

Chapter 1 : Staff View: The typology of semantic alignment

Semantic alignment refers to a type of language that has two means of morphosyntactically encoding the arguments of intransitive predicates, typically treating these as an agent or as a patient of a transitive predicate, or else by a means of a treatment that varies according to lexical aspect.

Donohue, Mark, and Dubi Nanda Dhakal. Lincom page Donohue, Mark. A Grammar of Tukang Besi. Grammar Library series No. Donohue, Cathryn, and Mark Donohue. The variable use of the ergative case in Bumthang. Culture mediates the effects of humidity on language. Journal of Language Evolution 1 1: In Yanti and Asako Shiohara, eds. Clause combining in the Languages languages of Indonesia. The Original Banana Split: Available online at the journal homepage. Negation and nominalisation in Kusunda. Non-tonal prosody and non-standard phonetics in the Himalayas. Language Dynamics and Change. Evidence and stance in Kusunda. Towards a Papuan history of languages. Language and Linguistics in Melanesia 31 1: Available online at [http:](http://) An Archaeological Review of western New Guinea. Journal of World Prehistory 26 1: Journal of Pacific History 47 4: Lack of correspondence between Asian-Papuan genetic admixture and Austronesian dispersal in eastern Indonesia. Reconnecting genes, languages and material culture in Island Southeast Asia: Language Dynamics and Change 2: Uncoupling inheritance and diffusion: Consensus and the lexicon in historical linguistics. Language and genes attest different histories in Island Southeast Asia. Oceanic Linguistics 50 2: Stability of word order: Does phoneme inventory size correlate with population size? The many origins of Diversity and Complexity in phonology. Journal of Morphology Typological feature analysis models linguistic geography. Multidisciplinary perspectives on banana *Musa* spp. Ancient Voyaging and Polynesian Origins. American Journal of Human Genetics 88 2: Farming and Language in Island Southeast Asia: Current Anthropology 51 2: Horticultural experimentation in northern Australia reconsidered. Geography is more robust than Linguistics. Science E-letter, 13 August Pre-Austronesian dispersal of banana cultivars west from New Guinea: Archaeology in Oceania Domestication in the Asia-Pacific Region: Linguistic and archaeobotanical perspectives. Ethnobotany Research and Applications 7: How many guests, what sort of hosts? Complex predicates and bipartite stems in Skou. Studies in Language 32 2: Yet more on the position of the languages of eastern Indonesia and East Timor. Oceanic Linguistics 47 1: Typology, areality and diffusion. Descriptive tools, theoretical constructs. Australian Journal of Linguistics 28 2: Whence the Oceanic indirect possessive construction? Oceanic Linguistics 47 2: The Language of Lapita: Vanuatu and an early Papuan Presence in the Pacific. Complexities with restricted numeral systems. Linguistic Typology 12 3: Pronouns, clitics, orders and grammaticalization in Tukang Besi. Studies in Philippine Languages and Cultures Oceanic Linguistics 46 1: Word order in Austronesian: Linguistic Typology 11 2: The Papuan language of Tabora. Oceanic Linguistics 46 2: The Malay mirror of the Austronesian world. Typology and the linguistic macro-history of island Melanesia. Argument Dependencies in Tukang Besi: Negative grammatical functions in Skou. Oceanic Linguistics 45 1: Classification in Human language. In Problematizing Global Knowledge: Special Issue of Theory, Culture and Society 23 Configurationality in the languages of New Guinea. Australian Journal of Linguistics 25 2: Syntactic and lexical factors conditioning the diffusion of sound change. Oceanic Linguistics 44 2: Word order in New Guinea: Numerals and their position in universals. Journal of Universal Language 6 2: Oceanic as seen through possibly productive morphology in Tukang Besi. Oceanic Linguistics 43 1: Typology and linguistic areas. Oceanic Linguistics 42 1: Morphological templates, headedness, and applicatives in Barupu. The laryngeal gesture in Austronesian languages: Agreement in the Skou language: Oceanic Linguistics 42 2: Oceanic Linguistics 41 1: Coding choices in argument structure: Austronesian applicatives in texts. Studies in Language 25 2: Split intransitivity and Saweru. Oceanic Linguistics 40 2: Oceanic Linguistics 39 2: Much ado about nothing:

Chapter 2 : Maura Velazquez-Castillo, Author at Languages, Literatures and Cultures

Semantic alignment involves a split in the coding of Ss according to the verb's lexical semantics, and is related to the fact that most languages have more than one way to code the arguments of bivalent predicates.

