

A Grammar of Ventureño (Mitsqanaqañ) Chumash

By

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## 0 Introduction and purpose

This grammar of Ventureño Chumash (particularly concerned with the Mitsqanaqañ dialect) is designed for typologists, linguists, and Chumashists that wish to learn more about this fascinating language. The concerned linguist may find metalinguistic information about Ventureño in Mamet's 2008 grammatical sketch of this language.

Ventureño is one of six Chumash languages, and constitutes the only language in the Eastern branch of Central Chumash (Purisimeño, Barbareño, Ineseño, and Ventureño). The Central branch of Chumash combines with Cruzeño to form Southern Chumash. With Northern Chumash, comprised only of the language Obispeño, the entire family of Chumashan languages is made. While previously classified under the macro-family Hokan, it is now generally accepted that Chumashan languages are not identifiably related to any other language or language family.

This grammar is organized in a format as consistent with the Lingua Descriptive Studies Questionnaire as possible. Of course, additional information has been added where needed. Also, since there are no living speakers at the time of the writing of this grammar, some of the questions will be irrelevant, not applicable, or simply unanswerable.

## 1 Phonology and phonetics

The following questions are concerned with the distinctive phonological units of the language, their phonetic realization, their distribution, and their morphophonological relationships with each other.

### 1.1. Phonological units (segmental)

1.1.1. What are the distinctive segments of the language?

1.1.2. List the elements as follows, giving details of any significant allophony and phonetic realization:

#### 1.1.2.1. Nonsyllabics

The consonants of Ventureño are summarized as follows. Each is discussed further in subsections. Any phoneme –sonorant or +fricative are not voiced underlyingly. Non-ejective obstruents are pulmonic egressive.

#### Consonants

		Bilabial	Alveolar	Post-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Stops	Plain	p	t			k	q	ʔ
	Ejective	p'	t'			k'	q'	
	Aspirated	p <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>			k <sup>h</sup>	q <sup>h</sup>	
Fricatives	Plain		s	š		x		h
	Ejective					x'		
	Aspirated		s <sup>h</sup>	š <sup>h</sup>				
Affricates	Plain		ts	tš				
	Ejective		ts'	tš'				
	Aspirated		ts <sup>h</sup>	tš <sup>h</sup>				
Nasals	Plain	m	n					

	Glottalized	ṁ	ṅ	
Approximants	Plain	w		y
	Glottalized	w̥		y̥
Lateral	Approximant		l	
	Fricative		ɬ	

#### 1.1.2.1.1. Plosives and affricates

The symbol  $p$  represents a voiceless unaspirated bilabial plosive.

The symbol  $p'$  represents voiceless ejective bilabial plosive. It may result from a voiceless bilabial plosive and a following glottal stop.

The symbol  $p^h$  represents a voiceless aspirated bilabial plosive. It may result from a voiceless alveolar plosive and a following voiceless glottal fricative.

The symbol  $t$  represents a voiceless unaspirated apico-alveolar plosive.

The symbol  $t'$  represents a voiceless ejective apico-alveolar plosive. It may result from a voiceless alveolar plosive and a following glottal stop.

The symbol  $t^h$  represents a voiceless aspirated apico-alveolar plosive. It may result from a voiceless apico-alveolar plosive and a following voiceless glottal fricative. This sound is rare.

The symbol  $ts$  represents a voiceless unaspirated apico-alveolar affricate.

The symbol  $ts'$  represents a voiceless ejective apico-alveolar affricate. It may result from a voiceless apico-alveolar affricate and a following glottal stop.

The symbol  $ts^h$  represents a voiceless aspirated apico-alveolar affricate. It may result from a voiceless apico-alveolar affricate and a following voiceless glottal fricative.

The symbol  $tʃ$  represents a voiceless unaspirated (lamino-)postalveolar affricate.

The symbol  $tʃ'$  represents a voiceless ejective (lamino-)postalveolar affricate. It may result from a voiceless (lamino-)postalveolar affricate and a following glottal stop.

The symbol  $tʃ^h$  represents a voiceless aspirated (lamino-)postalveolar affricate. It may result from a voiceless (lamino-)postalveolar affricate and a following voiceless glottal fricative.

The symbol  $k$  represents a voiceless unaspirated dorso-velar plosive.

The symbol  $k'$  represents voiceless ejective dorso-velar plosive. It may result from a voiceless dorso-velar plosive and a following glottal stop.

The symbol  $k^h$  represents a voiceless aspirated dorso-velar plosive. It may result from a voiceless dorso-velar plosive and a following voiceless glottal fricative.

The symbol *q* represents a voiceless unaspirated dorso-uvular plosive.

The symbol *q'* represents voiceless ejective dorso-uvular plosive. It may result from a voiceless dorso-uvular plosive and a following glottal stop.

The symbol *q<sup>h</sup>* represents a voiceless aspirated dorso-uvular plosive. It may result from a voiceless dorso-uvular plosive and a following voiceless glottal fricative.

The symbol ' represents a glottal stop.

#### 1.1.3.1.2. Fricatives

There is significant allophony between *s*, *š*, *ts*, and *tš*. This is partially due to sibilant harmony, but not entirely.

The symbol *s* represents a voiceless unaspirated lamino-alveolar fricative (sibilant). It is sometimes significantly retracted [*s̠*], and may be represented as an *s* underdot *ṣ*. This is sometimes confused with *š*.

The symbol *s<sup>h</sup>* represents a voiceless aspirated lamino-alveolar fricative (sibilant). It is sometimes significantly retracted [*s<sup>h</sup>̠*], and may be represented as an *s<sup>h</sup>* underdot *ṣ<sup>h</sup>*. This is sometimes confused with *š<sup>h</sup>*.

The symbol *l̥* represents a voiceless apico-alveolar lateral fricative. It is sometimes fricated to the point of being a trill. It is generally an allophone of *l* found in coda position.

The symbol *š* represents a voiceless unaspirated (lamino-)postalveolar fricative. It is sometimes confused with retracted *ṣ*.

The symbol *š<sup>h</sup>* represents a voiceless aspirated (lamino-)postalveolar fricative. It is sometimes confused with retracted *ṣ<sup>h</sup>*.

The symbol *x* represents a voiceless dorso-velar or dorso-uvular fricative.

The symbol *x'* represents a voiceless ejective dorso-velar or dorso-uvular fricative.

The symbol *h* represents a voiceless glottal fricative. It is voiced fully intervocalically.

#### 1.1.2.1.3. Nasals (not nasalized or prenasalized elements, only true nasals)

The symbol *m* represents a voiced bilabial nasal.

The symbol *m̥* represents a glottalized voiced bilabial nasal.

The symbol *n* represents a voiced apico-alveolar nasal.

The symbol *n̥* represents a glottalized voiced apico-alveolar nasal.

#### 1.1.2.1.4. Liquids

The symbol *l* represents a voiced lateral apico-alveolar approximant. It becomes *ɫ* in coda position.

The symbol *l̥* represents a glottalized voiced lateral apico-alveolar approximant. The sound exists underlyingly in Ventureño, but generally only surfaces as *l* or *t'*. It is present in all other Chumash languages.

#### 1.1.2.1.5. Glides/semivowels (describe the phonetic realization of semivowels in terms of vowel positions)

The symbol *w* represents a voiced bilabial approximant. It is unclear if it is coarticulated with dorsal movement of the tongue body.

The symbol *w̥* represents a glottalized voiced bilabial approximant. It is unclear if it is coarticulated with dorsal movement of the tongue body.

The symbol *y* represents a voiced palatal approximant.

The symbol *y̥* represents a glottalized voiced palatal approximant.

#### 1.1.2.1.6. Sounds not found in Ventureño

Ventureño does not have, natively, trills, rhotics, taps, or flaps. It has no labio-dental, interdental, alveo-palatal, retroflex, pharyngeal, or epiglottal consonants, either. Ventureño has no phonemic voiced plosives. Ventureño has no implosives or velaric ingressive plosives.

#### 1.1.2.2. Syllabics

##### 1.1.2.2.1. Vowels: plain, nasalized, etc. (significant degrees of these may occur)

The symbol *a* represents a vowel that is low, central to back, unrounded.

The symbol *e* represents a vowel that is somewhat-mid, somewhat-front, and unrounded (i.e., a lax cardinal [e]).

The symbol *i* represents a vowel that is somewhat-high, somewhat-front, and unrounded (i.e., a lax cardinal [i]).

The symbol *o* represents a somewhat-mid, back, rounded vowel (i.e., a lax cardinal [o]).

The symbol *u* represents a somewhat-high, back, rounded vowel (i.e., a lax cardinal [u]).

The symbol *ə* represents a somewhat-high, central, unrounded vowel (IPA [ə] or [ɘ]).

Vowels are only marginally nasalized in specific environments. In such cases, the vowel is marked with an ogonek *̃*.

*hjhĩĩ̃ ~ hjhĩ̃̃*  
'yes'

ʔ  
sound a ground squirrel makes (onomatopoeic)

Example - (3.91.697.3)

*hukwiwilpi hesipoñ 'iti sĩ'iqip*

hu-k-wi-wil-pi	he'-si-poñ	'iti	si-'iqip
FUT-1-INSTR.blows-exist-APL.LOC	PROX.DET-INDEF-board	here	INDEF-door

'I am going to nail this board to the door'

Vowels are not known for carrying other features, except slight creak when transitioning into or out of an adjacent glottal stop.

#### 1.1.2.2.2. Others

N/A.

#### 1.1.2.3. Do any of the above occur only in recognizable (to the speakers) loanwords? Which?

While Ventureño had the phoneme *l* in the past, it seems that it was lost at some point. If found in the data, it is likely a borrowing from Barbareño or Ineseño (usually placenames and personal names).

#### 1.1.2.4. Are there restrictions on the occurrence of any of the above units in any word classes? Which and where?

Phonemic units do not seem to be restricted by word class. A slight exception to this may be word final *h*, which may have acted historically as a nominalizer in such words as *ku* 'people': *kuhku'u* 'people.REDUP' and still found in the one word *mowh* 'smth sweet.'

### 1.2. Phonotactics

#### 1.2.1. Does the language admit

##### 1.2.1.1. Word final consonants?

Ventureño permits all consonants to appear in word final position, with the exception of *h* (*h* may be a coda, however). Aspirated obstruents only appear word-finally as a result of appearing word finally or as a result of combining with a following obstruent.

##### 1.2.1.2. Initial consonants?

Ventureño permits most consonants to appear initially. The main restriction would be glottalized sonorants, wherein it is possible to argue that they may occur initially in a syllable, but not in a word.

1.2.2.1. Does the language admit

1.2.2.1.1. Word initial consonant clusters?

Yes.

1.2.2.1.2. Word final consonant clusters?

Yes.

1.2.2.1.3. Word medial consonant clusters?

Yes.

1.2.2.2. Describe the possible

1.2.2.2.1. Word initial consonant clusters.

1.2.2.2.2. Word final consonant clusters.

1.2.2.3. Describe the possible word medial consonant clusters if they differ from the product of the final and initial clusters.

1.2.3. Does the language admit

1.2.3.1. Word final vowels?

Yes.

1.2.3.1.1. If so, describe any restrictions.

None.

1.2.3.2. Word initial vowels?

Yes.

1.2.3.2.1. If so, describe any restrictions.

1.2.3.3. Sequences of (syllabic) vowels?

Yes, marginally. A handful of words show a doubling of vowels similar to hiatus.

*weeqwet*

wi-eqwel

INSTR.blows-make

'to make by chops; to make by blows'

The following note, offered by Harrington, sheds light on the matter: “*ee* almost like single long vowel, no tendency to insert *y*, but the two impulses make it sound possibly a little that way.”

1.2.3.3.1. If so, describe any restrictions.

In general, syllabic vowels are separated by existing or epenthetic glides (*y* or *w*), or, in the case of telescoping with instrumental prefixes, the vowel to the left is deleted.

1.2.4. Does the structure of lexical morphemes correspond with the possibilities for word structure? If not, how does it differ?

1.2.5.1. Describe how medial units or clusters are assigned to syllables. Does this depend on morphological structure?

1.2.5.2. What is the canonical syllable type?  
CV(C).

1.2.6.1. Are there any restrictions between word/syllable initial units or clusters and the following vowels or syllabic elements? Describe these  
No.

1.2.6.2. Are there any restrictions between word/syllable final units or clusters and the preceding vowels or syllabic elements? Describe these.

Yes. There is incomplete, somewhat productive regressive vowel harmony. This can be seen in the oldest words and the most frequent affixes, although it does occasionally occur in Spanish borrowings.

*heʔšaʔatʔaxatš*  
*si-ʔatʔaxatš*  
INDEF-man  
'a man'

but never *haʔšaʔatʔaxatš*

*oxnoqš*  
*aq-noqš*  
INSTR.mouth-chop  
'to cut with one's teeth'

1.2.6.3. Are there any restrictions between syllable initial units or clusters and syllable final units or clusters, or next-syllable initial units or clusters? Describe these.

1.2.6.4. Are there any restrictions between the vowels or syllabics of successive syllables, in other words does the language display vowel harmony?

If so, does this apply across morpheme boundaries, or only within morphemes? Are there any exceptions to morpheme internal or crossmorpheme vowel harmony? If so, describe these.

1.2.6.5. Does consonant harmony exist? If so, describe.

Yes. Chumash languages are known for their complete, regressive, sibilant harmony whereby sibilants and affricates in a word assimilate to the place of articulation (alveolar or post-alveolar) of the right-most sibilant or affricate. Occasionally harmony happens across more than one word. Some affixes are more resistant to harmony than others, though often examples of 'failed harmony' are probably only examples of careful speech, whereby the speaker produces the underlying position of all the sibilants/affricates.

*lokapaltšuyašūqonišpiiyuw*

lo'ka-p-'al-t-suya-su-qo'o-n-iš-pi-y-iyuw

DEF-2-NZ-EPTH-DES-CAUS-laugh-VZ.II-RESL-APL.LOC-EPTH-1/2.DL/PL.OBJ

1.2.6.6. Are there any other restrictions between adjacent or nonadjacent units or clusters? If so, describe these.

1.2.6.7. Are there any differences between the phonotactic patterns allowed with different word classes? If so, describe these.

There does not seem to be. However, some affixes are more resistant to harmonization processes, and these prefixes are sometimes specific to nouns or verbs. E.g., *si-* is found on nouns or nominalized verbs (also nouns) and it is resistant to sibilant harmony, a fact noted by Harrington.

### 1.3. Suprasegmentals

1.3.1. Are there distinctive degrees of length in

1.3.1.1. Vowels?

Three levels of vowel length are recorded. They meaningfully alter meaning, though usually within a paradigm, and all but always result from the elision of glottal stops.

*nupan*

'to have occurred recently; to be recent; to be new'

*nupaaan*

*nupa'a'an*

*nupan.TRI*

'to have occurred (very) recently; to be (very) recent'

*kimiyii*

*kimiyi'iy*

'to return to; to go back to; to do again'

(See also 1.2.3.3)

1.3.1.2. Other syllabics?

N/A.

