

EUROTYP
WORD ORDER QUESTIONNAIRE

Anna Siewierska
Department of General Linguistic
The University of Amsterdam
210 Spuistraat
1012 VT Amsterdam
The Netherlands

e-mail annas@alf.let.uva.nl.
phone (31 20 525 3880)

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INSTRUCTIONS

The following questionnaire is to be filled out by a linguist who is either a native speaker of the language in question, or in collaboration with a native speaker. The questionnaire is rather long, but several sets of questions are stated separately for different types of languages. Moreover, many of the questions will be simply inapplicable, since they are dependent on the existence of one phenomena or another in the language under consideration. Therefore please read the questionnaire through

before filling it out, so as to have an idea of the range of information that you are actually requested to supply.

Since it is impossible to predict the required amount of space for some of the answers, it is suggested that the questionnaire should be filled out either directly on diskette in which case the answers can be provided immediately under the relevant questions, or on separate sheets of paper, rather than on this hard copy. There are a number of different types of questions in the questionnaire: multiple choice, yes/no and descriptive. In the case of the multiple choice questions, if you are filling out the questionnaire on diskette, indicate your choice of answer by deleting the non-relevant answers. Regarding the yes/no questions, a third option *not known* has been included to cater for lack of information. Please choose this option in preference to *no* unless you are certain that the phenomenon in question does not obtain. For the example sentences glosses should be provided unless the items in question have already been glossed earlier. Please indicate morpheme boundaries by '-' and use a colon : if the morphemes are fused. The glosses should contain enough morphological detail to enable a clear identification of the relevant grammatical phenomena. E.g

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Mam-a      rzuc-ila      pilk-e
mother-nom  threw-past:3sg:f  ball-acc
'Mother threw a ball.'
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If you cannot supply the relevant diacritics on disk, please attach them on a separate sheet of paper.

If the language you are dealing with is an ergative language, please employ, the following conventions:

A - first argument of a transitive predicate

S - sole argument of intransitive predicate

O - second argument of transitive predicate

Otherwise use standard means of referring to grammatical relations, i.e. S- subject, O- object, X- non-argument, and the semantic roles of agent, patient, recipient, benefactive, locative instrumental etc. for non-subject and non-object arguments and/or non-arguments. Please refer to the non-subject arguments of ditransitive clauses by means of their semantic role rather than by using the terms direct and indirect object.

Please send the completed questionnaire to the address given on the top of p.1.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Language
Genetic classification
Areal classification
Geographical distribution
Number of speakers
Major dialects
Described dialect
Standard Reference Grammars
Name of informant
Native speaker

WORD ORDER TYPOLOGY

0.1 How is the basic transitive order of the lg classified in terms of the following typology (based on Greenberg), where *rigid* stands for the impossibility of items occurring to the right of V, and *free* for the existence of all possible combinations of S, V and O.

a) SOV; b) SOV/rigid; c) SOV/free; d) SVO; e) SVO/free;
f) SVO/V2 - verb second; g) VSO; h) VOS; i) OVS; j) OSV; k) V1 - verb initial; l) V2 - verb second; m) free (all orders are possible and there are no grounds for positing one of the occurring orders as basic); n) other

0.2 Does the language have

- a) prepositions
- b) postpositions
- c) both
- d) neither

MAIN CLAUSE CONSTITUENTS

Word order in transitive clauses

1.1 Give an example of a transitive clause where: S is a definite human agent, O is a definite patient and the verb is a typical action verb such as *hit* or *kill* which would be used in answer to a question such as *What happened?* (If order in such cases is affected by the form of the verb, please postpone your comments to (1.12)).

1.2 Translate the example in bold assuming the specified context. Please provide all the possibilities.

(A girl and a boy were quarrelling in the garden.)
The girl hit the boy.

1.3 Translate the example in bold assuming the specified context. Please provide all the possibilities.

(A girl and a boy were quarrelling in the garden.)
The boy was hit by the girl.

1.4 If there are any *necessary* departures from the order given under (1.1) above of *nominal* S and O in transitive clauses sanctioned *solely* by the nature of the S and/or O in regard to the following parameters (or any combination of these parameters) state what they are and illustrate them with examples. Please note that the question pertains to arguments which qualify as grammatical subjects and objects.

- a) animacy
- b) humanness
- c) definiteness

- d) specificity
- e) semantic role

1.5 If the order of *pronominal* S and/or O differs from that of nominal S and O and is *not* sensitive to the person, number or semantic features of the S and O, state and exemplify the order when:

- a) S and/or O are free stressed (full) pronouns
- b) S and/or O are free unstressed (potentially reduced) pronouns
- c) S and/or O are clitics
- d) S and/or O are expressed solely by bound cross-referencing forms
- e) S and/or O are expressed solely by agreement on the verb

1.6 If the order of free stressed (full) pronominal S and O is sensitive to any of the following parameters (or any combination of these parameters), state and exemplify the relevant orders:

- a) differences in person (1st, 2nd or 3rd)
- b) differences in number (sg, pl, dual)
- c) differences in semantic features (e.g. humanness, animacy, definiteness)

1.7 As in (1.6) but for free unstressed pronominal S and O

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.8 As in (1.6) but for clitic S and O

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.9 As in (1.6) but for bound pronominal forms (cross-referencing forms or agreement forms) of S and O

- a)
- b)
- c)

1.10 If length or complexity *necessarily* alters the relative location in simple transitive clauses of: S, O or both, state the relevant conditioning (e.g. modification by a restrictive relative clause, modification by an adpositional phrase, sentential complementation) and illustrate the resulting order.

