

Studying Linguistics website
Sprachwissenschaftliches Seminar



Morphosyntaktisches Alignment 1

Fernando García Mendivil
Bachelor Sprachwissenschaft
Februar 2022

<https://spw.uni-goettingen.de/stud/info/>

Ich schwimme

Ich sehe den Mann

Der Mann sieht mich

Ich schwimme

Ich sehe den Mann

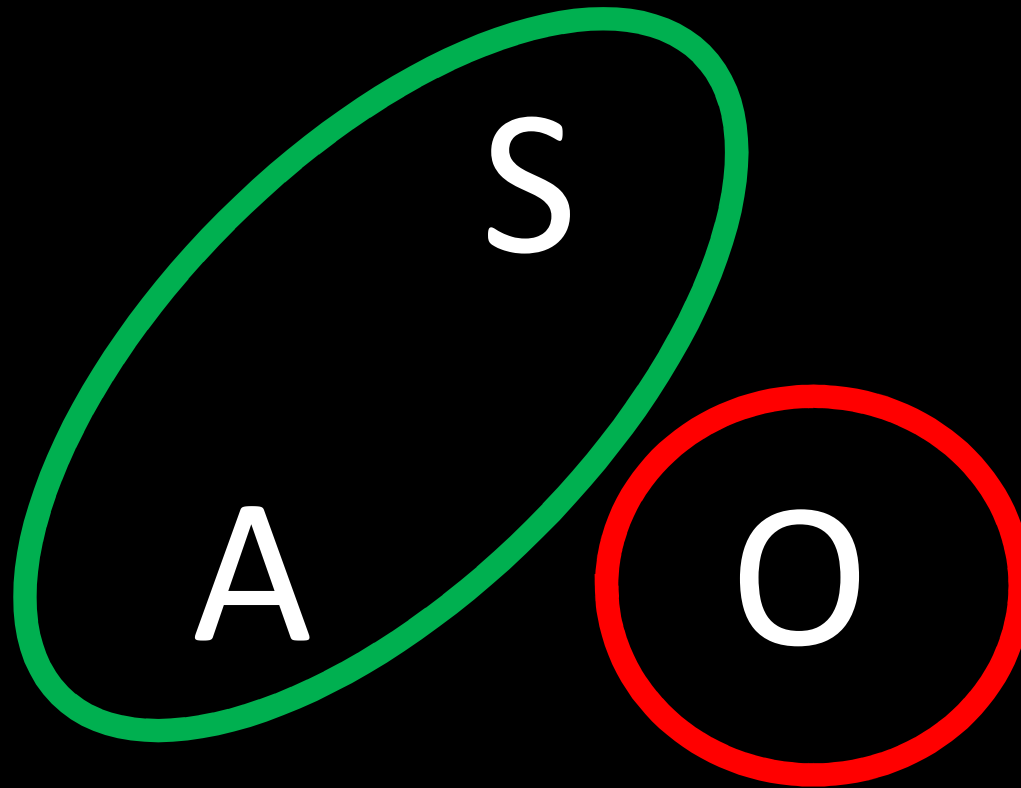
Der Mann sieht mich

S

A

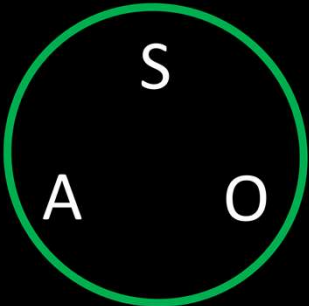
O

Nominativ-Akkusativ

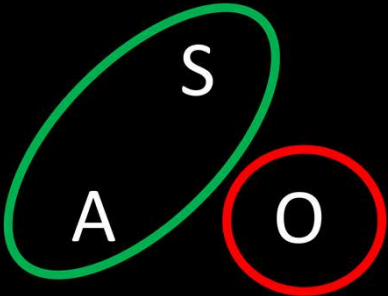


Morphosyntaktische Alignments

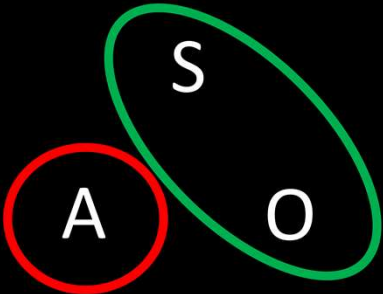
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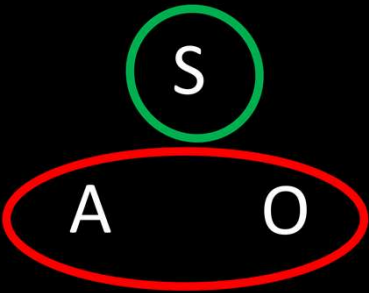
Nominativ-Akkusativ



