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Dear readers

In this issue of the journal of humanities, some papers have been reviewed and selected from different scholars in the domain of language studies .It goes without saying that areas of interest are diverse and theoretical frameworks in contemporary linguistics are expansive. Broadly speaking there are three major trends in linguistics .Formal linguist are interested in developing formal (read mathematical) rules and principles for studying different building blocks of language .So formal linguists take language as a system with well-defied patterns and symbols. On the other hand, functional linguists give priority to the role of speakers (not pure grammar) and the factors which lubricate language use .As a new offshoot of functional linguistics, cognitive linguistics emerged as a rival to the above mentioned theories .Nowadays, most of the forward looking universities with linguistics program are hard working to institutionalize their academic curriculum with Cognitive approaches to the study of language. In Iran TMU (Tarbiat Modares University) is the leading academic institute that included Cognitive linguistics in its PhD programs .In order to help researchers and academics who are desirous of cognitive linguistics ,the guest editor has given more space to articles with cognitive interest and the appellation for this special issue of the journal comes from that.

SPECIAL ISSUE: Linguistics

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SPECIAL ISSUE: Linguistics
Research Article

The Study of Typological Correlations between Word Order Criteria and the Order of Verb and Direct Object in Sivandi Language

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Abstract

One of the typological variations between languages is differences in word order, which is the position of elements at the clause or phrase level. There are some correlations between word order criteria in languages; for example, the type of adposition correlates with the order of verbs and direct objects in a clause, in languages. The present study aims at introducing the said typological correlations in Sivandi language, which is considered as an endangered language by UNESCO and is spoken by residents of Sivand village, an area in Iran's Fars province. In this research, the data are gathered by interviewing the native speakers and the research's main linguistic corpus consists of three Sivandi stories, a questionnaire, which has been compiled for this purpose based on Max Planck institute's questionnaires and other reliable sources, and some proverbs, which all collected from native speakers. Sivandi is considered a verb-final language. By examining the typological correlations in this language, it was concluded that, in some cases, the correlations between word order criteria and the order of verb and direct object in the clauses, are consistent with language universals but in some others, this consistency cannot be observed.

Keywords: Typological Correlations; Word Order Criteria; Sivandi Language.

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1. Introduction

Sivandi is a language spoken by residents of Sivand, an area approximately 80 kilometers north of Shiraz in Iran's Fars province. There are different opinions about its history and origin (Asgari, 2004:103). Because of its similarities to central languages, Sivandi is considered to be one of the languages of central Iran; however, given the fact that it is surrounded by southwestern languages, it has been inevitably affected (Schmitt, 2004:564). It is important to note that there is no consensus regarding their kinship and some linguists even believe that Sivandi belongs to the northwestern Iranian language family. According to UNESCO, Sivandi is one of the endangered languages of Iran, for a reason it has been chosen as the topic of the present research in an effort toward preserving it.

In language typology which is the systematic study of variations among languages (Comrie, 2001:25), the focus is on word order. Greenberg's studies on word order shows that it is not random across world's languages and some correlations of word order are frequent while some others are rare or nonexistence (p. 27). There are some criteria affecting on the constituents' order in a clause in world's languages. Some of them, considered as implicational linguistic universals, which are related to the order of verb and direct object.

The present study assesses the impact of these criteria on the verb and direct object order in Sivandi and their concordance with language universals.

The article proceeds as follows. The next section presents the research methodology. Meanwhile the process of data gathering is explained in this section. Section 3 considers the existing literature on word order and Sivandi. Section 4 discusses Dryer's (1992, 2005 and 2007) typological studies on word order and the correlations between word order criteria and the order of verb and direct object in different languages as the theoretical framework. Section 5 analyzes the data based on the mentioned models. Section 6 discusses the research results.

