

Proszę przeczytać poniżej fragmenty (= początek) książki i odpowiedź na pytanie. Proszę notować, jeśli coś jest nie zrozumiałe.

William Croft. 2003. *Typology and Universals*. Second edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The term **typology** has a number of different uses, both within linguistics and without. The common definition of the term is roughly synonymous with 'taxonomy' or 'classification', a classification of the phenomenon under study into types, particularly structural types. This is the definition that is found outside of linguistics, for example in biology, a field that inspired linguistic theory in the nineteenth century.

The most unassuming linguistic definition of typology refers to a classification of structural types across languages. In this definition, a language is taken to belong to a single type, and a typology of languages is a definition of the types and an enumeration or classification of languages into those types. We will refer to this definition of typology as **typological classification**. The morphological typology of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is an example of this use of the term. This definition introduces the basic connotation that the term typology has in contemporary linguistics: typology has to do with **cross-linguistic comparison** of some sort.

- a) Proszę podać najważniejszą informację tego fragmentu po polsku:

A second linguistic definition of typology is the study of patterns that occur systematically across languages. We will refer to this definition of typology as **typological generalization**. The patterns found in typological generalization are language **universals**. The classic example of a typological universal is the implicational universal. An example of an implicational universal is the generalization, 'if the demonstrative follows the head noun, then the relative clause also follows the head noun.' This universal cannot be discovered or verified by observing only a single language, such as English. One has to do a general survey of languages to observe that the language type excluded by the implicational universal – namely a language in which the demonstrative follows the head noun and the relative clause precedes it – indeed does not exist.

- b) Czy język polski jest zgodny z wymienioną regułą (implicational universal)? tak / nie / ???
- c) Proszę konstruować 1 lub 2 zdania w języku polskim jako ilustracja że „in Polish the demonstrative precedes the head noun and the relative clause follows the head noun”.

Typological generalization is generally regarded as a subdiscipline of linguistics – not unlike, say, first language acquisition – with a particular domain of linguistic facts to examine: cross-linguistic patterns. Typology in this sense began in earnest with Joseph H. Greenberg's discovery of implicational universals of morphology and word order, first presented in 1960 [...]

The third and final linguistic definition of typology is that typology represents an approach or theoretical framework to the study of language that contrasts with prior approaches such as American structuralism and generative grammar. In this definition, typology is an approach to linguistic theorizing, or more precisely a methodology of linguistic analysis that gives rise to different kinds of linguistic theories than found in other approaches. Sometimes this view of typology is called the Greenbergian, as opposed to the Chomskyan, approach to linguistic theory [...]. This view of typology is closely allied to **functionalism**, the view that linguistic structure should be explained primarily in terms of linguistic function (the Chomskyan approach is contrastively titled **formalism**). For this reason, typology in this sense is often called the **(functional-)typological approach**, and will be called so here. More precisely, we may characterize this definition of typology as **functional-typological explanation**. The functional-typological approach became generally recognized in the 1970s; important figures beginning at that time include Givón, Haiman, Comrie, Hopper and Thompson. Functional-typological explanation has well-established historical antecedents, however [...], not least Greenberg himself.

The three linguistic definitions of typology correspond to the three stages of any empirical scientific analysis. Typological classification represents the observation of an empirical phenomenon (language) and classification of what we observe. Typological generalization – language universals – is the formation of generalizations over our observations. And the functional-typological approach constructs explanations of the generalizations over what we have observed. In this sense, typology represents an **empirical scientific approach** to the study of language.

- d) Proszę podać w języku polskim trzy znaczenia terminu *typologia* według Crofta.
- e) Proszę przeczytać fragment książki Payne, Exploring language structure (początek rozdziału 7, ss. 189-190, na stronie http://naunicol-e.home.amu.edu.pl/?page_id=772) i porównywać: w którym sensie Payne używa termin *typologia*? I potem proszę czytać dalej dany fragment (ss. 190-193).