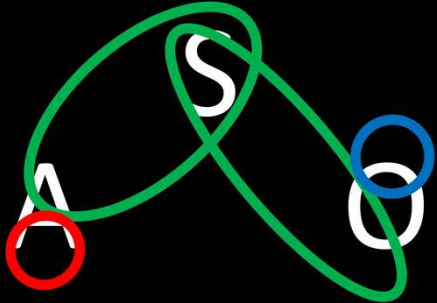
Ergativ-Absolutiv



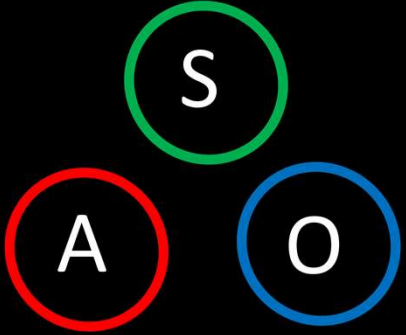
Transitiv



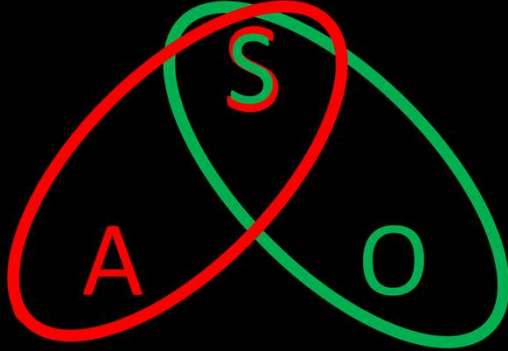
Austronesisch



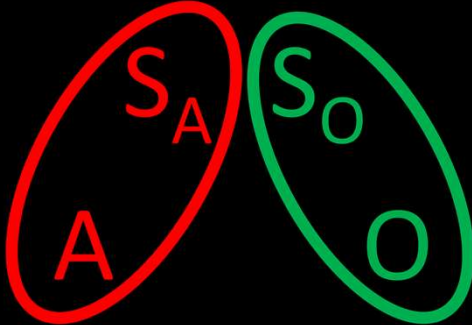
Dreiteilig



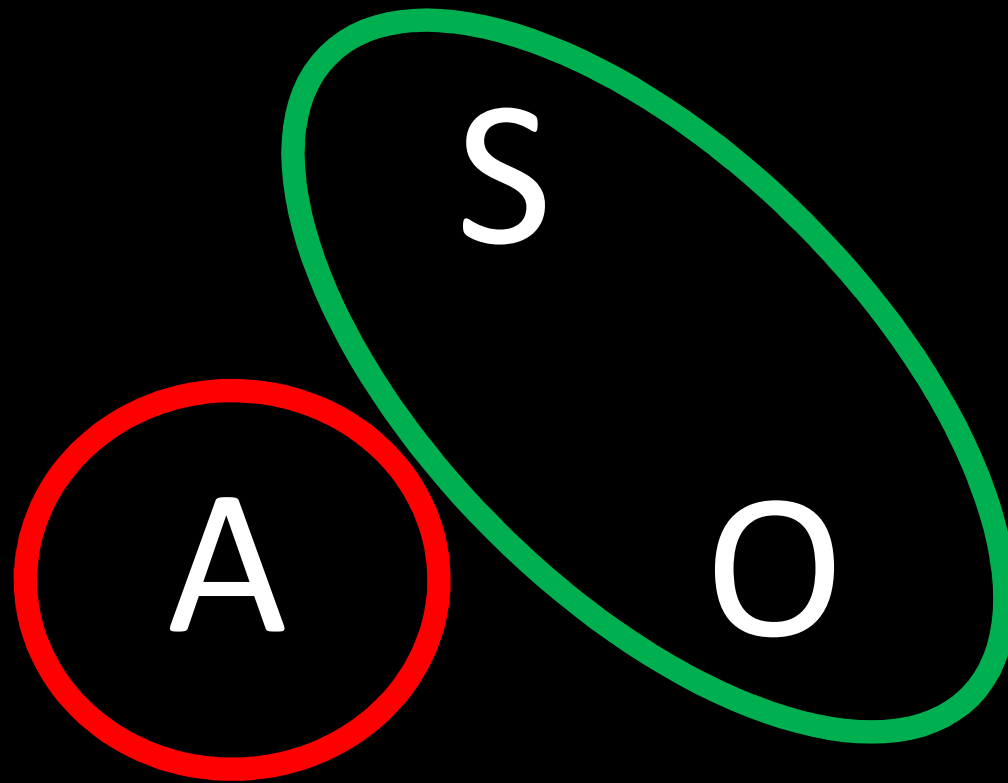
Fluid-S



Split-S



Ergativ-Absolutiv



Peru-Ø erori da

Peter

gefallen

ist

Peru-k sagarra-Ø jan du

Peter

den Apfel

gegessen

hat

Peru-Ø erori da

Peter

gefallen

ist

Peru-k sagarra-Ø jan du

Peter

den Apfel

gegessen

hat

na'e lea 'a Tolu

sprach

Tolu

nae' tāmāte'i 'a e talavou 'e Tolu

tötete

den Jugendlichen

Tolu

na'e lea 'a Tolu

prach

Tolu

nae' tāmāte' 'a e talavou 'e Tolu

tötete

den Jugendlichen

Tolu

d-θád

Er ging

d-h-bád

wir sahen ihn

d-θád

Er ging

d·h-bád

wir sahen ihn

Transitiv

S

A O

azum pa Xaray sut
Ich nach Xaray ging

mu tā wunt
Ich dich sah

Rushani (Iranische Sprache)
[Präteritum]

azum pa Xaray sut
Ich nach Xaray ging

mu tā wunt
Ich dich sah

tā mu wunt
Du mich sahst

Rushani (Iranische Sprache)
[Präteritum]

azum pa Xaray sut
Ich nach Xaray ging

mu tā wunt
Ich dich sah

tā mu wunt
Du mich sahst

Dreiteilig

S

A

O

karn-**ia** yanthagaria makurr-anrru

Der Mann

geht

an einem Stock

karna-**ulu** kalkanga thithi-**nhanha**

der Mann

schlug

die Hündin

Wanggumara, Pama–Nyungan (Australien)

karn-ia yanthagaria makurr-anrru

Der Mann

geht

an einem Stock

karna-ulu kalkanga thithi-nhanha

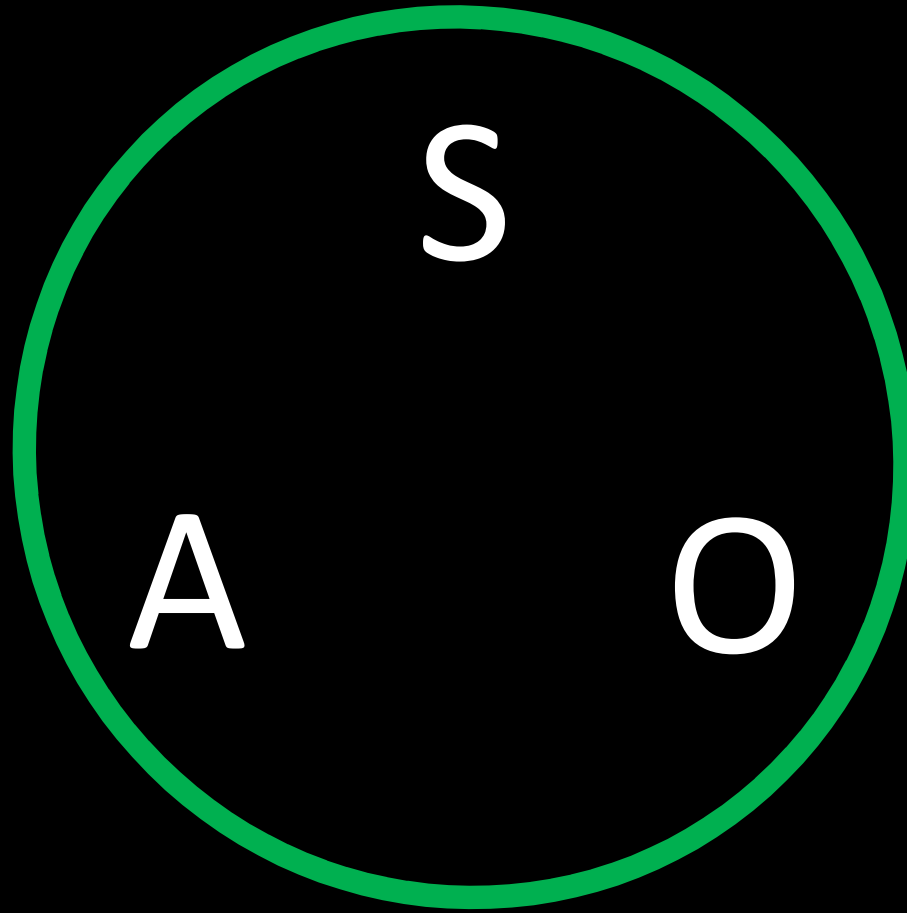
der Mann

schlug

die Hündin

Wanggumara, Pama–Nyungan (Australien)

