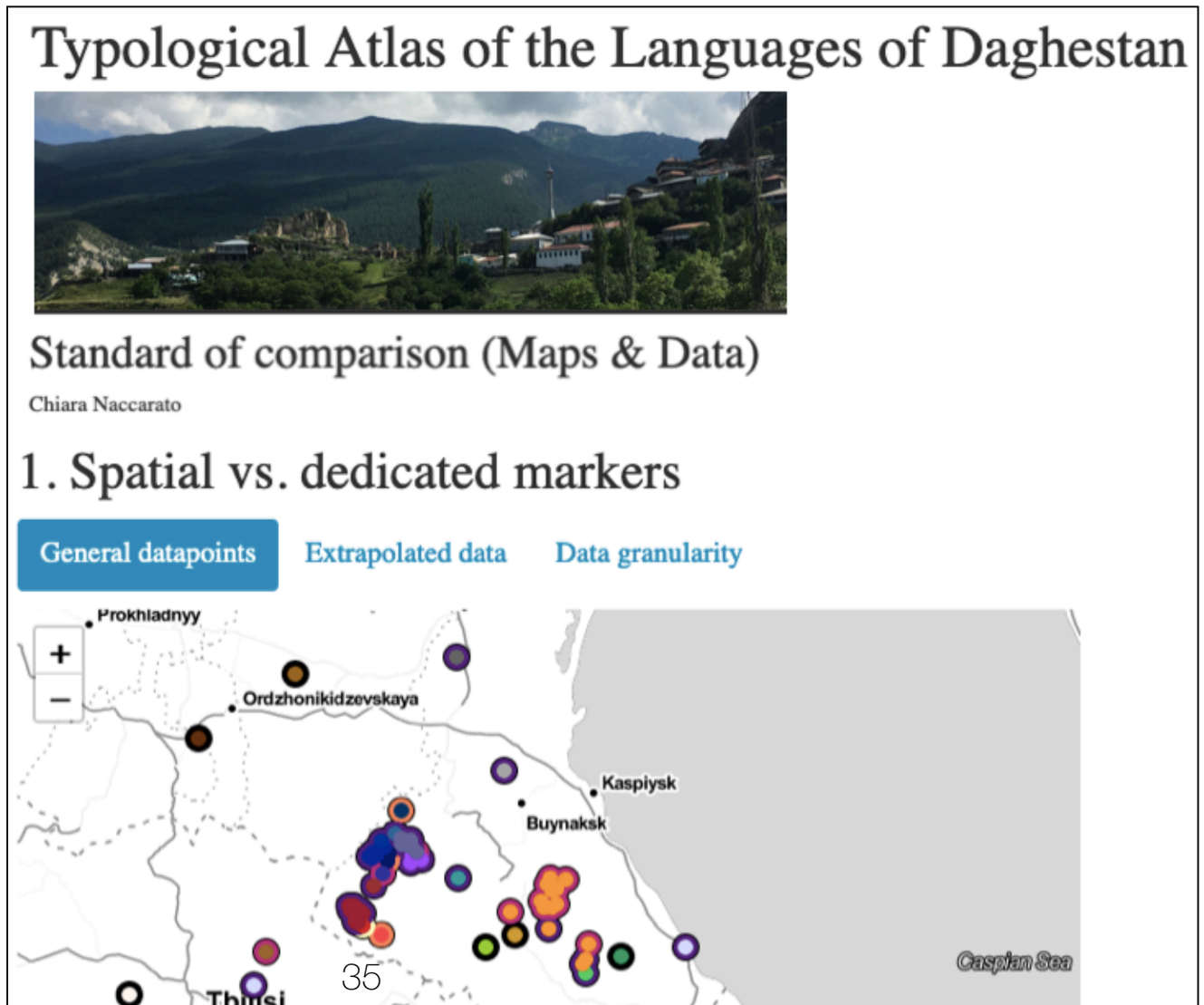
SSWL (Syntactic Strucutures of the World's Languages)



There are now more and more other grammatical databases, created by research groups not associated with MPI-EVA, e.g.

SMG databases (Surrey Morphology Group, e.g. https://pips.surrey.ac.uk/)
DiaCL (Diachronic Atlas of Comparative Linguistics)
TALD (Typological Atlas of the Languages of Daghestan, http://lingconlab.ru/dagatlas/index.html)
SSWL (Syntactic Strucutures of the World's Languages)



Grambank (launched in April 2023):

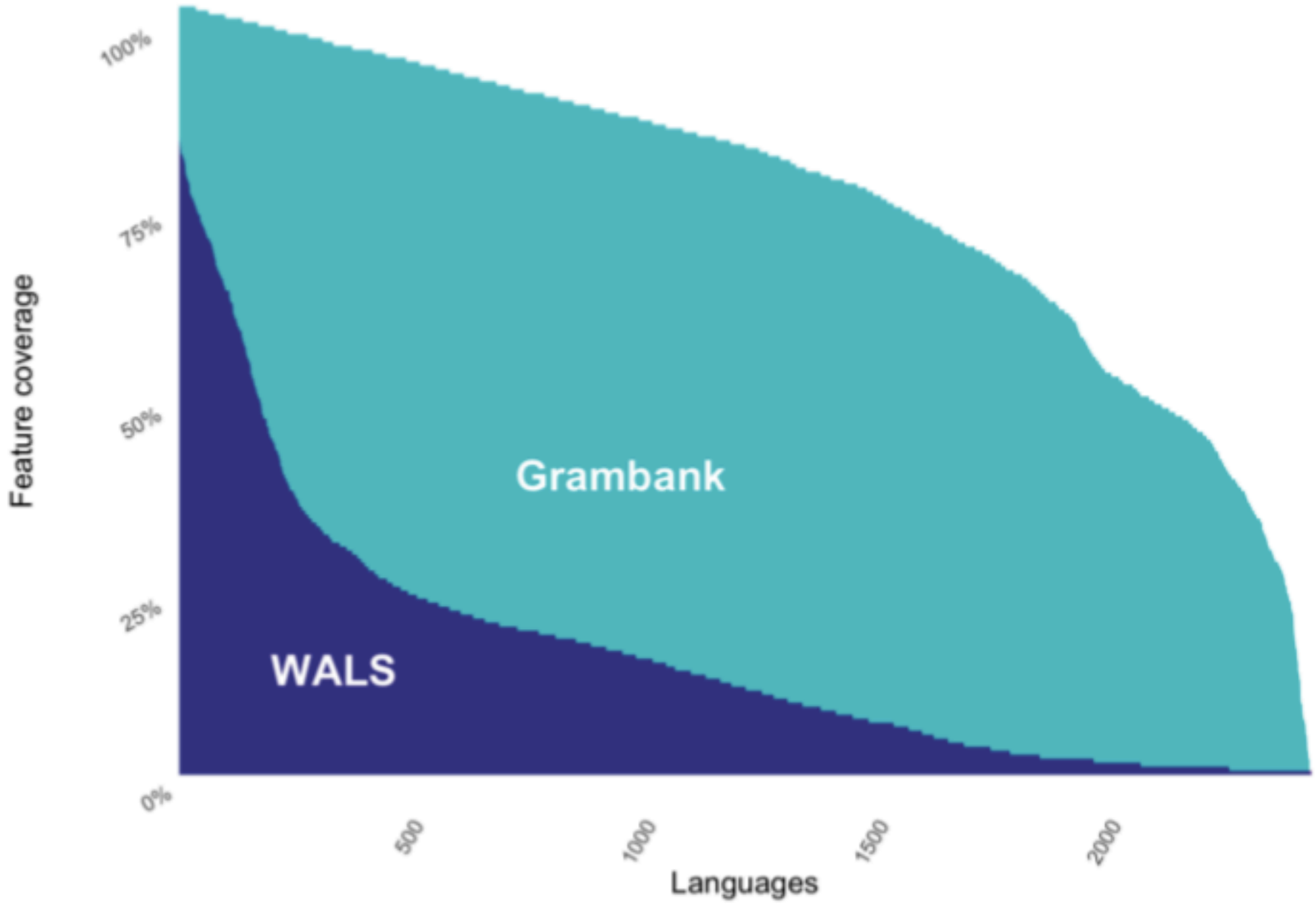


Figure S1. Comparison of coverage per language and feature in WALS and Grambank. This plot shows that the

Programm der 28. Jahrestagung der DGfS 2006 in Bielefeld

2006

Freitag, 24.2.2006

9.00 – 11.00 Uhr	Plenarveranstaltung
	Plenarvortrag 3: Stephen Levinson
	Plenarvortrag 4: Nicoletta Calzolari
11.00 – 11.30 Uhr	Pause
11.00 – 14.00 Uhr	Arbeitsgruppen und Ausklang

"WALS is wonderful but frustrating, because most of the cells are empty"

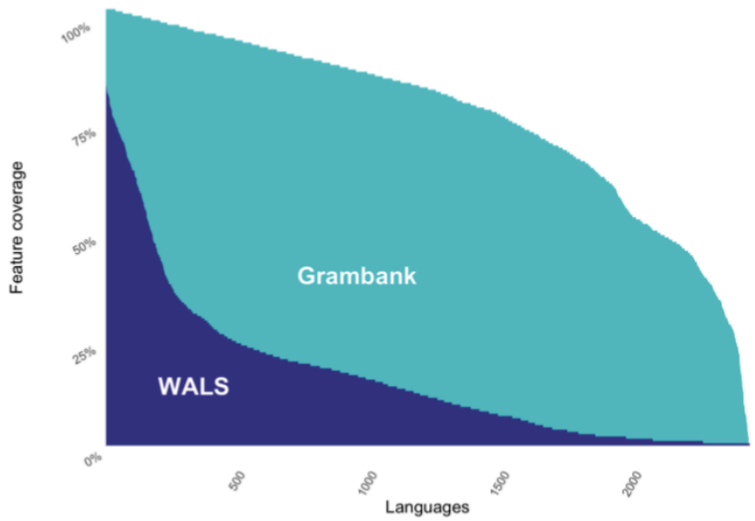


Figure S1. Comparison of coverage per language and feature in WALS and Grambank. This plot shows that the

Top-down cross-linguistic data collection vs. community-sourced data

Grambank: top-down

CrossGram: community-sourced

key idea: collect the cross-linguistic data that are anyway available in appendixes and supplements

e.g. Handschuh (2019)

Auderset (2020)

Dryer (2018)

Corinna Handschuh

DE GRUYTER MOUTON

Corinna Handschu

The classific

A crosslinguistic s and gender markin

https://doi.org/10.1515/stu

Abstract: Personal nam languages of the worl referent is lexical kn Symmetrical systems – can be distinguished coding of female name syntactic system of en personal names or use nominals. This paper classification of person integration of persona

Appendix

Language	Source	Domain	Boundedness	Transparency	Symmetry
Abaza	Čirikba (2007)	onymic	bound	opaque	asymmetric
Anywa	Reh (1996)	onymic	bound	opaque	symmetric
Arawak	De Goeje (1928)	onymic	bound	opaque	symmetric
Akan	Agyekum (2006)	onymic	phon. patt.	opaque	symmetric
Azerbaijani	Garibova (2007)	compound	bound	transparent	symmetric
Betta Kurumba	Coelho (2003)	onymic	bound	part. tran.	symmetric
Chechen	Pleskalová (2007)	onymic	bound	opaque	asymmetric
Chuvash	Johanson (2007)	onymic	bound	part. tran.	asymmetric
Dakota	Riggs (1893)	compound	bound	transparent	asymmetric
Dom	Tida (2006)	onymic	free	transparent	symmetric
Domari	Matras (2012)	inflection	bound	opaque	symmetric
Duna	San Roque (2008)	onymic	free	transparent	symmetric
Garo	Hvenekilde et al. (2000)	onymic	phon. patt.	opaque	symmetric
Greek (Modern)	Steffen (2007)	inflection	bound	opaque	symmetric
German	Nübling and Dammel (2007)	onymic	bound	opaque	asymmetric
Gumuz	Ahland (2012)	onymic	bound	opaque	symmetric
Hdi	Frajzyngier (2002)	onymic	bound	opaque	asymmetric
Hidatsa	Matthews (1873)	compound	bound	transparent	asymmetric
Iatmul	Jendraschek (2012)	onymic	bound	opaque	symmetric
Ibibio	Ekpo (1978)	onymic	bound	opaque	symmetric
Icelandic	Kvaran (2007)	onymic	bound	opaque	asymmetric
Kalmyk	Schorkowitz (2007)	onymic	bound	opaque	symmetric

Sandra Auderset

2020

Interrogatives as relativization markers in Indo-European

Sandra Auderset
University of California, Santa Barbara | History, Jena

The use of interrogative pronouns as relativ
tioned as a typical feature of European lang
empirical approach to the distribution of ir
clause markers in time and space in the Ind
Based on a comprehensive sample of ancie
languages, it is shown that interrogative-ma
in all stages of Indo-European within and c
branch suggests that this constitutes a case
quently spreading via language contact. Th
tives are used as relative clause markers ind
inflected pronouns or invariable markers.

