Abbreviations used in the glosses

1 = first person; superscript = low tone
2 = second person; superscript = mid-low tone
3 = third person; superscript = mid tone
4 superscript = mid-high tone
5 superscript = high tone
ACC = accusative case
ADV = adverbial particle
ADVS = adversative
AFF = affirmative particle
AN = animate
APPL = applicative prefix
AUX = auxiliary verb
C = complementizer
CAUS = causative auxiliary
CG = common gender
CMP = comparative degree
COLL = collective
COND = conditional force
CR = conjunction reduction zero element
DAT = dative case
DECL = declarative force
DEF = (i) definite determiner (ii) definite agreement
DEM = demonstrative pronoun
DIM = diminutive
DIST = distal
DSTR = distributive
E = [unglossed]
EMP = emphatic suffix
EN = [unglossed]
ER = [unglossed]
F = feminine gender

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GAP = zero element
GE…D/N = past participle morphology
GP = gapping zero element
HUM = human
INAN = inanimate
INDF = indefinite determiner
INF = infinitive
INT = interrogative force
INV = inversion
LNK = linker
LOC = (i) locative pronoun (ii) locative morpheme
M = masculine gender
MAT = material adjective suffix
MIN = minimizer
MOD = modal verb
N = neuter gender; see also GE…D/N
NEG = (i) negative particle (ii) negative prefix
NML = nominalizing suffix
NOM = nominative case
OBJ = objective case
OCL = object clitic
ORD = ordinal
PART = past participle
PASS = passive voice
PAST = (i) past tense (ii) past tense ablaut or suppletive morphology
PCL = possessive clitic
PGAP = parasitic gap
PL = plural number
POSS = (i) possessive pronoun (ii) possessive affix
PRO = infinitival subject zero element
PROX = proximate
Q = (i) interrogative pronoun (ii) interrogative morpheme
RECP = reciprocal pronoun
REFL = reflexive pronoun
REL = relative pronoun
SBJV = subjunctive
SCL = subject clitic
SG = singular number

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STR = strong
SUP = superlative degree
TEMP = temporal
UNIV = universal
WK = weak

A note on orthography

The examples follow the standard Dutch orthography, in which pairs of tense and lax vowels are represented by identical characters (*a, e, i, o, u*) without diacritics. In closed syllables, doubling of the vowel signals tenseness, whereas in open syllables laxness of the vowel is signaled by doubling of the following consonant. Unstressed *e* signals schwa. The combinations *ie* and *dt* signal [i] and [t], respectively. In the examples, hyphens indicate morpheme boundaries, splitting orthographically doubled consonants.

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