Direkt



gǒu tiào
der Hund springt

gǒu yǎo rén
der Hund beißt den Menschen

rén yǎo gǒu
der Mensch beißt den Hund

gǒu tiào
der Hund springt

gǒu yǎo rén
der Hund beißt den Menschen

rén yǎo gǒu
der Mensch beißt den Hund

Resultative Verbkomposita

Zhāngsān xiǎng-sǐ wǒ le

Zhāngsān

vermissen

sterben

ich

Zhāngsān vermisste mich so sehr, dass er fast starb

Ich vermisste Zhāngsān so sehr, dass ich fast starb

Mehr dazu in der Literatur am Ende

shí gè rén chī liǎng bàng ròu

zehn

Menschen

essen

zwei

Pfund

Fleisch

liǎng bàng ròu chī shí gè rén

zwei

Pfund

Fleisch

essen

zehn

Menschen









Quellen

- [zu resultativen Verbkomposita] Li, Yafei. 1995. The thematic hierarchy and causativity. *Nat Lang Linguist Theory* 13. 255–282.
- Aldai, Gontzal. 2009. Is Basque morphologically ergative? Western Basque versus eastern Basque. *Studies in Language* 33.4. 783–831.
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Studying Linguistics website

Sprachwissenschaftliches Seminar



About Linguistics	Propaedeutics	Techniques	Perspectives
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what is linguistics, what can we learn about the nature of language, its role in communication, the world's languages, language and cognition.	concepts of the scientific jargon or basic concepts of grammar which you may not remember from school but do not want to ask - thinking that your lecturers take them for granted.	techniques for creating a study, conducting a data collection, designing an oral presentation, outlining the findings in a poster, submitting an abstract, writing a scientific paper.	what do people with a qualification in linguistics do in life? Perspectives, possibilities, ideas, experiences about life after studying linguistics, in the academia and in the world.

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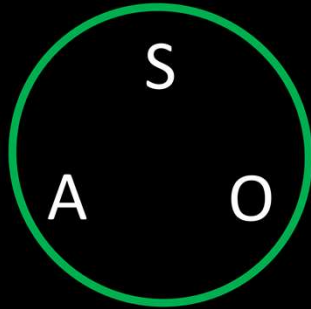


Morphosyntaktisches Alignment

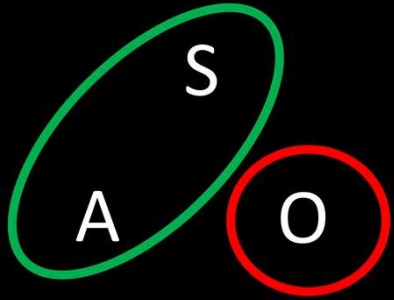
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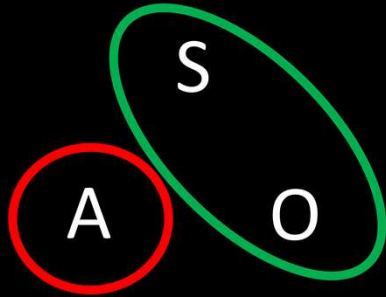
Direkt