Keywords: diachronic typology, interrogat
European languages, areal features, morph

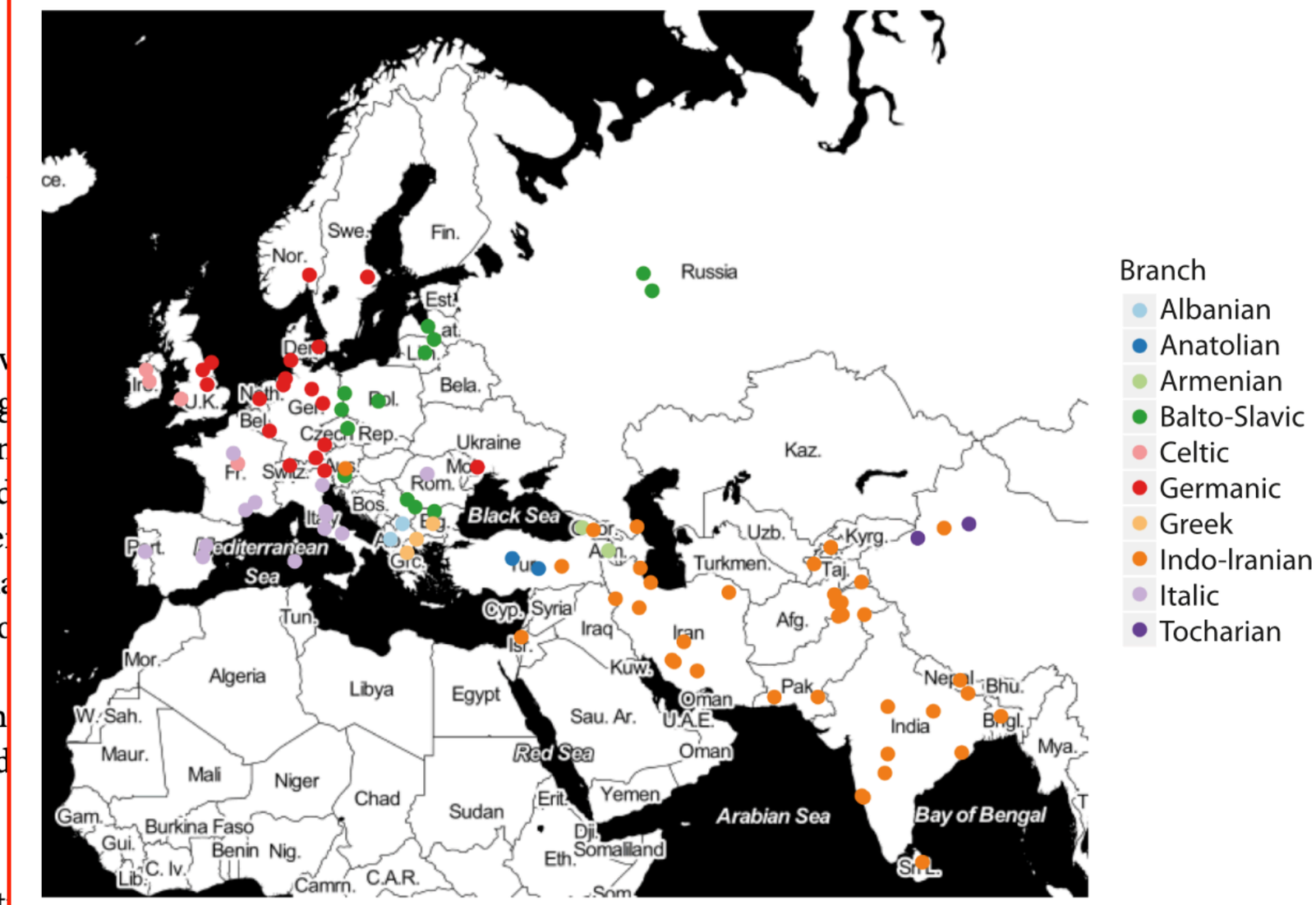


Figure 1. Geographic location and affiliation of the sample languages[2]

Matthew Dryer

2018

150 pages (PDF)

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS FOR 'ON THE ORDER OF DEMONSTRATIVE, NUMERAL, ADJECTIVE AND NOUN'

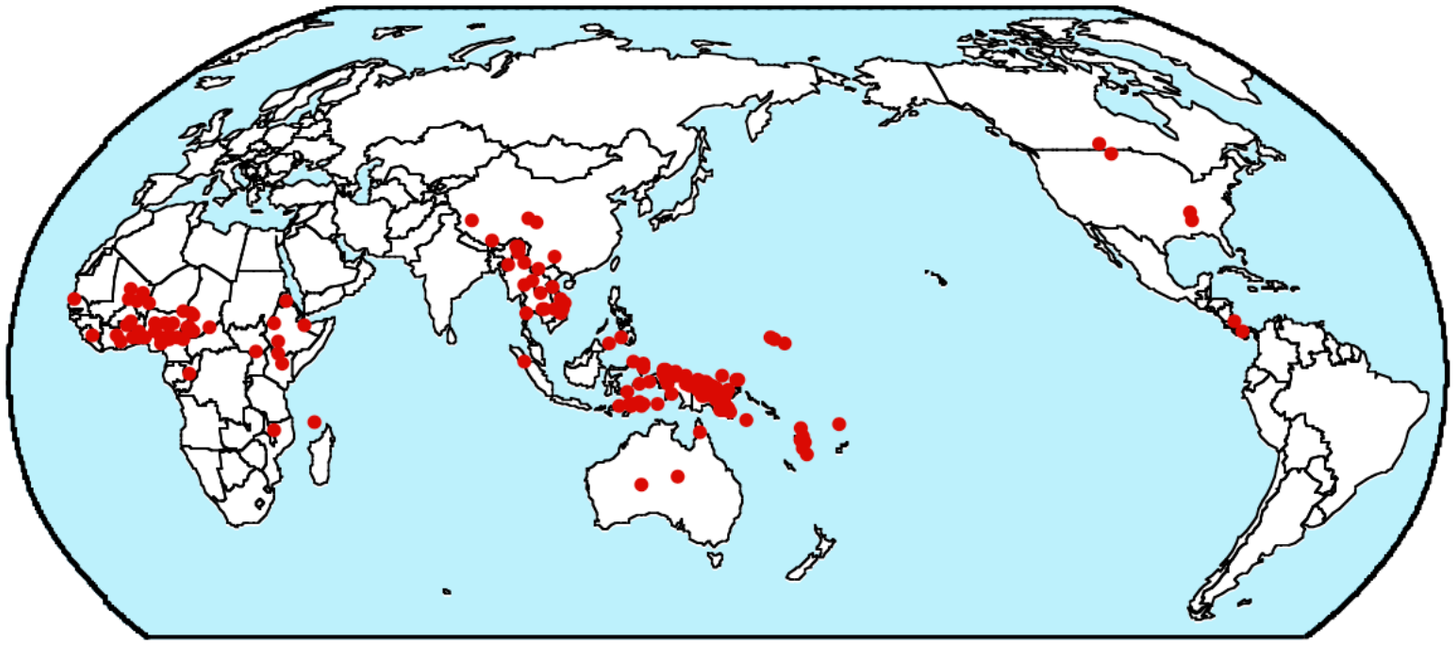
Matthew S. Dryer
University at Buffalo

1. List of languages in the 576 language sample, grouped by word order type, in order given in Tables 2 and 11.

1.1. N-A-N

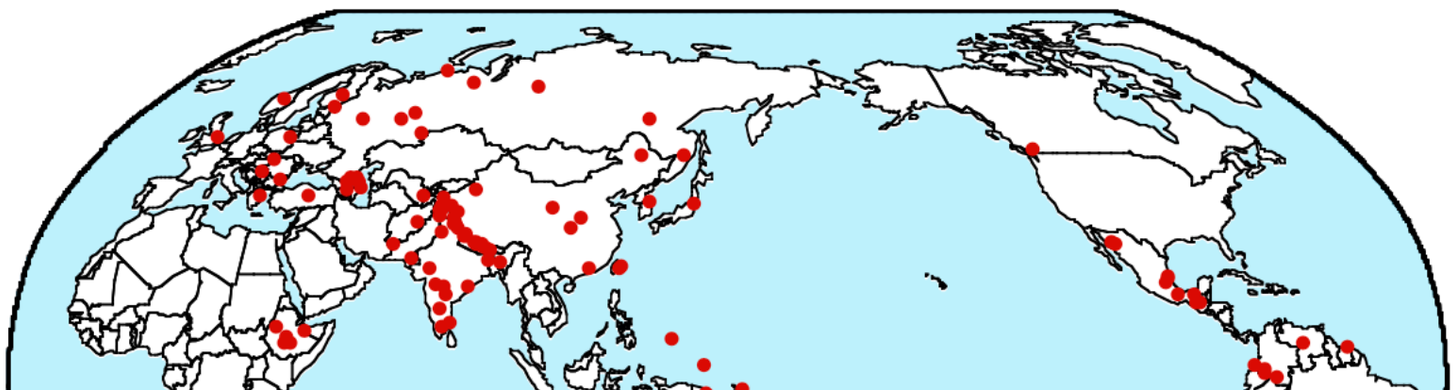
Niger-C
Mu
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Ebr
[for
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Niger-C
Mande:
Mande:
Dogon:
Songha
Saharan
East Su
Central
Kunam

15.1. Map for N-A-Num-Dem (nAND)



nAND

15.2. Map for Dem-Num-A-N (DNAn)



ON THE ORDER OF DEMONS

This article reports on a typologica
noun, based on a sample of 576 langu
to predict the relative frequencies of
principles an order conforms to, the
frequencies of the different orders c
tions of demonstrative, numeral, and
in terms of syntactic categories. I co
nomenon by Cinque (2005). I argue
different orders better than Cinque's

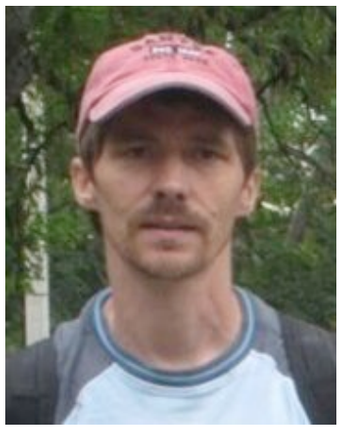
Keywords: word order, noun phra
adjectives

1. INTRODUCTION. There are tw
numeral, adjective, and noun (as
Num-Adj-N order of English, illu

(1) those three black horse
Dem Num Adj N

The goal of this article is to repo
sample of 576 languages.[1] I prese
in this sample and on the relative

CrossGram: an interactive repository



– using the CLLD software created by Robert Forkel

– including all the functionality known from WALS, APiCS, etc.