2. Methodology

This research is descriptive-analytical and a field study. It is a qualitative research based on an original survey on natural linguistic data of Sivandi. The study is corpus based, with powerful sampling, therefore, a questionnaire was prepared based on Comrie and Smith (1977) and Max Planck Institute website. The data were gathered through interviewing with 10 male and female Sivandi native speakers through the questionnaire. It contains 152 phrases and sentences. In addition to interviews, three texts – stories and some Sivandi proverbs were gathered. All of the recorded oral data were carefully transcribed in IPA alphabet. The data were analyzed based on the theoretical framework.

Some parts of the research corpus, that is 29 sentences and phrases out of the whole data, are mentioned in "data analysis" section because of article limitation.

3. Literature Review

There are two types of universals in typology: implicational and unrestricted. According to implicational universals, if a structure "A" exists in a language, the presence of structure "B" is also expected. However, based on unrestricted universals, there are linguistic features, which are found in all languages (Greenberg, 1974:28). The present study covers implicational universals, which demonstrate the relationship between the order of verb and direct object and other word order criteria in Sivandi.

Dryer conducted an important study (1992) and investigated correlations of some linguistic structures and the order of verbs and direct objects using Greenberg's typological approach. Dabir Moghadam (2001) studied 20 word order criteria in Persian, Gilaki, Mazandarani and Kurdish. The criteria are introduced in Dryer's (1992) article. According to the data analysis in Dabir Moghadam's article, Persian is in the process of a syntactic change from an OV to a VO type. Gilaki and Mazandarani are dominantly OV but Kurdish is VO (P. 21). Another typological issues examined again by Dabir Moghadam (2013), is the word order in some verb-final or verb-middle Iranian languages. He studied Dryer's 24 word order criteria in 12 Iranian languages. In addition, other Iranian linguists have studied the word order in various Iranian languages (Rezapoor, 2014; Hedayat, 2017; Hamedi et al., 2016; Safai Asl, 2015; ChaharSooghi, 2015; Rezaei et al., 2015).

There are some other surveys in Sivandi which are not typological ones. Khorram Sivandi (2013) wrote a glossary for Sivandi language. He has studied Sivandi grammar (2015). Azadeh (2015; 2016) collected Sivandi proverbs and idioms in two–volume book. He analyzed some of the proverbs linguistically and presented their Persian translation equivalence. Noruzi and Azadeh (2016) studied Sivandi phonology, morphology and syntax.

A relatively large number of typology papers and thesis have been written on Iranian languages, which have not been mentioned here because of the limitation of the article space.

4. Theoretical Framework

The present study used Dryer's research (1992; 2005; 2007) regarding the word order, as a theoretical framework. In particular, criteria that are correlated to the order of verbs and direct objects were assessed.

The word order can be assessed at the clause level in terms of subject, verb, and object and the term may refer more generally to the order of any constituent within phrases (Dryer, 2007:61-62).

There are three considerations when trying to detect the word order at the clause level: detecting the order of subject and verb, detecting the order of object and verb and detecting the order of subject and object (P. 79).

Logically, there are six possible word orders: SOV, SVO, VSO, VOS, OVS, and OSV. Another possibility is the free or flexible word order. In languages, in which one of these word orders has a higher functional frequency, is called the

dominant word order (Dryer, 2005a: 330-331).

Dryer identified three different categories of the word order. The first includes verb-final languages, which in turn are of three types:

1-The subject at the beginning of the sentence (SOV)

2-The object at the beginning of the sentence (OSV)

3- With free order of the subject and the object.

SVO languages are more similar to verb-initial than verb-final languages. Given the fact that the object is placed after the verb in both VOS and SVO languages, they have common characteristics and for this reason, it can be argued that the order of the verb and the object in languages is an important factor. This order can affect word order at the phrase level and, accordingly, one can predict some features based on the position of the object compared to that of the verb (Dryer, 2007:68-71).

Given that, there are similarities between the characteristics of verb-initial and SVO languages, and considering the fact that the characteristics of object-initial and SVO languages are the same, it can be concluded that ,based on the position of the verb and the object, there are two types of languages OV and VO (P. 71).