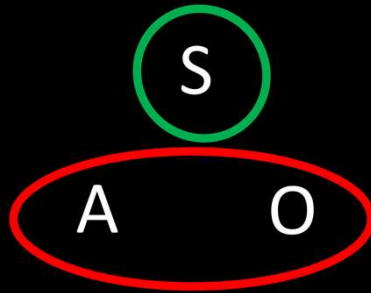
Nominativ-Akkusativ



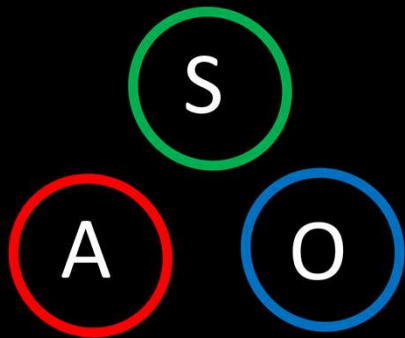
Ergativ-Absolutiv



Transitiv



Dreiteilig

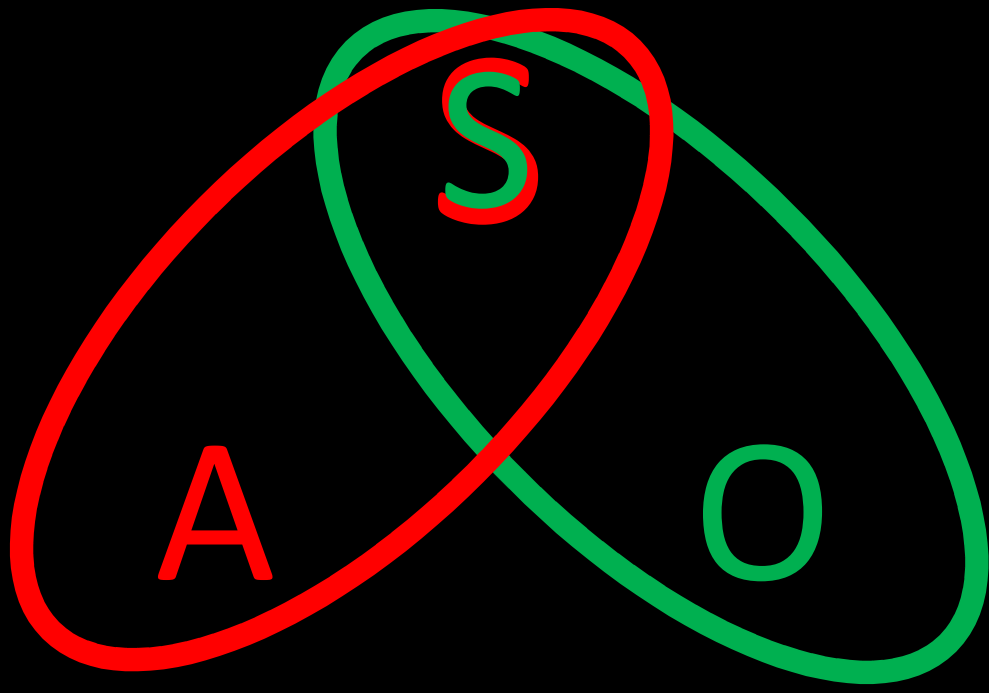


S

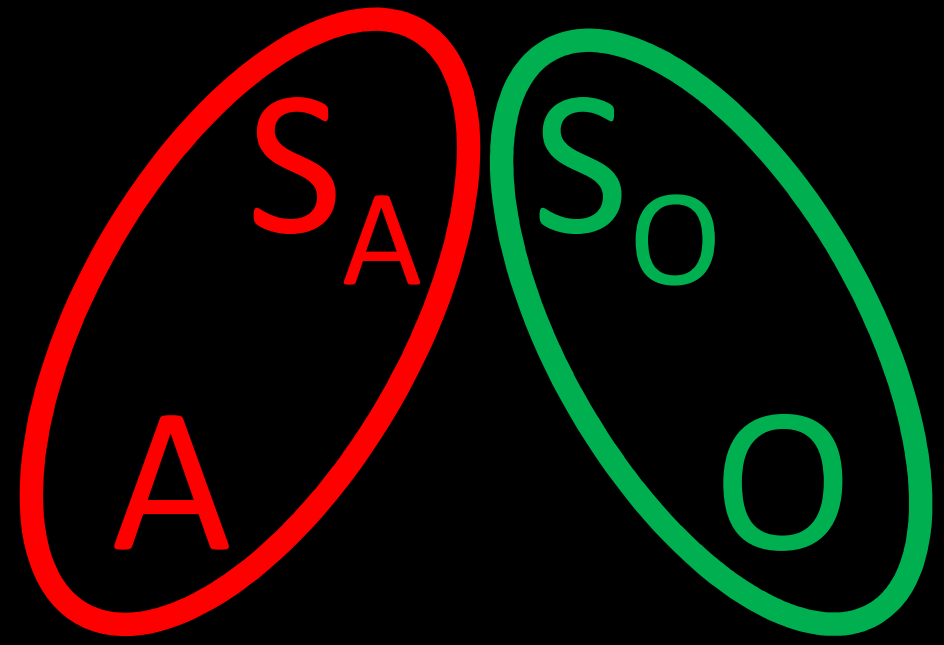
A

O

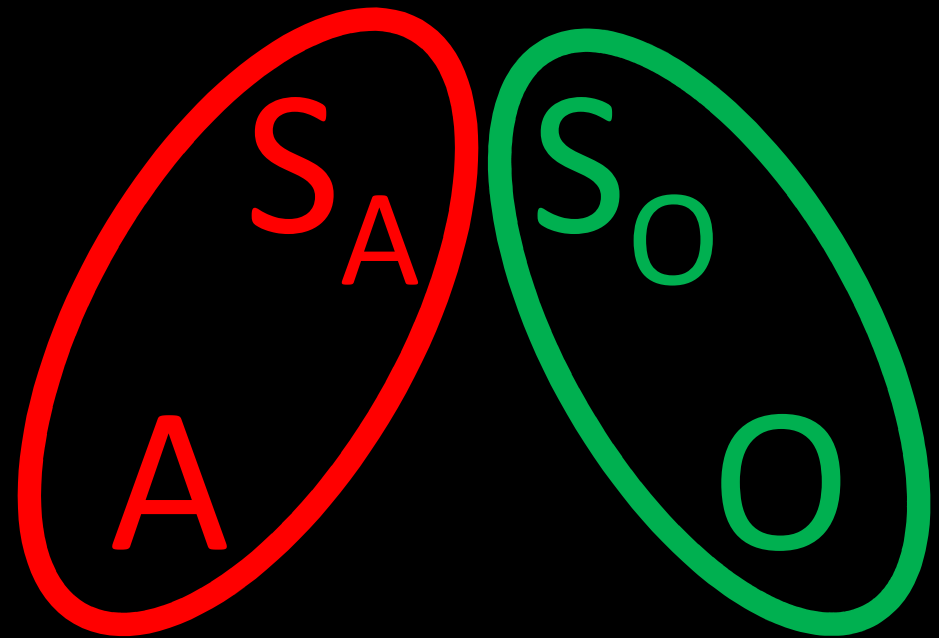
Fluid-S



Split-S



Split-S



bavšv-ma it'ira

das Kind

weinte

rezo gamoizarda

Rezo

wuchs

vano-m gamozarda 3ma

Vano

erzog

seinen Bruder

Georgisch
[Aorist]

bavšv-ma it'ira

das Kind

weinte

rezo gamoizarda

Rezo

wuchs

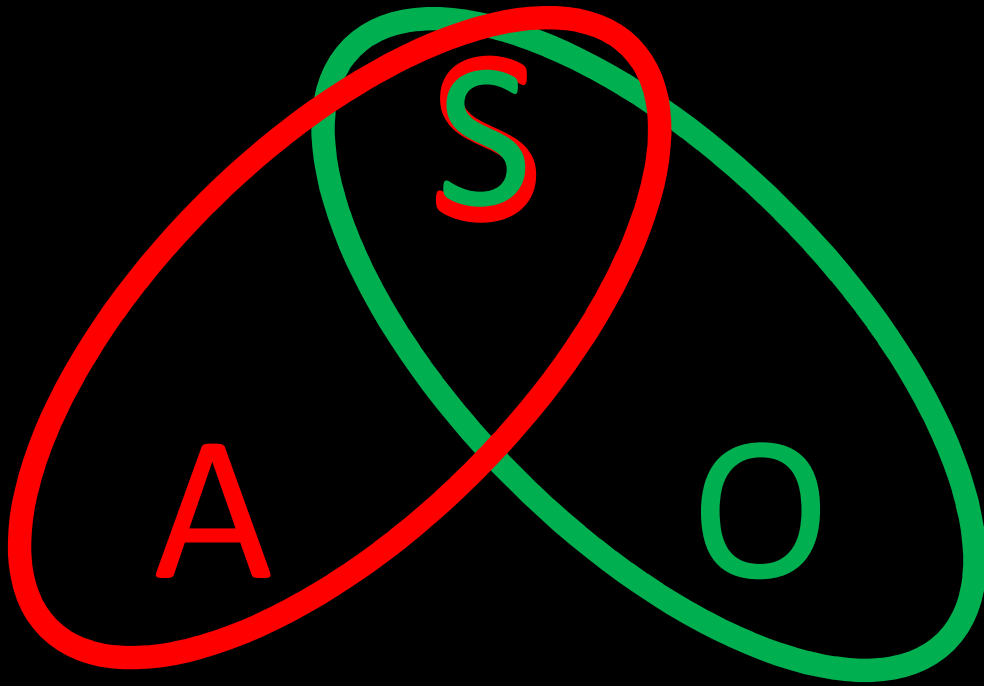
vano-m gamozarda 3ma

Vano

erzog

seinen Bruder

Fluid-S



so wo3e

Ich

fiel

as wo3e

mich

fiel

Bats = Tsova-Tush (Nordostkaukasisch)

Austronesisch

S

A

O

Austronesisch

A S


A green oval highlights the letters 'A' and 'S'.

O

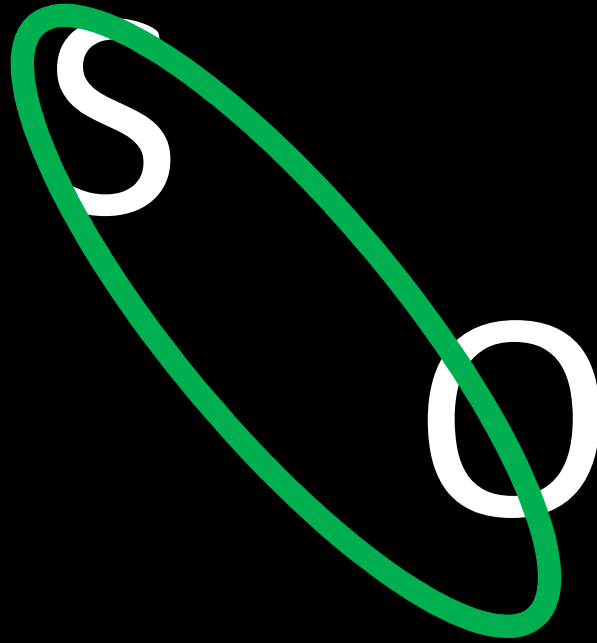
A blue circle highlights the letter 'O'.