– CC-BY license

– the data are also available for easy download (in **CLDF format**)

– main programmer for CrossGram: Johannes Englisch

Contributions

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

Name	Authors	Year	Data source	Cite
Search		Search		
Linguistic diversity in space and time	Johanna Nichols	1992	Github: cldf-datasets/nicholsdiversity	cite
Zero marking and the order of core arguments	Kaius Sinnemäki and Noora Ahola	2010	Github: cldf-datasets/sinnemakizeromarking	cite
The 'give' event in Papuan languages	Gerard P. Reesink	2013	Github: cldf-datasets/reesinkgive	cite
Negative existentials: A cross-linguistic study	Ljuba Veselinova	2013	Github: cldf-datasets/veselinovanegex	cite
Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun	Matthew S. Dryer	2018	Github: cldf-datasets/dryerorder	cite
Names and nominal classification	Corinna Handschuh	2019	Github: cldf-datasets/handschuhnames	cite
Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European	Sandra Auderset	2020	Github: cldf-datasets/audersetinterrog	cite
Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	Guillaume Jacques	2023	Github: cldf-datasets/jacquesestimative	cite

Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

Contribution: Names and nominal classification

by Corinna Handschuh

This dataset comes from the Appendix of Handschuh (2019):

Handschuh, Corinna. 2019. The classification of names. *STUF: Language Typology and Universals* 72(4). 539–572. (doi:10.1515/stuf-2019-0021)

Max Planck Institute for
Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig

Contribution: Names and nominal classification

by Corinna Handschuh

Introduction | Languages | L-Parameters | Sources

Showing 1 to 51 of 51 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

Name	Glottocode	Family	Source
Search	Search	--any--	
Abaza	abaz1241	Abkhaz-Adyge	
Akan	akan1250	Atlantic-Congo	
Anuak	anua1242	Nilotic	Reh 1996
Batak Toba	bata1289	Austronesian	
Betta Kurumba	bett1235	Dravidian	Coelho 2003
Chechen	chec1245	Nakh-Daghestanian	
Chuvash	chuv1255	Turkic	
Dakota	dako1258	Siouan	Riggs 1893
Dom	domm1246	Nuclear Trans New Guinea	Tida 2006
Domari	doma1258	Indo-European	Matras 2012

Contribution: Names and nominal classification

by Corinna Handschuh

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries

Details	L-Parameter	Description
	Search	Search
more	Domain of application	
more	Boundness of name gender markers	
more	Transparency of name gender markers	
more	Symmetry of marking	

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries

← Previous 1

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries

Details	L-Parameter
	Search
more	Domain of application

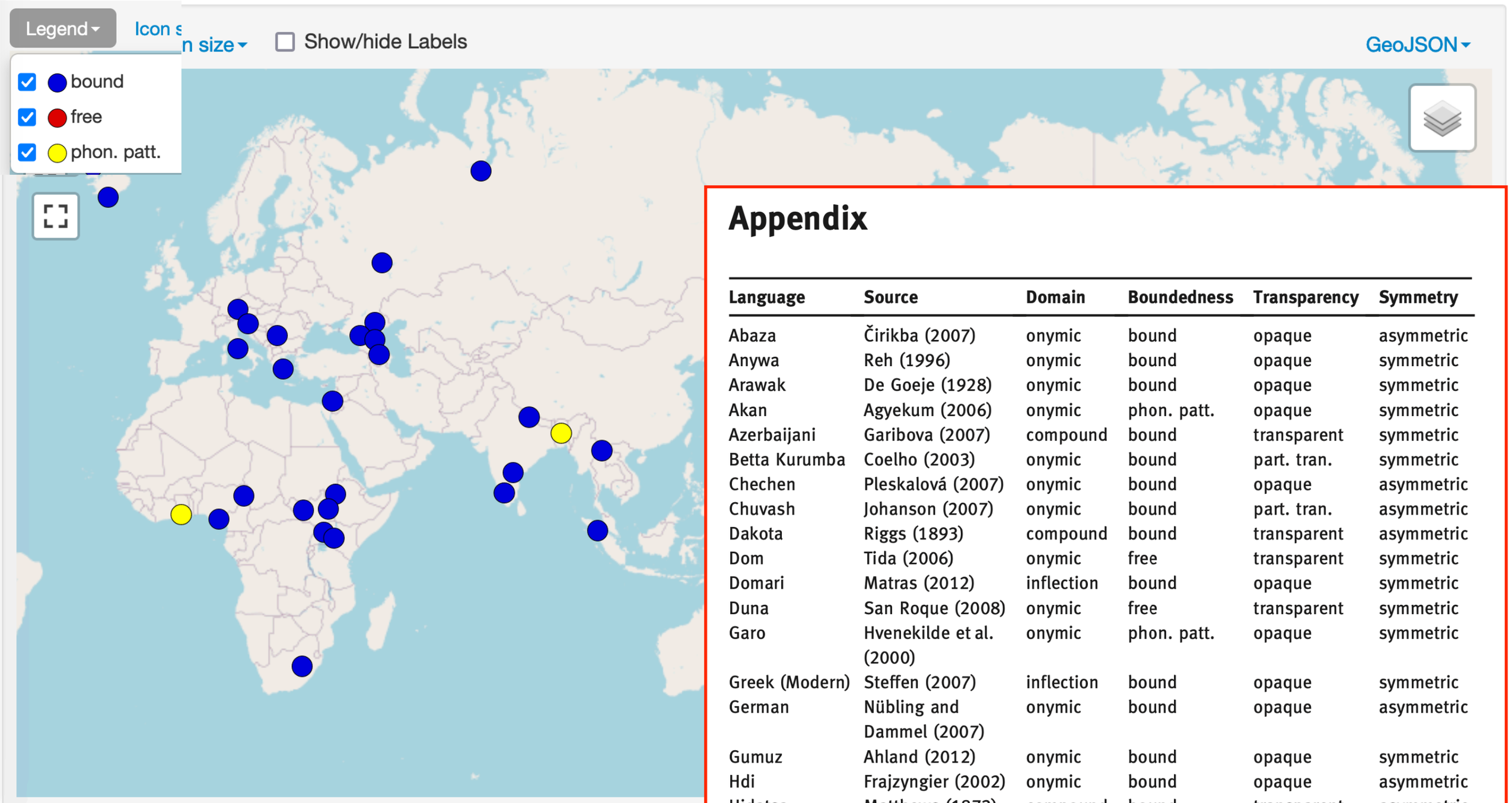
	Value	Representation
●	compound	5
●	derivation	3
●	inflection	5
●	onymic	38
	Total:	51

more	Boundness of name gender markers

	Value	Representation
●	bound	44
●	free	5
●	phon. patt.	2
	Total:	51

more	Transparency of name gender markers
more	Symmetry of marking

L-Parameter: Boundness of name gender markers



Appendix

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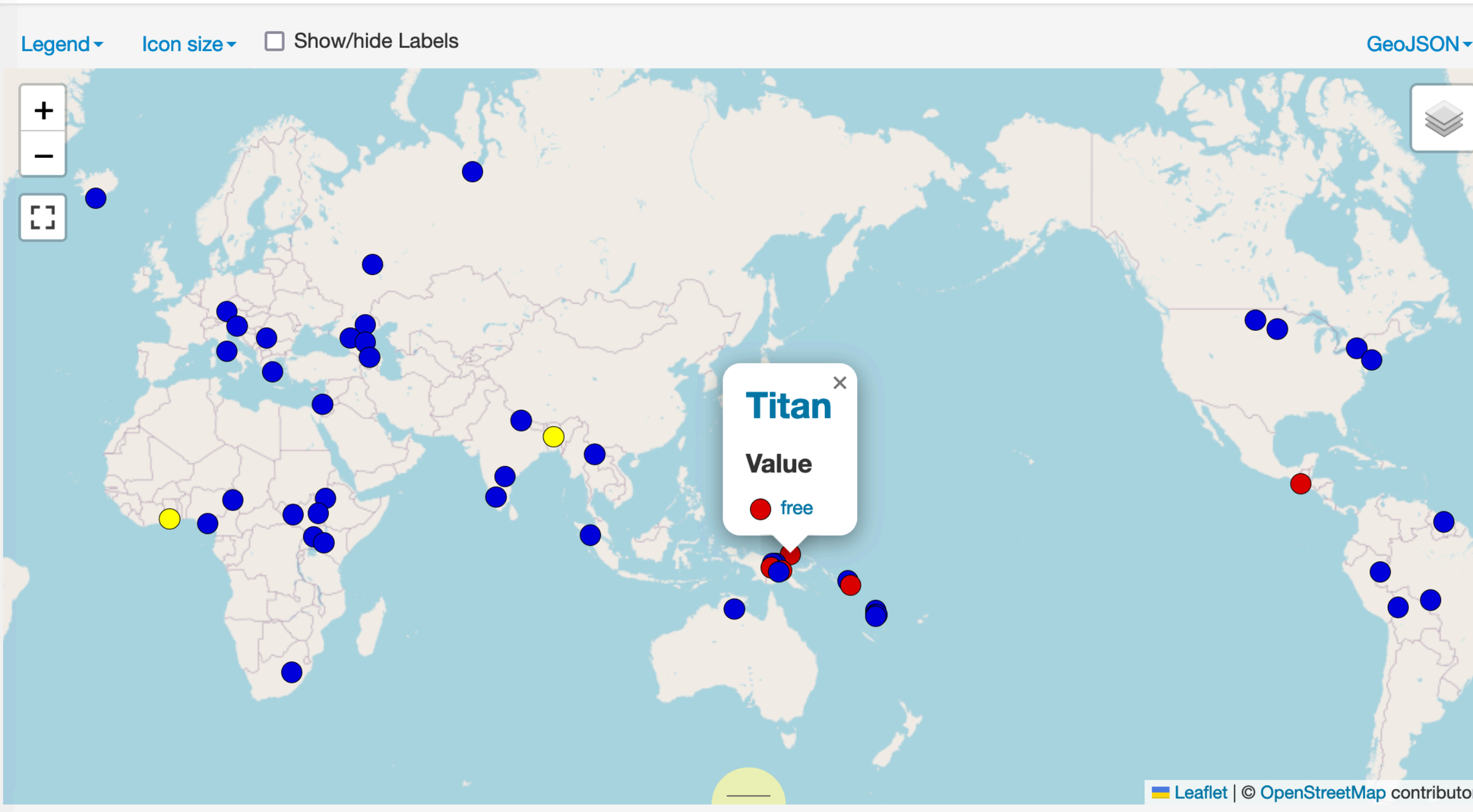
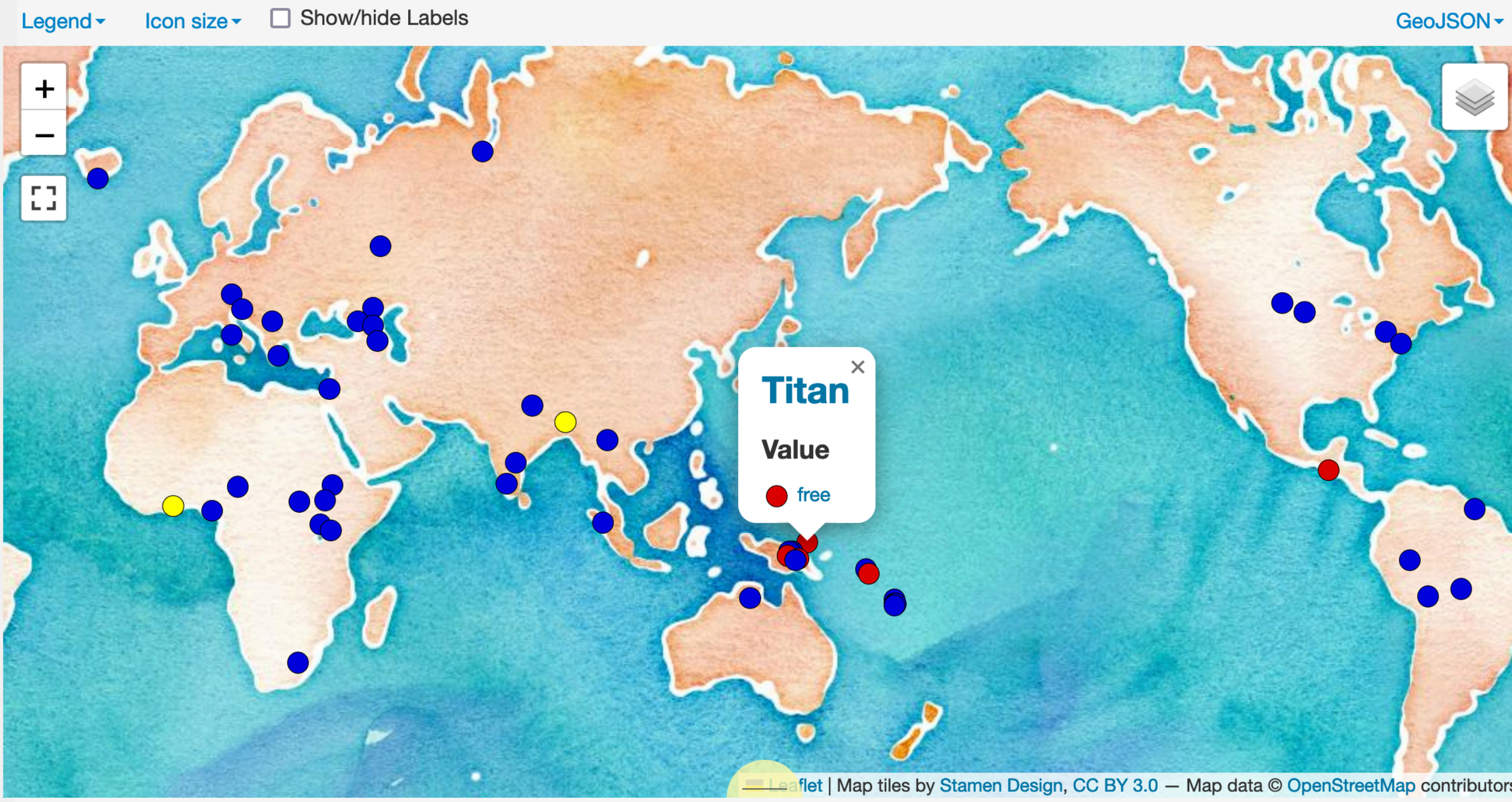
Ibibio	Ekpo (1978)	onymic	bound	opaque	symmetric
Icelandic	Kvaran (2007)	onymic	bound	opaque	asymmetric
Kalmyk	Schorkowitz	onymic	bound	opaque	symmetric

