More on word order

Verb second (V2)

In a German main clause, some phrase is at the front, and the verb is second:

<u>Die Frau</u> **sah** gestern den Mann the woman saw yesterday the man 'The woman saw the man yesterday'

Den Mann sah die Frau gestern the man saw the woman yesterday 'The man, the woman saw yesterday'

Gestern sah die Frau den Mann yesterday saw the woman the man 'Yesterday, the woman saw the man'

Verb second (V2)

Sometimes 'the verb' is an auxiliary:

<u>Die Frau</u> **hat** gestern den Mann gesehen the woman has yesterday the man seen 'The woman saw the man yesterday'

Den Mann hat die Frau gestern gesehen the man has the woman yesterday seen 'The man, the woman saw yesterday'

Gestern hat die Frau den Mann gesehen yesterday has the woman the man seen 'Yesterday, the woman saw the man'

Verb second (V2)

Cân à-cé Bòl γánc álèth ránk. (Dinka)
Can 3sG-PRF Bol buy clothes town.LOC
'Can bought Bol clothes at the town'

Álèth áa-cíi Cân ké γஹc Bòl rɔɔk. clothes 3PL-PRF.NS Can.GEN PL buy Bol town.LOC 'Can bought Bol clothes at the town'

Rók à-cíi Cân álèth γáoc Bòl. town 3sG-PRF.Ns Can.GEN clothes buy Bol 'Can bought Bol clothes at the town'

The Noun Phrase

Elephants are big

Those elephants are big

Those grey elephants are big

Those grey elephants in the corner are big

Those grey elephants in the corner that the little boy is pointing at are big

those three red books

those three red books
three those red books
three red those books
those red three books
red those three books
red three those books

books those three red books three those red books three red those books those red three books red those three books red three those

those three red books

three those red books
three red those books
those red three books
red those three books
red three those books

books those three red

books three those red

books three red those books those red three books red those three books red three those

those three red books three those red books three red those books those red three books red those three books red three those books those three books red three those books red three red books those those red books three red those books three red three books those

books those three red books three those red books three red those books those red three books red those three books red three those those books three red three books those red three books red those those books red three red books those three red books three those

→ 14 of the logically possible 24 orders attested

Demonstratives, Numbers, Adjectives most common orders:

those three red books

three those red books
three red those books
those red three books
red three books
red three books

those three books red

three those books red three red books those those red books three red those books three red three books those books three those red
books three those red
books three red those
books those red three
books red those three
books red three those
those books three red

three books those red three books red those those books red three red books those three red books three those

Demonstratives

English this, that, these, those

Demonstratives

English this, that, these, those

Japanese	Tagalog	Lardil
kono	ito	diin 'this'
sono	iyan	kiin 'that, near you'
ano	iyon	ngani 'that, far from both of us'

Demonstratives

English this, that, these, those

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JapaneseTagalogLardilkonoitodiin 'this'sonoiyankiin 'that, near you'anoiyonngani 'that, far from both of us'
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Tibetan

di 'this'
phagi 'that'
yagi 'that, uphill from here'
magi 'that, downhill from here'

Determiners (Articles)

English a, the

Determiners (Articles)

English a, the

A man walked in. The room was dark. (A/the) man sat down.

Determiners (Articles)

English a, the

A man walked in. The room was dark. (A/the) man sat down.

Samoan le 'specific', se 'non-specific'

(compare "Yesterday, this guy walks into the department...")

Adjectives (ordering)

a beautiful little purple Japanese car

Concord

Ngada kubari diin-i kiyan-i mutha-n wangalk-i I made this-ACC two-ACC big-ACC boomerang-ACC 'I made these two big boomerangs' (*Lardil*)

nov-yj žurnal nov-aja kniga nov-oe pis'mo new-MASC magazine new-FEM book new-NEUT letter 'a new magazine' 'a new book' 'a new letter' (Russian)

Possessors

My book Mary's book

Possessors

n-ikuwoss 'my mother'

k-ikuwoss 'your mother'

n-pihtenskos 'I am tall'

k-pihtenskos 'you are tall'

(Passamaquoddy)

Péter-nek a kalap-ja Peter-DAT DET hat-3SG 'Peter's hat'

a Péter kalap-ja DET Peter hat-3SG 'Peter's hat'

(Hungarian)

Relative clauses

*The little boy is pointing at.

[The elephant that the little boy is pointing at] is huge.

This is a *head-external* relative clause: the modified noun is outside the clause that modifies it.

Relative clauses

*The little boy is pointing at.

[The elephant that the little boy is pointing at] is huge.

This is a *head-external* relative clause: the modified noun is outside the clause that modifies it.

Here's a *head-internal* relative clause:

Junya-wa [Ayaka-ga ringo-o muita no-o] taberu Junya-TOP Ayaka-NOM apple-ACC peeled one-ACC eat 'Junya will eat the apples that Ayaka peeled' (Japanese) Relative clauses

Here's a *head-internal* relative clause:

Junya-wa [*Ayaka-ga ringo-o muita no-o*] taberu Junya-TOP Ayaka-NOM apple-ACC peeled one-ACC eat 'Junya will eat the **apples** that Ayaka peeled' (*Japanese*)

Japanese relative clauses can also be *head-external*:

Junya-wa [*Ayaka-ga muita* ringo-o] taberu Junya-TOP Ayaka-NOM peeled apple-ACC eat

leaving out N

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the big *(ones)

ang mga malalaki
the PL PL.big
'the big ones' (Tagalog)
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