At first glance, it appears that the characteristics of OV languages are related to the characteristics of head-final languages and the characteristics of VO languages are related to the features of head-initial languages. Dryer (1992) claims the assertion above suffers from a weak empirical support. For instance, it is expected that the dependent always come before the head in OV languages and after the head in VO languages. However, this does not apply to adjectives and nouns modified by adjectives, nouns and demonstrative and numbers and the nouns following them, since the order of none of these three elements is bound to the order of the verb and the direct object. Articles also show an opposite behavior in that, in verb-initial languages, they come before the noun, but after the noun in verb-final languages (Dryer, 2007:72-73). Some have argued that the order of adjectives and nouns correlates with the order of verb and object, which has been challenged by Dryer and his data (Dryer, 2005b: 394-395; Dryer, 2007:101-108).

Unlike the order of adjectives and nouns, nouns and demonstratives, and numbers and nouns, there are criteria that are correlated with the order of verbs and direct objects. This correlation is either bidirectional or unidirectional.

4.1 *Bidirectional Correlations*

A bidirectional correlation of criteria means that the order of the verb and the direct object can be predicted by the order of other constituents and vice versa (Dryer, 2007:96-97). For instance, "if a language is verb final, then it will be postpositional, and if it is postpositional, then it will be verb final," i.e. 'OV↔ PO' (p. 89). Bidirectional correlations include the following:

1) Position of the adverb of manner and verb in the sentence

2) Order of the head and the dependent in genitive constructions.
3) Type of adposition
4) Order of the verb and a non-argument noun phrase
5) Order of tense-mood auxiliary verb and the main verb
6) Order of the copular verb and the predicate
7) Order of the interrogative elements in yes/no questions.
8) Order of clause and complementizer
9) Order of nouns and articles
10) Order of verbs and prepositional phrases
11) Order of main clause and subordinate clauses

Using instances from languages all over the world, Dryer analyzed the criteria presented above (Dryer, 2007: 61-89).

According to Dryer (2007), other adverbs have more flexible positions with respect to the verb (p. 81). In addition to analyzing preposition and postposition in verb-final and verb-initial languages, Dryer suggests five possibilities for the order of the words and the frequency of these possibilities in world languages. He studied statistically the occurrence of postposition and preposition in verb-final and verb-initial languages. The data analysis in his studies shows that the number of postpositional languages, which are verb-final, is more than prepositional ones. This is true for prepositional languages, which are verb-initial in respect of verb-final languages (Dryer, 2005c: 386-387).

Dryer (2007) presented the non-argument noun phrase with symbol X.A non-argument noun phrase is either a noun phrase or a prepositional phrase that is not the argument of the verb (Dryer, 2007:113). There are six logical possibilities for the order of X and V, five of which, i.e., XVO, VOX, OVX, OXV, and XOV are common in world languages. The sixth possibility, i.e., VXO, must logically exist, but according to Dryer and Gensler (2005:342), no language with this order has been found. In verb-final languages, this noun phrase is placed either before or after the verb, but there are a large number of verb-final languages in which the non-argument noun phrase is placed before the verb. It is assumed that in verb-final languages, the non-argument noun phrase is placed before the verb. The term *oblique* has also been used to refer to the non-argument noun phrase, expressing location, instruments, benefactives and comitatives but recipients with ditransitive verbs are not included (p.342).

According to Dryer (2007), in VO languages, auxiliary verbs normally follow the main verb while in OV language precede it and this is true not only for tense and aspect but for modal auxiliaries (p.91).

In yes/no questions, some languages only use intonation to state a polar question. Some other languages use interrogatives in these sentences. Many languages employ affixes or particles in polar questions to distinguish them from declarative sentences. In some languages like Turkish, the position of particle differs according to the focus of question.

In others, the particle occurs in the second position, after the first constituent in the clause. There are languages in which the question particle occurs at the beginning or at the end of sentence. In OV languages, they mostly occur at the end of sentence but in VO types, they often occur at the beginning of sentence (p. 92-93).