### 1.3.1.3. Glides/semivowels?

Marginally found in a handful of examples. It is probably no coincidence that the two consonants that permit gemination are both bilabial sonorants. Between Northern Chumash and Southern Chumash there is significant variation between [m] and [w], which suggests that there might have only been one proto-phoneme.

*tsaqs'uwwaxa*  
ts-aqsk'uw-waxa  
3-eat-shit  
'maggot'  
(lit., 'it eats and shits')

*lokapatnip'owwaš*  
lo'ka-p-'ał-ni-p'ow-waš  
DEF-2-NZ-TR.II-bend-PST  
'the one you bent'

*kwatšwatš'əw lokašlewwutš*  
k-watš'əw.REDUP lo'ka-ts-lew-wutš  
1-throw.away DEF-3-

*huksitwowwu hesa'aweya*  
hu-k-sitwow-wu he'-sa-'aweya  
FUT-1-smoke.out-3.INDEF.OBJ DET.PROX-INDEF-bees  
'I am going to smoke these bees'

*wawwaw*  
'goose'  
(onomatopoeic)

### 1.3.1.4. Liquids?

No.

### 1.3.1.5. Nasals?

Marginally found in a handful of examples with the bilabial nasal.

*tsammatitinə'əp*  
ts-am-mati-ti-nə'əp  
3-INDEF-INSTR.precursory-AUG-continue  
'they moved from one place to another'

*kumu*  
>parsing uncertain<  
'to come to a place or a location'

*kummu*  
ku'um-mu  
come-NZ.LOC  
'place/time to come to'

1.3.1.6. Fricatives?  
Marginally with the velar fricative.

*k<sup>h</sup>xaxxa'ax*  
k-xa'ax.REDUP  
1-be.fat-REDUP  
'I am getting fat'

1.3.1.7. Stops and fricatives?  
Gemination of stops is only attested in one example. It is possible that this example merely failed to note the aspiration on the first stop.

Illustrate for each of these the different degrees of length.

1.3.2.1. Does stress play any role in the language?  
Marginally. It is present and predictable.

It is important to note that citation forms elicited from an elderly speaker showed stress on only the ultimate syllable. It is assumed that this stress pattern is one unique to citation forms, if not idiomatic.

1.3.2.2. What is/are the phonetic correlate(s) of stress in the language?  
Increased volume and a slight lengthening of the vowel. It is unclear if a change in pitch is correlated with stress.

1.3.2.3. Is there a distinction between different levels of stress (as opposed to nonstress)? If so, illustrate, indicating how the different stress levels are realized phonetically.  
There is an indication of two levels of stress. However, Harrington's notations indicate changes in stress, and are not always indicative of primary or secondary stress. What might be considered primary stress is frequently represented with an acute accent over the vowel. What might be considered secondary stress, or non-stress in some cases, is represented by a grave accent.

*'a'ap'álpà*  
'mountain lion (larger)'

*'èqelepěšú'u*  
'land slug'

*ksupiliy he'isma'am kimuhuswoqo só'ò*  
k-supiliy he'-si-ts-ma'am ki=mu-hu-ts-woqo si-'ò  
1-tar.smth DET.PROX-INDEF-3-inside SBO=NEG-FUT-3- INDEF-water  
'I am going to tar the inside so that it will not leak'

But

*k'ùwe*

CONCESS

Primary stress is probably present on this initial syllable. Harrington most likely perceived the change in volume, length, and possibly pitch as an indication of secondary stress. However, it is likely the change in supersegmentals was, by itself, an indication of primary stress (the direction of the pitch, the exact amount of lengthening, etc. all being relatively irrelevant).

1.3.2.4. Is the position of stress constant, e.g. always on the first syllable, antepenultimate syllable, etc.? If so, illustrate.

Stress is predictable, being always on the penultimate syllable, except in cases where the final syllable ends in a glottalized sonorant. In those cases, the final syllable is stressed. No where is it indicated that stress is 1) meaningful, and 2) sensitive to parts of the language outside of phonology.

1.3.2.5. If the position of the stress is not constant, is it forecastable solely in terms of the phonotactic structure of the word? If so describe the rules that determine its placement.

See 1.3.2.4

1.3.2.6. If not, is the situation the same as in 3.3.2.4-5 with the exception of a small number of forms? Give these. Are they recognizable loanwords?

N/A.

1.3.2.7. For further questions on stress, see the section on morphophonology (3.5)

1.3.3.1. Does the language make a distinctive use of pitch (are there forms distinguished purely by pitch)?

No.

1.3.3.2. Is pitch used to distinguish lexical items from one another?

No.

1.3.3.3. Is the use of pitch distinctive for only a small portion of the vocabulary?

No.

1.3.3.4. Is pitch used to distinguish morphologically different forms of the same word or lexeme?

No.

1.3.3.5. What are the different tones (distinctive pitch types) within syllables?

N/A.

1.3.3.5.1. Level tones – list

N/A.

1.3.3.5.2. Contour tones – list

N/A.

1.3.3.6. Are any of these tones restricted in their occurrence to particular types of syllabic element (e.g., contour tones only on long vowels)?

N/A.

1.3.3.7. Are any of these tones restricted to occurring after particular types of nonsyllabic (consonant) or restricted to occurring before particular types of nonsyllabic (consonant) or subject to a combination of these restrictions? Describe.

N/A.

1.3.3.8.1. List the tones occurring on monosyllables.

N/A.

1.3.3.8.2. List the possible sequences of tones occurring with

N/A.

1.3.3.8.2.1. Bisyllables.

N/A.

1.3.3.8.2.2. Trisyllables.

N/A.

1.3.3.8.2.3. Quadrisyllables.

N/A.

1.3.3.9. Is there any general principle governing the possibilities of tone-sequences with polysyllables?

N/A.

1.3.3.10. Describe the interaction of tone and stress, if there is any. (Even if the language does not make distinctive use of pitch, describe the patterns of relative pitch height relative to the stressed elements in a word).

Due to the nature of the extant materials on pitch in this language, the following sections under this heading are impossible to determine.

1.3.3.11.1. Does downdrift occur with

Not enough extant data to determine.

1.3.3.11.1.1. sequences of high tones?

Not enough extant data to determine.

1.3.3.11.1.2. sequences of low tones?

Not enough extant data to determine.

1.3.3.11.1.3. sequences of other tones?

Not enough extant data to determine.

1.3.3.11.1.4. alternate high and low tones?

Not enough extant data to determine.

1.3.3.11.1.5. other combinations?

Not enough extant data to determine.

1.3.3.11.2. Does updrift occur? If so, where?

Not enough extant data to determine.

1.3.3.11.3. If down-/updrift occurs with more than one type of sequence, does it proceed at the same rate or a different rate with different sequences?

Not enough extant data to determine.

1.3.3.12. For further questions on tone, see the section on morphophonology (3.5).

1.3.4.1. Describe the major types of intonation pattern having syntactic or semantic, rather than emotional, function, e.g. yes-no question, statement, etc.

1.3.4.2. In normal (noncontrastive, nonemphatic) intonation, where does the intonation peak come? How is this determined? Illustrate with different kinds of sentences.

1.3.4.3. Does the language make use of emphatic intonation? Illustrate fully.

1.3.4.4. Does the language make use of contrastive stress? Describe the effect on the intonation peak and illustrate. Can more than one element in a sentence be contrastively stressed? Illustrate.

1.3.4.5. Within the major intonation types, are there subtypes with partially different patterns? Describe. Do these have any syntactic or semantic implications?

1.3.4.6. Describe the interaction of intonation patterns with the patterns in tone-height due to stress and tone phenomena.

1.3.4.7. Describe any effects on segmental units due to the position of the intonation peak or the type of intonation contour.

1.4. Morphophonology (segmental)

In sections 3.4 and 3.5, indicate the conditioning factors for the phenomena discussed.

1.4.1.1. Are there assimilatory processes in the phonology (morphophonology) of the language? Give at least details of such processes that involve alternations between different phonemes (indicating whether or not productive), and any others involving significant phonetic changes.

1.4.1.2. Are there dissimilatory processes? Give full details, including productivity.

1.4.1.3. Are there other alternations between segments? Describe all such alternations, giving details of the degree of productivity involved.

1.4.2. Are there metathesis processes? Give details of all such processes, indicating productivity.

There is some small evidence for metathesis. However, the evidence comes from free variation between two forms of a word.

*ihmhomok ~ himhomok*  
'to feather smth'

1.4.3. Are there processes of coalescence or split (syntagmatic) in the language? Give details of all such processes, indicating productivity.

1.4.4.1. Are there deletion processes in the language? Give details of all such processes, indicating productivity.

1.4.4.2. Are there insertion processes in the language? Give details of all such processes, indicating productivity.

1.4.5. Are there processes of reduplication (partial or complete) in the language? Give details of all such processes, indicating productivity.

Chumashan languages are famous for their reduplication processes. There are several common types of reduplication, some of them even appearing in loan words. There are also several 'irregular' types of reduplication, most of which result from historical forms that later underwent sound changes in the non-reduplicated forms. A handful of words show more than one type of possible reduplication.

Type 1 - Complete Reduplication. Less common than types 2 and 3.

Type 1 - Regular

$C_1V_1C_2 > C_1V_1C_2 C_1V_1C_2$

*qas* > *qasqas*  
'sand' > 'beach; shore'

*yop* > *yopyop*  
'tar' > 'place with tar'

Type 2- Reduplication of only initial syllable. Common, particularly with longer words.

Productive use with loanwords.

$C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3 > C_1V_1C_2C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3$

*xuyuw* > *xuyxuyuw*

*'alat* > *'al'alat*  
'to plow' > 'to plow.REDUP'  
(borrowing from Spanish 'arar,' 'to plow')

$C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3V_3C_4V_4 > C_1V_1C_2C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3V_3C_4V_4$

*watinowo* > *watwatinowo*  
*wati-nowo* > *watwatinowo*  
INSTR.disjointedness-stop >  
'to stop briefly'

$V_1C_1C_2C_3V_2C_4 > V_1C_1 V_1C_1C_2C_3V_2C_4$   
*aqsk'əy* > *aqaqsk'əy*  
 'to grind (teeth); to creak' > 'to grind (teeth).REDUP; to creak.REDUP'

$C_1V_1C_2C_3V_2C_4V_3 > C_1V_1C_2 C_1V_1C_2C_3V_2C_4V_3$   
*tahwaxa* > *tatahwaxa*  
 'to work' > 'to work.REDUP'  
 (borrowing from Spanish 'trabajo,' 'to work')

Type 3 - Reduplication initial and final syllables. Common; productive use with loanwords.

$C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3 > C_1V_1C_2C_1V_1C_2V_2'V_2C_3$   
*tomot* > *tomtomot*

*kaxon* > *kaxkaxo'on*  
 'box' > 'box.REDUP'  
 (borrowing from Spanish 'cajón,' 'box')

$C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3V_2C_3 > C_1V_1C_2 C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3V_2'V_2C_3$   
*toq'olot* > *toqtoq'olot*  
 'shoulder' > shoulder.REDUP

$C_1V_1C_2V_2 > C_1V_1C_2C_1V_1C_2V_2'V_2$   
*topo* > *toptopo'o*

*pali* > *paḥpali'i*  
 'priest' > 'priest.REDUP'  
 (borrowing from Spanish 'padre,' 'father; priest')

*yawi* > *yawyawi'i*  
 'key' > 'key.REDUP'  
 (borrowing from Spanish 'llave,' 'key')

$C_1V_1C_2C_3V_2C_4V_3C_5 > C_1V_1C_2 C_1V_1C_2C_3V_2C_4V_3C_5'V_3C_5$   
*pantalon* > *panpantalo'on*  
*pants* > *pants.REDUP*  
 (borrowing from Spanish 'pantalón,' 'pants')

Type 4- Multiple and or irregular forms. Rare, but found on most common words. Some patterns found in borrowed words.

$C_1V_1C_2C_3V_2 > C_1V_1C_2C_1V_1C_2C_3V_2, C_1V_1C_2C_1V_1C_2C_3V_2'V_2$   
*x'anwa* > *x'anx'anwa, x'anx'anwa'a*  
 'woman' > 'woman.REDUP'

lantšu > lanlantšu'u  
 'ranch' > 'ranch.REDUP'  
 (borrowing from Spanish 'rancho,' 'ranch')

sanxa > sansanxa'a  
 'ditch' > 'ditch.REDUP'  
 (borrowing from Spanish 'zanja,' 'ditch')

C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub> > C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>h C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>'V<sub>1</sub>  
 ku > kuhku'u  
 person > person.REDUP

C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>V<sub>3</sub>C<sub>4</sub> > C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>V<sub>3</sub>C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>V<sub>3</sub>'V<sub>3</sub>C<sub>4</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>3</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>V<sub>3</sub>C<sub>4</sub>  
 'at'axatš > 'at'at'axatš, 'at'axt'axa'atš, 'at'axt'axatš  
 'man' > 'man.REDUP'

Some forms never appear in non-reduplicated form, yet still have their own reduplicated forms.

C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub> C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub> > C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub> C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>C<sub>1</sub>V<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub> C<sub>2</sub>V<sub>2</sub>  
 xoyoyo > xoyoxoyo, xoyxoyoyo  
 'to fly' > 'to fly.REDUP'

#### 1.4.6. Other processes.

NB: In the discussion of all the above processes, indicate whether recent loanwords undergo them or not.

### 1.5. Morphophonology (suprasegmental)

1.5.1.1. Is the stress constant under morphological processes and compounding?

1.5.1.2. If not, describe the various changes in stress-assignment and the types of process that inspire these changes exhaustively.

1.5.1.3. Is the position of the stress forecastable in terms of the phonological structure of the stem and the morphological and compounding processes it undergoes?

1.5.1.4. If not, is it the case that all instances are predictable except for a small number? If so, list these.

1.5.2.1. Is the tonal structure of the stem constant under processes of morphological change and compounding?

1.5.2.2. If not, describe the various changes that occur and the types of process that inspire them exhaustively.

1.5.2.3. List all forms with irregular tonal behaviour and illustrate the conditions under which they behave irregularly.

1.5.2.4.1. Does downstep or upstep occur and if so, under what circumstances?

1.5.2.4.2. Does double or multiple downstep/upstep occur? If so, in what circumstances?

1.5.3. Do particular types of intonation pattern cause any phonological change in the segmental elements they overlie? If so, describe fully

## 2. Morphology

## 2.1. inflection

### 2.1.1. Noun-inflection

2.1.1.1. Which of the following means are used to express the syntactic and semantic functions of noun phrases?

2.1.1.1.1. bound affixes

2.1.1.1.2. morphophonemic alternations alone (internal change)

2.1.1.1.3. clitic particles

2.1.1.1.4. pre-/postpositions

2.1.1.1.5. word order

2.1.1.1.6. derivational processes (e.g. adjectivalization)

2.1.1.1.7. other means - specify

2.1.1.1.8. combinations of the above

2.1.1.2. How are the following syntactic functions expressed? Give full details regarding the various means utilized, their conditioning, and their productivity.