Austronesisch

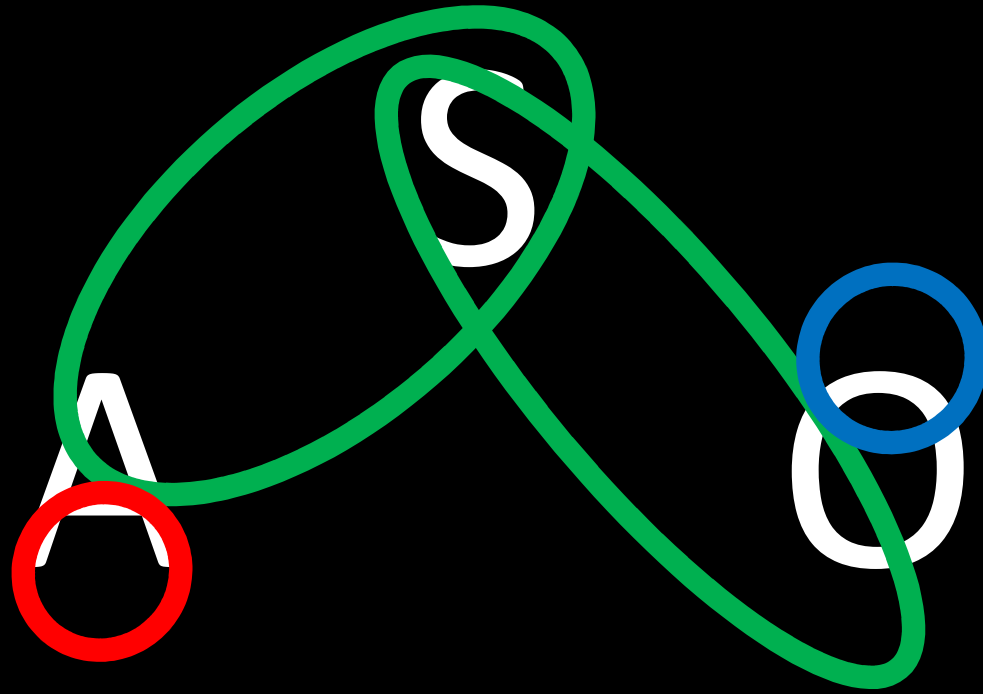
A



S O



Austronesisch



dintang ya ing lalaki

kam

der Mann

sumulat yang poesia ing lalaki

Wird schreiben

ein Gedicht

der Mann

isulat ne ning lalaki ing poesia

Wird schreiben

der Mann

ein Gedicht

Kapampangan (Austronesisch)

dintang ya ing lalaki

kam

der Mann

sumulat yang **poesia** ing lalaki

Wird schreiben

ein Gedicht

der Mann

isulat ne **ning lalaki** ing poesia

Wird schreiben

der Mann

ein Gedicht

Kapampangan (Austronesisch)

dintang ya ing lalaki

kam

der Mann

sumulat yang poesia ing lalaki

Wird schreiben

ein Gedicht

der Mann

isulat ne ning lalaki ing poesia

Wird schreiben

der Mann

ein Gedicht

Kapampangan (Austronesisch)

dintang ya ing lalaki

kam

der Mann

sumulat yang **poesia** ing lalaki

Wird schreiben

ein Gedicht

der Mann

isulat ne **ning lalaki** ing poesia

Wird schreiben

der Mann

ein Gedicht

Kapampangan (Austronesisch)

Der Mann kam

Der Mann schreibt ein Gedicht Ein Gedicht wird vom Mann geschrieben

Der Mann kam

Der Mann schreibt ein Gedicht Ein Gedicht wird vom Mann geschrieben

Der Mann kam

Der Mann schreibt ein Gedicht Ein Gedicht wird vom Mann geschrieben

Der Mann kam

Der Mann schreibt ein Gedicht Ein Gedicht wird geschrieben

dintang ya ing lalaki

kam

der Mann

sumulat yang **poesia** ing lalaki

Wird schreiben

ein Gedicht

der Mann

isulat ne **ning lalaki** ing poesia

Wird schreiben

der Mann

ein Gedicht

Kapampangan (Austronesisch)

Quellen

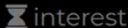

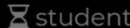
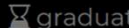




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GÖTTINGEN

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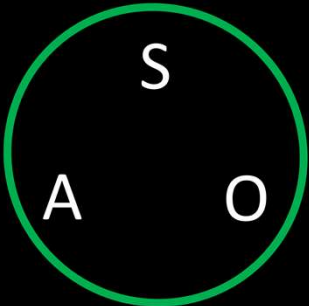
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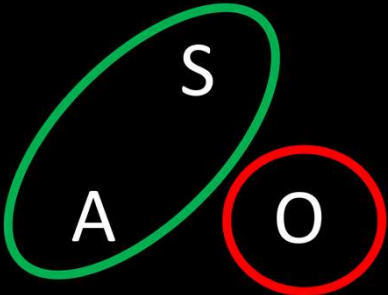
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Morphosyntaktische Alignments

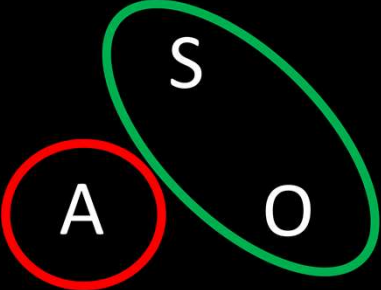
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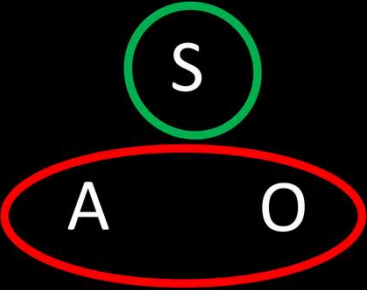
Nominativ-Akkusativ



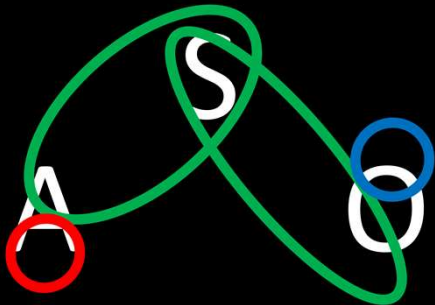
Ergativ-Absolutiv



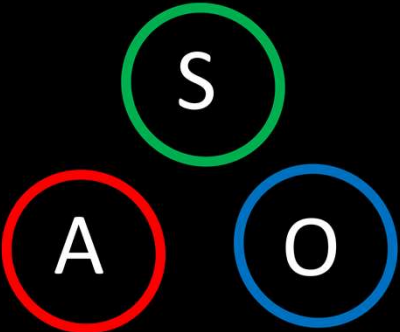
Transitiv



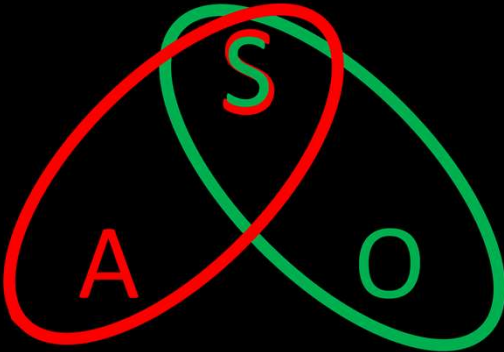
Austronesisch



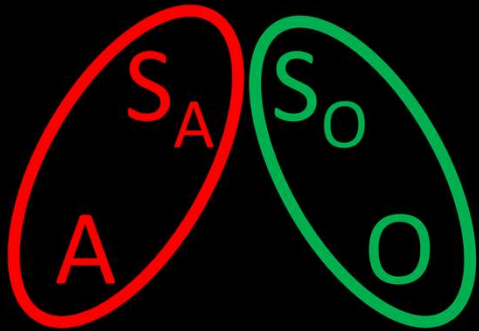
Dreiteilig



Fluid-S



Split-S



schlagen

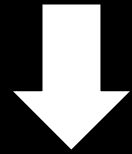
(Nominativ)

schlagen

(Akkusativ)