1.11 As in (1.10) but for optional effects.

1.12 If the order in transitive sentences (of nominal or pronominal S and O) is affected by any of the following, state how and provide relevant examples.

- a) tense
- b) aspect
- c) the use of analytic vs synthetic verb forms

1.13 Does the language have bi-valent clauses, i.e. clauses containing bi-valent verbs, e.g. stative, experiential or other verbs such as *like*, *want*, *need*, *trust* etc. where neither of the arguments is a:

- a) grammatical object
- b) grammatical subject
- c) both

1.14 If you have answered yes for (13a), are there any ordering characteristics specific to the argument corresponding to what would be a subject in a transitive predication that have not been covered by the

questions in (1.1) through (1.10) above, please state what they are and provide relevant examples.

1.15 If you have answered yes to (13b), are there any ordering characteristics specific to the argument corresponding to what would be an object in a transitive predication that have not been covered by the questions in (1.1) through (1.10) above, please state what they are and provide relevant examples.

Word order in intransitive clauses

2.1 The location of S (the sole argument of an intransitive verb) is:

- a) SV
- b) VS
- c) both are possible

2.2 Is the location of S dependent on the semantic role of S, e.g. agent/experiencer/controller vs patient/undergoer of the like?

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) partially (see (2.3) and/or (2.4))
- d) If so exemplify the relevant orders.

2.3 Is the location of S dependent on the nature of the predicate, e.g. the unergative (e.g. laugh, walk, dance, work, chest) vs unaccusative (e.g. exist, appear, arrive, die, melt, grow, shine, sparkle, last, remain) distinction or the like?

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) If so exemplify the relevant orders

2.4 If the location of S relative to the verb is determined by any of the factors (or combination of factors) listed under a) through f) state which and exemplify the relevant orders

- a) animacy
- b) humanness
- c) definiteness
- d) specificity
- e) pronominal status
- f) length and complexity

2.5 Exemplify the order(s) of the entity whose existence is being asserted and the locative in existential clauses, such as

- a. A woman is in the room.
- b. There is a woman in the room.

- a) What special structural and morphological characteristics do these existential clauses display, e.g. the presence of an expletive, the use of special morphological markers, the form of the copula etc?

2.6 Exemplify the order(s) obtaining in clauses whose sole function is to introduce characters or entities into the discourse, i.e. in so-called presentative clauses which typically contain predicates such as: appear, come, arrive, occur etc., as in the following examples from English.

- a. A man appeared at the door.
- b. There occurred a terrible accident.
- c. There emerged a problem.

- a) What special characteristics do these presentative clauses display, e.g. the presence of an expletive, the use of special morphological markers, special verbal forms etc.

Word order in ditransitive clauses

3.0 What is the preferred order of the patient and recipient in ditransitive clauses? Please provide an example, even if there is no preferred order.

3.0a How are the patient and recipient in ditransitive clauses marked?

3.1 If there is a fixed order for the patient and recipient in ditransitive clauses under any of the following circumstances state which and exemplify it:

- a) both are nominal
- b) both are free pronouns
- c) both are clitics
- d) both are bound cross-referencing forms
- e) one is a noun and the other a free pronoun
- f) one is a noun and the other is a clitic
- g) other

3.2 Does the lg possess a dative-shift opposition involving the patient and recipient with the verb *give* corresponding to the English examples below?

- a) No
- b) Not known

- a. The teacher gave a book to a girl.
- b. The teacher gave a girl a book.

c) If so illustrate the word order and morphological changes involved in this opposition.

d) If this opposition is also found with patients and recipients of verbs other than *give* (e.g. *send*, *show*, *hand*) list a few.

e) If a similar (not necessarily identical) opposition is also found with patients and benefactives/deprivees as in the following English examples, state the nature of this opposition and provide an example

- a. John bought a present for Mary.
- b. John bought Mary a present.

f) If a similar (not necessarily identical) opposition is also found with patients and locatives or patients and some other semantic role as in the following English examples, state the nature of this opposition and provide an example

- a. John loaded hay onto the wagon.
- b. John loaded the wagon with hay.