2.1.1.2.1. subject of intransitive verb

2.1.1.2.1.1. subject is agent (has control over situation)

2.1.1.2.1.2. subject is not agent

(e.g. Bats as wo?e 'I fell down (sc. and it was my own fault)', agentive; but so wo?e 'I fell down (sc. through no fault of my own)', nonagentive)

2.1.1.2.2. subject of transitive verb

2.1.1.2.2.1. subject is agent

2.1.1.2.2.2. subject is not agent

2.1.1.2.3. subject of copular construction

2.1.1.2.4. direct object

2.1.1.2.4.1. subject expressed as free element

2.1.1.2.4.2. subject expressed as bound (affixal) element only

2.1.1.2.4.3. subject unexpressed

(In some languages if there is no subject expressed the object will take a nominative case instead of an accusative case.)

2.1.1.2.5. indirect object (if there are several possibilities, describe any semantic differences)

2.1.1.2.6. object of comparison (e.g. 'he is bigger than me')

2.1.1.2.7. object of equation (e.g. 'he is as big as me')

2.1.1.2.8. other objects governed by verbs - list the possibilities and illustrate amply (we are concerned with the 'objects' of verbs which are distinguished in some way, e.g. by case, from direct objects)

2.1.1.2.9. complement of copular construction

2.1.1.2.9.1. defining, e.g. 'he is a man'

2.1.1.2.9.2. identity, e.g. 'he is John'

2.1.1.2.9.3. role, e.g. 'he is a soldier'

2.1.1.2.9.4. other copular verbs, e.g. 'become'

2.1.1.2.10. subject-complement, e.g. 'I was made king'

2.1.1.2.11. object-complement, e.g. 'we made him king'

2.1.1.2.12. objects governed by adjectives, e.g. 'he is like his father', 'he is different from his brother'.

List the possibilities and illustrate them amply.

2.1.1.2.13. agent in passive/pseudopassive/impersonal constructions

2.1.1.2.14. topic (cf. section 1.12)

2.1.1.2.15. emphasized element (if specially marked) (cf. section 1.11 )

2.1.1.3. Apply the questions of 2.1.1.2 to all types of nonfinite or nominalized verb. Note any differences from the situation with finite verbs. The following types of nonfinite or nominalized verb may occur:

2.1.1.3.1. 'absolute' construction, e.g. 'John being a fool....'

2.1.1.3.2. infinitive, e.g. 'for me to go to heaven...'

2.1.1.3.3. gerund (verbal noun), e.g. 'John's singing (of) two psalms'

2.1.1.3.4. nominalization, e.g. 'John's refusal (refusing) of the offer'

2.1.1.4. How are the following nonlocal semantic functions expressed?

2.1.1.4.1. benefactive e.g. 'I did it for Bill'

2.1.1.4.2. source 'I heard it from Bill', 'wool from a sheep'

2.1.1.4.3. instrumental 'I hit him with a hammer'

2.1.1.4.3a. negative instrumental 'I hit him without a hammer'

2.1.1.4.4. comitative 'I went with Bill'

2.1.1.4.4a. negative comitative 'I went without Bill'

2.1.1.4.5. circumstance 'a man with dirty hands'

2.1.1.4.5a. negative circumstance 'a man without dirty hands'

2.1.1.4.6. possessive

If different types of possessive occur, give full details of all the various types. The following types of distinction seem to occur:

2.1.1.4.6.1. alienable-inalienable (sometimes different types of inalienable possession)

2.1.1.4.6.2. temporary-permanent

2.1.1.4.6.3. present-past

2.1.1.4.7. possessed (may well have no special marking)

2.1.1.4.7.1. Is there a distinction between alienable and inalienable possessed-ness?

2.1.1.4.8. quality

a man of/with humour

2.1.1.4.8a. negative quality

a man without humour

2.1.1.4.8b. reference quality

the honour of the man

2.1.1.4.9. quantity

a boat of a thousand tons

2.1.1.4.9a. reference quantity

a pound of sugar

2.1.1.4.10. material

a house of bricks

This house is built of bricks.

2.1.1.4.10a. negative material

This house was build without bricks.

2.1.1.4.11. manner

He kissed her with verve.

2.1.1.4.11a. negative manner

He kissed her without verve.

2.1.1.4.12. cause

exhausted by his wounds

2.1.1.4.13. purpose

I used it for my work.

2.1.1.4.14. function

I used the stick as a club.

2.1.1.4.15. reference

I told him about the incident.

2.1.1.4.16. essive

I was in Berlin as a soldier.

2.1.1.4.17. translative

We appointed him as general.

2.1.1.4.18. part-whole

the head of the dog, the top of the tree

2.1.1.4.19. partitive

2.1.1.4.19.1. partitive numeral

2.1.1.4.19.2. nonpartitive numeral 'two boys' (if specially marked)

2.1.1.4.19.3. partitive quantifier 'some of the boys'

2.1.1.4.19.4. nonpartitive quantifier 'some boys' (if specially marked), 'some cheese'

2.1.1.4.19.5. partitive negative quantifier 'none of the boys'

2.1.1.4.19.6. nonpartitive negative quantifier 'no boys' (if specially marked), 'no cheese'

2.1.1.4.20. price 'I bought it for two pounds'

2.1.1.4.21. value 'a table worth five pounds'

2.1.1.4.22. distance 'I chased him for a mile'

2.1.1.4.23. extent 'a building a mile high', 'a car twelve feet long'

2.1.1.4.24. concessive 'he came despite the rain'

2.1.1.4.25. inclusion 'everyone including John'

2.1.1.4.26. exclusion 'everyone excluding/except John'

2.1.1.4.27. addition 'three people in addition to John'

2.1.1.4.28. vocative - is there a vocative particle, e.g. English O, and if so, is it obligatory?

2.1.1.4.29. citation form

2.1.1.4.30. label form (e.g. for shop-fronts, parcel-labels, etc.)

2.1.1.5. How are the following local semantic functions expressed?

	Type of location	at rest	motion to	motion from	motion past
2.1.1.5.1.	general	at	to	from	past
2.1.1.5.2.	proximate	near (to)	near	from near	near
2.1.1.5.3.	interior	in(side)	in(to)	out of	through
2.1.1.5.4.	exterior	outside	up to	away from	past
2.1.1.5.5.	anterior	in front of	in front of	from in front of of	in front of
2.1.1.5.6.	posterior	behind	behind	from behind	behind

2.1.1.5.7.	superior	above/over	above	from above	over
2.1.1.5.8.	superior-contact	on	on(to)	off	over
2.1.1.5.8a.	surface	on	on(to)	off	over/across
2.1.1.5.9.	inferior	below/under	below/under	from under	under
2.1.1.5.10.	inferior-contact	under	under	from under	under
2.1.1.5.11.	lateral	beside	beside	from beside	past
2.1.1.5.12.	lateral-contact	on	on(to)	off	over, along
2.1.1.5.13.	citerior	on this side of	to this side of	from this side of	on this side of
2.1.1.5.14.	citerior-contact	on this side of	to this side of	from this side of	on this side of
2.1.1.5.15.	ulterior	beyond	beyond	from beyond	beyond
2.1.1.5.16.	ulterior-contact	on the other side of/across	across	from across	on the other side of
2.1.1.5.17.	medial (2)	between	between	from between	between
2.1.1.5.18.	medial (3+)	among	among	from among	through
2.1.1.5.19.	circumferential	-	-	-	round
2.1.1.5.20.	citerior-anterior	opposite	opposite	from opposite	on the other side
2.1.1.5.21.	interior (long object)				through/along
2.1.1.5.22.	exterior (long object)				past/along
2.1.1.5.23.	superior				along (above)
2.1.1.5.24.	superior-contact (long object)				along (on top of)
2.1.1.5.24a.	surface (long object)				along
2.1.1.5.25.	inferior (long object)				along (under)

2.1.1.5.26.	inferior-contact (long object)				along (under)
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In types 21-26 we are concerned with motion past a long object in the direction of its length. As far as the first three columns are concerned there will normally be no difference from nonlong objects. The following questions concern motion past a long object in the direction at right angles to its length.

2.1.1.5.27. interior (long object) through/across

2.1.1.5.28. superior (long object) over

2.1.1.5.29. superior-contact (long object) over

2.1.1.5.29a. surface (long object) across

2.1.1.6. The following questions are concerned with location in time:

2.1.1.6.1. general

2.1.1.6.1.1. time of day 'at 7 o'clock'

2.1.1.6.1.2. period of day 'in the afternoon'

2.1.1.6.1.3. day of the week 'on Monday'

2.1.1.6.1.4. month of the year 'in January'

2.1.1.6.1.5. year 'in 1976'

2.1.1.6.1.6. festivals 'at Christmas'

2.1.1.6.1.7. seasons 'in spring'

2.1.1.6.2. frequentative: is there a means of indicating the frequentative expressions corresponding to

2.1.1.6.1.1-4 (e.g. 'on Mondays')?

2.1.1.6.3. punctual-future 'I'll be back in two hours'

2.1.1.6.4. punctual-past 'I was here two hours ago'

2.1.1.6.5. duration 'I lived there for two years', 'I've arrived for a week'

2.1.1.6.6. anterior-duration-past 'nothing happened until Monday'

2.1.1.6.7. anterior-duration-future 'nothing is going to happen until Monday'

2.1.1.6.8. posterior-duration-past 'nothing has happened since Monday'

2.1.1.6.9. posterior-duration-future 'I'll be here after Monday', 'I'll be here from Monday (on)'

2.1.1.6.10. anterior-general 'I've been here previous to Monday'

2.1.1.6.11. posterior-general 'I'll be here subsequent to Monday'

2.1.1.6.12. point in period-past 'lie's been here within the last 2 hours', 'I've had five calls in the last hour', 'I've had five calls in an hour'

2.1.1.6.13. point in period-future 'be back within (the next) two hours'

Note any restrictions between the occurrence of these temporal constructions and the tense/aspect of the verb.

All the questions in sections Z.1.1.4-6 should be answered with the following syntactic positions in mind:

a) as modifying (adverbial) element in a normal clause/sentence

b) as the complement of a copular (not cleft) construction c) as attributive element in a noun phrase.

If any of the categories above cannot occur in any of these contexts, please note this.

2.1.1.7. Does the language display double case-marking?

In other words, do nouns standing in a particular attributive relationship to another (head) noun exhibit, in addition to their own case-marking, case agreement with the head noun? If this is so, describe:

2.1.1.7.1. under what circumstances it occurs.

2.1.1.7.2. which combinations of cases are possible.

2.1.1.7.3. whether it is optional or obligatory to have the second case-marking.

2.1.1.7.4. any phonological variation resulting from the juxtaposition of the two case-markers.

2.1.1.8.1. Does the language have a number-marking system in nouns? If so, qualify this as e.g.

2.1.1.8.1.1. singular-plural

2.1.1.8.1.2. singular-dual-plural

2.1.1.8.1.3. singular-dual-trial-plural

2.1.1.8.1.4. singular-dual-paucal-plural

2.1.1.8.1.5. other - specify

Do different classes of nouns behave differently in this respect (e.g. animate versus inanimate)?

2.1.1.8.2. Is the system of marking number obligatory or optional? In situations where number-marking is not obligatory, is there always some disambiguating factor present?

2.1.1.8.3. If the language has no system of number-marking in the noun, does it have other means of indicating number, such as the use of a word meaning 'many', etc.?

2.1.1.8.4. Is there a distinction between a collective and a distributive plural or dual, etc.? Give details.

2.1.1.8.5. If collective nouns occur, is it possible to form singulatives from these? Do these have noncollective plurals in addition?

2.1.1.8.6. Describe in detail how the number distinctions marked in the noun are realized, i.e. list the various morphs (if identifiable) or changes, describing any phonological or morphological conditioning involved, and indicating the degree of productivity of the various processes.

2.1.1.8.7. Do foreign words retain their native number marking or are they integrated? If they are integrated, how does this proceed?

2.1.1.9. Are nouns divided into classes or genders?

2.1.1.9.1. If this is so, list the classes together with their distinguishing affixes or markers. Give examples of members of the various classes. Describe any phonologically or morphologically conditioned variation in the class/gender markers and indicate the relative productivity of the various formations.

2.1.1.9.2. If the answer to 2.1.1.9 is yes, give a characterization, if possible, of the class-meaning of each class. If this is not possible, indicate if there are any semantically associated groups of nouns which belong overwhelmingly to individual classes.

2.1.1.9.3. If the various noun-classes are not marked on the noun itself but on other elements of the sentence (e.g. numerals, prepositions, verbs, etc.), describe the system in the same way as requested in 2.1.1.9.1.

2.1.1.9.4. Does the language have classifiers?

In other words does it possess a closed class of nouns which function as the heads of noun phrases when enumeration is involved? If so, list the various classifiers (supplying also their gloss as normal nouns) and describe the semantic classes of nouns associated with each, illustrating amply. Are the classifiers marked for any other semantic feature, e.g. politeness, size?

2.1.1.9.5. Are loan-words from other languages assigned to particular classes/genders on the basis of phonological or semantic criteria, or a mixture of both? Illustrate.

2.1.1.10. Is definiteness marked in noun phrases?

2.1.1.10.1. If so, describe how and where it is marked (e.g. separate word, affix on noun, affix on classifier, etc.), indicating if there is more than one method the conditions under which the various methods are used.

2.1.1.10.2. Is the marking of definiteness in the noun phrase optional or obligatory?

2.1.1.10.3. Does the form of the definiteness marker vary according to the spatial relationship between the entity concerned and participants in the speech act?

2.1.1.10.4. Is this optional or obligatory?

2.1.1.10.5. Is definiteness indicated with

2.1.1.10.5.1. proper names?

2.1.1.10.5.2. abstract nouns?

Distinguish here between normal use and cases where two contrasting examples of the same noun are involved with different qualifications.

2.1.1.10.6. If so, is this obligatory or optional?

2.1.1.11. Is indefiniteness marked in noun phrases?

2.1.1.11.1. If so, describe how it is marked, indicating if there is more than one method the conditions under which the various methods are used.

2.1.1.11.2. Is the marking of indefiniteness in the noun phrase optional or obligatory?

2.1.1.11.3. Does the form of the indefiniteness marker vary according to the spatial relationship between the entity concerned and participants in the speech act?

2.1.1.11.4. Is this optional or obligatory?

2.1.1.11.5. Is indefiniteness indicated with

2.1.1.11.5.1. nonsingular nouns?

2.1.1.11.5.2. mass nouns?

Distinguish here between the paradigm use of mass nouns and their use as count nouns indicating 'sorts'.

2.1.1.11.6. If so, is this obligatory or optional?

2.1.1.12. Are referential and nonreferential indefiniteness distinguished, e.g. Persian Hasan yek kita:b-ra: xarid 'Hasan bought a specific book', Hasan yek kita:b xarid 'Hasan bought some book or other'?