When a complementizer appears as an independent word in a sentence, it could be placed in the initial or the final position of the complement clause. In verb-initial languages, the complementizer is usually placed in the initial position, and in the final slot in a complement clause in verb-final languages (p. 93-94).

The correlation between the position of verbs and objects and the order of nouns and articles is weaker than other correlations discussed above but it is discussable. In VO languages it is common for article to precede the noun but to follow the noun in OV types (p.94-95).

According to Dryer (2007), although in many languages the position of adverbial subordinate clauses is free in respect of main clauses, in VO languages they follow the main clause and in OV types precede the main clause (p.96).

4.2 *Unidirectional Correlations*

In addition to the 11 cases alluded above, there are two cases which have a unidirectional correlation with the order of the verb and the direct object. In a unidirectional correlation, the order of the words can only be predicted in one direction; no inverse direction necessarily exists (Dryer, 2007: 96-97). The order of nominal heads and relative clauses (NREL/REL N) and the location of plural nouns relative to the noun (NPLUR/PLUR N) are two unidirectional criteria.

Based on Dryer's (2007) data analysis, if a language is NREL, it is not necessarily VO, and if it is OV, it is not necessarily REL N. Almost all VO languages place the relative clause after the nominal head but among the OV languages, both orders are common. Dryer's statistical survey (2005d) in world languages support the subject (Dryer, 2007:96-98; Dryer 2005d: 390-393).

Another criterion that has unidirectional correlation with the order of verb and direct object is the order of plural markers and nouns. It means that in verb-initial languages, sometimes the plural marker follows the noun and sometimes precedes it. The plural marker in most languages is affix but some languages employ separate words to show plurality. The unidirectional correlation for verb-final languages is as follows; if a language is OV, the order will be NPLUR. But if it is VO, it is not necessarily NPLUR (Dryer, 2007:99).

It must be emphasized that the points above are linguistic tendencies, not absolute; an incompatibility with the points above could exist in some language (p.87).

5. Data Analysis

In this section, the aforementioned typological correlations are examined in research database. First, the order of verb

and direct object in Sivandi sentences is illustrated by examples (1) and (2):

(1) ʒenk-u ʃ-i
woman-DEF go-PAST-3SG
'The woman went.'

(2) ʔæme name- ra neveʃt-ema
we the letter-OBJ write-PAST-1PL
'We wrote the letter'

In sentence (1), /ʒenk-u/ is the subject and /ʃi/ is the verb; the order is subject-verb. The past stem of the verb "to go" is /ʃ/ and/-i/ is the past tense intransitive verb's third person singular ending. In (2), we can find the order of subject-direct object-verb in the transitive sentences. In (3) to (6) in addition to direct object, there are indirect objects /bæme/ and /bæbaʔam/ respectively. In this case, the position of direct object in the sentence can be arbitrarily before or after the verb and the order of indirect object and verb is not strict either the indirect object is a pronoun or a full lexical one but (3) and (5) are basic and unmarked form.

(3) ʔæli medad-a bæ me
Ali the pencil-OBJ to me
dejeʃ
give-PAST-3SG
'Ali gave me the pencil'

(4) ʔæli medad-a dejeʃ
Ali the pencil-OBJ give-PAST-3SG
bæ me
to me
'Ali gave me the pencil'

(5)hæsæn dæftær-o
Hasan the notebook-OBJ
bæ baʔa-m dejeʃ
to father-my give-PAST-3SG
'Hasan gave the notebook to my father'

(6)hæsæn dæftær-o
Hasanthe notebook-OBJ
dejeʃ bæ baʔa-m
give-PAST-3SG to father-my
'Hasan gave the notebook to my father'

As we can see in Sivandi, the endings of verbs differ according to the tense and transitivity of the verb. They also vary according to phonetic context of the verbs' final phonemes. The interesting point, here is, the place of the direct object before the verb. In most of the data, sentences are verb-final. Therefore, based on the order of verb, subject and the direct object, Sivandi must be considered a verb-final language.In the light of this conclusion, the compatibilities and incompatibilities of Sivandi with the aforementioned universals will be presented.

