



UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

UvA-DARE (Digital Academic Repository)

Parts of speech and dependent clauses: A typological study

van Lier, E.H.

Publication date
2009

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

van Lier, E. H. (2009). *Parts of speech and dependent clauses: A typological study*. [Thesis, fully internal, Universiteit van Amsterdam]. LOT.

General rights

It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations

If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: <https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact>, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	=	ablative
ABS	=	absolutive
ACC	=	accusative
ACT	=	active
ADV	=	adverbial marker/subordinator
AFF	=	affirmative
AFR	=	aforementioned
AG	=	agent
ALL	=	allative
ANAPH	=	anaphoric proform
ANIM	=	animate
A.OBL	=	associating oblique case
AOR	=	aoist
APPL	=	applicative
ART	=	article
ASSOC	=	associative
ATTR	=	attributive
AUX	=	auxiliary
AV	=	actor voice
BEN	=	beneficiary
CA	=	continuative aspect
CAUS	=	causative

CCM	=	conjunction class marker
CL	=	classifier
CM	=	challengeable marker
CNTR	=	contrastive focus
C.OBL	=	complementizing oblique case
COM	=	completion
COMP	=	complementizer
COND	=	conditional
CONJ	=	conjunction
CONN	=	connector
CONS	=	consequential
CONT	=	contemporative mood
CONV	=	converb
COP	=	copula
CR	=	correlative
DAT	=	dative
DECL	=	declarative marker
DEIC	=	deictic element
DEF	=	definite
DEFOC	=	de-focused
DEM	=	demonstrative
DEP	=	dependent form
DIM	=	diminutive
DIR	=	directional
DIST	=	distal
DISTR	=	distributive
DNMLZ	=	denominalizer
D.SO	=	distal extension: point of view of source
DTR	=	de-transitivizer
DU	=	dual
DUR	=	durative
DYN	=	dynamic
EMPH	=	emphatic
EMOT	=	emotive
ERG	=	ergative
EV.COP	=	evidential copula
EXCL	=	exclusive
FEM	=	feminine

FIN	=	finite
FOC	=	focus
FUT	=	future
GEN	=	genitive
GENR	=	general TAM particle
GER	=	gerund
HAB	=	habitual
HUM	=	human
IDEOPH	=	ideophone
IMMED	=	immediate
IMP	=	imperative
INANIM	=	inanimate
INCEP	=	inceptive
INCL	=	inclusive
IND	=	indicative
INDF	=	indefinite
INESS	=	inessive
INF	=	infinitive
INSTR	=	instrumental
INTERJ	=	interjection
INTR	=	intransitive
I.OBJ	=	indirect object
IOV	=	indirect object version
IPFR	=	imperfective
IRR	=	irrealis
ITER	=	iterative
LG	=	ligature
LK	=	linker
LOC	=	locative
L.PRON	=	logophoric pronoun
LV	=	locative voice
M	=	middle voice
M.ABL	=	modal ablative case
MASC	=	masculine
M.LOC	=	modal locative case
MOD	=	modality marker
MODIF	=	modifier
M.PROP	=	modal proprietive case

N	=	non-past low tone verbal prefix
NC	=	non-control
NEG	=	negation
NEUT	=	neuter
NMLZ	=	nominalizer
NOM	=	nominative
N.FIN	=	non-finite
N.PST	=	non-past
NV	=	neutral version
OBJ	=	object marker
OBL	=	oblique
ONOM	=	onomatopoeic form
OPT	=	optative
OR	=	oriented
ORIG	=	origin
OV	=	object version
PART	=	partitive
PASS	=	passive
PAT	=	patient
PFV	=	perfective
PhTM	=	phrase terminal marker
PL	=	plural
PN	=	proper name
PO	=	potential object (verbal extension)
POSS	=	possessor
POSSD	=	possessed
POT	=	potential
PREF	=	prefix
PRET	=	preterite (simple past)
PREV	=	preverb
PROGR	=	progressive
PRON	=	pronoun
PROS	=	prosecutive
PROX	=	proximate
PRS	=	present
PRT	=	particle
PST	=	past
PTC	=	participle

PV	=	patient voice
Q	=	interrogative
QUOT	=	quotative
RDP	=	reduplication
REAL	=	realis
REF	=	referential
REFL	=	reflexive
REL	=	relative marker
RELC	=	relational case
REM	=	remote
RES	=	resultative
RCP	=	reciprocal
RSP	=	resumptive pronoun
SBJV	=	subjunctive
SEQ_CONV	=	sequential converb
SEMTR	=	semi-transitivizer
SF	=	stem forming formative
SG	=	singular
SIM	=	adverbial marker of simultaneity
SPEC	=	specifier
SS	=	same subject
SR	=	source
STAT	=	stative
SUB	=	subordinator
SUBJ	=	subject marker
SUFF	=	suffix
SUPERESS	=	superessive
SUPERL	=	superlative
SV	=	subjective version
SW	=	switch reference
TENT	=	tentative
Ths	=	thematic suffix
TOP	=	topic
TR	=	transitivizer
TRL	=	translative case
UV	=	undergoer voice
VAL	=	validator
VE	=	ventive prefix