L-Parameter: Boundness of name gender markers



L-Parameter: Boundness of name gender markers



Contribution: Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, noun

by Matthew S. Dryer

Introduction | Languages | L-Parameters | Sources

Showing 1 to 100 of 1,077 entries

← Previous | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Next →

Name	Glottocode	Family	So
Search	Search	--any--	
Aari	aari1239	South Omotic	
Abau	abau1245	Sepik	
Abkhaz	abkh1244	Abkhaz-Adyge	
Abui	abui1241	Timor-Alor-Pantar	
Abun	abun1252	isolate	
Acehnese	achi1257	Austronesian	
Achagua	acha1250	Arawakan	
Achang	acha1249	Sino-Tibetan	
Acholi	acol1236	Nilotic	
Adang	adan1251	Timor-Alor-Pantar	
Adioukrou	adio1239	Atlantic-Congo	

Contribution: Order of demonstrative, numeral, adject noun

by Matthew S. Dryer

Introduction | Languages | L-Parameters | Sources

Showing 1 to 100 of 1,077 entries

← Previous | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Next →

Name	Glottocode	Family	So
Search	Search	--any--	
Aari	aari1239	South Omotic	
Abau	abau1245	Sepik	
Abkhaz	abkh1244	Abkhaz-Adyge	
Abui	abui1241	Timor-Alor-Pantar	
Abun	abun1252	isolate	
Acehnese	achi1257	Austronesian	
Achagua	acha1250	Arawakan	
Achang	acha1249	Sino-Tibetan	
Acholi	acol1236	Nilotic	
Adang	adan1251	Timor-Alor-Pantar	
Adioukrou	adio1239	Atlantic-Congo	

Contribution: Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun

by Matthew S. Dryer

Introduction | Languages | L-Parameters | Sources

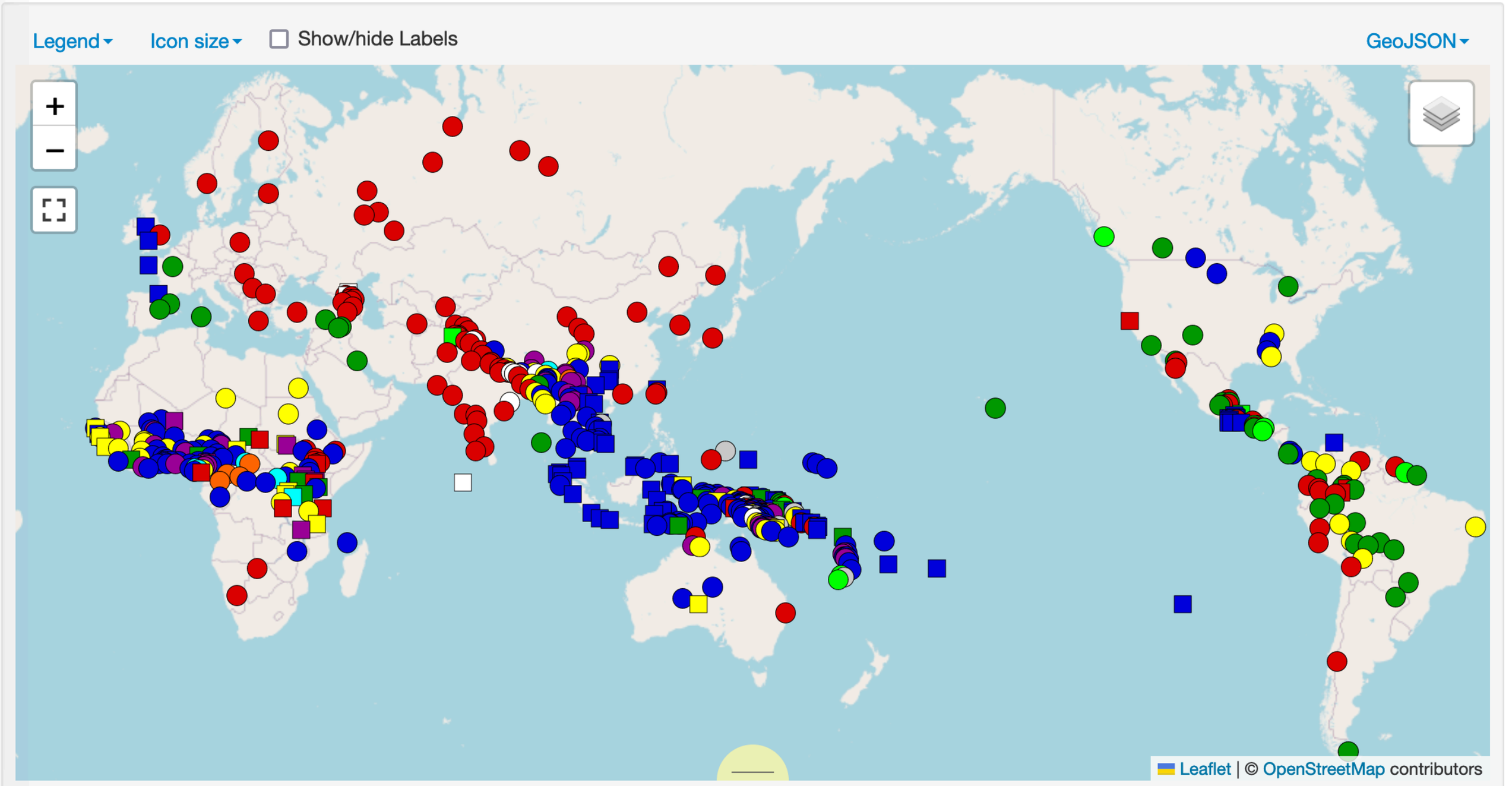
Showing 1 to 10 of 10 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

Details	L-Parameter	Description	Representation
	Search	Search	Search
more	Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective and noun	Word order type	576
more	Position of verbal/nonverbal adjectives and numerals	Relationship between whether semantic adjectives are verbs and whether they occur closer to the noun than numerals when both occur on the same side of the noun	295
more	Position of verbal/nonverbal adjectives and demonstratives	Relationship between whether semantic adjectives are verbs and whether they occur closer to the noun than demonstratives when both occur on the same side of the noun	308
more	Presence/absence of numeral classifiers and relative position of numerals and demonstratives	Relationship between whether a language has numeral classifiers and whether numerals occur closer to the noun than the demonstratives when both occur on the same side of the noun	292
more	Presence/absence of numeral classifiers and relative position of numerals and adjectives	Relationship between whether a language has numeral classifiers and whether semantic adjectives occur closer to the noun than the numeral when both occur on the same side of	287