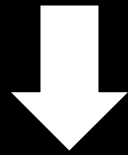
Der Vater schlägt den Sohn

aus Versehen



Der Vater schlägt den Sohn

aus Versehen



Der Vater schlägt den Sohn



der es wolte und absichtlich in
die Stoßrichtung der Faust geriet

Semantisch vs. Syntaktisch

Semantisch vs. Syntaktisch

Fluid-S (nur bei Intransitiven)

Alle anderen

so wo3e

Ich

fiel

as wo3e

mich

fiel

Bats = Tsova-Tush (Nordostkaukasisch)

Semantisch vs. Syntaktisch

Fluid-S (nur bei Intransitiven)

Alle anderen

? (nur bei Transitiven)

Semantisch vs. Syntaktisch

Fluid-S (nur bei Intransitiven)

Alle anderen

~~?(nur bei Transitiven)~~

əy-nə Tombə-bu thenji
Ich Tomba berührte

əy Tombə-bu thenji
Ich Tomba berührte

Semantisch vs. Syntaktisch

Fluid-S (nur bei Intransitiven)

Alle anderen

Manipuri

Folopa

Wakhi

SPLITS

SPLITS

Nach Tempus, Aspekt, Modus

Nach Satzart (Hauptsatz, Nebensatz)

Nach Belebtheit der NPs (Nominalhierarchie)

bavšv-ma it'ira

das Kind

weinte

rezo gamoizarda

Rezo

wuchs

vano-m gamozarda 3ma

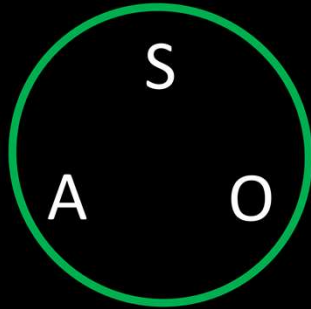
Vano

erzog

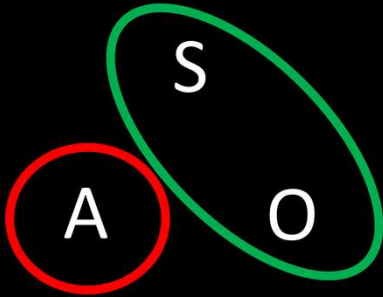
seinen Bruder

Georgisch
[Aorist]

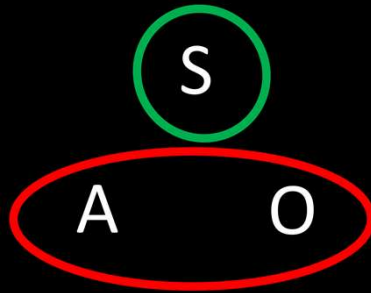
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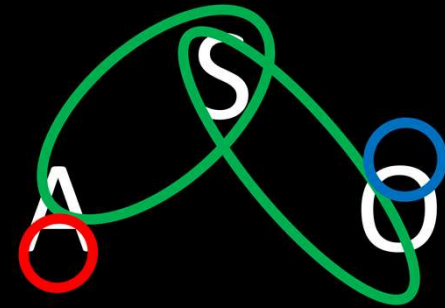
Ergativ-Absolutiv



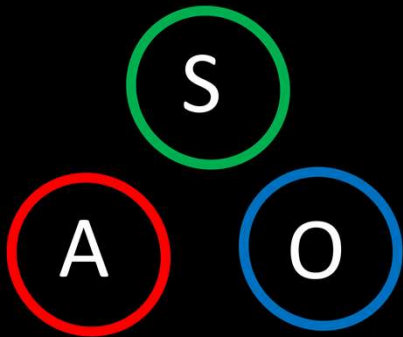
Transitiv



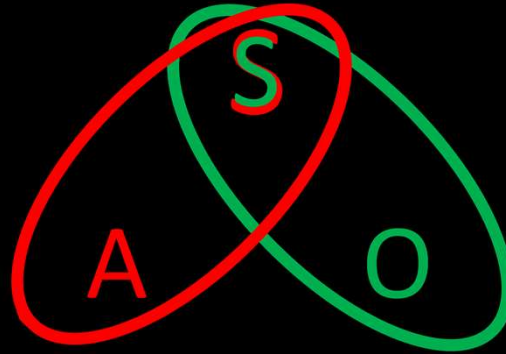
Austronesisch



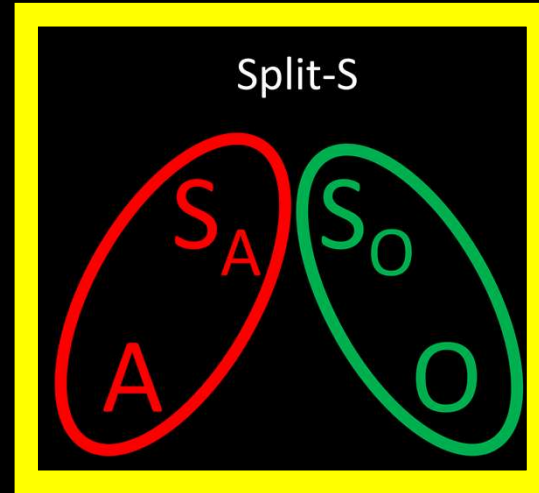
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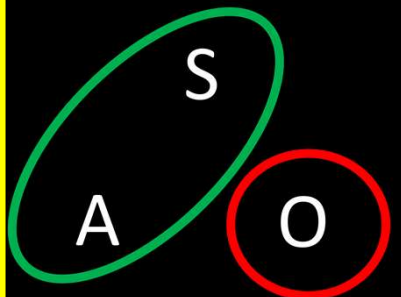
Fluid-S



Split-S



Nominativ-Akkusativ











Quellen

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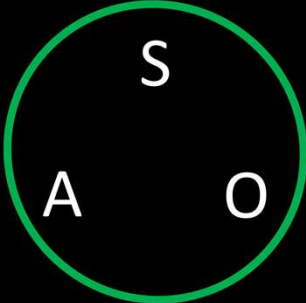
Morphosyntaktisches Alignment

Fernando García Mendivil
Bachelor Sprachwissenschaft
Februar 2022

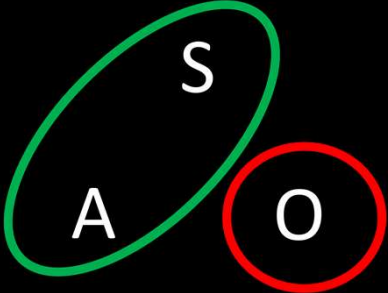
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Morphosyntaktische Alignments

