

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

npp: non past progressive

pc: past completive

1, 2, 3, 4: nominal classes, agreement classes (e.g. in Bantu lang.)

1A, 2A, 3A: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person absolutive.

1E, 2E, 3E: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person ergative.

1F, 2F, 3F: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person feminine.

1M, 2M, 3M: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person masculine.

1P, 2P, 3P: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person.

1SG, 2SG, 3SG: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular.

1PL, 2PL, 3PL: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> 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<sup>-</sup>, DIST<sup>+</sup>, D<sup>++</sup>: moderately far, far, very far.

DV: directional voice.

DX: deixis.

DX1, DX2: deixis of 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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<sub>A</sub>: 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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).