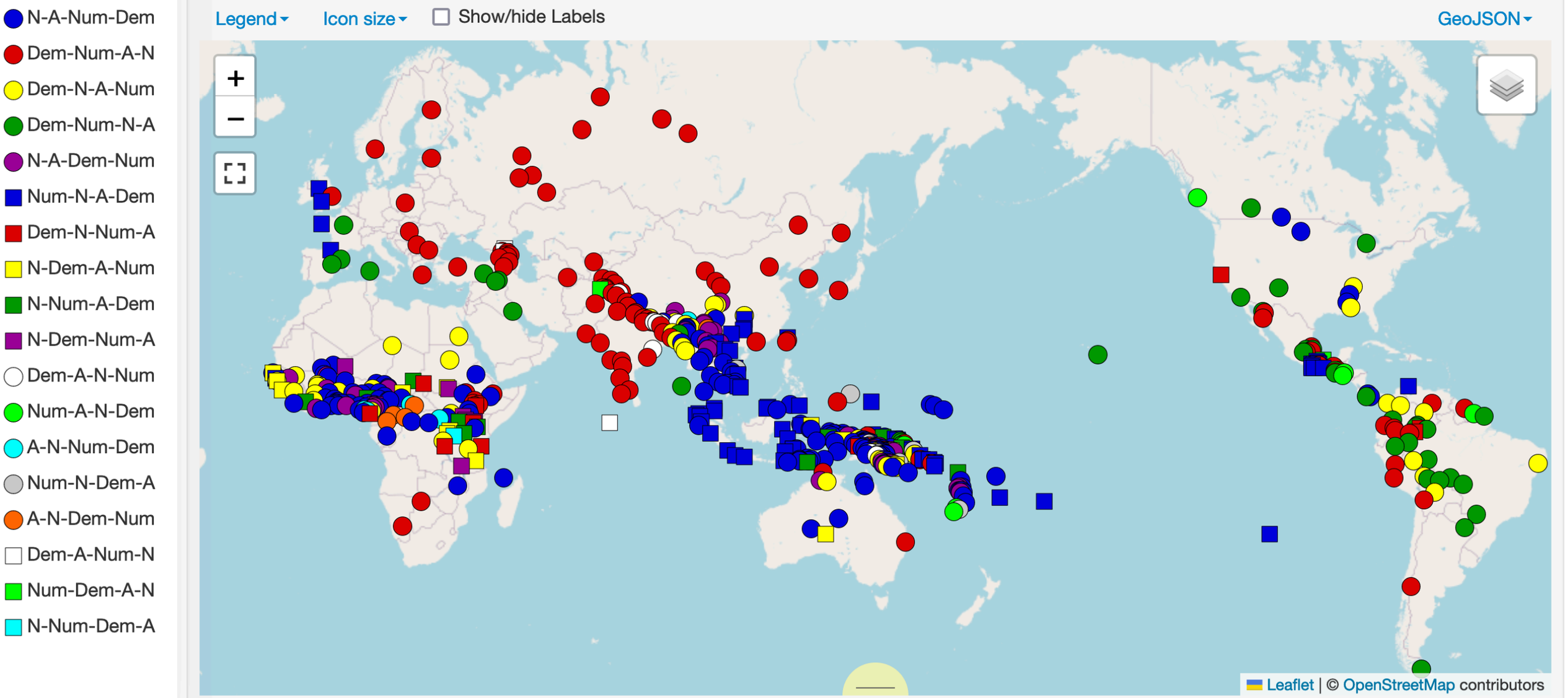
L-Parameter: Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective and noun

Word order type



L-Parameter: Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective and noun

Word order type



Contribution: Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European

by Sandra Auderset

Introduction | Languages | L-Parameters | Constructions | C-Parameters

Showing 1 to 99 of 99 entries

← Previous

Name	Glottocode	Family	Source
Search	Search	--any--	
Afrikaans	afri1274	Indo-European	
Avestan	aves1237	Indo-European	
Balochic	balo1260	Indo-European	
Bengali	beng1280	Indo-European	
Bulgarian	bulg1262	Indo-European	
Campidanese Sardinian	camp1261	Indo-European	
Central Alemannic	swis1247	Indo-European	
Church Slavic	chur1257	Indo-European	
Classical-Middle Armenian	clas1249	Indo-European	
Cuneiform Luwian	cune1239	Indo-European	

Contribution: Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European

by Sandra Auderset

Introduction | Languages | L-Parameters | Constructions | C-Parameters

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

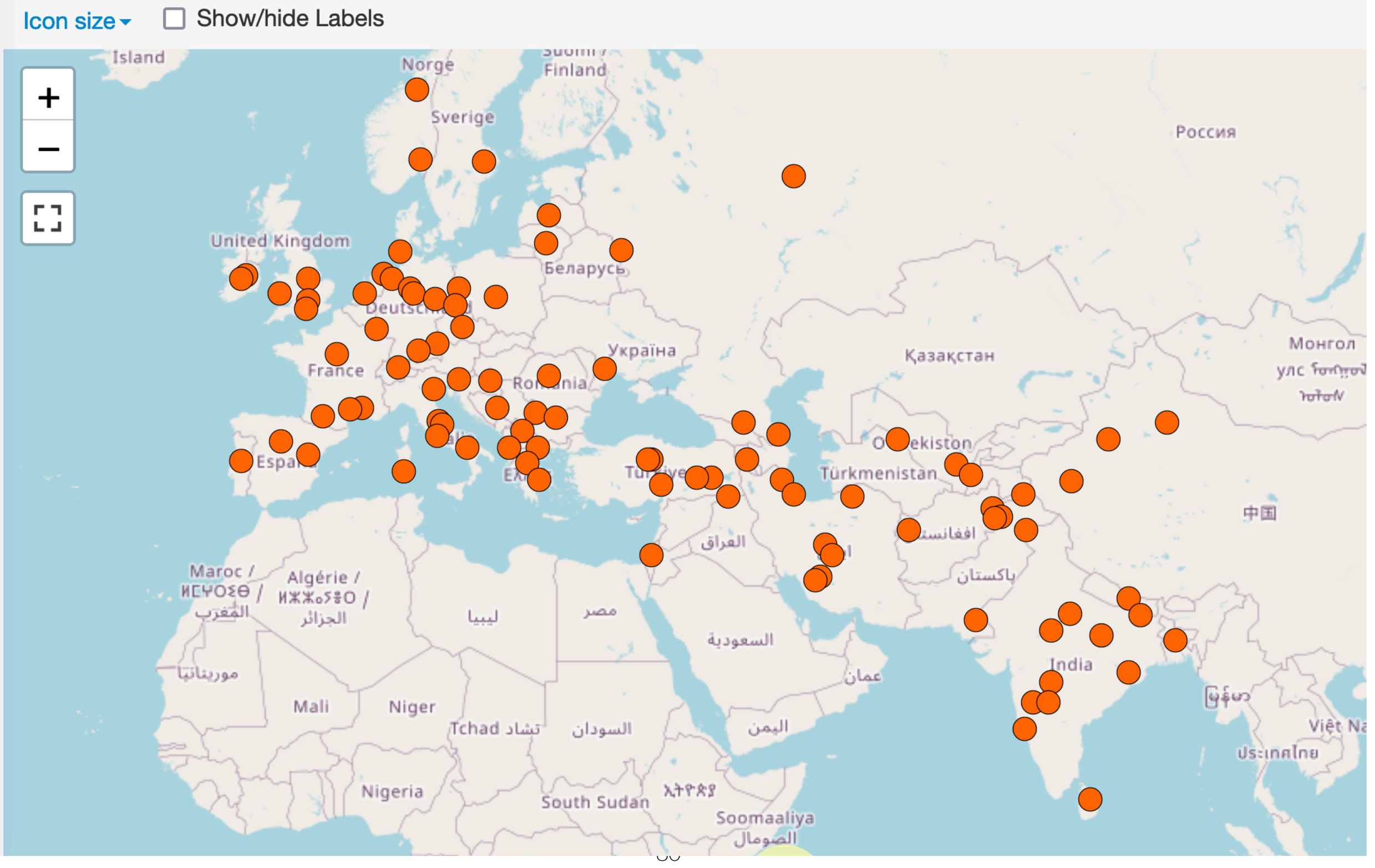
Details	L-Parameter	Description	Representation
	Search	Search	Search
more	Relative marker forms	the shapes of the all the relative markers in a language (separated by slash (/) if there are several)	99

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

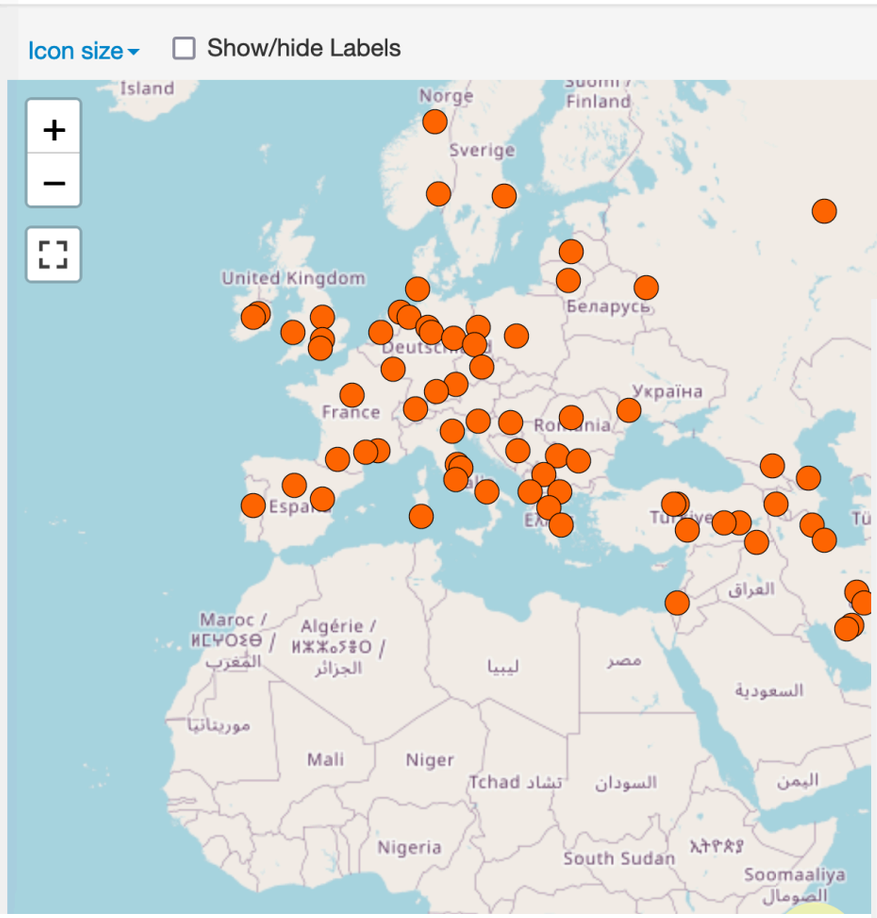
L-Parameter: Relative marker forms

the shapes of the all the relative markers in a language (separated by slash (/) if there are several)