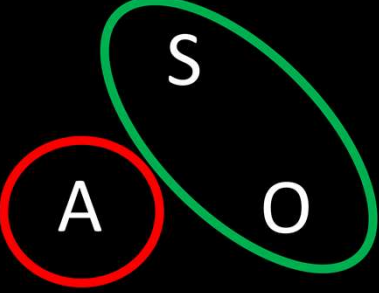
Direkt



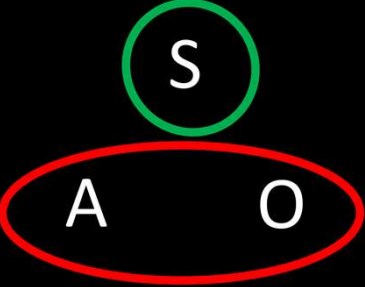
Nominativ-Akkusativ



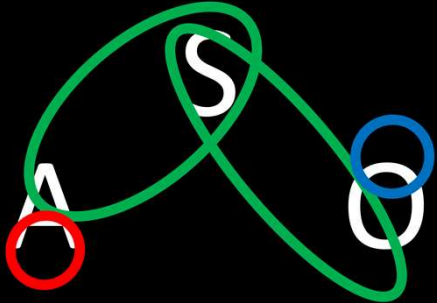
Ergativ-Absolutiv



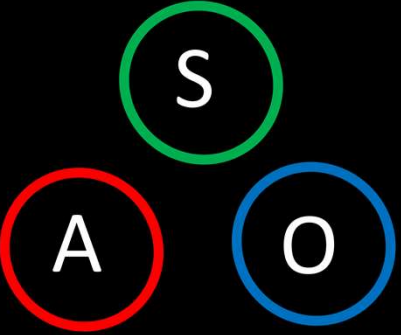
Transitiv



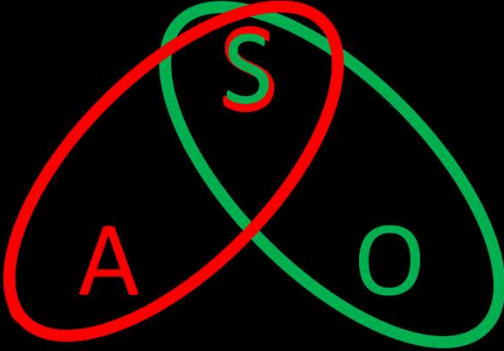
Austronesisch



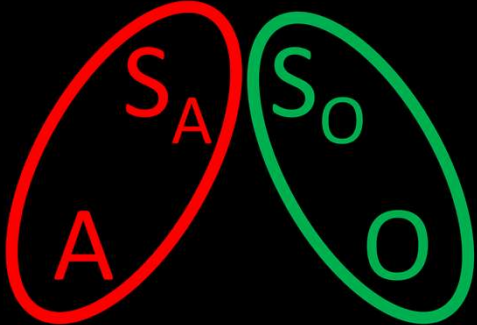
Dreiteilig



Fluid-S



Split-S



Erscheinungen

Erscheinungen

Kasus

Partikel / Adpositionen

Verbkongruenz

Wortstellung

Erscheinungen

Morphologisch

Kasus

Partikel / Adpositionen

Verbkongruenz

Wortstellung

Erscheinungen

Morphologisch

Syntaktisch

Kasus

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Kasus

Partikel / Adpositionen

Verbkongruenz

Wortstellung

Syntaktisch

Koordination

Relativierung

Kontrolle

Mutter sprang und ____ kam

Mutter sah Vater und ____ kam

ɲuma yabu-ɲgu buran _____ banaganʷu

den Vater

die Mutter

sah

(und er) kam

Dyirbal (Pama–Nyungan, Australien)

Mutter befahl Vater, _____ zu kommen

Mutter befahl Vater, _____ **den Arzt** zu untersuchen

*Mutter befahl Vater, **der Arzt** _____ zu untersuchen

yabu ŋuma-ŋgu giga-n

die Mutter

der Vater

befahl

_____ banaga-ygu

zu kommen

yabu ŋuma-ŋgu giga-n

die Mutter

der Vater

befahl

gubi-ŋgu mawa-li _____

der Arzt

zu untersuchen

Quellen

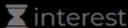

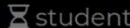
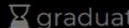




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Morphosyntaktisches Alignment

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Bachelor Sprachwissenschaft
Februar 2022

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S

A

O





Imperative

Verben wie 'können', 'anfangen', 'wollen'