3.3 If the order of *nominal* patients and recipients/ benefactives/ locatives/ or other semantic roles in ditransitive clauses is *obligatorily* determined by any of the factors (or combination of factors) listed below state which and exemplify the relevant orders:

- a) animacy
- b) humanness
- c) definiteness
- d) specificity
- e) length and complexity

3.4 As in (3.3) but for *optional* effects

- a) animacy
- b) humanness
- c) definiteness
- d) specificity
- e) length and complexity

3.5 If the order of pronominal patients and recipients/ benefactives/ locatives or other semantic roles in ditransitive clauses is obligatorily determined by any of the factors (or combination of factors) listed below state which and exemplify the relevant orders:

- a) animacy
- b) humanness
- c) person
- d) specificity
- e) case or adpositional marking

3.6 As in (3.5) but for optional effects.

- a) animacy
- b) humanness
- c) person
- d) specificity
- e) case or adpositional marking

Word order variation of major clausal constituents

The following questions concerning word order variation of major sentential constituents have been grouped according to the basic order of a language. You will therefore be answering only one of the following sections: sect. 4 on SVO languages, sect. 5 on SOV languages, sect. 6 on VSO languages, or sect. 7 on languages with no evident basic order. Please use the following points as a check list:

- a) S or O must be a
 - i) pronoun
 - ii) clitic
 - iii) full NP
 - iv) complex NP (long, heavy sentential)
 - v) other
- b) S or O must be
 - i) definite
 - ii) indefinite
- c) S or O must convey
 - i) given information
 - ii) new information
- d) S or O must represent
 - i) what the sentence is primarily about
 - ii) the information focus of the utterance
- e) S or O must be a wh-phrase
- f) S or O must be a quantified phrase
- g) S or O must take contrastive or emphatic stress
- h) V must be stressed
- i) there must be special morphological marking, namely ...
- j) nothing may intervene between and
- k) S is necessarily separated from the remainder of the clause by a disjuncture (short pause)
- l) O must be separated from the remainder of the clause by a disjuncture (short pause)
- m) other

n) there are no clear restrictions

Languages with basic SVO order

4.1 Which of the following orders are categorically excluded?

- a) SOV
- b) VSO
- c) VOS
- d) OVS
- e) OSV
- f) none.

4.2 If SOV order is permitted, give an example and state the restrictions (using the above check-list) on this order?

4.3 If OSV is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of point (m) above.

4.4 If VSO order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order?

4.5 If VOS order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of point (l) above.

4.6 If OVS order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of (l) above.

4.7 How can you translate the following statements with a single (non-cleft) sentence?

- a. It was the girl who hit the boy.
- b. It was the boy who hit the girl.
- c. It was under the chair where John put the hat.

4.8 Can the translation of (4.7a), be continued as follows?

The girl hit the boy, the man hit him, and the woman also hit him.

Languages with basic SOV order

5.1 Which of the following orders are categorically excluded?

- a) SVO
- b) VSO
- c) VOS
- d) OVS
- e) OSV
- f) none.

5.2 If SVO order is permitted, give an example and state the restrictions (using the above check-list) on this order?

5.3 If OSV is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of point (m) above.

5.4 If VSO order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order?

5.5 If VOS order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of point (l) above.

5.6 If OVS order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of (1) above.

5.7 How can you translate the following statements with a single (non-cleft) sentence?

- a. It was the girl who hit the boy.
- b. It was the boy who hit the girl.
- c. It was under the chair where John put the hat.

5.8 Can the translation of (5.7a), be continued as follows?

The girl hit the boy, the man hit him, and the woman also hit him.

Languages with basic VSO order

6.1 Which of the following orders are categorically excluded?

- a) SVO
- b) SOV
- c) VOS
- d) OVS
- e) OSV
- f) none.

6.2 If SVO order is permitted, give an example and state the restrictions (using the above check-list) on this order?

6.3 If SOV is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of point (m) above.

6.4 If VOS order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order?

6.5 If OVS order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of point (1) above.

6.6 If OSV order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order? Please take special account of (1) above.

6.7 How can you translate the following statements with a single (non-cleft) sentence?

- a. It was the girl who hit the boy.
- b. It was the boy who hit the girl.
- c. It was under the chair where John put the hat.

6.8 Can the translation of (6.7a), be continued as follows?

The girl hit the boy, the man hit him, and the woman also hit him.

Languages with no evident basic syntactic order

7.1 Which of the following orders are categorically excluded?

- a) SVO
- b) SOV
- c) VSO
- d) VOS
- e) OVS
- f) OSV
- g) none

7.2 If SVO order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order?

7.3 If SOV order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order?

7.4 If VSO is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order?

7.5 If VOS order is ever permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions on this order?

7.6 If OVS order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions imposed on this order.

7.7 If OSV order is permitted, give an example and specify the restrictions imposed on this order.

7.8 How can you translate the following statements with a single (non-cleft) sentence?

- a. It was the girl who hit the boy.
- b. It was the boy who hit the girl.
- c. It was under the chair where John put the hat.

7.9 Can the translation of (7.8a), be continued as follows?

The girl hit the boy, the man hit him, and the woman also hit him.

Order of adverbials

The following questions concerning the location of adverbials have been grouped into sections according to the order of S, O, V and Aux in declarative clauses where, Aux stands for an auxiliary verb or particle (not bound to the verb) carrying tense and/or aspect and/or agreement. If in declarative clauses, your language displays more than one of the possibilities stipulated below, please answer the set of questions corresponding to each possibility. To facilitate the answers, the logically possible adverbial positions have been numbered. Five possibilities have been distinguished, namely:

S Aux V O: 1 S 2 Aux 3 V 4 O 5

S O V Aux: 1 S 2 O 3 V 4 Aux 5

S Aux O V: 1 S 2 Aux 3 O 4 V 5

Aux V S O: 1 Aux 2 V 3 S 4 O 5

Aux S V O: 1 Aux 2 S 3 V 4 O 5

The corresponding questions are to be found in sect. 8 through 12. If you need to distinguish a structure other than that stipulated above or an additional adverbial position or positions, please do so by providing an appropriate schema with the relevant adverbial positions appropriately numbered. Section 13 has been left empty especially for this purpose.