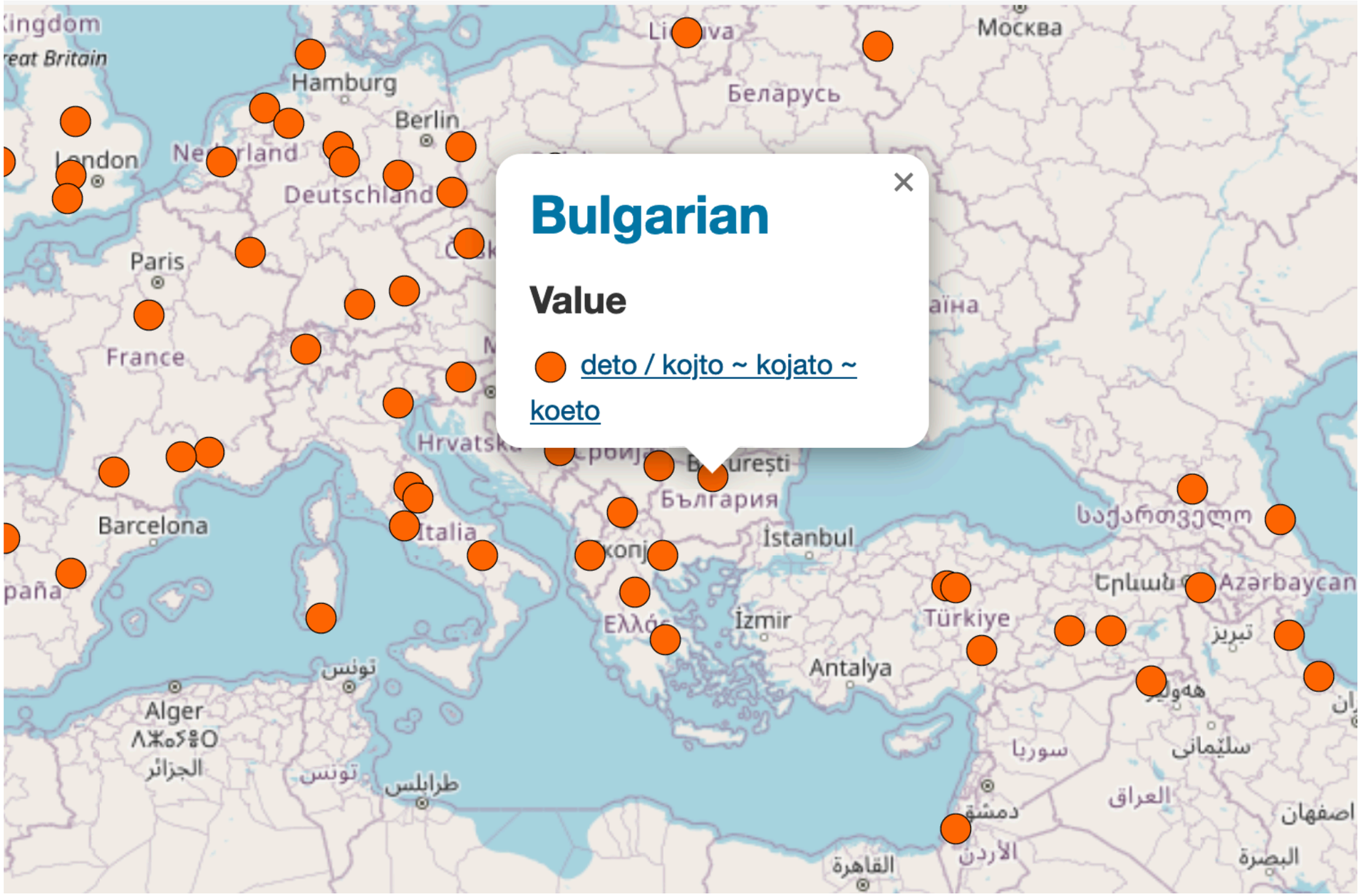


L-Parameter: Relative marker forms

the shapes of the all the relative markers in a language (separated by slash (/) if there are several)

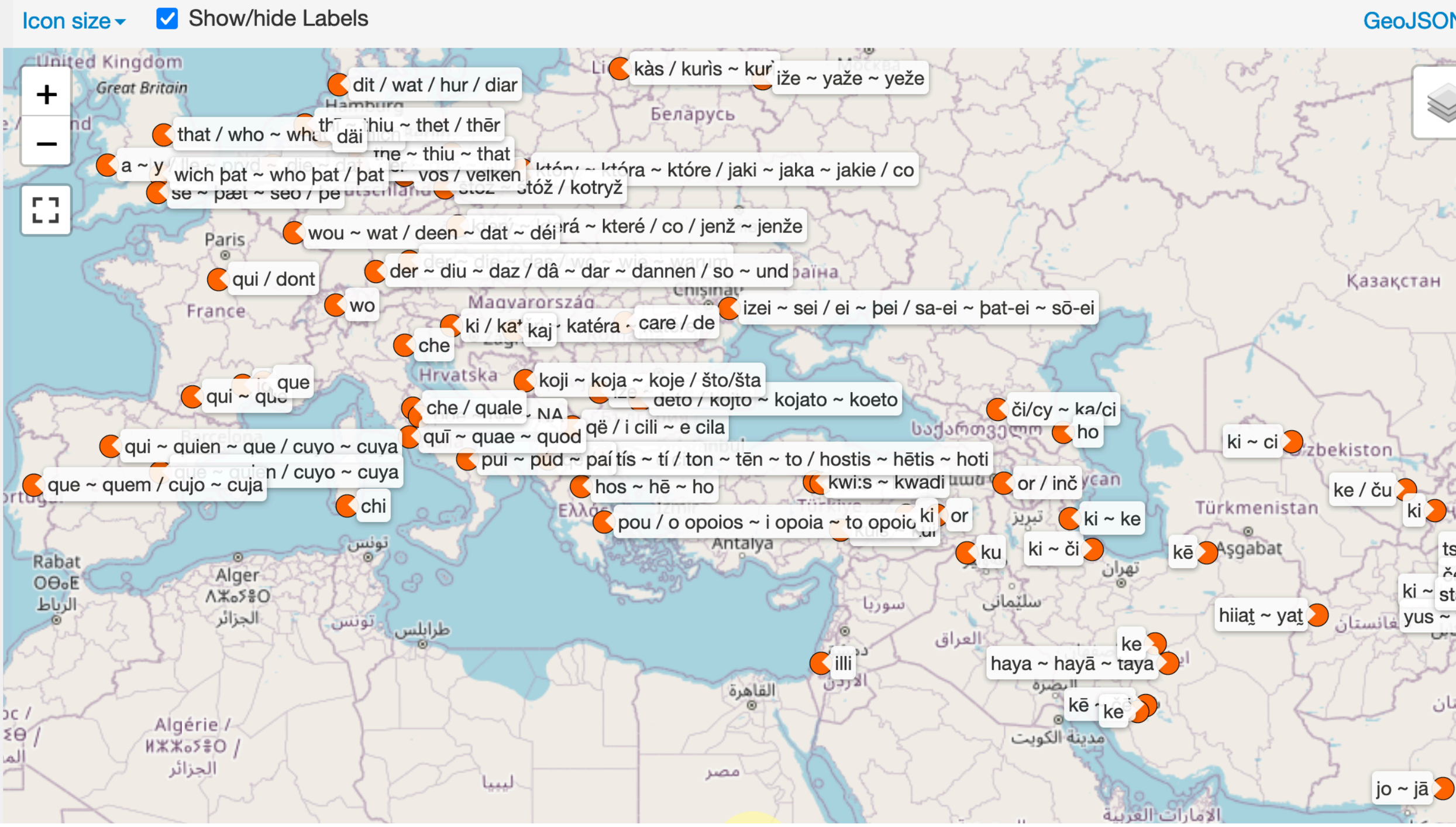


Language	Value
Search	Search
Afrikaans	wat ~ wie / waar / welke
Avestan	hiiaṯ ~ yaṯ
Balochic	ki
Bengali	ye(-) ~ ya(-)
Bulgarian	deto / kojto ~ kojato ~ koeto
Campidanese Sardinian	chi
Central Alemannic	wo
Church Slavic	iže ~ ježe ~ jaže
Classical-Middle Armenian	or
Cuneiform Luwian	kuīš ~ kui
Czech	který ~ která ~ které / co / jenž ~ jenže
Dameli	ki ~ kyaa
Dimli	ki
Domari	illi


Bulgarian
Value
deto / kojto ~ kojato ~ koeto
Hamburg
Berlin
London
Deutschland
Paris
France
Беларусь
Москва
Hrvatska
Србија
București
България
Barcelona
Italia
İstanbul
Ελλάς
İzmir
Türkiye
Antalya
საქართველო
Azərbaycan
تبریز
سوریا
سلێمانی
العراق
دمشق
الأردن
القاهرة
البصرة
اصفهان
Alger
الجزائر
تونس
طرابلس

L-Parameter: Relative marker forms

the shapes of the all the relative markers in a language (separated by slash (/) if there are several)



Contribution: Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European

by Sandra Auderset

Introduction | Languages | L-Parameters | Constructions | C-Parameters

Showing 1 to 100 of 150 entries

← Previous | 1 | 2 | Next →

Language	Construction	Description
Search	Search	Search
Afrikaans	Afrikaans relative pronoun wat ~ wie	
Afrikaans	Afrikaans relative pronoun waar	
Afrikaans	Afrikaans relative pronoun welke	
Avestan	Avestan relative pronoun hiiaṯ ~ yaṯ	
Balochic	Balochi relative pronoun ki	
Bengali	Bengali relative pronoun ye(-) ~ ya(-)	
Bulgarian	Bulgarian relative pronoun deto	
Bulgarian	Bulgarian relative pronoun kojto ~ kojato ~ koeto	
Campidanese Sardinian	Campidanese Sardinian relative pronoun chi	
Central Alemannic	Swiss German relative pronoun wo	
Church Slavic	Old Church Slavic relative pronoun iže ~ ježe ~ jaže	

Contribution: Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European

by Sandra Auderset

Introduction | Languages | L-Parameters | Constructions | C-Parameters

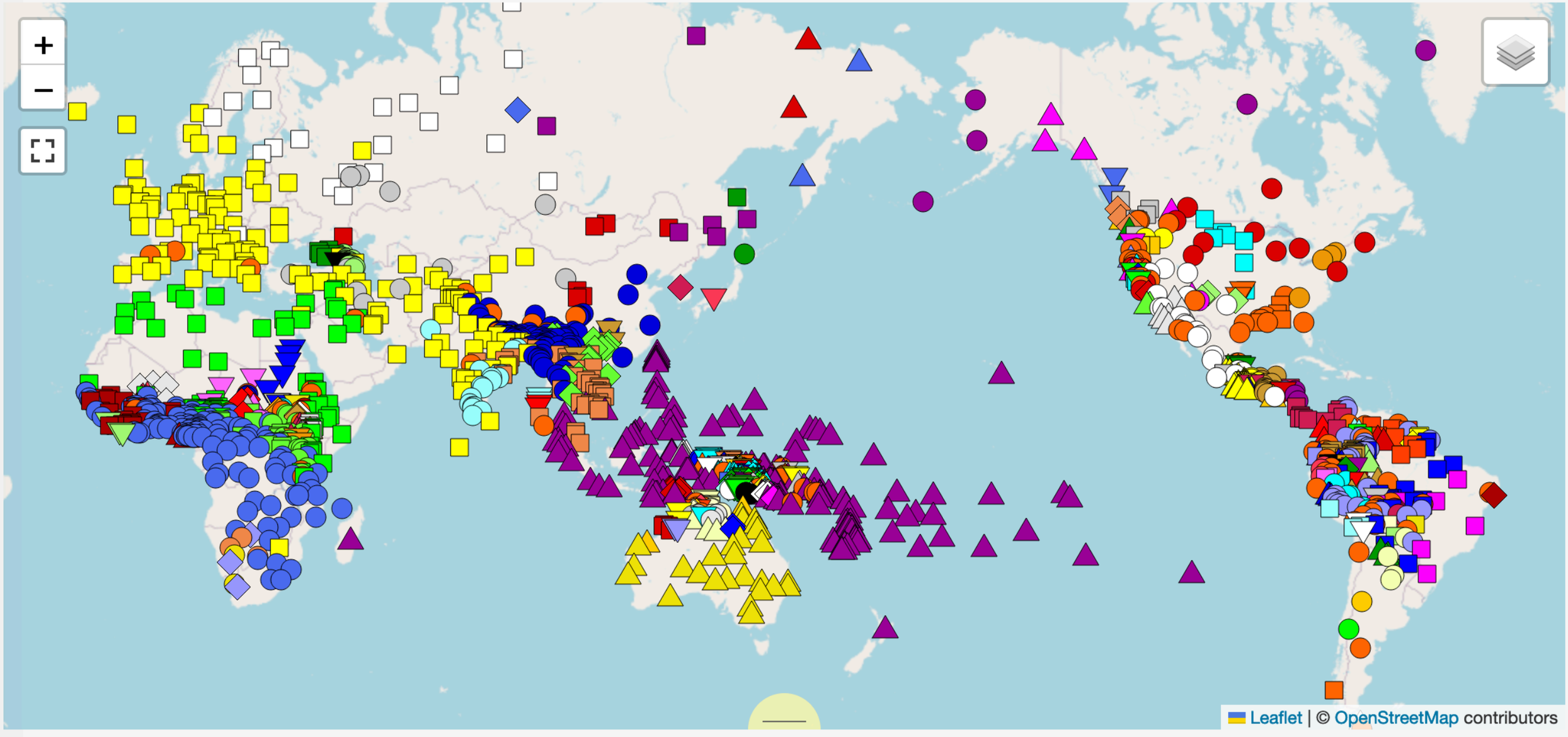
Showing 1 to 8 of 8 entries

← Previous | 1 | Next →

Details	C-Parameter	Description
	Search	Search
more	Relative marker form	the shape of the relative marker (when there are several forms for different genders, they are separated by a tilde (~)
more	Number of cases	number of case distinctions
more	Number of genders or classes	number of gender classes or inflectional classes
more	Number of numbers	Is the relative marker also used as an interrogative (or related to an interrogative)?
more	INT	is the relative marker also used as an interrogative? - values: yes, related, relatedmaybe, no, NA
more	Proto-Indo-European origin	source of the marker in Proto-Indo-European (*kw-, *to-, *yo-, combinations of these, 'one', *l-)

