

# Linguistic typology

- Language Universals (Implicational universals)
  - Absolute universals (Greenberg 1963  
<https://profgerhard.de/sfs/lehre/ws1011/languagesOfTheWorld/greenbergWithComments.pdf> )
  - Statistical universals (Dryer 1998  
<https://www.acsu.buffalo.edu/~dryer/cls97.pdf> )
- Why is it important ?
  - Since humans have a similar brain structure, maybe languages are not that different ?
  - Cognitive approach vs formal approach
  - Geocentric vs Egocentric directions, different perceptions of time (past or not?)
  - The importance of databases (Lexibank, Grambank, WALS, ...)
- Some examples Universals
- Some examples of 'fancy' studies

# Language-internal

- Word order of numerals  
<https://benjamins.com/catalog/getpdf?webfile=a457412875>
- Presence of classifiers  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/epdf/10.1080/09296174.2018.1523777?needAccess=true>
- Data paper for identifying linguistic features  
<https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/lingvan-2022-0006/html>
- History of numeral systems  
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-023-02506-z>
- History of gender systems  
<https://academic.oup.com/jole/article/8/2/120/7623489?login=true>

# Language-external

- The color blue and green in language  
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-021-98550-3>
- Fricatives and agriculture  
<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.aav3218>
- Political complexity and spread of languages  
<https://www.pnas.org/doi/epdf/10.1073/pnas.0804698106>
- Ejectives and altitude  
<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0065275>