2.1.1.12.1. If so, describe how the distinction is marked, indicating if there is more than one method the conditions under which the various methods are used.

2.1.1.12.2. Is the marking of referentiality in the noun phrase optional or obligatory?

2.1.1.12.3. Is referentiality indicated with

2.1.1.12.3.1. nonsingular nouns?

2.1.1.12.3.2. mass nouns?

Distinguish here between the paradigm use of mass nouns and their use as count nouns indicating 'sorts'.

2.1.1.12.4. If so, is this obligatory or optional?

2.1.1.13. Is genericness marked in noun phrases?

2.1.1.13.1. If so, describe how it is marked, indicating if there is more than one method the conditions under which the various methods are used.

2.1.1.13.2. Is the marking of genericness in the noun phrase optional or obligatory?

2.1.1.14. Are more important noun actors distinguished from less important (obviative) ones by any means? For example, affixation of either or both kinds of nouns? Is the distinction more than two-way?

2.1.1.14.1. If so, describe the affixation or other means involved, giving full details of any variation in the markers.

2.1.1.14.2. Does this only apply with animate (or pseudoanimate) nouns?

2.1.1.14.3. Does this system operate only when two possible actors are involved in the same sentence,

or in some other unit, or are all animate nouns defined as more important and less important?  
2.1.1.14.4. Is the system described optional or obligatory?

## 2.1.2. Pronouns

### 2.1.2.1. Personal pronouns

2.1.2.1.1. Do free pronouns occur in the language? Answer questions in 2.1.2.1.1 with respect to: subject, direct object, indirect object, other positions.

Yes.

2.1.2.1.1.1. Are free pronouns obligatory in all circumstances in

2.1.2.1.1.1.1. The first person?

No.

2.1.2.1.1.1.2. The second person?

No.

2.1.2.1.1.1.3. The third person?

No.

2.1.2.1.1.2. Are free pronouns optional in all circumstances in

2.1.2.1.1.2.1. The first person?

Presumably, yes.

2.1.2.1.1.2.2. The second person?

Presumably, yes.

2.1.2.1.1.2.3. The third person?

Presumably, yes.

2.1.2.1.1.3. Do free pronouns occur

2.1.2.1.1.3.1. In noncontrastive nonemphatic contexts in general?

No, the use of a pronoun for non-emphatic, non-contrastive, or non-topical reasons would be very unusual.

2.1.2.1.1.3.2. In contexts where the referent(s) of the pronoun is/are emphasized?

Yes. Most examples of free pronouns are from elicited sentences, and they exhibit such use of the personal pronouns.

Example -

*no 'an ksatiy ka pi 'an psatiy*

no 'an k-satiy

ka

pi

'an

p-satiy

1.S PRED 1-have.one's.own COOR 2.S PRED 2-have.one's.own  
'I have my part and you have yours'  
(i.e., 'our belongings are not together')

Example -

*kihupsuyuwaha lokats'ohoy kaku k<sup>h</sup>an tšnahet pi*  
ki=hu-p-suyuwaha lo'-ka-ts'ohoy  
SBO=FUT-2-prize/love DIST.DET-NPART-neighbor

kaku k<sup>h</sup>an ts-nehēt pi  
PRCL IRR.EVENT 3-be.so 2.S  
'and love your neighbor as you love yourself'

- 2.1.2.1.1.3.3. In unemphatic contexts with imperative verbs?
- 2.1.2.1.1.3.4. In contexts with imperative verbs where the referent(s) of the pronoun is/are emphasized?
- 2.1.2.1.1.3.5. in answer to questions of the type 'who is that?', i.e. '(it is) I'?
- 2.1.2.1.1.3.6. in cleft or pseudocleft constructions?
- 2.1.2.1.1.3.7. If the conditions of occurrence of free pronouns do not correspond with any of the above, state them in as much detail as possible.
- 2.1.2.1.1.4. If free pronouns occur in both emphatic and unemphatic contexts, is there a difference in either segmental (i.e. reduced versus unreduced) or suprasegmental (accented versus unaccented, tone variation, long vowel versus short vowel, etc.) structure?
- 2.1.2.1.1.5. Are reduced pronouns restricted to particular positions in the sentence structure? If so, give details.
- 2.1.2.1.2. What person distinctions are made in the pronouns?
  - 2.1.2.1.2.1. 1st v. 2nd v. 3rd person
  - 2.1.2.1.2.2. 1st v. nonfirst person
  - 2.1.2.1.2.3. other - give details.
- 2.1.2.1.3. Does the language distinguish inclusion v. exclusion of the second person in the first person ('we including you' v. 'we excluding you'), or inclusion v. exclusion of the third person in the first or second person ('we including them', 'we excluding them', 'you including them', 'you excluding them')? If so, describe for each whether we have
  - 2.1.2.1.3.1. inclusive v. exclusive
  - 2.1.2.1.3.2. inclusive only
  - 2.1.2.1.3.3. exclusive only
  - 2.1.2.1.3.4. inclusive v. exclusive & general
  - 2.1.2.1.3.5. inclusive & general
  - 2.1.2.1.3.6. exclusive & general
  - 2.1.2.1.3.7. general only
- 2.1.2.1.4. Are pronouns marked for number?
  - 2.1.2.1.4.1. Which of the following sets of distinctions occurs?
    - 2.1.2.1.4.1.1. singular-plural
    - 2.1.2.1.4.1.2. singular-dual-plural
    - 2.1.2.1.4.1.3. singular-dual-trial-plural
    - 2.1.2.1.4.1.4. singular-dual-trial-quadruple-plural

2.1.2.1.4.1.5. singular-paucal-plural

2.1.2.1.4.1.6. singular-dual-paucal-plural

2.1.2.1.4.1.7. other - give details

2.1.2.1.4.2. Is the marking of any particular number distinction optional in any instance? If a particular distinction is not made which other subcategory takes over?

2.1.2.1.4.3. Is there overlapping reference between any of the subcategories? For example, in some languages with a dual and plural, the plural may also be used where two objects or persons are concerned, as well as the dual. In other languages with a dual and plural, the plural has only the meaning of 'three or more'. Define in any case the reference of the plural subcategory in pronouns. Describe any features that determine the choice between the overlapping terms.

2.1.2.1.4.4. In some languages we have another kind of overlapping reference, where more than one term has unbounded reference, e.g. X = 'one', Y = 'two or more', Z = 'three or more'. Does this exist? If so, describe any factors that determine the choice of the overlapping terms.

2.1.2.1.4.5. If the language has a paucal what is the exact range of this?

2.1.2.1.4.6. Can pronouns be associated in noun phrases with numerals, e.g. 'we two (men)'? Are such formations distinct from true duals, trials etc. in any way? Is there any obvious limit on the association of pronouns and numerals, e.g. 'we three', 'we hundred thousand' where the second might not be possible in some languages?

2.1.2.1.4.7. Is there a distinction between collective and distributive plurals, duals, etc.?

2.1.2.1.4.8. Is there a distinction between different types of nonsingular such that one indicates that the referents include all the possible referents (however defined), whereas the other indicates that only a subset of the possible referents is involved?

2.1.2.1.5.1. Does the language mark the different status of various 3rd person actors referred to by pronouns as more important versus less important (obviative/4th person)? Is this compulsory?

2.1.2.1.5.2. Do further degrees of obviation exist in pronouns (5th person, etc.)?

2.1.2.1.6. Are different degrees of proximity to the participants in the speech act marked in third person pronouns? If so, is this optional or obligatory?

2.1.2.1.6.1. Which distinctions are made?

2.1.2.1.7. Are there special anaphoric third person pronouns?

2.1.2.1.7.1. Do clashes between natural gender and grammatical gender arise with pronouns used anaphorically? How are these resolved?

2.1.2.1.8. Are there gender/class distinctions in pronouns? If so, describe

2.1.2.1.8.1. In contradistinction to the gender of the referent, is the sex of the speaker or hearer distinguished? If so, describe.

2.1.2.1.9. Are there special pronominal forms indicating the tribal, sectional, or family relationships of the referents? If so, describe.

2.1.2.1.9.1. Are there special pronominal forms indicating the tribal, sectional, or family relationships of the speaker or hearer to the referents? If so, describe.

2.1.2.1.10. List all the forms arising from the intersection of the above-mentioned categories - person, inclusion, number, obviation, proximity, anaphoricity, gender/class, kinship/tribal affiliation - in the unmarked case and most neutral status form (if case or status is marked in the pronouns of the language). If the gender/class distinctions are very numerous, and the various forms reflecting these distinctions are regularly formed by some process or other, it is not necessary to give all the gender/class variants provided their formation is explicated. Give details of any variant or reduced forms.

2.1.2.1.11. Does the pronoun agree with the verb in tense? Give full details of any tense-marking in

the pronouns. Do the same for any other verbal category marked in the pronoun.

2.1.2.1.12. Does the language mark status distinctions in the pronoun, e.g. familiar, honorific, etc.? Describe all nonneutral forms here, giving an indication of the degree of status of the relevant participants (speaker, hearer, or third person), or of the circumstances of use involved.

2.1.2.1.12.1. If in certain circumstances the use of titles or other nouns is preferred, describe the conditions under which this is so, and

2.1.2.1.12.1.1. give a complete list of the forms if only a small closed class is involved

2.1.2.1.12.1.2. if a large number of terms is involved, state whether an open or closed class is involved, describe any subclasses of significance, and give examples

2.1.2.1.12.2. Indicate if forms from the neutral system acquire a different reference as status forms. List these cases.

2.1.2.1.12.3. If the system of person/inclusion/number/obviation/proximity/anaphoricity/gender/class/kinship/tribal affiliation distinctions made among the status forms is different from those made in the neutral system, describe the differences.

2.1.2.1.13.1. Are there special nonspecific indefinite pronouns (e.g. English one, French on)? If so, give the forms, explaining any differences in their usage.

2.1.2.1.13.2. Are any forms from the personal system used also as nonspecific indefinite pronouns (cf. English you)?

2.1.2.1.13.3. Do any nouns have the function of nonspecific indefinite pronouns? Which?

2.1.2.1.14. Describe any system of specific indefinite pronouns (e.g. English someone).

2.1.2.1.15. Are there special emphatic pronouns?

2.1.2.1.15.1. If so, are there any distinctions made in degrees of emphasis? Describe these.

2.1.2.1.15.2. If the various emphatic forms are derived according to some regular process, describe this, giving examples; otherwise list all the forms. If different distinctions are made among the emphatic pronouns from those made among the normal pronouns list all the forms in any case.

2.1.2.1.15.3. Are there selective emphatic pronouns? I.e. pronouns with the meanings 'we, but especially I', 'you, but especially thou', 'they, but especially he/she'. If so, describe the system in detail.

2.1.2.1.16. Do complex pronouns occur giving a combination of different types of reference (e.g. both subject and object reference)? If so, give all the possible forms and their meanings.

2.1.2.1.17. Are constructions of the type pronoun-noun possible where both elements have the same reference, e.g. we firemen... . If so, is this possible with all pronouns or only with some. List those forms for which it is impossible.

2.1.2.1.18. Do constructions of the general type 'we (and) the priest' occur with the meaning 'I and the priest'? If this phenomenon occurs in various numbers, dual, trial, etc., describe the meanings of the various types of combination.

2.1.2.1.18.1. Does this phenomenon also occur with pairs of pronouns, e.g. do constructions of the type 'we (and) thou' occur with the meaning 'I and you'? If so, illustrate, describing any phonological changes occurring in the form of the pronouns. If there is a coordinating element present is this the normal coordinator for noun phrases?

2.1.2.1.19. Some languages have a sort of secondary pronoun system available, by which it is possible to specify in greater detail the precise composition of various nonsingular combinations of persons. In this system the different forms are constructed out of:

2.1.2.1.19.1. combinations of free pronouns (other than those produced by the ordinary means of coordination)

2.1.2.1.19.2. a free pronoun affixed with various pronominal affixes

2.1.2.1.19.3. other means.

If the language has such a system, describe the principles of its construction and list the various forms that occur, together with their meanings.

2.1.2.1.20. Is there a case system in pronouns?

2.1.2.1.20.1. If so, describe fully any deviations from that occurring with nouns, e.g.:

2.1.2.1.20.1.1. additional cases and their functions

2.1.2.1.20.1.2. absent cases

2.1.2.1.20.1.3. different uses of the cases

2.1.2.1.20.1.4. different markers for the cases

2.1.2.1.20.1.5. irregular forms of cases (give full details here, with paradigms if necessary)

2.1.2.2. Reflexive pronouns

2.1.2.2.1. Does the language have special reflexive pronouns, or common nouns used as reflexives?

2.1.2.2.2. If so, do these distinguish the following subcategories?

2.1.2.2.2.1. person

2.1.2.2.2.2. inclusion

2.1.2.2.2.3. number

2.1.2.2.2.4. obviation

2.1.2.2.2.5. proximity

2.1.2.2.2.6. anaphoricity

2.1.2.2.2.7. gender/class

2.1.2.2.2.8. kinship/tribal affiliation

2.1.2.2.2.9. status (for these see further 2.1.2.1)

2.1.2.2.3. Give all the forms resulting from the (intersection of the) above subcategories, unless the reflexive pronoun is derived from the personal pronoun by some regular process, in which case it is sufficient to describe the process and illustrate it amply. If there is just one reflexive, give it.

2.1.2.2.4. Are reflexive pronouns marked for case?

2.1.2.2.4.1. Is the means of expressing case in the reflexive the same as that used in the pronoun?

2.1.2.2.4.2. Describe any differences in detail.

2.1.2.2.5. If there is no reflexive pronoun, how is reflexivity expressed?

2.1.2.2.6. If there is a reflexive pronoun, are there also other ways of expressing reflexivity? Specify.

2.1.2.2.7. Does the reflexive pronoun have other uses? Specify.

2.1.2.3. Reciprocal pronouns

2.1.2.3.1. Does the language have special reciprocal pronouns, or common nouns used as reciprocals?

2.1.2.3.2. If so, do these distinguish the following subcategories?

2.1.2.3.2.1. person

2.1.2.3.2.2. inclusion

2.1.2.3.2.3. number

2.1.2.3.2.4. obviation

2.1.2.3.2.5. proximity

2.1.2.3.2.6. anaphoricity

2.1.2.3.2.7. gender/class

2.1.2.3.2.8. kinship/tribal affiliation

2.1.2.3.2.9. status (for these see further 2.1.2.1)

2.1.2.3.3. Give all the forms resulting from the (intersection of the) above subcategories, unless the reciprocal pronoun is derived from the personal pronoun by some regular process, in which case it is

sufficient to describe the process and illustrate it amply. If there is just one reciprocal pronoun, give it.