5.1 Bidirectional Correlations in Sivandi

The first bidirectional correlation is the order of adverb of manner and verb. In all sentences of the corpus of study, the adverbs of manner are placed before the verb as shown below.

(7)Ø[1] bærʃi ʃ-i
Ø quickly go-PAST 3SG

'She/he went quickly'

The data shows that the order of adverb of manner and verb in Sivandi is

[1]Sivandi is a pro-drop language.

compatible with the universal, '**If OV↔ ADVV**'.

In the second criterion which is genitive construction, (8) and (9) show that the order is head-dependent, either the dependent is a pronoun (/ʔuʃa/) or a full lexical noun (/ʃah/).Therefore, the order in genitive construction is incompatible with the universal, '**If OV↔GN**'.

(8)dærbar-i ʃah
court-HEAD MARKER king
'The court of the king'
(9) det-a ʔuʃa
daughter- HEAD MARKER their
'Their daughter'

As the data show in (10) and (11), in Sivandi language the type of adposition is preposition except for the direct object marker, which is post-position ((3) to (6)). Considering that in Dryer's (2007) model, in verb-final languages adpositions are postposition and the implicational universal is as '**If OV↔NPPo**', the lack of compatibility with the universal is evident in examples below:

(10) ʔæli dæs-eʃ-a
Ali hand-his-OBJ
ba kard borij-eʃ
with knife cut-PAST-3SG

'Ali cut his hand with knife'

(11) ketab sær-e miz-en
book on-EZAFE table-is

'The book is on the table'

Another bidirectional criterion in Dryer's model is the order of V and X in a clause. X is non-argument noun phrase in a clause. In (12), /kilil/, is non-argument noun phrase therefore, the compatibility with universals is evident. In all examined sentences in the corpus the said non-argument noun phrases are before the verb and as Sivandi is an OV language, therefore it is compatible with '**If OV↔XV**'.

(12) me ba kilil
I with key
bærta-ra va-m kerd
door-OBJ open-PAST 1SG

'I opened the door with a key'

In Sivandi, the past perfect tense is formed with the participle and auxiliary verb 'being' /bijan/ after the main verb. Sivandi speakers form the future tense using the auxiliary verb /megan/with the subjunctive present. The implicational universal in OV languages is '**If OV↔ VAux**, but the data in Sivandi show that both possibilities for the order of the auxiliary verb relative to the main verb (before or after the main verb) exist.

(13)ʔa-mej bi-j-am
come-PASTPARTICIPLE MARKERbe-INTERMEDIATE PHONEME-PAST 1SG

'I had come'

(14)hæsæn ʔi ketab-a
Hasan this book-OBJ
meg-aʃ bo-xan-e
will-3SGSUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT-read-3SG
'Hasan will read this book.'

Based on observed data, Sivandi follows the universals envisioned by Dryer with respect to the order of the verb and the direct object: '**If OV↔PREDCOP**'. As it is shown in (15) to (16), the linking verbs /bi/ and /-en/ are placed after predicates /gærm/, /mohændes/, respectively. Therefore, in this case, Sivandi is compatible with universals.

(15) hæva gærm bi
weather warm be-PAST- 3SG
'The weather was warm'

(16)ʔu mird-u mohændes-en
that man-Art engineer- be-PRES-3SG
'That man is an engineer.'

In Sivandi, yes/no questions are differentiated from simple sentences by intonation and interrogative elements in yes/no questions are omitted.

(17)te xorak-et fardan?
you food-2SG eat-PRES PERFECT
'Have you eaten your food?'