The different type of adverbials mentioned in the questions are exemplified directly below:

- valency adverbials (functioning as verbal arguments) (e.g. on the table, in Gdansk in the examples below);

Marcia put the books on the table.

Charles lives in Gdansk.

- manner adverbials (e.g. beautifully, carefully, wisely);

John can speak on hostage negotiation wisely, since he is rather an authority on this issue.

- adverbs of setting i.e. time and place adverbials (e.g. yesterday, last week, at the theatre, in the garden);

I saw a very interesting exhibition in Amsterdam last week.

- epistemic adverbials (e.g. possibly, certainly, probably);

Sue is probably ill.

- attitudinal adverbials (e.g. surprisingly, happily, fortunately);

Fortunately, Mary knew the answer.

- evaluative adverbs (e.g. carefully, wisely, rudely);

Wisely, Jack went home early.

- illocutionary adverbs (e.g. honestly, briefly, frankly);

Honestly, that's what really happened.

S Aux V O: 1 S 2 Aux 3 V 4 O 5

8.1 In which position(s) can you have an adverbial?

8.2 In which position(s) can you have a sequence of adverbials?

8.3 Which position is the favoured location of adverbials, if any?

8.4 In which position(s) can you have:

- a) valency adverbials
- b) manner adverbials
- c) adverbials of setting
- d) attitudinal adverbials
- e) evaluative adverbials
- f) illocutionary adverbials
- g) epistemic adverbials
- h) some other class(es) of adverbials

8.5 Are there any discernable preferences for ordering sequences of adverbials, for example, for place relative to time adverbials or for different kinds of place or time adverbials etc.

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) If so, state and exemplify the relevant preference.

S O V Aux: 1 S 2 O 3 V 4 Aux 5

9.1 In which position(s) can you have an adverbial?

9.2 In which position(s) can you have a sequence of adverbials?

9.3 Which position is the favoured location of adverbials, if any?

9.4 In which position(s) can you have:

- a) valency adverbials
- b) manner adverbials
- c) adverbials of setting
- d) attitudinal adverbials
- e) evaluative adverbials
- f) illocutionary adverbials
- g) epistemic adverbials
- h) some other class(es) of adverbials

9.5 Are there any discernable preferences for ordering sequences of adverbials, for example, for place relative to time adverbials or for different kinds of place or time adverbials etc.

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) If so, state and exemplify the relevant preference.

S Aux O V: 1 S 2 Aux 3 O 4 V 5

10.1 In which position(s) can you have an adverbial?

10.2 In which position(s) can you have a sequence of adverbials?

10.3 Which position is the favoured location of adverbials, if any?

10.4 In which position(s) can you have:

- a) valency adverbials
- b) manner adverbials
- c) adverbials of setting
- d) attitudinal adverbials
- e) evaluative adverbials
- f) illocutionary adverbials
- g) epistemic adverbials
- h) some other class(es) of adverbials

10.5 Are there any discernable preferences for ordering sequences of adverbials, for example, for place relative to time adverbials or for different kinds of place or time adverbials etc.

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) If so, state and exemplify the relevant preference.

Aux V S O: 1 Aux 2 V 3 S 4 O 5

11.1 In which position(s) can you have an adverbial?

11.2 In which position(s) can you have a sequence of adverbials?

11.3 Which position is the favoured location of adverbials, if any?

11.4 In which position(s) can you have:

- a) valency adverbials
- b) manner adverbials
- c) adverbials of setting
- d) attitudinal adverbials
- e) evaluative adverbials
- f) illocutionary adverbials
- g) epistemic adverbials
- h) some other class(es) of adverbials

11.5 Are there any discernable preferences for ordering sequences of adverbials, for example, for place relative to time adverbials or for different kinds of place or time adverbials etc.

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) If so, state and exemplify the relevant preference.

Aux S V O: 1 Aux 2 S 3 V 4 O 5

12.1 In which position(s) can you have an adverbial?

12.2 In which position(s) can you have a sequence of adverbials?

12.3 Which position is the favoured location of adverbials, if any?

12.4 In which position(s) can you have:

- a) valency adverbials
- b) manner adverbials
- c) adverbials of setting
- d) attitudinal adverbials
- e) evaluative adverbials
- f) illocutionary adverbials
- g) epistemic adverbials
- h) some other class(es) of adverbials

12.5 Are there any discernable preferences for ordering sequences of adverbials, for example, for place relative to time adverbials or for different kinds of place or time adverbials etc.

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) If so, state and exemplify the relevant preference.

