

# Comparative Human Languages

## Komparative Menneskelige Språk



Feature	English (Haskell)	Norwegian (Java)
Definite/Indefinite Nouns	Yes	Yes
Plural Nouns	Yes	Yes
Determiners	Yes	Yes
Adjectives Preceding Nouns	Yes	No
Sentence Negation	No	Yes
Verb Tense	Yes	Yes
Modal Verbs	Yes	Yes
Other Auxiliary Verbs	No	Yes
Intransitive Verbs	Yes	Yes
Verbs Taking: Noun Objects	Yes	Yes
Adjective Objects	Yes	No
Locative Objects	Yes	Yes
Clausal Objects	Yes	Yes

- **Definite/Indefinite Nouns:** A definite noun refers to a thing that both speakers have some knowledge of based on context, whereas indefinite nouns are often ones that are being introduced in the current sentence.  
*Definite: The fox, the child; reven, dette barnet*  
*Indefinite: A fox, a child; et rev, et barn*
- **Plural Nouns:** Usually specified by a change in word ending, these specify that there are multiple of the nouns in question.  
*The foxes, some children; reveene, noen barn*
- **Determiners:** These are also often called "articles" – they can specify definiteness, number, or ownership.  
*Two foxes, my children; to rever, mine barn*
- **Adjectives Preceding Nouns:** Adjectives are sometimes placed between the determiner and the noun, in which case they ascribe some property to that noun.  
*Two clever foxes, my ungrateful children; to smarte rever, mine utakknemlige barn*
- **Sentence Negation:** Often placed after the verb to give it the opposite meaning.  
*The pig was not brown. Grisen var ikke brun.*
- **Verb Tense:** Different verb forms signify the timeframe in which the action takes place and are also affected by the presence of auxiliary verbs.  
*A tree will grow. A tree grows. A tree grew. A tree has grown. The tree is growing.  
Et tre vil yokse. Et tre yokser. Et tre yokste. Et tre har yokst.*
- **Modal Verbs:** Verbs that modify the main verb to indicate ability, permission etc.  
*I can drive. I will drive. I must drive. Jeg kan kjøre. Jeg vil kjøre. Jeg må kjøre.*
- **Other Auxiliary Verbs:** Other verbs that modify the verb to add extra meaning.  
*The hunter has shot it. The hunter did shoot it. The hunter is shooting it.  
Jegeren har skutt det.*
- **Intransitive Verbs:** Verbs that take no objects, just something done by the subject.  
*The lion died. Løven døde.*
- **Verbs Taking Objects:** Four possible objects that a verb can take are a noun, an adjective, a locative goal, and a clause.  
*Noun Object: The tiger killed the cat. Tigeren drepte katten.  
Adjective Object: The tiger turned green. Tigeren ble grønn.  
Locative Object: The tiger bicycled to the store. Tigeren syklet til butikken.  
Clausal Object: The tiger knew that the cat died. Tigeren visste at katten døde.*