2.1.2.3.4. Are reciprocal pronouns marked for case?

2.1.2.3.4.1. Is the means of expressing case in the reciprocal the same as in the noun?

2.1.2.3.4.2. Describe any differences in detail.

2.1.2.3.5. If there is no reciprocal pronoun, how is reciprocity expressed?

2.1.2.3.6. If there is a reciprocal pronoun, are there also other ways of expressing reciprocity?

2.1.2.3.7. Does the reciprocal pronoun have other uses? Specify.

2.1.2.4. Possessive pronouns

2.1.2.4.1. Does the language have special possessive pronouns?

2.1.2.4.2. Is there a distinction made between the following types of possession?

2.1.2.4.2.1. alienable/inalienable or subtypes of these

2.1.2.4.2.2. temporary/permanent

2.1.2.4.2.3. persons/animals/things

2.1.2.4.2.4. present/past

2.1.2.4.2.5. other

How are these distinctions marked?

2.1.2.4.3. Give a list of all the possessive pronouns of all the above types, unless they are derived by a regular process from the personal pronouns, in which case describe this process and illustrate amply.

2.1.2.4.4. Are possessive pronouns marked for case?

2.1.2.4.4.1. If so, is the means of expressing case in the possessive pronoun the same as in the noun?

2.1.2.4.4.2. Describe any differences in detail.

2.1.2.4.5. If there is no possessive pronoun, how is possession expressed with pronouns?

2.1.2.4.6. If there is a possessive pronoun, are there alternative ways of expressing possession with pronouns?

2.1.2.4.7. Does the language have reflexive possessive pronouns?

2.1.2.4.7.1. If so, describe them fully.

2.1.2.4.8. Does the language have reciprocal possessive pronouns?

2.1.2.4.8.1. If so, describe them fully.

2.1.2.4.9. Does the language have emphatic possessive pronouns?

2.1.2.4.9.1. If so, describe them fully.

2.1.2.4.10. Are there other types of possessive pronouns?

2.1.2.4.10.1. If so, describe them fully.

2.1.2.4.11. Can the above forms be used adjectivally (i.e. as a modifier of a nominal construction)?

2.1.2.4.11.1. Are there separate adjectival forms? If so, describe.

2.1.2.5. Demonstrative pronouns

2.1.2.5.1. Which of the following parameters are involved in the demonstrative pronouns of the language?

2.1.2.5.1.1. relative distance from the speaker; specify the number of degrees of distance, and their approximate reference (e.g. near, middle distance, far)

2.1.2.5.1.2. relative distance from the hearer; specify the number of degrees of distance, and their approximate reference

2.1.2.5.1.3. relative distance from speaker and hearer; specify the number of degrees of distance, and their approximate reference

2.1.2.5.1.4. equidistance from speaker and hearer

2.1.2.5.1.5. contact with the speaker

- 2.1.2.5.1.6. contact with the hearer
- 2.1.2.5.1.7. behind speaker
- 2.1.2.5.1.8. behind hearer
- 2.1.2.5.1.9. between speaker and hearer
- 2.1.2.5.1.10. on other side of hearer from speaker
- 2.1.2.5.1.11. on other side of speaker from hearer
- 2.1.2.5.1.12. equidistant from the speaker and some object
- 2.1.2.5.1.13. equidistant from the hearer and some object
- 2.1.2.5.1.14. on other side of some object from speaker
- 2.1.2.5.1.15. on other side of some object from hearer
- 2.1.2.5.1.16. inside some object
- 2.1.2.5.1.17. outside some object
- 2.1.2.5.1.18. near some object
- 2.1.2.5.1.19. vertical orientation with respect to the speaker; specify the number of degrees of height, and their approximate reference (e.g. higher, level, lower)
- 2.1.2.5.1.20. other spatial relationship with speaker, hearer, or other reference point; specify
- 2.1.2.5.1.21. visible/invisible
  - 2.1.2.5.1.21.1. to the speaker
  - 2.1.2.5.1.21.2. to the hearer
  - 2.1.2.5.1.21.3. to both speaker and hearer
  - 2.1.2.5.1.21.4. to some other person
- 2.1.2.5.1.22. known/unknown
  - 2.1.2.5.1.22.1. to the speaker
  - 2.1.2.5.1.22.2. to the hearer
  - 2.1.2.5.1.22.3. to both speaker and hearer
  - 2.1.2.5.1.22.4. to some other person
- 2.1.2.5.1.23. referred to in previous discourse
  - 2.1.2.5.1.23.1. neutral
  - 2.1.2.5.1.23.2. relative lapse of time, e.g. recently v. longer ago
- 2.1.2.5.1.24. time dimension; specify the number of degrees of relative time, and their approximate reference (e.g. future, present, past)
- 2.1.2.5.1.25. other parameters - specify
- 2.1.2.5.1.26. Is there a neutral demonstrative pronoun as distinct from a third person pronoun? If this is not the only demonstrative in the language, under what circumstances is it used?
- 2.1.2.5.2. Describe the various demonstrative pronouns resulting from the employment of the above parameters and their combinations, and give their meanings.
 

Since many demonstrative pronouns with basically spatial reference will have various derived meanings (e.g. the pronoun meaning 'far from the speaker' may in some languages receive the derived meaning 'out of sight', etc.), it is desirable to give as full detail as possible on such usages. Try and distinguish between primary and secondary usages, if possible. If it is the case that many combinations of the above parameters are possible and that these involve series of affixes corresponding with particular parameters affixed to a few basic stems, it is sufficient (assuming the processes involved are regular) to describe the means of formation of these complex pronouns, giving ample illustration, and stating which combinations of the various parameters are possible.
- 2.1.2.5.3. Are there demonstrative pronouns part of whose phonological structure may vary iconically in proportion to the degree of distance involved? Is this a continuum, or is there a fixed

number of discrete distinctions involved?

2.1.2.5.4. Are demonstrative pronouns marked for number?

2.1.2.5.4.1. Is the means of expressing number in the demonstrative the same as that used with the noun?

2.1.2.5.4.2. Describe any differences in full detail.

2.1.2.5.5. Are demonstrative pronouns marked for class/gender?

2.1.2.5.5.1. Is the means of expressing class/gender in the demonstrative the same as that used in the noun?

2.1.2.5.5.2. Describe any differences in full detail.

2.1.2.5.6. Are demonstrative pronouns marked for case?

2.1.2.5.6.1. Is the means of expressing case in the demonstrative the same as that used in the noun?

2.1.2.5.6.2. Describe any differences in detail.

2.1.2.5.7. Are any other grammatical categories marked in the demonstrative?

2.1.2.5.7.1. If so, describe fully.

2.1.2.5.8. Can the above demonstrative pronouns all also be used adjectivally (attributively) or/and are there special adjectival forms?

2.1.2.5.8.1. If so, describe fully all differences between the pronominal and adjectival forms.

2.1.2.6. Interrogative pronouns and other question words

2.1.2.6.1. Does the language have interrogative pronouns?

2.1.2.6.1.1. If so, which of the following types does it have? List the forms.

2.1.2.6.1.1.1. general

2.1.2.6.1.1.2. selective (from a group)

2.1.2.6.1.1.3. other types - specify

Here follow

2.1.2.6.1.2 (parallel to 2.1.2.5.4) through 2.1.2.6.1.6.1 (parallel to 2.1.2.5.8.1).

2.1.2.6.2. List all other question words and their meanings. Specify whether different forms are used in direct and indirect questions.

2.1.2.7. Relative pronouns and other relative words

2.1.2.7.1. Does the language have special relative pronouns?

2.1.2.7.1.1. If so, which of the following types does it have? List the forms.

2.1.2.7.1.1.1. restrictive

2.1.2.7.1.1.2. nonrestrictive

2.1.2.7.1.1.3. other types - specify

Here follow

2.1.2.7.1.2 (parallel to 2.1.2.5.4) through 2.1.2.7.1.6.1 (parallel to 2.1.2.5.8.1).

2.1.2.7.2. List all other relative words and their meanings.

2.1.2.7.3. Do the words for 'place' and 'time' take relative pronouns, or relative words corresponding to 'where' and 'when'?

2.1.3. Verb morphology

2.1.3.1. Voice

2.1.3.1.1. Passive

2.1.3.1.1.1. Personal passive: Which of the following passive constructions exist, and how are they formed (here and throughout section 2.1.3.1, indicate both changes in the morphology of the verb and in the syntactic expression of the noun phrase arguments of the verb):

2.1.3.1.1.1.1. The direct object of the active appears as subject of the passive.

2.1.3.1.1.1.2. The indirect object of the active appears as subject of the passive.

- 2.1.3.1.1.1.3. Some other constituent of the active appears as subject of the passive.
- 2.1.3.1.1.2. Impersonal passive: Are there passive constructions where no constituent appears in subject position? If so, can these be formed, and how, from verbs which in the active have
- 2.1.3.1.1.2.1. a direct object?
- 2.1.3.1.1.2.2. an indirect object?
- 2.1.3.1.1.2.3. some other object?
- 2.1.3.1.1.2.4. no object?
- 2.1.3.1.1.3. For each of the above types, indicate whether it is possible for the subject of the active to be expressed in the passive construction, and if so, how. Are there different forms depending on whether or not the subject of the active is agentive?
- 2.1.3.1.1.4.1. Does the passive have the same tenses and aspects as the active? Specify any differences fully.
- 2.1.3.1.1.4.2. Is there a distinction between dynamic and static passive (e.g. the house is being built versus the house is (already) built)? Specify.
- 2.1.3.1.2. Means of decreasing the valency (number of arguments) of a verb: Does the language have means, other than the passive, of decreasing the valency of a verb, and if so, how? (Note in particular any similarities to passives.)
- 2.1.3.1.2.1. formation of an intransitive verb from a transitive verb by not specifying the subject of the transitive (e.g. the water is boiling from John is boiling the water)
- 2.1.3.1.2.2. formation of an intransitive verb from a transitive verb by not specifying the direct object (e.g. John is eating from John is eating fish)
- 2.1.3.1.2.3. formation of a reciprocal intransitive verb by expressing both subject and direct object of the transitive as subject (e.g. John and Bill are fighting from John is fighting Bill)
- 2.1.3.1.2.4. other means of decreasing the valency of a verb
- 2.1.3.1.3. Means of increasing the valency of a verb: Does the language have means of increasing the valency of a verb, and if so, how? (One widespread pattern of valency-increasing is the relation between noncausative and causative.)
- 2.1.3.1.3.1.1. How is an intransitive verb made causative?
- 2.1.3.1.3.1.2. How is a transitive verb made causative?
- 2.1.3.1.3.1.3. How is a ditransitive verb (i.e. a verb with both direct and indirect object) made causative?
- 2.1.3.1.3.2. Is there any formal difference depending on the agentivity or otherwise of the causee?
- 2.1.3.1.3.3. Is it possible for the causee to be omitted? If so, can this lead to ambiguity (e.g. French *j'ai fait manger les cochons* (i) 'I have made the pigs eat', (ii) 'I have made someone eat the pigs').
- 2.1.3.1.4. Are there special reflexive or reciprocal verb forms? Do these have any other uses? If so, describe.

## 2.1.3.2. Tense

Tense and aspect should be carefully distinguished in 2.1.3.2 and 2.1.3.3, though note should be made of forms that combine tense and aspect (e.g. the imperfect as combination of past tense and imperfective aspect), or that have both tense and aspect values (e.g. the pluperfect as past-in-the-past or perfect-iii-the-past); similarly, some forms may have both tense and mood values. Distinguish absolute and relative tense. Absolute tenses involve a time specification relative to the present moment; relative tenses involve a time specification relative to some other specified point in time.

Indicate for each case whether tense specification is obligatory or optional.

- 2.1.3.2.1. Which of the following tenses are distinguished formally, and how?

- 2.1.3.2.1.1. universal (i.e. characteristic of all time, past, present, and future)
- 2.1.3.2.1.2. present
- 2.1.3.2.1.3. past
- 2.1.3.2.1.3.1. Is past further subdivided according to degree of remoteness?
- 2.1.3.2.1.3.2. Are there also relative tenses, relative to a point in the past, i.e. pluperfect (past-in-the-past), future-in-the-past?
- 2.1.3.2.1.4. future
- 2.1.3.2.1.4.1. Does this form also have modal and/or aspectual values?
- 2.1.3.2.1.4.2. Is future further subdivided according to degree of remoteness?
- 2.1.3.2.1.4.3. Are there also relative tenses, relative to a point in the future, i.e. future perfect (past-in-the-future), future-in-the-future?
- 2.1.3.2.2. Do the same tense distinctions obtain in all moods and nonfinite forms? If not, indicate the differences.
- 2.1.3.2.3. To what extent are the tenses absolute, and to what extent relative? Answer with respect to each of the following criteria:
  - 2.1.3.2.3.1. mood
  - 2.1.3.2.3.2. finiteness
  - 2.1.3.2.3.3. main versus subordinate clause
- 2.1.3.3. Aspect
  - 2.1.3.3.1. Perfect aspect
    - 2.1.3.3.1.1. Is there a separate perfect aspect, i.e. distinct forms for indicating a past situation (event, process, state, act) that has present relevance? If so, how is it formed?
    - 2.1.3.3.1.2. Which tenses does this form exist in (e.g. English present perfect I have seen, pluperfect (past perfect, perfect-in-the-past) I had seen, future perfect (perfect-in-the-future) I shall have seen )?
    - 2.1.3.3.1.3. If there is a perfect aspect, which of the following can it indicate? Do any of the following have separate forms?
      - 2.1.3.3.1.3.1. present result of a past situation
        - 2.1.3.3.1.3.2. a situation that has held at least once in the period leading up to the present (e.g. have you ever been to London ?)
        - 2.1.3.3.1.3.3. a situation that began in the past and is still continuing (e.g. I have been waiting for an hour already)
        - 2.1.3.3.1.3.4. any others (e.g. a situation completed a short time ago, a situation that will shortly be completed, etc.)
      - 2.1.3.3.1.4. Are there similarities between the expression of perfect aspect and recent past tense?
    - 2.1.3.3.2. Aspect as different ways of viewing the duration of a situation
      - 2.1.3.3.2.1. Which of the following, if any, are marked formally, either (a) regularly for all verbs where applicable, (b) only for certain lexical items?
        - 2.1.3.3.2.1.1. perfective (aoristic) aspect (a situation viewed in its totality, without distinguishing beginning, middle, and end)
        - 2.1.3.3.2.1.2. imperfective aspect (a situation viewed with respect to its internal constituency)
        - 2.1.3.3.2.1.3. habitual aspect (a situation characteristic of a considerable stretch of time, e.g. English I used to play chess)
        - 2.1.3.3.2.1.4. continuous aspect (nonhabitual imperfective aspect)
        - 2.1.3.3.2.1.5. progressive aspect (continuous aspect of a nonstative (dynamic) verb)
        - 2.1.3.3.2.1.6. ingressive aspect (beginning of a situation)

2.1.3.3.2.1.7. terminative aspect (end of a situation)

2.1.3.3.2.1.7.1. Is there a special form indicating the completion of another situation prior to the situation being described?