??? (Patterns not covered by (8) through (12))

13.1 In which position(s) can you have an adverbial?

13.2 In which position(s) can you have a sequence of adverbials?

13.3 Which position is the favoured location of adverbials, if any?

13.4 In which position(s) can you have:

- a) valency adverbials
- b) manner adverbials
- c) adverbials of setting
- d) attitudinal adverbials
- e) evaluative adverbials
- f) illocutionary adverbials
- g) epistemic adverbials
- h) some other class(es) of adverbials

13.5 Are there any discernable preferences for ordering sequences of adverbials, for example, for place relative to time adverbials or for different kinds of place or time adverbials etc.

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) If so, state and exemplify the relevant preference.

ORDER IN DIFFERENT SENTENCE TYPES

Order in yes/no questions

14.1 Exemplify the normal order in yes/no questions.

14.2 If there are alternative orders (other than those involving echo-questions, (see (16) below) exemplify them.

14.3 If there is a special Q particle,

- a) What is the characteristic location of the particle?
- b) If the question particle is optional, what circumstances determine its occurrence?

14.4 What other special features, if any, (e.g. obligatory or optional inversion of subject and finite verb) are displayed by yes/no questions?

14.5 If indirect yes/no questions display different characteristics from direct yes/no questions,

- a) What is the normal order in an indirect yes/no question?
- b) Is there a question particle?
- c) What is the characteristic location of the particle?
- d) What other special features do such questions display?

Order in question-word (q-word) questions

15.1 What is the normal order in q-word questions? Provide an example.

15.2 Exemplify any potential alternative orders (other than those involving echo-questions, (see (16) below).

15.3 What is the location of the q-word/phrase?

- a) initial
- b) immediately preverbal position
- c) in situ
- d) other

15.4 If the location of all q-word/phrases is not the same specify the location of

- a) bare q-words (e.g. what, who)
- b) complex q-phrases (e.g. which books, which of these houses)
- c) subject questions
- d) object questions
- e) adverbial questions
- f) other

15.5 If the preposing of a q-word/phrase is accompanied by a pronominal copy in the sentence, does this pronominal copy occur

- a) obligatorily with all types of q-word/phrases
- b) optionally with all types of q-word/phrases
- c) obligatorily or optionally (state which) only with some type of q-words/phrases, e.g. bare q-words, complex q-phrases, subject questions, object questions, adverbial questions, other. (State which.)

15.6 If there is a question particle in q-word questions, where is it located?

15.7 If it is possible to question more than one element of the sentence simultaneously, what is the location of the respective question word/phrases?

15.8 What are the possibilities of expressing the question in bold below. Please state all possible orders.

Who bought what?

15.9 If you can say either of the sentences in bold below, provide the relevant translations.

- a) Who do you think (that) will be the chairman?**
- b) Who do you think that they will elect?**

15.10 Are there any additional structural or morphological features of q-word questions that are worth noting, e.g. the existence of inversion, the conditions under which it does or does not take place, the elements which can or cannot intervene between the inverted elements etc.

15.11 If indirect q-word questions display different characteristics from direct q-word questions,

- a) What is the normal order in an indirect q-word question?
- b) What is the location of the q-word/phrase?
- c) If there is a question particle, what is its location?
- d) What other special features do such questions display?

Order in echo-questions

16.1 What is the normal order in echo-questions (i.e. questions asking for clarification on what the previous speaker has said) as in the following examples:

- a. You said what?
- b. John left when?

16.2 If there are any alternative orders, please exemplify them.

16.3 What is the location of the q-word in echo questions?

16.4 If there is a question particle in echo-questions, where is it located?

16.5 What other special features do echo-questions display. Please take into account the points mentioned in connection with q-word questions in section 15.

Order in imperatives

17.1 What is the normal order in positive imperatives?

17.2 If there is a different order in negative imperatives, exemplify it.

17.3 If an imperative can include an overt subject (e.g. English You sit down!), what is the location of the subject.

17.4 If there are any special features of imperatives, e.g. a fixed ordering in an otherwise variable word order language, a particular location for an aux, optional inversion etc. please state them.

Order in negative sentences

18.1 How is sentence negation primarily expressed?

- a) by a negative particle which is a free form
- b) by a negative bound form
- c) by a clitic

18.2 What is the position of the relevant form? Please take into account constructions both with and without an overt auxiliary verb or auxiliary particle.

- a) S Aux V O / SVO
- b) S O V Aux / SOV
- c) S Aux O V / SOV

- d) Aux V S O / VSO
- e) Aux S V O / VSO
- f) other

18.3 Are there alternative positions to the ones specified above?

18.4 Is the position of the negative element the same as the position of some class of adverbials (e.g. never, always)?

- a) No
- b) Not known
- c) If so which

18.5 Apart from the location of the negative element, are there any other word order effects connected with sentential negation?

Order in Subordinate clauses

19.1 If the order of major clause constituents in subordinate clauses necessarily differs from that in main clauses exemplify the relevant order.

19.2 If there are any particles of subordination (complementizers) what is their characteristic location?

19.3 Is the order in subordinate clauses in any way affected by the presence or absence of the relevant particles of subordination?

19.4 If the order of major sentential constituents in any of the following types of subordinate clauses differs from that of main clauses, state and exemplify the relevant word order characteristics.