The order of clause and complementizer is another criterion, which has bidirectional correlation with the order of verb and direct object. In (18), /væxti ke/ is a complementizer and the following clause is a complement clause. Note that the complementizer is placed at the start of the complement clause, which is not in line with the mentioned universals ('**If OV↔ClauseComp**').

(18) væxti ke ʔu
when she/he
mæhsul-e keʃaværzi-ʃ-a
harvest -OBJ
ɤon kær-ekar-eʃ
mow-PRES-3SG work-her/his
tæmam me-gen-e
finish-PRES-3SG

'When she/he mows the harvest, she/he finishes her/his work'

In Sivandi, the indefinite article occurs before the noun. However, the definite article occurs after it. The implicational universal for VO languages in the order of noun phrase and article is '**If OV↔NP ART**'. In (19), /je/ is an indefinite article and /-i/ an enclitic indefinite article. So the indefinite article /je/ and indefinite /-i/ clitic can accompany a noun together or alone. In (20), the enclitic indefinite article is used alone. In (21), /-u/ is a definite article. Therefore, Sivandi tends to use both positions after or before the noun.

(19)je
a-INDIFINITE ARTICLE
mird-i
man-INFLECTIONALINDIFINITE ARTICLE
'aman'

(20)ko-ʔ-i
montain- INFLECTIONAL INDIFINITE ARTICLE
'a mountain'

(21) mird-u
man-the
'The man'

Another bidirectional correction in Dryer's model (2007) is the order of

prepositional phrase and verb phrase. In Sivandi, the prepositional phrase in the sentence precedes or follows the verb. Therefore according to '**If OV↔PPVP**', Sivandi chooses both tendencies in this case.

(22) do-ʔ-am berej me
mother-my for me
ʔorsi-ʃ ʔesej
shoes-3SG buy-PAST
'My mother bought shoes for me.'

(23) bere benej ʔunga
Let's put there
bærej ræmezun deraz
for Ramadan lanky
'Let's put it there for the lanky Ramadan'

According to implicational universals in Dryer's model (2007), the position of subordinate clause in OV languages is before the main clause. However, in Sivandi as an OV language, the subordinate clause both follows and precedes the main clause. Therefore, according to '**If OV↔SUBORDCLAUSE**', Sivandi tends to use both positions:

(24) ʃah fæhmi-j-eʃ
king find out-PAST 3SG
ke ʔoʃter ba dʒævaherat
that camel with jewels
bærʃijan
run away- PASTPERFECT 3SG
'The king found out that the camel hadrun away with the jewels'

(25)ʔægæ xaʃ
if Ø good
ba:zit me-ker-d
play PRES CONT-do-3SG
næ-me-sperd-et
Ø NEG-PRES CONT-lose-2SG
'If you were playing well, you would not lose'

5.2 *Unidirectional Correlations in Sivandi*

Based on the data in our corpus, the head noun is placed before the relative clause, which complies with universals. In (26) which is a proverb, the head noun plays the role of subject, but in (27) the head noun is object of preposition and direct object, and it is observed that in each scenario, the head noun is placed before the relative clause.

(26)sær-ike
head-the that
dærd næ-me-kær-e
pain not-PRESENT-hurt
dæstmalnæ-bænd
head dress don't-put on
'Don't pull a tooth that doesn't hurt.'

(27)xigul-i ra ke
skin-sack-the object marker that
nejet bi bærej
keep-participle be-past3SG for
ræmezun deraz
Ramadan lanky
dej-em ʔaviniʃ
give-past1SG to him
'I gave the skin-sack to lanky Ramadan thatyou keep for him.'