2.1.3.3.2.1.8. iterative aspect (repetition of a situation; note that habitual aspect (2.1.3.3.2.1.3) need not be iterative, e.g. the capital of Russia used to be St. Petersburg)

2.1.3.3.2.1.9. semelfactive aspect (a single occurrence of a situation)

2.1.3.3.2.1.10. punctual aspect (a situation that is viewed as not being able to be analyzed temporally, e.g. he coughed, referring to a single cough; contrast perfective aspect, where the situation is not analyzed, although there is no specification that it could not be)

2.1.3.3.2.1.11. durative aspect (a situation that is viewed as necessarily lasting in time)

2.1.3.3.2.1.12. simultaneous aspect (simultaneity with some other situation)

2.1.3.3.2.1.13. other aspects

2.1.3.3.2.1.14. Is there any way of indicating overtly a situation that leads to a logical conclusion (telic, accomplishment), as opposed to one that does not?

Thus English drink a gallon of water is telic (the action must come to an end when the gallon of water is consumed, and may not come to an end before then), and drink some water atelic (it can continue indefinitely, or stop at any time), although English makes no overt distinction here. Is there a way of indicating that the logical conclusion of a telic situation has been reached?

2.1.3.3.2.2.1. What possibilities are there for combining different aspectual values?

2.1.3.3.2.2.2. Are there any restrictions on the combination of different aspectual values with the various

2.1.3.3.2.2.2.1. voices?

2.1.3.3.2.2.2.2. tenses?

2.1.3.3.2.2.2.3. moods?

2.1.3.3.2.2.2.4. finite and nonfinite forms?

2.1.3.4. Mood

Which of the following exist as distinct morphological categories, and how are they marked?

2.1.3.4.1. indicative (this will exist as a separate form only in contrast to one or more other moods)

2.1.3.4.2. conditional

2.1.3.4.3. imperative

2.1.3.4.3.1. In which persons and numbers does the imperative have special forms?

2.1.3.4.4. optative (expression of a wish for something to come about)

2.1.3.4.5. intentional (intention to bring about some situation)

2.1.3.4.6. debitive (obligation to do something)

2.1.3.4.6.1. Is any distinction made between moral and physical obligation?

2.1.3.4.6.2. Is there any expression of different degrees of obligation?

2.1.3.4.7. potential (ability to do something)

2.1.3.4.7.1. Is there any distinction between physical ability and permission?

2.1.3.4.7.2. Is there a separate form for learned ability?

2.1.3.4.8. degree of certainty: are there ways in which the speaker can indicate the degree of certainty with which he makes an assertion (e.g. English he must be there, he is there, he may be there)?

2.1.3.4.9. authority for assertion: are there ways in which the speaker can indicate his authority for making an assertion, e.g. personal witnessing of situation, reliable secondhand information, unreliable secondhand information?

2.1.3.4.10. hortatory (encouraging)

2.1.3.4.11. monitory (warning)

2.1.3.4.12. narrative

2.1.3.4.13. consecutive (the situation being described follows on from some previously mentioned situation)

2.1.3.4.14. contingent (it is possible that...)

2.1.3.4.15. others - specify

2.1.3.5. Finite and nonfinite forms

Does the language distinguish finite and nonfinite verbal forms? List the forms and their uses, and indicate which forms have overt expression of the various:

2.1.3.5.1. voices

2.1.3.5.2. tenses

2.1.3.5.3. aspects

2.1.3.5.4. moods

2.1.3.6. Person/number/etc. (cf. 2.1.2.1)

2.1.3.6.1. Which of the following (a) must be (b) may be coded in the verb?

2.1.3.6.1.1. subject

2.1.3.6.1.2. direct object

2.1.3.6.1.3. indirect object

2.1.3.6.1.4. benefactive

2.1.3.6.1.5. other - specify

2.1.3.6.2. For each of 2.1.3.6.1.1-5, how is agreement marked?

2.1.3.6.2.1. marker on verb - give these in detail

2.1.3.6.2.2. pronoun (a) clitic (b) nonclitic

2.1.3.6.2.3. other - describe processes involved

2.1.3.6.3. If only certain members of each class 2.1.3.6.1.1-5 are coded in the verb, what are the conditioning factors, and how do they operate?

2.1.3.6.3.1. word order

2.1.3.6.3.2. topic/comment structure

2.1.3.6.3.3. definiteness of noun phrase

2.1.3.6.3.4. animacy of noun phrase

2.1.3.6.3.5. deletion (nonoccurrence) of noun phrase

2.1.3.6.3.6. other - specify

2.1.3.6.4. What features of the noun phrase are coded in the verb? Refer to the list of features for pronouns (2.1.2.1.2 ff.) and nouns (2.1.1.10 ff.).

2.1.3.6.5. How is coding affected by

2.1.3.6.5.1. discrepancy between syntactic and semantic features?

2.1.3.6.5.2. coordination of noun phrases of different agreement classes?

2.1.3.6.6. Is agreement the same for all

2.1.3.6.6.1. voices?

2.1.3.6.6.2. tenses?

2.1.3.6.6.3. aspects?

2.1.3.6.6.4. moods?

2.1.3.6.6.5. finite and nonfinite forms?

Describe any differences.

2.1.3.6.7. Is identity or nonidentity between the subject of a verb and the subject of the following or preceding verb indicated? How?

2.1.3.6.7.1. With what degree of specificity (e.g. for person, number, etc.) is such agreement?

2.1.3.6.8. Are there special reflexive forms of the verb? If so, describe the formation of these forms in detail.

2.1.3.6.9. Are there special reciprocal forms of the verb? If so, describe the formation of these forms in detail.

2.1.3.6.10. Is there any distinction made between actions

2.1.3.6.10.1. towards the speaker?

2.1.3.6.10.2. away from the speaker?

2.1.3.6.10.3. towards the hearer?

2.1.3.6.10.4. away from the hearer?

2.1.3.6.10.5. towards a third person?

2.1.3.6.10.6. away from a third person?

2.1.3.6.10.7. other kinds of directionals?

2.1.3.6.11. Is a distinction made between different modes of body orientation, e.g. standing up, sitting down, with hands?

2.1.3.6.12.1. Does incorporation of the following elements take place? optionally/obligatorily

2.1.3.6.12.1.1. transitive noun subject

2.1.3.6.12.1.2. intransitive noun subject

2.1.3.6.12.1.3. noun direct object

2.1.3.6.12.1.4. noun indirect object

2.1.3.6.12.1.5. other nominal elements

2.1.3.6.12.1.6. adjectives; if so, referring to which argument?

2.1.3.6.12.1.7. adverbs; if so, which kinds?

2.1.3.6.12.1.8. pre-/postpositions

2.1.3.6.12.1.9. other elements - specify

2.1.3.6.12.2. For each of the above, describe the incorporation process, describing any changes that take place in the incorporated elements, any categories that are neutralized, and listing all irregular (suppletive or otherwise) incorporation forms.

2.1.3.7. If strings of verbs occur together in any construction, is there any change or loss of any features normally marked on the verb? Are any elements interposed?

2.1.4. Adjectives

If the language has subclasses of adjectives that behave differently according to the various criteria below, please specify the subclasses, with any semantic or other correlates, and answer separately for each subclass; thus with verbal adjectives and nominal adjectives in Japanese. Similarly if there are individual adjectives or groups of adjectives that behave aberrantly.

2.1.4.1. Is any distinction made between predicative and attributive forms of adjectives? If so, specify.

2.1.4.2. Is there any distinction between absolute (permanent, normal) and contingent (temporary, abnormal) state? If so, how is this distinction expressed?

2.1.4.3.1. Do (a) attributive (b) predicative adjectives agree with nouns in terms of the following categories, and if so, how?

2.1.4.3.1.1. number

2.1.4.3.1.2. person

2.1.4.3.1.3. gender/class

2.1.4.3.1.4. case

2.1.4.3.1.5. definiteness/indefiniteness

2.1.4.3.1.6. other - specify

2.1.4.3.2. Does agreement depend on

- 2.1.4.3.2.1. relative position of noun and adjective?
- 2.1.4.3.2.2. whether or not the noun is overtly expressed?
- 2.1.4.3.3. How is agreement affected by
  - 2.1.4.3.3.1. conflict between grammatical and semantic category values?
  - 2.1.4.3.3.2. agreement with coordinated nouns some of which belong to different classes?
- 2.1.4.4. How are the various kinds of comparison expressed?
  - 2.1.4.4.1. equality (e.g. as tall as John)
  - 2.1.4.4.2. comparative (e.g. taller than John)
  - 2.1.4.4.3. superlative
    - 2.1.4.4.3.1. compared to other entities (e.g. this river is the widest, i.e. wider than any other river)
    - 2.1.4.4.3.2. compared to itself at other points/times (e.g. this river is widest here, i.e. compared to the same river at other points)
  - 2.1.4.4.3.4. others - specify
- 2.1.4.5. How are various degrees of a quality expressed?
  - 2.1.4.5.1. in large measure (e.g. very tall)
  - 2.1.4.5.2. in superabundance (e.g. too tall)
  - 2.1.4.5.3. in small measure (e.g. rather tall)
  - 2.1.4.5.4. others - specify
- 2.1.4.6. With predicative adjectives, are the categories that characterize the verbal morphology of the language
  - 2.1.4.6.1. expressed in the adjective morphology? If so, how?
  - 2.1.4.6.2. expressed by means of a copular verb?
- 2.1.5. Prepositions/postpositions
  - 2.1.5.1. Give all pre-/postpositions or pre-/postpositional usages not mentioned in 2.1.1 and list these exhaustively together with their grammatical effects.
  - 2.1.5.2. Do prepositions agree for any grammatical category with the nouns they govern?
    - 2.1.5.2.1. If so, describe the system fully.
  - 2.1.5.3. Do prepositions combine with the personal pronouns they govern to form series of personal forms? If so, describe all regularities and irregularities of the system.
  - 2.1.5.4. Do prepositions combine with the articles of the noun phrases they govern to form prepositional articles? If so, describe all regularities and irregularities of the system.
- 2.1.6. Numerals/quantifiers
  - 2.1.6.1. List the forms of the numerals used in counting, indicating the processes by which new numerals can be created for numbers between those expressed by separate forms.
  - 2.1.6.2. Are distinct cardinal numeral forms used as attributes? If so, specify.
  - 2.1.6.3. Are distinct numerals used for counting different kinds of objects? If so, specify.
  - 2.1.6.4. How are ordinal numerals formed?
  - 2.1.6.5. What other derivatives of numerals exist, and how are they formed?
  - 2.1.6.6. List all the quantifiers, giving as precise a translation (or explanation) as possible. Quantifiers are words like some, each, all, every, no, either, neither, both, other.
    - 2.1.6.6.1. List all quantifier compounds, e.g. English anyone, everybody, nothing, nowhere, whoever, Latin quivis, quicumque. Indicate all regularities and irregularities in form and meaning within the system.
    - 2.1.6.6.2. Is quantification expressed by any other means, e.g. reduplication of a noun to mean 'every...'?
      - 2.1.6.6.2.1. Is reduplication used to mean 'every...'? If so, specify.

## 2.1.7. Adverbs

### 2.1.7.1. How are various kinds of comparison expressed?

#### 2.1.7.1.1. Equality (e.g. as quickly as)

Phrases expressing this generally require use of the verb *nehet* 'to be as; to be so.' Without the use of the standard to which equality is being judged, however, context is used to determine what the equality represents.

Example -

*yəla'a kasinehet*

*yəla'a ka-ts-i-nehet*

all PRED-3-PL-be.SO

'all are equal'

Example -

*kašnehet lokawaka 'išxaxə'aš*

*ka-ts-nehet lo'-ka-waka si-ts-xa'ax-V'Vš*

SPO-3-be.as DIST.DET-NPART-COW PART-3-be.big-NZ.INSTR

'it was big as a cow'

Lit., 'it is as a cow's bigness'

#### 2.1.7.1.2. comparative (e.g. more quickly than)

#### 2.1.7.1.3. superlative (e.g. most quickly (of all))

#### 2.1.7.1.4. others - specify

### 2.1.7.2. How are various degrees of a quality expressed?

#### 2.1.7.2.1. in large measure (e.g. very quickly)

#### 2.1.7.2.2. in superabundance (e.g. too quickly)

#### 2.1.7.2.3. in small measure (e.g. rather quickly)

#### 2.1.7.2.4. others - specify

## 2.1.8. Clitics

### 2.1.8.1. What kinds of clitic elements occur in the language?

#### 2.1.8.1.1. personal pronouns

#### 2.1.8.1.2. possessive pronouns

#### 2.1.8.1.3. reflexive pronouns

#### 2.1.8.1.4. reciprocal pronouns

#### 2.1.8.1.5. auxiliary verbs

#### 2.1.8.1.6. sentence (modal, interrogative, negative) particles

#### 2.1.8.1.7. sentence connectives

#### 2.1.8.1.8. anaphoric particles

#### 2.1.8.1.9. others - specify

### 2.1.8.2. What positions do these clitics occupy?

#### 2.1.8.2.1. preverbal

#### 2.1.8.2.2. postverbal

#### 2.1.8.2.3. sentence-final

#### 2.1.8.2.4. sentence-initial

2.1.8.2.5. sentence-second position; if so, how is this defined (e.g. after first phonological word? after first phrasal constituent)?

2.1.8.2.6. other positions - specify

2.1.8.3. What is the relative order of clitics?

2.1.8.4. Are there any restrictions on possible combinations of clitics?

2.1.8.5. Are there means of expressing the meaning of the excluded combinations?

2.2. Derivational morphology

What possibilities exist for deriving members of one category from those of the same or another category? For each pair of categories, indicate the formal means of derivation, and their semantic correlates. Are any of these processes iterative (e.g. double diminutive, causative of causative)?

Indicate the degree of productivity of each process, and of its semantic regularity.

2.2.1.1. nouns from nouns

2.2.1.2. nouns from verbs

2.2.1.2.1. To what extent is the syntax of deverbal nouns similar to that of a sentence, and to what extent like that of a nonderived noun?

2.2.1.3. nouns from adjectives

2.2.1.3.1. To what extent is the syntax of deadjectival nouns similar to that of a sentence, and to what extent like that of a nonderived noun?

2.2.1.4. nouns from adverbs

2.2.1.5. nouns from any other category

2.2.2.1. verbs from nouns

2.2.2.2. verbs from verbs (see also the section on voice, 2.1.3.1)

2.2.2.3. verbs from adjectives

2.2.2.4. verbs from adverbs

2.2.2.5. verbs from any other category

2.2.3.1. adjectives from nouns

2.2.3.2. adjectives from verbs

2.2.3.3. adjectives from adjectives

2.2.3.4. adjectives from adverbs

2.2.3.5. adjectives from any other category

2.2.4.1. adverbs from nouns

2.2.4.2. adverbs from verbs

2.2.4.3. adverbs from adjectives

2.2.4.4. adverbs from adverbs

2.2.4.5. adverbs from any other category

2.2.5. any other possibilities

2.2.6.1. Describe the possibilities for forming complex pre-/postpositions.

2.2.6.1.1. two prepositions (distinguish genuine compound prepositions of the type on to from sequences resulting from cases where a preposition has as its argument a prepositional phrase, e.g. from behind. In English these can for example be distinguished by means of the modification, e.g. from ten yards behind the car, \*on ten yards to the table)

2.2.6.1.2. nominal formations, e.g. in front of

2.2.6.1.3. verbal formations, e.g. depending on

2.2.6.1.4. adjectival formations

2.2.6.1.5. other types

2.2.6.2. Are there simple derived prepositions?

2.2.6.2.1. denominal

2.2.6.2.2. deverbal, e.g. given

2.2.6.2.3. deadjectival, e.g. like

2.2.6.2.4. others

2.2.6.3. Compound morphology

What possibilities exist for compounding members of the same or different categories, and what semantic value(s) does each have? Answer for each of the combinations in 2.2.1-5. Indicate whether the components of a compound word may themselves be compound (e.g. English blackboard eraser).