Mark Donohue Morphology Donohue, Mark. Journal of Morphology The history of the Tukang Besi pronominals. In Alexander Adelaar and Andrew Pawley, eds. Case in an Austronesian language: In Andrej Malchukov and Andrew Spencer, eds. Different subjects, different marking. In Peter de Swart and Helen Hoop, eds. Studies in Natural Language and Linguistic Theory, vol. Complex predicates and bipartite stems in Skou. Studies in Language 32 2: Australian Journal of Linguistics 28 2: Pronouns, clitics, orders and grammaticalization in Tukang Besi. Studies in Philippine Languages and Cultures Oceanic Linguistics 46 1: Numerals and their position in universals. Journal of Universal Language 6 2: Oceanic as seen through possibly productive morphology in Tukang Besi. Oceanic Linguistics 43 1: Morphological templates, headedness, and applicatives in Barupu. Oceanic Linguistics 42 1: Agreement in the Skou language: Oceanic Linguistics 42 2: Animacy, class and gender in Burmeso. Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honour of Tom Dutton: Split intransitivity and Saweru. Oceanic Linguistics 40 2: Much ado about nothing: Studia Linguistica 54 3: Australian Journal of Linguistics 19 1: Irregularity and pronominal markedness: Oceanic Linguistics 38 2: Syntactic categories in Tukang Besi. Some developments in the Malay pronoun system. Oceanic Linguistics 37 1: A note on verbal agreement in Maung. Australian Journal of Linguistics 18 1: Language and Linguistics in Melanesia 28 Split-intransitivity in Tukang Besi. Oceanic Linguistics 35 2: Language and linguistics in Melanesia 27 2: Argument structure and adjuncts: In Zhenya Antic, Charles B. Stability of word order: Papuan Malay of New Guinea. In Claire Lefebvre, ed. Lander and Alexander K. Hierarchies in argument structure increasing processes: In Simon Musgrave and Peter K. Descriptive tools, theoretical constructs. In Wilaiwan Khanittanan and Paul Sidwell, eds. Papers from the 14th meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistic Society Tukang Besi clauses without embeddings. Word order in Austronesian: Linguistic Typology 11 2: In Yoshiko Matsumoto, David Y. Robinson, and Peter Sells, eds. The Malay mirror of the Austronesian world. Negative grammatical functions in Skou. Configurationality in the languages of New Guinea. Australian Journal of Linguistics 25 2: Structure is not syntax: Available online at <http://floatingquantifiersanduniversalgrammar.com>. In Christo Moskowsky, ed. Published online at <http://voiceoppositions.com>. Voice oppositions without voice morphology. In Paul Law, ed. Proceedings of the 11th annual conference of the Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association. On the special status of instrumentals. Negation and Grammatical functions in Skou. University of New South Wales. Voice in Tukang Besi and the Austronesian voice system. In Fay Wouk and Malcolm Ross, eds. Coding choices in argument structure: Austronesian applicatives in texts. Studies in Language 25 2: What Agreement in Chamorro? In Carolyn Smallwood and Catherine Kitto, eds. Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics. External Possession in Tukang Besi. In Doris Payne and Immanuel Barshi, eds. Typological Studies in Language No. Transitivity in Tukang Besi. Studies in Language 22 1: A short note on a non-Nominative grammatical pivot in a Philippine-type language. Philippine Journal of Linguistics 29 The applicative construction in Tukang Besi. Relative clauses in Tukang Besi: Linguistic Analysis 26 Bajau, a symmetrical Austronesian language.

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M. Arkadiev.

Chapter 5 : Semantic alignment systems: what's what, and what's not - Oxford Scholarship

[a The typology of semantic alignment |h [electronic resource] / |c edited by Mark Donohue and Soren Wichmann. |a New York: |b Oxford University Press, |c

Chapter 6 : Tlapanec language - Wikipedia

Alignment systems, the criterial semantic feature refers to the agentive or patientive characteristics of the participant (resulting in an 'agent/patient' system), in others, it is the inherent aspect of the predicate as state vs. event that crucially determines the alignment.

Chapter 7 : Nias language - Wikipedia

Semantic alignment refers to a type of language that has two means of morphosyntactically encoding the arguments of intransitive predicates, typically treating these as an agent or as a patient of.

Chapter 8 : Table of Contents: The typology of semantic alignment

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Chapter 9 : The Typology of Semantic Alignment : Soren Wichmann :

2 Semantic alignment systems: what's what, and what's not MARK DONOHUE Introduction This chapter has a single aim that is both modest and overly ambitious.