The second unidirectional correlation is the order of noun and plural marker. In Sivandi, the plural marker /-gær/ is placed after the noun. The compliance with the universals in this case is significant:

'If OV→NPPLUR'

(28)sal-gær
year-PLURAL
NP PLUR
'The years'

(29)deræ(t)-gær
tree-PLURAL
NP PLUR
'The trees'

6. Discussion and Conclusion

According to the Sivandi data analyzed, the word order in the sentences is SOV. Therefore, Sivandi is categorized as a verb-final language. Among the 11 bidirectional correlations, in Sivandi 4 bidirectional correlations are in compatible and 3 are incompatible with the universals in Dryer's model (2007). The other 3 bidirectional criteria are optional, and both orders are common. In Sivandi, interrogative sentences are recognized from declarative ones by intonation. In both unidirectional criteria, a full compatibility with Dryer's universals can be observed in Sivandi.

Considering this, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1) The adverb of manner precedes the verb. Therefore, it is consistent with the language universals.
2) The head precedes the dependent in the genitive construction, which is consistent with language universals.
3) The type of the adposition is preposition rather than postposition which is not consistent with the universals. However, there is a postposition in this language, which is the marker of direct object.
4) The non-argument noun phrase is placed before the verb. Therefore, the language is in line with the universals.
5) Auxiliary verbs of time and mood are placed after or before the main verb.
6) Based on the data, the copular verb follows the predicate; it complies with the universals.
7) None of the yes/no questions have interrogative elements; they are differentiated from other words by changes in intonation.
8) The complementizer is placed before the complement clause; therefore, it is inconsistent with the universals.
9) The definite article has two slots. In definite nouns, the article is placed after the noun, but in indefinite nouns, the article precedes the noun. This complies with the universals regarding definite articles but incompliant with universals regarding the indefinite articles.
10) The prepositional phrase is placed before or after the verb. There is a tendency to have both orders in this regard.
11) The subordinate clause is placed after the main clause, which is not in line with universals.
12) Based on the analysis of the unidirectional criteria, Sivandi complies with the universals in both cases. That is, as to the position of the relative clause relative to the

head noun, the order is NP REL, and as for the plural marker, it is NP PLUR.

13) The numbers of the instances that comply with the universals are greater than the instances, which lack compliance.

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پرتال جامع علوم انسانی

ویژه‌نامهٔ زبان‌شناسی

بررسی همبستگی‌های رده‌شناختی
بین مؤلفه‌های ترتیب واژه‌ها و ترتیب فعل و مفعول مستقیم در زبان سیوندی

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چکیده

در رده‌شناسی زبان، یکی از ویژگی‌های تنوع زبانی، تفاوت در ترتیب واژه‌هاست. منظور از ترتیب واژه‌ها به طور کلی، آرایش قرار گرفتن عناصر، در سطح بند یا در سطح گروه است. بین برخی مؤلفه‌های ترتیب واژه‌ها همبستگی‌هایی وجود دارد. مثلاً در برخی زبان‌ها، بین نوع حرف‌اضافه و ترتیب قرار گرفتن فعل و مفعول مستقیم همبستگی وجود دارد. هدف از پژوهش حاضر، بررسی و تحلیل همبستگی‌های رده‌شناختی در زبان سیوندی است که از سوی یونسکو، به عنوان یکی از زبان‌های در خطر ایرانی معرفی شده است و در روستای سیوند در استان فارس تکلم می‌شود. پیکرهٔ پژوهش حاضر شامل سه متن قصه سیوندی، پرسشنامه‌ای براساس پرسشنامهٔ موجود در صفحهٔ اینترنتی مؤسسهٔ مکس‌پلانک و ضرب‌المثل‌هایی از این زبان است. داده‌ها از طریق مصاحبه از گویشوران گردآوری شده‌اند. سیوندی از جمله زبان‌های فعل‌پایانی محسوب می‌شود. در ارزیابی همبستگی‌های مؤلفه‌های ترتیب واژه‌ها با ترتیب قرار گرفتن فعل و مفعول مستقیم در زبان سیوندی، در برخی موارد با همگانی‌های زبانی تطابق وجود دارد اما در بعضیموارد این تطابق مشاهده نمی‌شود.

واژه‌های کلیدی: همبستگی‌های رده‌شناختی، مؤلفه‌های ترتیب واژه‌ها، زبان سیوندی

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