### 3. Syntax

#### 3.1. General questions

##### 3.1.1. Sentence-types

3.1.1.1. Does the language make any difference between direct speech and quoted speech?

If so, how is this indicated?

Quoted speech is generally set off by the verb *?ip* 'to say; to tell,' and may include the use of the applicative *-us* if the speech is to or for someone: *?ipus*. Based on the data, however, there is no indication that quoted speech has any different basic word order than direct speech.

3.1.1.2. How are the different types of interrogative sentence marked?

In this and similar sections the linguist should pay attention to the following types of phenomena: word order differences, affixes, clitic particles, tag-questions, etc.; suprasegmental phenomena intonation, etc.

Basic word order is considered to be VOS, but VSO may also occur.

Example -

*no 'an kotoyi he'isma'am sikuw 'an*

'I slept under an oak tree and'

*nelasapiyampiyit šiy'ixpanəš hesiktəq*

*nela-ts-api-yam-pi-y-it*

DEM-3-INCEP-go.down-APL.LOC-EPTH-1.S.OBJ

V

S

O

'an acorn fell down and hit me on the face'

*ts-i-'ixpanəš*

3-PL-acorn

*he'-si-k-təq*

PROX.DET-INALN-eye/face

Example -

*tsiwitwitus hesik<sup>h</sup>qo 'ala'asku*

*ts-iwitwit-us*

3-bark.REDUP-APL

V

*he'-si-k-qo*

PROX.DET-PART-1-pet

S

*'ala'asku*

someone

O

'my dog is barking at someone'

At least the following types of interrogative sentence will probably occur:

3.1.1.2.1. Yes-no questions (i.e. questions to which the answer is yes or no) (for questions of focusing, see 1.9):

3.1.1.2.1.1. Neutral (no predisposition to expect either answer)

3.1.1.2.1.2. Leading:

3.1.1.2.1.2.1. expecting the answer yes

3.1.1.2.1.2.2. expecting the answer no

3.1.1.2.1.3. Alternative

3.1.1.2.2. Question-word questions (e.g. What do you want ?)

3.1.1.2.2.1. What elements of the sentence can be questioned?

3.1.1.2.2.1.1. which constituents of the main clause?

3.1.1.2.2.1.2. which constituents of which types of subordinate clauses?

Can elements which normally appear in the position next to a subordinating conjunction be questioned? Answer this question also for nonfinite clauses and nominalized clauses.

3.1.1.2.2.1.3. which constituents of noun phrases?

3.1.1.2.2.1.4. which elements of prepositional phrases?

3.1.1.2.2.1.5. which elements of coordinate structures?

3.1.1.2.2.1.6. is it possible to question more than one thing in a sentence?

If so which combinations of the types discussed above are possible?

3.1.1.2.2.2. What happens to the questioned element?

3.1.1.2.2.2.1. no change

3.1.1.2.2.2.2. moved to initial position

3.1.1.2.2.2.3. moved to preverbal position

3.1.1.2.2.2.4. clefted

3.1.1.2.2.2.5. forms the intonation nucleus

3.1.1.2.2.2.6. other possibilities

3.1.1.2.2.2.7. if the questioned element is moved, can other elements of the clause be moved with it?

If so, which?

3.1.1.2.2.2.8. if more than one element is questioned describe what happens

3.1.1.2.3. Echo-questions (i.e. a question asking for clarification on what the previous speaker has said)

3.1.1.2.3.1. Yes-no echo-questions, e.g.

Speaker A: I'm going to the harbour.

Speaker B: (You're going) to the harbour?

Speaker A: Yes.

3.1.1.2.3.2. Question-word echo-questions, e.g.

Speaker A: I'm going to the harbour.

Speaker B: ( You 're going) where ?

Speaker A: To the harbour.

or

Speaker A: Why is Bill shooting at the tin?

Speaker B: Why is who shooting at what?

Speaker A: Why is Bill shooting at the tin?

3.1.1.2.3.3. Yes-no question echo-questions, e.g.

Speaker A: Are you going to the harbour?

Speaker B: Am I going to the harbour? I suppose so.

3.1.1.2.3.4. Question-word question echo-questions, e.g.

Speaker A: Where are you going?

Speaker B: Where am I going? To the harbour.

3.1.1.2.3.5. Can all elements of the sentence be subject to echo-questioning? Which cannot?

3.1.1.2.3.6. Can more than one element at a time be subject to echo-questioning?

If so, are there any restrictions?

3.1.1.2.3.7. How are the different elements (i.e. different word-types) questioned?

3.1.1.2.4. Answers

3.1.1.2.4.1. Are answers marked as a distinct speech act? Describe for:

3.1.1.2.4.1.1. yes-no questions

3.1.1.2.4.1.2. question-word questions

(for instance, in Hungarian the focus of the answer to a question-word question must occupy the same preverbal position as the question-word in the question)

3.1.1.2.4.1.3. echo-questions

3.1.1.2.4.2. Can answers take the form of incomplete sentences? Describe for:

3.1.1.2.4.2.1. yes-no questions

3.1.1.2.4.2.1.1. Are there words for 'yes', 'no', 'maybe'? If not, what form does the minimum answer take?

3.1.1.2.4.2.1.2. If there are, how are they used in reply to negative and other leading questions?

3.1.1.2.4.2.2. question-word questions

3.1.1.3. How are the different types of imperative sentence marked?

3.1.1.3.1. Is there a special (positive) imperative form?

3.1.1.3.1.1. in what person-number combinations is this possible?

3.1.1.3.1.2. are there different degrees of imperative?

3.1.1.3.2. Is there a special negative imperative form?

3.1.1.3.2.1. in what person-number combinations is this possible?

3.1.1.3.2.2. are there different degrees of negative imperative?

3.1.1.3.3. Are there other means of expressing the above types of imperative?

3.1.1.4. Are there other distinct sentence-types in the language?

3.1.1.5. Are any sentence-types used regularly in functions other than their normal ones (e.g. questions as requests)? Describe any restrictions on such indirect speech acts, and any means of indicating them, e.g. intonation.

3.2. Structural questions

3.2.1. Internal structure of the sentence

3.2.1.1. Copular sentences

3.2.1.1.1. Copular sentences with nominal complement

3.2.1.1.1.1. is there an overt be-copula? optional/obligatory

3.2.1.1.1.2. how is the predicate noun marked?

3.2.1.1.1.3. give the order of the constituents.

3.2.1.1.2. Copular sentences with adjectival complement

3.2.1.1.2.1. is there an overt be-copula? optional/obligatory

3.2.1.1.2.2. how is the complement adjective marked?

3.2.1.1.2.3. give the order of the constituents.

3.2.1.1.3. Copular sentences with adverbial complement

3.2.1.1.3.1. is there an overt be-copula? optional/obligatory

3.2.1.1.3.2. how is the complement adverbial marked?

3.2.1.1.3.3. give the order of the constituents.

- 3.2.1.1.4. In the case of copular sentences without overt be-copula:
  - 3.2.1.1.4.1. are the normal verbal categories expressed (e.g. tense, etc.)?
  - 3.2.1.1.4.2. if so, how is this done? For example:
    - 3.2.1.1.4.2.1. verbal affixes affixed to the complement element.
    - 3.2.1.1.4.2.2. verbal affixes affixed to some other element.
    - 3.2.1.1.4.2.3. other means.
  - 3.2.1.1.5. Is it the case that the be-copula can be/is omitted only in the least marked form, e.g. present tense, third person singular?
  - 3.2.1.1.6. Are there different types of copula?
    - 3.2.1.1.6.1. defining
    - 3.2.1.1.6.2. identity
    - 3.2.1.1.6.3. role
    - 3.2.1.1.6.4. other (e.g. 'become')
- 3.2.1.2. Verbal sentences
  - 3.2.1.2.1. Are there verbs without subjects, or with dummy subjects? optionally/obligatorily
  - 3.2.1.2.2. Are there verbs without direct objects? optionally/obligatorily?
  - 3.2.1.2.3. Is there a separate category indirect object (definable other than in semantic terms) which can be present? optionally/obligatorily
  - 3.2.1.2.4. What other kinds of arguments of verbs are there? optionally/ obligatorily
  - 3.2.1.2.5. What combinations of subject, direct object, indirect object, and other arguments are found?
  - 3.2.1.2.6. Give the order of the constituents for the combination of verb, subject, and direct object, and also for all the other combinations described in questions 1.2.1.2.1-5 above.
- 3.2.1.3. Adverbials
  - 3.2.1.3.1. Do the following types of adverbial occur?
    - 3.2.1.3.1.1. adverbs
    - 3.2.1.3.1.2. prepositional or postpositional phrases
    - 3.2.1.3.1.3. cases of noun phrases
    - 3.2.1.3.1.4. adverbial clauses 1. finite, 2. nonfinite
  - 3.2.1.3.2. For each case describe the positional possibilities within the sentence. If different subtypes have different positional possibilities, e.g. different types of adverb, give details of these. If different types or subtypes occur in the same sentence, what is their relative order?
  - 3.2.1.3.3. Are adverbials obligatory in any constructions?
- 3.2.2. Adjective phrases
  - 3.2.2.1. Is there any operational definition for the adjective phrase?
 

By operational definition of a particular constituent we mean a definition in terms such that by applying particular procedures it is possible to definitely decide whether a particular element falls under the definition or not. The operational definition of a constituent-type might be made in terms of its internal cohesion, its external mobility, or in terms of a particular type of affixation or marking.
  - 3.2.2.2. Are there adjectives that take arguments? optionally/obligatorily
    - 3.2.2.2.1. Are there adjectives that occur in subjectless sentences? optionally/obligatorily
    - 3.2.2.2.2. Are there adjectives with direct objects? optionally/obligatorily
    - 3.2.2.2.3. Are there adjectives with indirect objects? optionally/obligatorily
    - 3.2.2.2.4. What other kinds of arguments occur with adjectives? optionally/obligatorily
    - 3.2.2.2.5. What combinations of arguments are possible?
    - 3.2.2.2.6. Give the order of the constituents for all possible cases.

- 3.2.2.3. Which types of adverbials can modify adjectives?
  - 3.2.2.3.1. adverbs
  - 3.2.2.3.2. prepositional or postpositional phrases
  - 3.2.2.3.3. cases of noun phrases
  - 3.2.2.3.4. adverbial clauses 1. finite, 2. nonfinite
  - 3.2.2.3.5. for each of the above, describe the relative order of adverbial and adjective.
- 3.2.2.4. What is the order of the constituents if adjective, argument(s) and adverbial(s) are all present?
- 3.2.3. Adverbial phrase
  - 3.2.3.1. Is there any operational definition for the adverbial phrase? If so, describe.
  - 3.2.3.2. Which types of adverbials can modify adverbials?
    - 3.2.3.2.1. adverbs
    - 3.2.3.2.2. prepositional or postpositional phrases
    - 3.2.3.2.3. cases of noun phrases
    - 3.2.3.2.4. adverbial clauses 1. full, 2. reduced
  - 3.2.3.3. What is the relative order of the modifying and modified adverbials?
  - 3.2.3.4. Are particular types of adverbial restricted to modifying particular types of adverbial?
- 3.2.4. Prepositional phrases/postpositional phrases
  - 3.2.4.1. Is there any operational definition for the pre-/postpositional phrase ?
  - 3.2.4.2. Pre-/postpositional phrases and their arguments:
    - 3.2.4.2.1. Can pre-/postpositions occur without arguments (objects), i.e. as `adverbs'?
    - 3.2.4.2.2. Can pre-/postpositions occur with more than one argument?
    - 3.2.4.2.3. Can pre-/postpositions occur with arguments other than noun phrases?
    - 3.2.4.2.4. Can pre-/postpositions be stranded (left behind) if their noun phrase is moved, e.g. English who are you insulted by?
  - 3.2.4.3. What elements can modify pre-/postpositions?
    - 3.2.4.3.1. adverbs
    - 3.2.4.3.2. pre-/postpositional phrases
    - 3.2.4.3.3. cases of noun phrases
    - 3.2.4.3.4. adverbial clauses 1. finite, 2. nonfinite
    - 3.2.4.3.5. for each of the above describe the relative order of preposition/ postposition and modifier.
  - 3.2.4.4. Are there pre-/postpositions that can govern more than one case?
    - 3.2.4.4.1. If so, does the choice of case depend on the verb?
- 3.2.5. Noun phrase (nominal constituent)
  - 3.2.5.1. Is there an operational definition for the noun phrase? If so, describe.
  - 3.2.5.2. Which of the following types of modifier occur?
    - 3.2.5.2.1. adjective
    - 3.2.5.2.2. relative clause
    - 3.2.5.2.3. possessive `adjective'
    - 3.2.5.2.4. article
    - 3.2.5.2.5. demonstrative `adjective'
    - 3.2.5.2.6. quantifiers
    - 3.2.5.2.7. adverbials
    - 3.2.5.2.8. emphatic words
    - 3.2.5.2.9. comparative/superlative/equative structures
    - 3.2.5.2.10. others

3.2.5.3. Is it possible to have more than one of each type of modifier, and if so, is there an obligatory or preferred order among subtypes (cf. the preferred orders among subtypes of adjectives in English)? Describe fully.

3.2.5.4. Are there combinations of various of the above types of modifier which are not admitted?

3.2.5.5. Describe the order of the head and the various modifiers to cover all the possibilities.

### 3.3. Coordination

3.3.1.1. What means are used for coordinating sentences - list all such means and give the relative order of the sentences and the coordinators:

3.3.1.1.1. and-coordination

3.3.1.1.2. -but-coordination

3.3.1.1.3. or-coordination

3.3.1.1.4. any other types

3.3.1.2. Give full details on the following possibilities:

3.3.1.2.1. one coordinator for each element that is coordinated

3.3.1.2.2. one less coordinator than the number of such elements

3.3.1.2.3. one coordinator irrespective of the number of such elements

3.3.1.3. What means are used for coordinating the major categories of the sentence?

3.3.1.4. Is the means used for expressing coordination and accompaniment (comitative) the same?

3.3.1.5. Is there a degree of structural parallelism required between elements of the same category before they can be coordinated? If so give full details.