Languages

Icon size ▾ ☐ Show/hide Labels GeoJSON ▾



Showing 1 to 100 of 2,656 entries

← Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next →

Showing 1 to 100 of 2,656 entries

Name	Glottocode	Family	Contributions	Source	Examples
Search	Search	--any--			Search
Aari	aari1239	South Omotic	• Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun		0
Abau	abau1245	Sepik	• The 'give' event in Papuan languages • Zero marking and the order of core arguments • Order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun	Bailey 1975: 72, 73	0
Abaza	abaz1241	Abkhaz-Adyge	• Estimative constructions cross-linguistically • Names and nominal classification	Tabulova 1976: 184-185:227	4
Abelam		isolate	• Linguistic diversity in space and time		0
Abipon	abip1241	Guaicuruan	• Zero marking and the order of core arguments	Najlis 1966: 28-34, 39-, 87, 75	0
Abkhaz	abkh1244	Abkhaz-Adyge	• Zero marking and the order of core arguments • Linguistic diversity in space and	Hewitt 1979	0

L-Parameters

Showing 1 to 76 of 76 entries

← Previous 1 Next →

Details	Contribution	L-Parameter	Description	Representation
	Search	Search	Search	Search
more	Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	Estimative marker	the shape of the estimative marker (generally an affix)	48
more	Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	Productivity of estimative	productivity of the morphological estimative pattern	48
more	Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	Possible bases for estimative	the word classes with which estimative markers can be combined	48
more	Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	Other functions of estimative	other functions that morphological estimative constructions may have	48
more	Estimative constructions cross-linguistically	Estimative alignment type	direct alignment or indirect alignment of estimative	48
more	The 'give' event in Papuan languages	Order with theme suffix (1)		30
more	The 'give' event in Papuan languages	Order with theme suffix (2)		28
more	The 'give' event in Papuan languages	Order with no theme affix		23
more	The 'give' event in Papuan languages	Recipient vs. theme		71
more	Names and nominal classification	Domain of application		51

Constructions

Showing 1 to 100 of 150 entries

Language	Construction	Description	Contribution
Search	Search	Search	--any--
Afrikaans	Afrikaans relative pronoun wat ~ wie		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Afrikaans	Afrikaans relative pronoun waar		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Afrikaans	Afrikaans relative pronoun welke		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Avestan	Avestan relative pronoun hiiaṯ ~ yaṯ		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Balochic	Balochi relative pronoun ki		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Bengali	Bengali relative pronoun ye(-) ~ ya(-)		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Bulgarian	Bulgarian relative pronoun deto		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Bulgarian	Bulgarian relative pronoun kojto ~ kojato ~ koeto		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Campidanese Sardinian	Campidanese Sardinian relative pronoun chi		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Central Alemannic	Swiss German relative pronoun wo		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Church Slavic	Old Church Slavic relative pronoun iže ~ ježe ~ jaže		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Classical-Middle Armenian	Classical Armenian relative pronoun or		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Cuneiform Luwian	Cuneiform Luwian relative pronoun kuīš ~ kui		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Czech	Czech relative pronoun který ~ která ~ které		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Czech	Czech relative pronoun co		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Czech	Czech relative pronoun jenž ~ jenže		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Dameli	Dameli relative pronoun ki ~ kyaa		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European
Dimli	Dimli relative pronoun ki		Interrogatives as relativizers in Indo-European

March 4, 2020

Dataset Open Access

cldf-datasets/dryerorder: Dataset of Dryer 2018 "On the order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun"

Matthew Dryer

Data curator(s)

Robert Forkel

Cite the source dataset as

> Dryer, M.S. (2018). On the order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun. Language 94(4), 798-833. doi:10.1353/lan.2018.0054.

Preview

dryerorder-v1.0.zip

- cldf-datasets-dryerorder-570a774
  - .gitignore 1.2 kB
  - .travis.yml 200 Bytes
  - README.md 285 Bytes
  - cldf
    - .gitattributes 19 Bytes
    - README.md 106 Bytes
    - StructureDataset-metadata.json 11.5 kB
    - codes.csv 6.6 kB
    - languages.csv 83.1 kB
    - parameters.csv 1.6 kB
    - requirements.txt 1.7 kB
    - sources.bib 334.9 kB
    - values.csv 359.0 kB

Making comparative concepts commensurable across datasets

We want to make comparisons possble across databases, such as WALS, SAILS, SSWL, and so on.

Feature 81A: Order of Subject, Object and Verb

This feature is described in the text of chapter 81 Order of Subject, Object and Verb by Matthew S. Dryer cite

You may combine this feature with another one. Start typing the feature name or number in the field below.

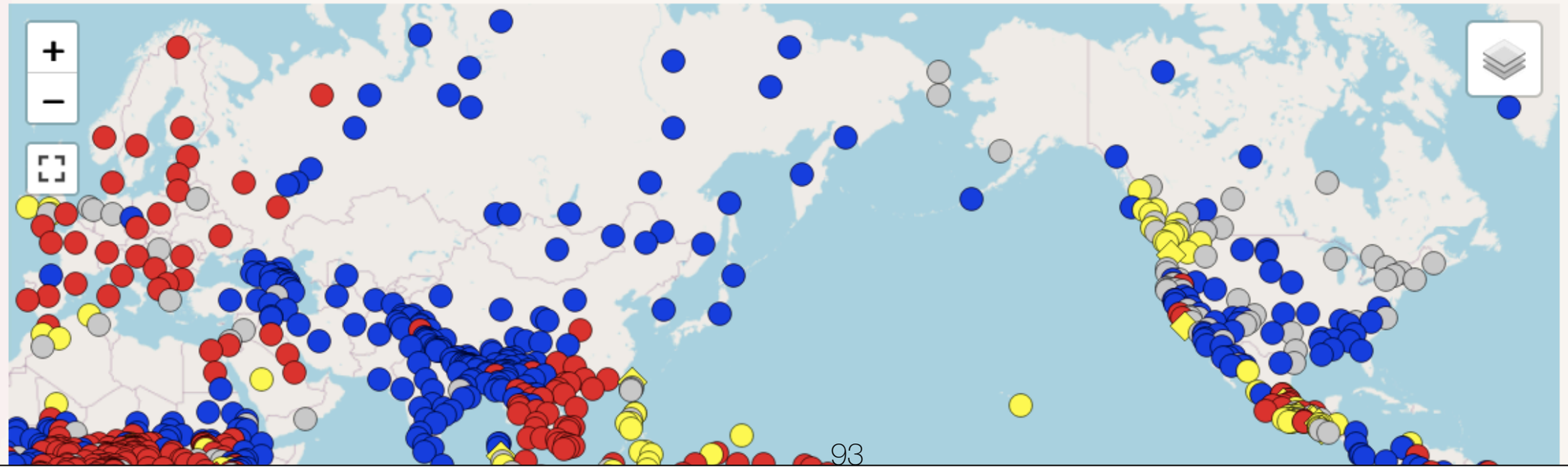
× 81A: Order of Subject, Object and Verb

Submit

Values

SOV	564
SVO	488
VSO	95
VOS	25
OVS	11
OSV	4
No dominant order	189

Legend Icon size Show/hide Labels GeoJSON



Making comparative concepts commensurable across datasets

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Feature ARGEX1-2: The dominant constituent order in a transitive clause is

Feature Domain:
Argument Marking
Designer:
Joshua Birchall

You may combine this feature with another one. Start typing the feature name or number in the field below.

× ARGEX1-2: The dominant constituent order in a transitive clause is

Submit

Values

?	Not known	0
A	APV	57
B	AVP	17
C	VPA	1
D	VAP	7
E	PVA	6
F	PAV	1
G	none	6

Making comparative concepts commensurable across datasets

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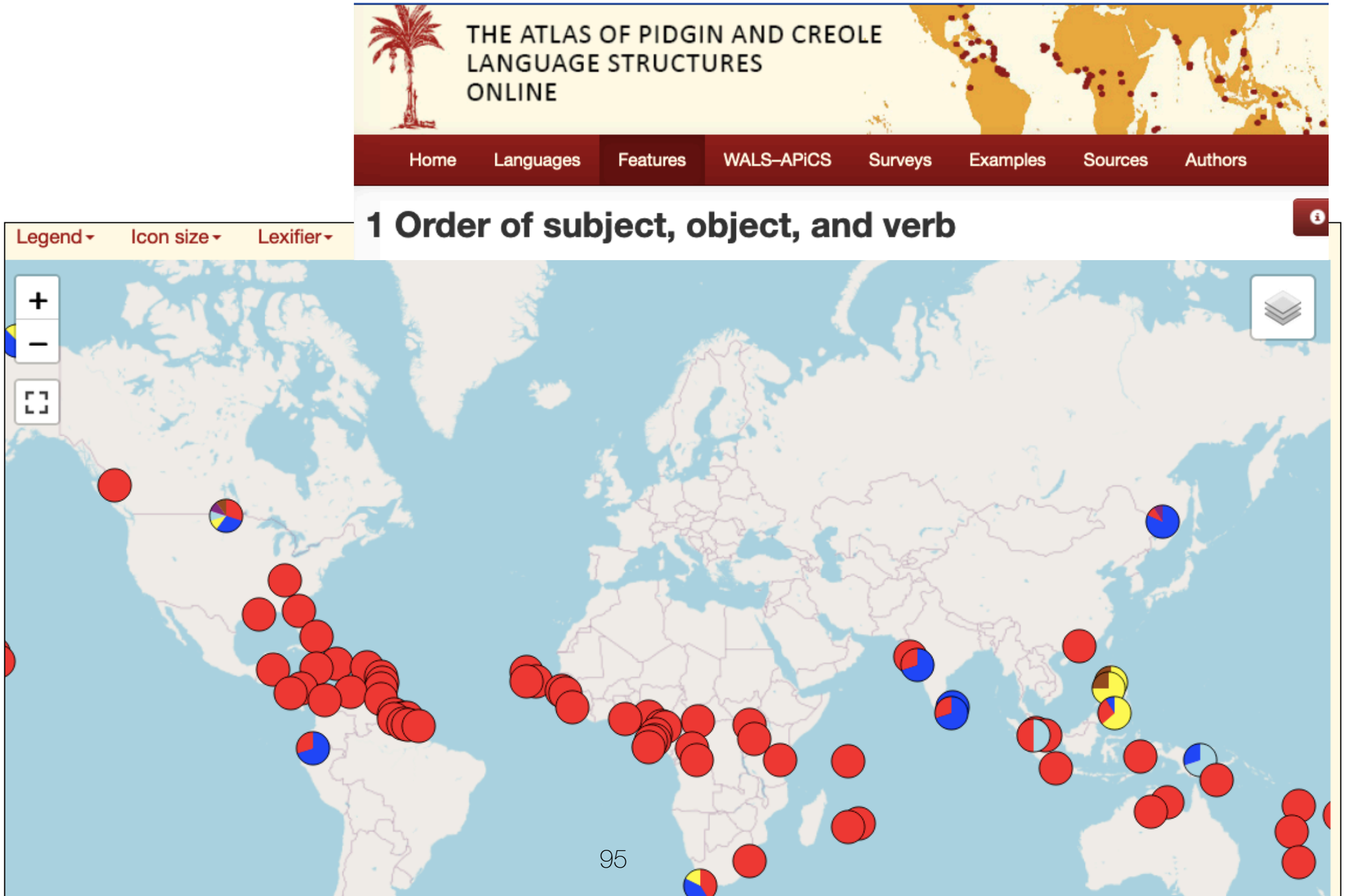