- a) finite clauses
- b) direct speech complements
- c) indirect speech complements
- d) semi-direct speech complements
- e) complements of cognitive predicates
- f) complements of perception predicates
- g) complements of assertive predicates
- h) complements of non-assertive predicates
- i) interrogative clauses
- j) infinitival clauses
- k) participial clauses
- l) relative clause
- o) other

19.5 State any characteristics of order of minor clausal constituents in subordinate clauses that diverge from those displayed in main clauses.

19.6 Are there any restrictions on word order variation imposed on the constituents of subordinate clauses distinct from those obtaining in main clauses.

ORDER IN THE NOUN PHRASE

The nominal group

20.1 If the language has articles (either definite or indefinite or both) are they

- a) free forms
- b) bound forms
- c) clitics

d) different forms are used for definite and indefinite articles, namely...

20.2 What is the order of a free form definite article and noun or the location of a bound definite article

a) If any variation is possible what is it conditioned by?

20.3 If the characteristics of order of indefinite articles differ from that of definite ones, state their ordering properties.

20.4 If the articles are not obligatory, state the conditions determining their use.

20.5 Is the definite article the same as the demonstrative?

a) Yes

b) No

20.6 Is the indefinite article the numeral 'one'?

a) Yes

b) No

20.7 Are demonstratives

a) free forms

b) bound forms

c) clitics

d) different forms are used for different demonstratives, namely...

20.8 What is the order of a free demonstrative relative to the noun or the location of a bound form?

a) If any variation is possible what is it conditioned by?

20.9 What is the order of the cardinal numeral (e.g. three, five, twelve) and noun?

a) If any variation is possible what is it conditioned by?

20.10 If ordinal numbers (e.g. third, fifth, twelfth) display different ordering characteristics state what they are.

20.11 Are numerals a sub-class of adjectives

a) Yes

b) No

c) Not known

20.12 What is the order of a quantifier (e.g. all, every, each) and noun?

a) If any variation is possible what is it conditioned by?

20.13 What is the order of plural words or affixes marking plurality relative to the noun.

20.14 What is the order of the adjective and noun? If there is more than one basic order depending on the semantic type of adjective, specify which order obtains with which type of adjective.

a) If any variation is possible what is it conditioned by?

20.15 What is the order of the adjective and noun when the adjective occurs with its own complement, as in (b) below or is itself modified as in (c)

a. a proud man

b. a man proud of his son

c. an extremely proud man

20.16 What is the order of the relative clause and noun? Answer as in (20.14) above if there is more than one basic order.

a) If any variation is possible what is it conditioned by?

20.17 Which of the following structural characteristics do relative clauses display

a) the clause is introduced by a relative pronoun, i.e. a word that varies in form in a way that nouns or pronouns might;

b) the clause is introduced by a relative complementizer

c) the verb in the relative clause takes special marking indicating that it is used in a relative or at least subordinate clause

20.18 What is the order of the modifiers of the noun: article/demonstrative, adjective, numeral, genitive, relative clause, relative to each other?

a) What variations on this order are permitted?

b) What are they conditioned by?

Possessive constructions

21.1 Possession with nouns is expressed by:

a) simple juxtaposition of N(oun) and G(enitive) without additional grammatical marking

b) a suffix on the possessed noun

c) a prefix on the possessed noun

d) a suffix on the possessor noun

e) a prefix on the possessor noun

f) a separate word or clitic between N and G

g) a separate word outside N and G

h) a suffix on both nouns

i) a prefix on both nouns

j) other

21.2 If possession is expressed by more than one of the above strategies,

a) Which prevails

b) What are the conditions of use of the co-existing, forms (e.g. definiteness, animacy, humanness, length)

21.3 What is the order of the possessor and possessed in the relevant constructions?

21.4 If there is a difference in the treatment of alienable and inalienable possession, specify what it is and provide relevant examples.

21.5 How is possession with pronouns expressed?

21.6 What is the order of the possessive pronoun and the possessed?

21.7 What is the order in the *predicative* possessive construction

a) with an indefinite possessed, such as: The boy has a book

b) with a definite possessed, as in: The book is the boy's

c) Are any variations of this order permitted?

21.8 Can the coindexed NPs in the examples in bold refer to the same person. Please answer Yes / No / I don't know.

a) if S precedes O

John's mother loves him.

b) if O precedes S

Him, John's mother loves.

21.9 Can the coindexed NPs in the examples in bold refer to the same person. Please answer Yes / No / I don't know.

a) if S precedes O

He loves John's mother.

b) if O precedes S

John's mother, he loves.

21.10 Can the coindexed NPs in the examples in bold refer to the same person. Please answer Yes / No / I don't know.

a) if S precedes O

Everybody loves his mother.

b) if O precedes S

His mother, everybody loves.

21.11 Can the coindexed NPs in the examples in bold refer to the same person. Please answer Yes / No / I don't know.

a) if S precedes O

His mother loves everybody.

b) if O precedes S

Everybody, his mother loves.