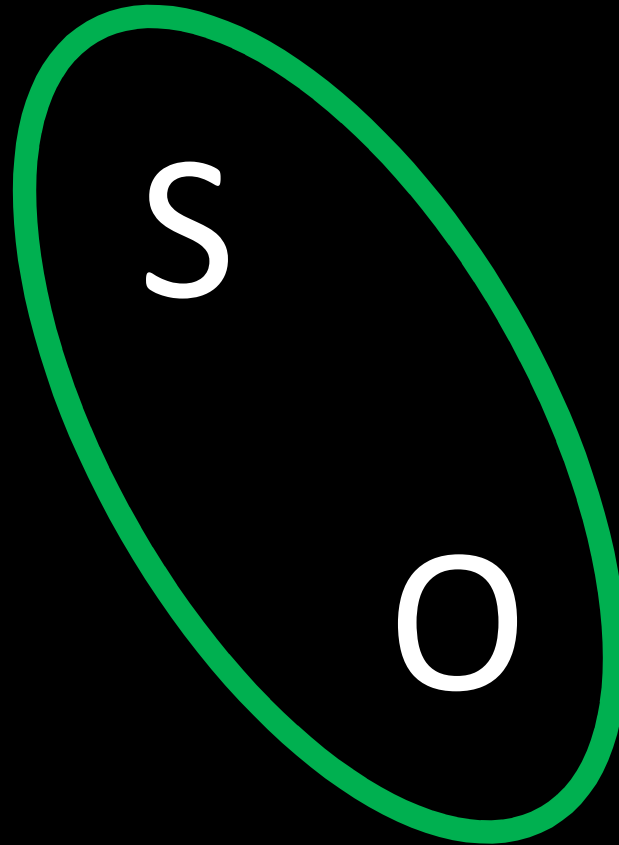
Ich will _____ kommen

Ich will _____ **den Arzt** untersuchen

*Ich will **der Arzt** _____ untersuchen

Inkorporation

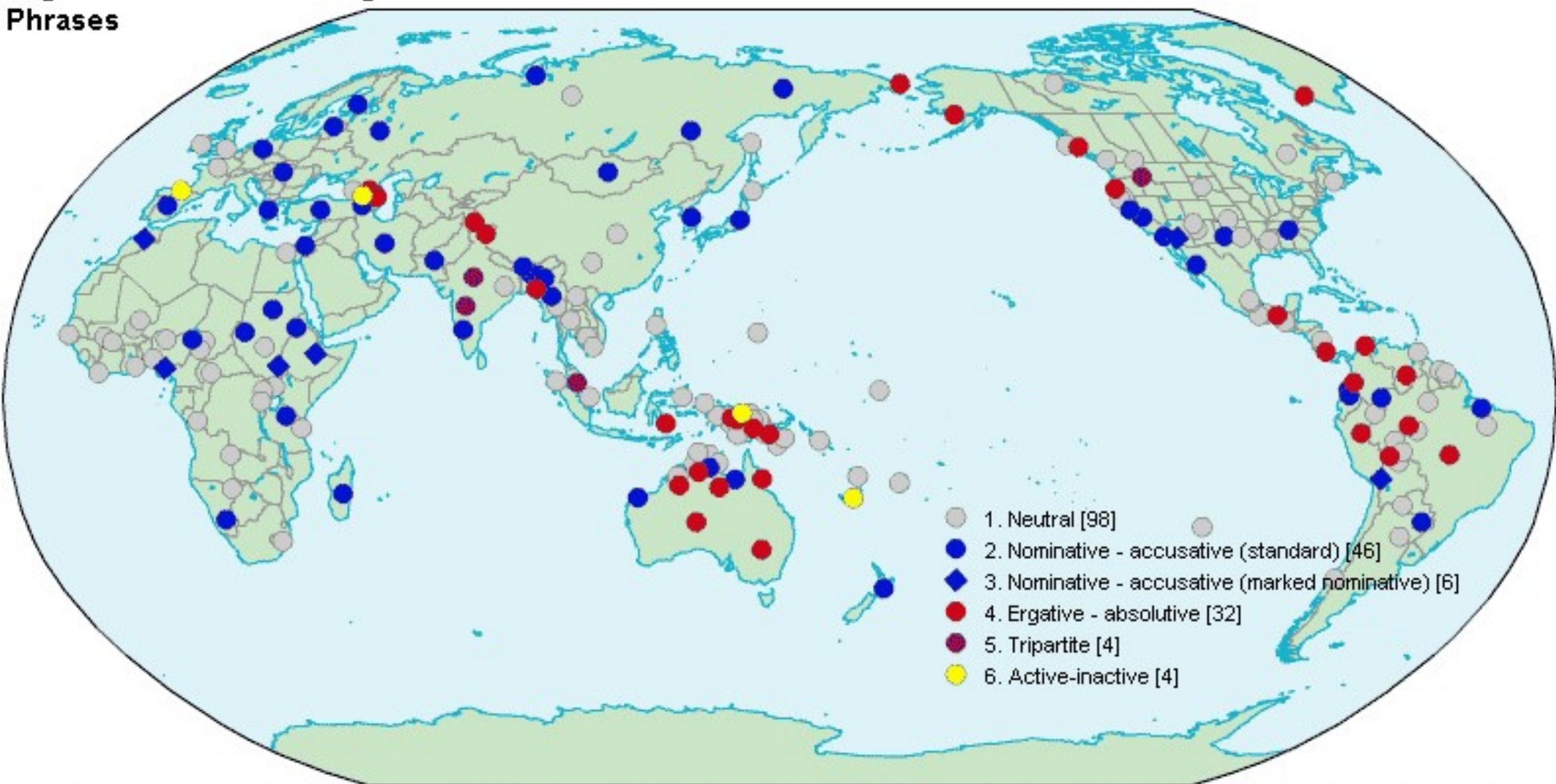
Nominalisierung



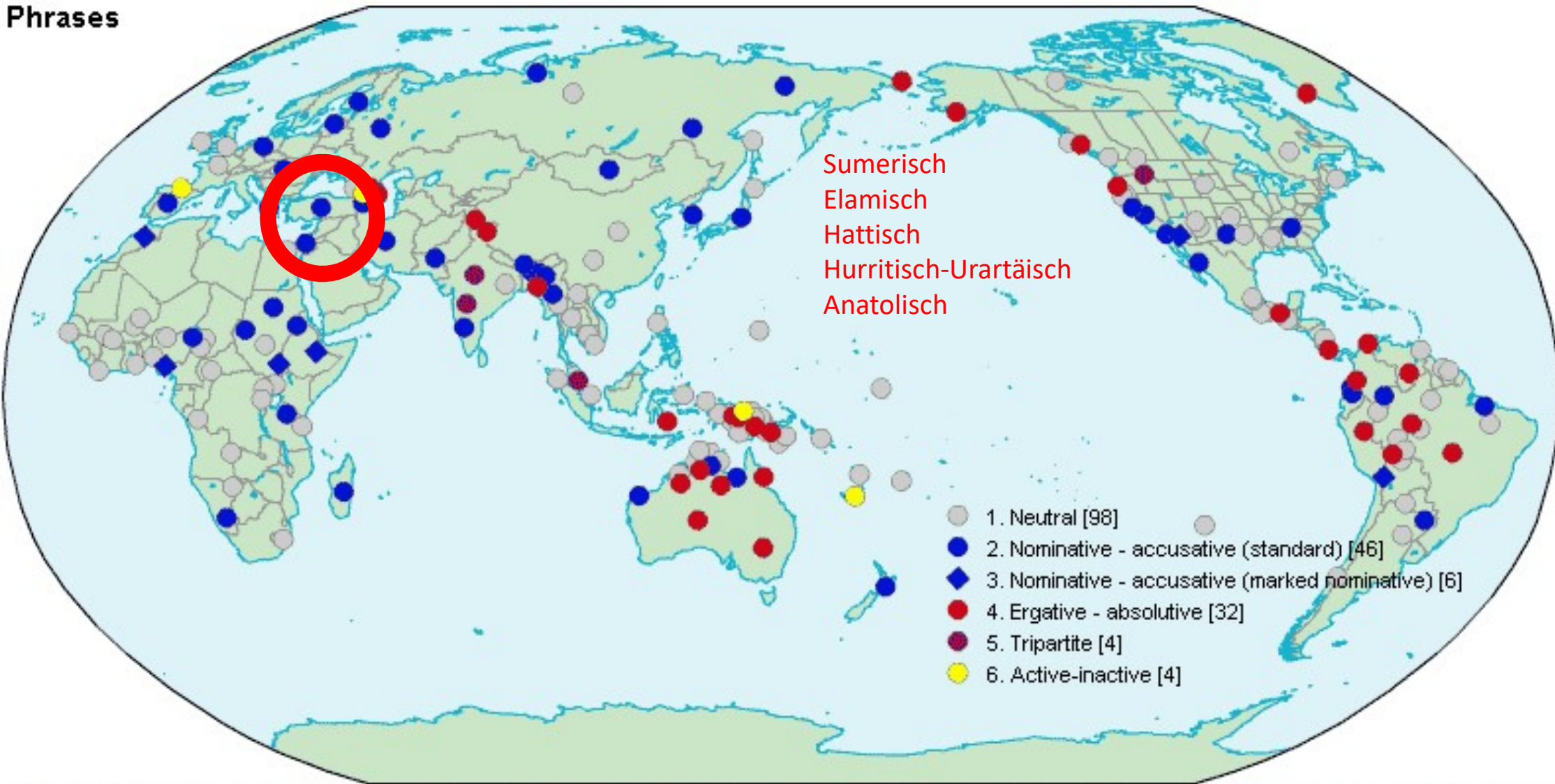
Die Currywurst kommt an -> Das Ankommen der Currywurst

Lena Brücker entdeckt die Currywurst -> Die Entdeckung der Currywurst durch Lena Brücker

Alignment of Case Marking of Full Noun Phrases



Alignment of Case Marking of Full Noun Phrases



Quellen

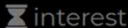

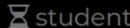
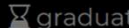




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