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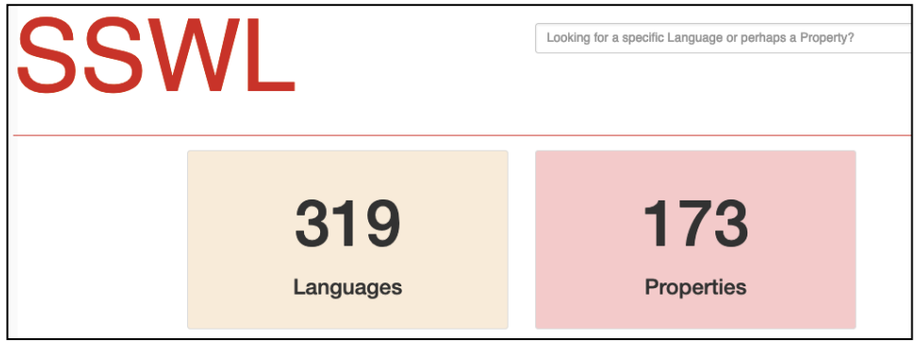
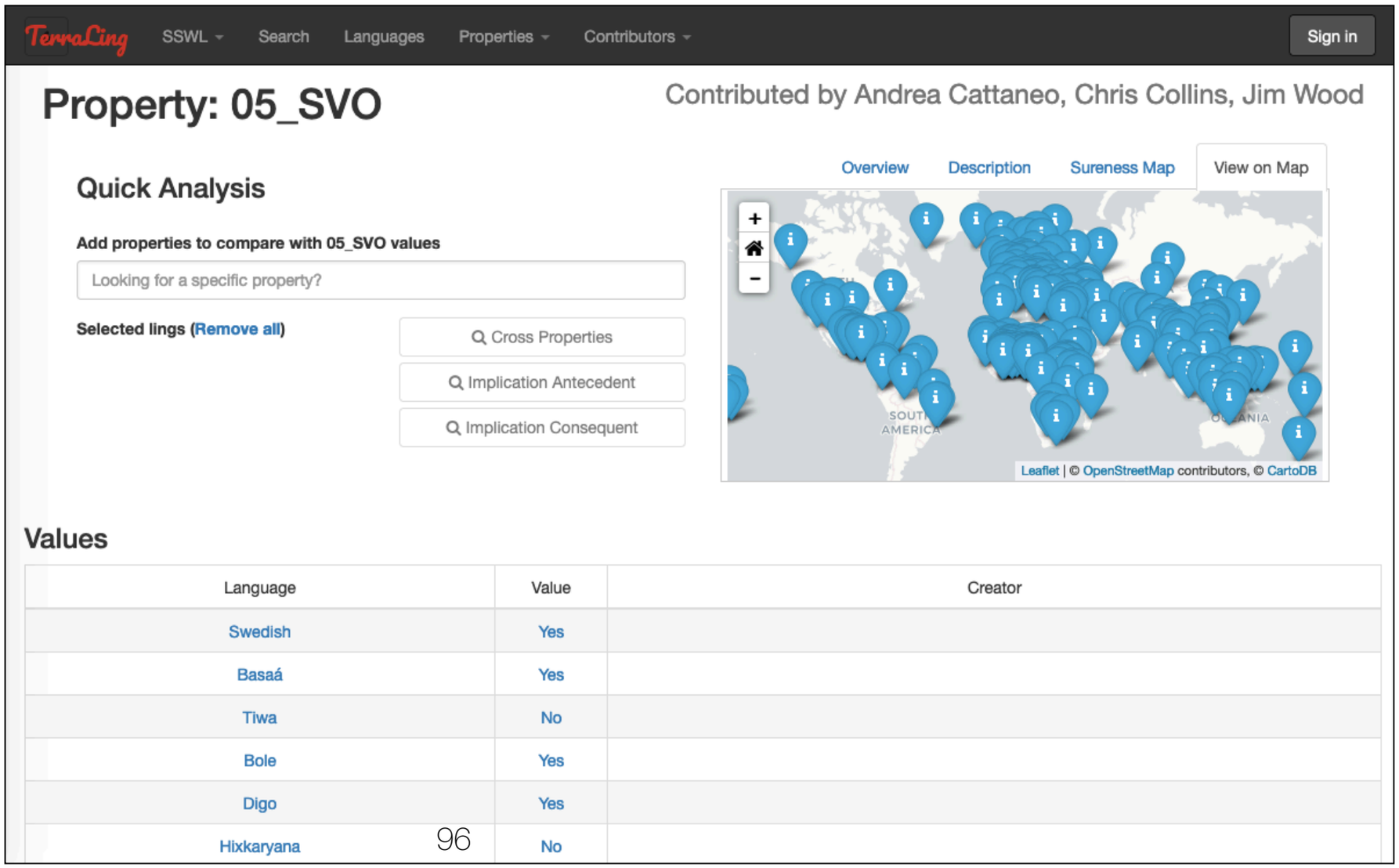
We want to make comparisons possble across databases, such as WALS, SAILS, SSWL, and so on.





Making comparative concepts commensurable across datasets

We want to make comparisons possble across databases, such as WALS, SAILS, SSWL, and so on.

Comparisons of lexical databases: the Concepticon

The task of making grammatical databases comparable is similar to the task of **lexical comparison across languages** by means of a set of comparison meanings.

For lexical databases, a standard ontology now exists: The **Concepticon** (List et al. 2022, **concepticon.clld.org**), which has almost 4000 comparison meanings that bring together lexical concepts from diverse lexical data collections. This allows quick and automatic comparison of lexical forms from diverse databases.

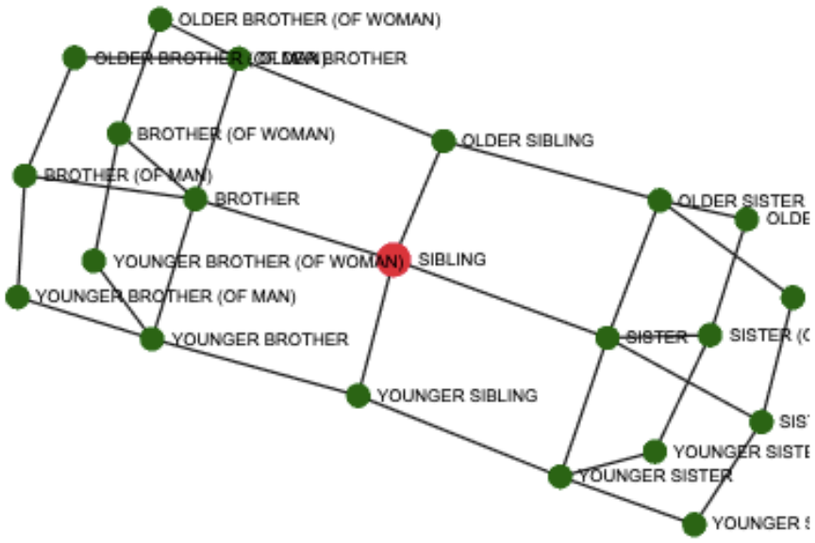
Welcome to the Concepticon

This resource presents an attempt to link the large amount of different concept lists which are used in the linguistic literature, ranging from Swadesh lists in historical linguistics to naming tests in clinical studies and psycholinguistics.

A Resource for the Linking of Concept Lists

This resource, our Concepticon, links concept labels from different conceptlists to concept sets. Each concept set is given a unique identifier, a unique label, and a human-readable definition. Concept sets are further structured by defining different relations between the concepts, as you can see in the graphic to the right, which displays the relations between concept sets linked to the concept set SIBLING. The resource can be used for various purposes. Serving as a rich reference for new and existing databases in diachronic and synchronic linguistics, it allows researchers a quick access to studies on semantic change, cross-linguistic polysemies, and semantic associations.

Note that the most important contribution by the Concepticon project are not the definitions given for individual concept sets, but the judgments which individual elicitation glosses to assign to the same concept set. As a result, the definitions



arbitraire

Cite

List, Johann Mattis & Tjuka, Annika & Rzymski, Christoph & Greenhill, Simon & Forkel, Robert (eds.) 2022.
CLLD CLLD Concepticon 3.0.0 [Data set]. Zenodo. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7298023
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.7298023

cite

Version

concepticon.clld.org serves the latest released version of data curated at concepticon/concepticon-data. Older released version are accessible via DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.596412 on ZENODO as well.

Making comparative concepts commensurable across datasets

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The concepticon includes lexical concepts from 161 concept lists: Swadesh list, IDS list, SIL-Africa list, Sutton & Walsh Australian list, and so on.

Altogether, there are 116,000 lexical concepts, grouped together into about 4000 concept sets or metaconcepts.

Concepticon Home Concepts Concept sets Concept lists Languages Compilers

Concept set ABSTAIN FROM FOOD

To refrain from eating.

Showing 1 to 12 of 12 entries ← Previous 1 Next →

Id	Concept in source	Conceptlist
Search	Search	Search
Borin-2015-1532-1111	to fast [english]	Borin 2015 1532
Buck-1949-1110-1093	fast (vb., religious) [english]	Buck 1949 1110
Hale-1973-1798-1333	fast [english]	Hale 1973 1798
Hale-1973-1798-930	abstain [english]	Hale 1973 1798
Haspelmath-2009-1460-1304	to fast [english]	Haspelmath 2009 1460
Key-2016-1310-1301	fast (vb) [english]; jeûner [french]; jejuar [portuguese]; поститься [russian]; ayunar [spanish]	Key 2016 1310
Lapesa-2014-772-4	abstain [english]	Lapesa 2014 772
List-2020-1365-1355	fast (vb) [english]	List 2020 1365
Marrison-1967-917-247	to fast [english]	Marrison 1967 917
Scheible-2014-1755-1009	fasten [german]	Scheible 2014 1755
Snider-2004-1700-291	abstain [english]; s'abstenir [french]	Snider 2004 1700
Steinthal-1875-1549-902	fasten [german]	Steinthal 1875 1549

A counterpart of of Concepticon: the Grammaticon

It would be good to set up a counterpart of the Concepticon for grammatical patterns, called **Grammaticon**, which will facilitate the comparison of different grammatical datasets.

Analogous to the lexical comparison meanings in the Concepticon (the **concept sets**), the Grammaticon contains **metafeatures** which capture what is common in highly similar features of different databases.

e.g.

WALS:	"Order of Subject, Object and Verb: SVO"
APiCS:	"Order of subject, object and verb: Subject-verb-object (SVO)"
SAILS:	"The dominant constituent order in a transitive clause is: AVP"
DiACL:	"What is the canonical (neutral) word order in a main clause? SVO"
SSWL:	"Property 05_SVO"

metafeature: **dominant order in transitive clauses is A-V-P**

e.g.

WALS:	"Inclusive/exclusive distinction in independent pronouns: No inclusive/exclusive"
APiCS:	"Inclusive/exclusive distinction in independent personal pronouns: No inclusive/exclusive distinction"
SAILS:	"Is there an inclusive/exclusive distinction in personal pronouns? – no"
SAILS:	"Is there a distinction between inclusive and exclusive for personal pronouns? – no"

metafeature:

no clusivity distinction in independent personal pronouns