Adjectives

22.1 Are adjectives to be considered as a sub-class of verbs?

a) No

b) Not known

c) If so, what verbal characteristics do they display (e.g. morphological marking for tense/aspect, co-occurrence with pronominal affixes etc.)

22.2 Are adjectives to be considered as a sub-class of nouns?

a) No

b) Not known

c) If so, what nominal characteristics do they display.

22.3 Can an adjective be separated from its head noun by modifiers other than those of the head noun, as for instance in the following examples from Polish.

a. Ksiazke przeczytalam bardzo interesujaca
 book:acc read:1sg:F:past very interesting:acc

b. Bardzo jestes mily
 very are:2sg:m pleasant:sg:m

Comparative constructions

23.1 What type of comparative construction(s) does the lg have:

a) separative: X-from Y bigger

b) allative: X-to/for Y bigger

c) locative: X-loc Y bigger

d) conjoined: X big, Y small/ X big, Y not big

e) exceed: X big exceeds Y

f) particle: X bigger than

g) other

23.2 What is the order of the standard and the object of comparison?

OTHER ORDERING PHENOMENA

The verbal complex

24.1 What is the categorial status of the auxiliary, i.e. morphemes not bound to the verb indicating tense and/or aspect and/or mood and/or agreement.

- a) it is a verb
- b) it is a particle
- c) it's categorial status is not clear, but it has some properties of ...
- d) other

24.2 If a language allows more than one auxiliary in a construction, what is the relative order of the respective auxiliaries?

Conjunct order

25.1 What is the location of a conjunction

- a) connecting two conjuncts
- b) in a sequence of conjuncts

25.2 If there are any differences in the location of a conjunction depending on the categorial status of the conjuncts, what are they?

25.3 If there are any strong preferences for serializing conjuncts, e.g. in accordance with actual temporal succession, involving politeness, the so-called personal hierarchy or the like, state and exemplify them.

Intra-language variation

26.1 If you are aware of the existence of different word order preferences along any of the following dimensions, please state what they are:

- a) speech vs writing
- b) sociolect
- c) register
- d) text type

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Agreement and Cross-reference

Verbal agreement or cross-reference

27.1 If the language displays verbal agreement or cross-reference is it with: (if only with special sub-types of the categories listed, please postpone your comments till (27.5))

- a) subject
- b) object
- c) both
- d) patient in ditransitive clauses
- e) recipient/benefactive in ditransitive clauses
- f) both patient and recipient/benefactive in ditransitive clauses

27.2 If the agreement or cross-reference does not occur in all clausal types and in all tenses, aspects and moods, when does it obtain?

27.3 What are the agreement categories:

- a) person (for which persons),
- b) number
- c) class/ gender

27.4 If the agreement or cross-reference is dependent on the clausal location of the constituents in question, when does the agreement obtain?

27.5 If the agreement or cross-reference is dependent on the form of the agreeing constituent, e.g. only when the agreeing constituent is a pronoun, or only if the agreeing constituent is overt, or only when the agreeing constituent is in the nominative, etc. when does agreement occur?

27.6 Is the agreement marker or cross-referencing pronoun

- a) a prefix
- b) a suffix
- c) different forms are used depending on the grammatical relation or categorial status or ..., namely ...

27.7 If more than one element exhibits agreement or is cross-referenced, what is the order of the agreement markers?

Agreement in the noun phrase

28.1 If an attributive adjective agrees with the noun, what are the agreement categories:

- a) number
- b) class/ gender,
- c) case

28.2 If in sequences of adjectives not all the adjectives manifest the relevant agreement categories, which adjectives display agreement?

28.3 If agreement is in any way dependent on order, state how.

28.4 Is the agreement marker a prefix or a suffix?

28.5 Is there agreement between the predicative adjective and subject or object and in which categories?

28.6 If a demonstrative agrees with the head noun, what are the agreement categories?

28.7 If agreement between demonstrative and noun displays different characteristics from that of adjective and noun in regard to any of the following state the nature of these differences:

- a) the form of the agreement marker
- b) the conditions of agreement

28.8 If an article agrees with the head noun, what are the agreement categories?

28.9 As in (28.7) but for agreement between article and noun.

28.10 Is there agreement between the cardinal numeral and noun and in which categories?

Inflectional morphology

29.1 Is the language predominantly

- a) prefixing
- b) suffixing
- c) both

d) neither

29.2 Is the language morphologically

- a) accusative
- b) ergative
- c) mixed (depending on tense and/or aspect)
- d) mixed (depending on the nominal/pronominal distinction)
- e) active

29.3 If the language has morphological case in the form of inflections or adpositions, is the case realized

- a) on nouns
- b) on pronouns
- c) on both

29.4 If the language has morphological case, which cases does it manifest?

29.5 If the language has grammatical gender or class or number distinctions, what are they?

29.6 Which tense distinctions are coded morphologically in the language?

29.7 Which aspectual distinctions are coded morphologically in the language?

29.8 Which voice distinctions, if any, does the language code morphologically on the verb?

29.9 If the language has a causative marker in the verbal complex, is this marker in the verbal complex, is this marker

- a) a prefix
- b) a suffix
- c) infix
- d) special operation on the stem

29.10 What is the relative order of verbal inflections. Please take into account markers of: tense, aspect, mood, voice, transitivity, causativization and agreement. For example in Finnish the order of the verbal inflections is: V +PASS + MOOD/Tense + Agr

Other data

30.1 If the language makes use of incorporation, which constituents does it involve

- a) O
- b) S
- c) both
- d) other

30.2 What is the order of the incorporated complex: VO, OV, SV, VS etc?

31.1 Does the language have any of the passive constructions listed below, where the term *personal* denotes the presence of a lexical subject (nominal, pronominal (free or bound) and *impersonal* the absence of an entity (other than a pleonastic element) functioning as the subject of the clause.

