npp: non past progressive
pc: past completive
1, 2, 3, 4: nominal classes, agreement classes (e.g. in Bantu lang.)
1A, 2A, 3A: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person absolutive.
1E, 2E, 3E: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person ergative.
1F, 2F, 3F: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person feminine.
1M, 2M, 3M: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person masculine.
1P, 2P, 3P: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person.
1SG, 2SG, 3SG: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person singular.
1PL, 2PL, 3PL: 1st, 2nd, 3rd person plural.
A: accusative.
AFF: affirmative particle.
AO: aorist.
ART: article.
AUG: augmented number (cf. MIN: minimal).
CAV: complex active voice.
CFUG: centrifugal.
CL: classifier.
CLT: clitic.
CLP: classificatory particle.
CN: connector.
CONT: continuous aspect.
ConV: converb marker.
COP: copula.
CPLT: complete aspect.
CMP: completive.
CS: conjunctive suffix.
CPET: centripetal.
CV: conveyance voice.
D: dative.
D1, D2: proximal, distal
DEM: demonstrative.
DIR: directional.
DIST: distal.
DIST⁻, DIST⁺, D⁺⁺: moderately far, far, very far.
DV: directional voice.
DX: deixis.
DX1, DX2: deixis of 1st and 2nd person (resp. close to the speaker / addressee).
F: feminine.
FUT: future.
G: genitive.
GER: gerund.
ICP: incompletive.
IMPV: imperative.
IMP: imperfective.
INAL: inalienable.
INCL: inclusive.
IND: indefinite pronoun.
INESS: inessive.
INF: infinitive.
INT: interrogative.
INV: invisible.
IT: itive.

L(OC): locative.
LNK: linker.
M: masculine.
MED: medial deictic / deixis.
MIN: minimal. Number category of pronominal forms corresponding to 1sg, 2sg, 1+2sg, 3sg, in opposition to non-minimal pronouns (non-singular or augmented persons ; Australian languages).
N: nominative.
NEG: negation.
NEUT: neutral (gender).
NEUT$_A$: neutral (aspect).
NFUT: non-future.
NH: non-human.
NOM: nominalizer.
NPRES: non-present.
O: object.
OV: objective voice.
PART: partitive.
PARTP: participial.
PERF: perfective.
PL: plural.
PM: person marker.
POT: potential.
PREP: preposition.
PRES: present.
POSS: possessive.
POSTP: postposition.
PROSP:prospective aspect.
PRSUP: presuppositional marker.
PRV: preverbs.
PST: past.
REFL: reflexive.
REL: relativizer.
S: subject.
SAV: simple active voice.
SG: singular.
s1:X, s2:X, s3:X: 1st person subject of class nominal X, 2nd person subject class of nominal class X etc.
SUP: superessive.
TAM: tense-aspect-mood.
TAMP: tense-aspect-mood-person.
TOP: topic.
TRANS: translative form.
TS: terminal suffix (Korean. illocutionary force and social relationship betw. speaker and addressee).
VENT: ventive.
VIS: visible.
VV: version vowel (vowel indexing the number and semantic role of core arguments ; in Laz).