- a) a personal inflectional passive marked by the affix ...
- b) an impersonal inflectional passive marked by the affix ...
- c) a personal periphrastic passive consisting of ...
- d) an impersonal periphrastic passive consisting of ...

- e) a personal reflexive passive, where the passive marker corresponds to the marker used in reflexive constructions
- f) an impersonal reflexive passive
- g) other

31.2 If the language has a personal inflectional passive,

- a) is it limited to transitive verbs, and if not which verbs can it co-occur with
- b) can the passive subject bear semantic roles other than the patient, and if so which
- c) can an agent be overtly expressed
- d) what are the restrictions on this construction

31.3 As in (31.2) for the personal periphrastic passive.

31.4 As in (31.2) for the personal reflexive passive.

31.5 As in (31.2) for any other type of personal passive.

31.6 If the language has any type of impersonal passive

- a) is it limited to intransitive verbs, and if not which verbs can it co-occur with
- b) can the agent be overtly expressed
- c) what are the restrictions on this construction

32.1 Which constructions does the language use for expressing impersonalization

- a) a construction with the generalized pronoun 'one'
- b) a construction with a generalized pronoun such as 'man'
- c) a construction with the general 'people'
- d) a construction with 'someone'
- e) the second person singular form of the verb
- f) the third person plural form of the verb
- g) the first person plural form of the verb
- h) a reflexive construction, namely
- i) a special impersonal construction
- j) other

33.1 Is a copula used with:

- a) an adjectival predicate, e.g. John is interested.
- b) a noun predicate e.g. John is president. (role)
- c) a noun phrase predicate, e.g. John is the president. (identity)

33.2 If the copula is used with any of the above, under which circumstances does it occur?

- a) always
- b) only in certain tenses or aspects
- c) other

33.3 If a copula is not used under any of the situations specified in (33.1), how are such relationships expressed?

34.1 If subject pronouns in finite clauses may be left unexpressed,

- a) are they ever obligatory
- b) if so, when (e.g. contrast, emphasis, topic shift)
- c) are they ever impossible
- d) if so, when

34.2 If object pronouns may be left unexpressed,

- a) are they ever obligatory
- b) if so, when

- c) is it ever impossible
- d) if so, when

34.3 If there is a pleonastic pronoun, such as the English *it* or *there* in *It's raining* and *There's a man at the door* in any construction,

- a) is this pleonastic pronoun ever obligatory
- b) if so, when
- c) is it ever impossible
- d) if so, when
- e) does it display any characteristics of order distinct from that of subject pronouns
- f) if so, what are these characteristics

35.1 Are there any circumstances under which the 1st argument of a bi-valent verb receives other than typical morphological marking i.e. nominative or ergative.

35.2 If you have answered yes to the above:

- a) what form does this marking take;
- b) what are the relevant circumstances?

35.3 Does the above apply only to nouns or also to personal pronouns and demonstratives.

35.4 Is the morpho-syntactic behaviour of an atypically marked 1st argument of a bi-valent verb the same as that of a nominative (or ergative) subject with respect to phenomena such as:

- a) word order
- b) passive
- c) subject raising
- d) relativization
- e) pronominalization
- f) question formation
- g) control
- h) other

36.1 Are there any circumstances under which the 1st argument of a mon-valent verb receives other than typical morphological marking i.e. nominative or absolutive?

36.2 If you have answered yes to the above:

- a) what form does this marking take;
- b) what are the relevant circumstances?

36.3 Does the above apply only to nouns or also to personal pronouns and demonstratives.

36.4 Is the morpho-syntactic behaviour of an atypically marked 1st argument of a mon-valent verb the same as that of a nominative (or ergative) subject with respect to phenomena such as:

- a) word order
- b) passive
- c) subject raising
- d) relativization
- e) pronominalization
- f) question formation
- g) control
- h) other

37.1 Are there any circumstances under which the 2nd argument of a bi-valent verb receives other than typical morphological marking i.e. accusative or absolutive?

37.2 If you have answered yes to the above:

- a) what form does this marking take;
- b) what are the relevant circumstances?

37.3 Does the above apply only to nouns or also to personal pronouns and demonstratives.

37.4 Is the morpho-syntactic behaviour of an atypically marked 2nd argument of a bi-valent verb the same as that of a accusative (or absolutive/nominative) subject with respect to phenomena such as:

- a) word order
- b) passive
- c) subject raising
- d) relativization
- e) pronominalization
- f) question formation
- g) control
- h) other

COMMENTS