3.3.1.5.1. Can adjectives and participial constructions be coordinated?

3.3.1.5.2. Can nouns and nominalized constructions be coordinated?

3.3.1.5.3. Can the various different types of adverbial be coordinated?

3.3.1.5.4. Can active and passive verbs be coordinated?

3.3.1.5.5. Are there any verb categories that cannot be coordinated with each other?

3.3.2.1. What elements in the sentence can be omitted under identity in coordination?

3.3.2.2. What elements in the sentence cannot be omitted under identity in coordination?

3.3.3. Repeat the above two questions for the following major categories

3.3.3.1. noun phrase

3.3.3.2. adjective phrase

3.3.3.3. adverb phrase

### 3.4. Negation

3.4.1. How is sentence negation expressed?

List negation elements and give their position in the sentence. Describe also any effects they have on the rest of the sentence.

3.4.2. How is constituent negation expressed?

List negation elements and give their position relative to the rest of the constituent.

3.4.3. If there is more than one negation element in a sentence is the result positive or negative?

3.4.4. In coordinated structures are the negation elements optionally or obligatorily attracted to the coordinator position, combining with the coordinator? If so, describe the forms that result from this.

3.4.5. Can the negation of a verb in a subordinate clause be expressed by the negation of the verb of the immediately higher clause / a more distant higher clause?

### 3.5. Anaphora

3.5.1. By which of the following means is anaphora expressed?

3.5.1.1. deletion

3.5.1.2. deletion if the element concerned is marked on the verb

- 3.5.1.3. ordinary personal pronoun
- 3.5.1.4. reflexive pronoun
- 3.5.1.5. special anaphoric pronoun
- 3.5.1.6. other means: describe (e.g. the former, the latter)
- 3.5.2. In which of the following situations is anaphora expressed by means of the various above-mentioned types possible, and in which direction? Describe any restrictions within any of the possibilities listed below:
  - 3.5.2.1. within the clause
  - 3.5.2.2. between coordinate structures
  - 3.5.2.3. between superordinate and subordinate clauses, including nonfinite subordinate clauses
    - 3.5.2.3.1. in the order superordinate clause-subordinate clause
    - 3.5.2.3.2. in the order subordinate clause-superordinate clause
  - 3.5.2.4. between different subordinate clauses
  - 3.5.2.5. between different sentences
- 3.5.3. Are elements located next to complementizers (subordinating conjunctions) subject to the above anaphoric processes?
- 3.6. Reflexives
  - 3.6.1. By which of the following means is reflexivity expressed?
    - 3.6.1.1. invariable reflexive pronoun (clitic or nonclitic)
    - 3.6.1.2. variable reflexive pronoun (cf. 2.1.2.2) (clitic or nonclitic)
    - 3.6.1.3. verbal affix (cf. 2.1.3.6.8)
    - 3.6.1.4. other means; specify in detail
  - 3.6.2. Is the scope of reflexivity restricted to the clause, i.e. must antecedent and reflexive element be in the same clause?
  - 3.6.3. For intracause reflexivity where the reflexive element is a verbal affix describe:
    - 3.6.3.1. the possible syntactic functions of the antecedent
      - 3.6.3.1.1. subject only
      - 3.6.3.1.2. other possibilities - if so, give details
    - 3.6.3.2. the possible syntactic functions of the reflexive marker
      - 3.6.3.2.1. direct object
      - 3.6.3.2.2. indirect object
      - 3.6.3.2.3. other possibilities - give details
    - 3.6.3.3. restrictions on any combinations of 1.6.3.1 and 1.6.3.2
  - 3.6.4. If the reflexive element is not a verbal affix, describe its positional possibilities within the clause. If the position of this element is not restricted to one place in the clause it may be simpler to answer this question in combination with the following one.
  - 3.6.5. If the reflexive element is not a verbal affix, can the following relations between antecedent and reflexive exist?

	Antecedent:	Reflexive:
3.6.5.1.	subject	direct object
3.6.5.2.	subject	modifier of direct object
3.6.5.3.	subject	indirect object (zero- or case-marking)

3.6.5.4.	subject	modifier of such indirect object
3.6.5.5.	subject	indirect object (adposition-marking)
3.6.5.6.	subject	modifier of such indirect object
3.6.5.7.	subject	copular complement
3.6.5.8.	subject	modifier of copular complement
3.6.5.9.	subject	subject-complement (cf. 2.1.1.2.10)
3.6.5.10.	subject	modifier of subject-complement
3.6.5.11.	subject	object-complement
3.6.5.12.	subject	modifier of object-complement
3.6.5.13.	subject	object of adjective
3.6.5.14.	subject	modifier of such object
3.6.5.15.	subject	agent in passive/pseudopassive/impersonal constructions
3.6.5.16.	subject	modifier of such agent
3.6.5.17.	subject	element in other adpositional phrase or case-marked modifier (adverbial)
3.6.5.18.	subject	modifier of such element
3.6.5.19-36.	modifier of subject	as in 1-18*
3.6.5.37.	direct object	subject
3.6.5.38.	direct object	modifier of subject
3.6.5.39-54.	direct object	as in 3-18
3.6.5.55-56.	modifier of direct object	as in 37-38
3.6.5.57-72.	modifier of direct object	as in 3-18
3.6.5.73-74.	indirect object (case/ zero)	as in 37-38
3.6.5.75-76.	indirect object (case/ zero)	as in 1-2
3.6.5.77-88.	indirect object (case/ zero)	as in 7-18

3.6.5.89-90.	modifier of such indirect object	as in 37-38
3.6.5.91-92.	modifier of such indirect object	as in 1-2
3.6.5.93-104.	modifier of such indirect object	as in 7-18
3.6.5.105-106.	indirect object (adpositional)	as in 37-38
3.6.5.107-108.	indirect object (adpositional)	as in 1-2
3.6.5.109-120.	indirect object (adpositional)	as in 7-18
3.6.5.121-122.	modifier of such indirect object	as in 37-38
3.6.5.123-124.	modifier of such indirect object	as in 1-2
3.6.5.125-136.	modifier of such indirect object	as in 7-18
3.6.5.137-138.	copular complement	as in 37-38
3.6.5.139-140.	copular complement	as in 17-18
3.6.5.141-142.	modifier of copular complement	as in 37-38
3.6.5.143-144.	modifier of copular complement	as in 17-18
3.6.5.145-146.	subject-complement	as in 37-38
3.6.5.147-148.	modifier of subject-complement	as in 37-38
3.6.5.149-150.	object-complement	as in 37-38
3.6.5.151-152.	modifier of object-complement	as in 37-38
3.6.5.153-154.	adjectival object	as in 37-38
3.6.5.155-156.	modifier of such object	as in 37-38
3.6.5.157-158.	agent in passive, etc.	as in 37-38
3.6.5.159-162.	agent in passive, etc.	as in 3-6
3.6.5.163-164.	agent in passive, etc.	as in 17-19
3.6.5.165-166.	modifier of agent	as in 37-38
3.6.5.167-170.	modifier of agent	as in 3-6
3.6.5.171-172.	modifier of agent	as in 17-18

3.6.5.173-174.	element in adverbial (cf.17)	as in 37-38
3.6.5.175-192.	element in adverbial (cf.17)	as in 1-18
3.6.5.193-194.	modifier of such element	as in 37-38
3.6.5.195-212.	modifier of such element	as in 1-18

3.6.6. Can reflexive relations exist within nominalized clauses?

If so describe any deviations from the possibilities discussed in the previous questions on finite structures.

3.6.7. Can reflexive relations exist within ordinary noun phrases? Describe the possibilities.

3.6.8. Do reflexive structures occur without any overt antecedent, e.g. in nonfinite clauses, nominalizations, or ordinary noun phrases (e.g. Dutch *het verhaal over zichzelf was spannend* 'the (my, your, etc.) story about myself, yourself, etc. was exciting').

3.6.9. Do the reflexive forms have any other uses, e.g.

3.6.9.1. reflexive pronoun as emphatic pronoun?

3.6.9.2. reflexive verb-form as general detransitivizer?

3.6.9.3. others?

3.7. Reciprocals. Repeat the same questions as under reflexive (1.6)

3.8. Comparison

3.8.1. By which of the following means is comparison expressed?

3.8.1.1. comparative element associated with the parameter of comparison (e.g. *bigger*, *more a man*, etc.), and a comparative particle associated with the comparative clause or standard of comparison.

3.8.1.2. comparative element as above, and a case or preposition associated with the noun forming the standard of comparison.

3.8.1.3. a comparative particle associated with the comparative clause or standard of comparison only

3.8.1.4. other means - specify.

3.8.2. What elements in the sentence can be omitted under identity between the comparative clause and the clause it is subordinate to?

3.8.3. What elements cannot be omitted under these conditions?

3.8.4. What elements must be omitted under these conditions?

3.8.5. Is there a clear difference between the two types of comparative structure, if both exist:

3.8.5.1. comparative particle plus reduced comparative clause

3.8.5.2. preposition plus standard of comparison

3.8.6. How is correlative comparison expressed (e.g. *English the hotter the better; the more he eats the fatter he gets; the heavier the lorry, the worse the smell*)?

3.9. Equatives. Repeat the same questions as under comparatives (1.8)

3.10. Possession

3.10.1. How are sentences expressing possession constructed?

3.10.2. Is there any difference between the expression of alienable and inalienable possession or subtypes of these? Describe.

3.10.3. Is there any difference between the expression of temporary and permanent possession? Describe.

3.10.4. Is there any difference in the expression of possession relative to persons, animals, and things? Describe.

3.10.5. Is there any difference in the expression of present and past possession? Describe.

### 3.11. Emphasis

3.11.1. How is sentence emphasis expressed?

3.11.1.1. noncontradictory emphasis

3.11.1.2. contradictory emphasis

3.11.2.1. How is (a) noncontrastive (b) contrastive constituent emphasis expressed?

3.11.2.1.1. stress/accent

3.11.2.1.2. particle - if so, what is the position of this particle?

3.11.2.1.3. movement (without dislocation, cf.1.11.2.6) of emphasized element to:

3.11.2.1.3.1. initial position

3.11.2.1.3.2. final position

3.11.2.1.3.3. preverbal position

3.11.2.1.3.4. other positions - specify

3.11.2.1.4. clefting (e.g. English it's John that came)

3.11.2.1.5. pseudoclefting (e.g. English John's the one who came)

3.11.2.1.6. dislocation (separated from rest of sentence by pause)

3.11.2.1.6.1. left dislocation

3.11.2.1.6.2. right dislocation

3.11.2.1.6.3. other dislocation - specify

3.11.2.1.7. other possibilities - specify

3.11.2.1.8. what possible combinations of

3.11.2.1.1-7 exist?

3.11.2.2. Which elements can be emphasized by the various means?

3.11.2.2.1.1. noun phrase

3.11.2.2.1.2. adjective (a) predicative, (b) attributive

3.11.2.2.1.3. verb

3.11.2.2.1.4. adverbial (specify for each type)

3.11.2.2.2.1. constituents of main clause

3.11.2.2.2.2. constituents of subordinate clauses (a) finite, (b) nonfinite (specify which types of subordinate clauses)

3.11.2.2.2.3. constituents of noun phrase?

3.11.2.2.2.4. constituents of coordinate construction

3.11.2.2.2.5. more than one constituent simultaneously (specify which combinations are possible)

3.11.2.2.3. If movement is involved, is it the case that

3.11.2.2.3.1. a copy of the emphasized element is left behind?

3.11.2.2.3.2. a proform of the emphasized element is left behind?

3.11.2.2.3.3. a particle is left behind?

3.11.2.2.3.4. nothing is left behind?

3.11.3. How is the focus of a yes-no-question indicated? Compare 1.11.2 for possibilities.

### 3.12. Topic

3.12.1. Are there means of indicating the topic of a sentence? If so, how?

3.12.1.1. particle (give its position)

3.12.1.2. movement, without dislocation, to

3.12.1.2.1. initial position

- 3.12.1.2.2. final position
- 3.12.1.2.3. other position (specify)
- 3.12.1.3. dislocation to
  - 3.12.1.3.1. initial position
  - 3.12.1.3.2. final position
  - 3.12.1.3.3. other position
- 3.12.1.4. verb-agreement
- 3.12.1.5. other means (specify)
- 3.12.1.6. combinations of the above
- 3.12.2. Which elements can be topicalized by the various means?
  - 3.12.2.1.1. noun phrase
  - 3.12.2.1.2. adjective (a) predicative, (b) attributive
  - 3.12.2.1.3. verb
  - 3.12.2.1.4. adverbial (specify for each type)
    - 3.12.2.2.1. constituent of main clause
    - 3.12.2.2.2. constituent of subordinate clause (a) finite, (b) nonfinite (specify which types of subordinate clause)
    - 3.12.2.2.3. constituent of noun phrases
    - 3.12.2.2.4. constituent of coordinate constructions
    - 3.12.2.2.5. more than one constituent simultaneously (specify which combinations are possible)
- 3.12.2.3. If movement is involved, is it the case that:
  - 3.12.2.3.1. a copy of the topicalized element is left behind?
  - 3.12.2.3.2. a proform of the topicalized element is left behind?
  - 3.12.2.3.3. a particle is left behind?
  - 3.12.2.3.4. nothing is left behind?
- 3.12.3. For each of the above possibilities, state whether topicalization is obligatory or optional, and if optional the degree of preference for topicalizing.
- 3.13. Heavy Shift
  - 3.13.1. Are there processes in the language by which structures consisting of a head with either a large number of adjuncts, or one or more complex adjuncts - in other words a 'heavy' structure - are optionally or obligatorily moved to some other position in the sentence than that which they would normally occupy?
  - 3.13.2. What kind of structures are subject to Heavy Shift?
    - 3.13.2.1. adjective phrases
    - 3.13.2.2. object noun phrases
    - 3.13.2.3. adverb phrases
    - 3.13.2.4. others
  - 3.13.3. To what position are such structures moved? Describe for each of the above.
    - 3.13.3.1. the end of the constituent they are immediate constituents of
    - 3.13.3.2. some other location - specify
  - 3.13.4. In the event of more than one such heavy phrase being moved to the same position, what is their relative order?
  - 3.13.5. Can Heavy Shift take place with elements located next to complementizers (subordinating conjunctions)?
- 3.14. Other movement processes
  - 3.14.1. Describe any other processes involving movement of an element from one position to

another.

### 3.15. Minor sentence-types

3.15.1. Are there any minor sentence-types (e.g. English *to the dungeons with him!*; why do such a thing?; Dutch *wat te doen?*). Describe.

3.16. Are there operational definitions for the following word-classes ?

3.16.1. noun

3.16.2. pronoun - different types

3.16.3. verb

3.16.4. adjective

3.16.5. pre-/postposition

3.16.6. numeral/quantifier

3.16.7. others

If so, describe.

## 4. Ideophones and interjections

4.1. Does the language make use of ideophones?

If so, give as complete a list as possible.

4.2. Does the language make use of interjections that do not conform to the regular principles regarding the phonological structure of words?

If so, give as many examples of such forms as possible.

## 5. Lexicon

### 5.1. Structured semantic fields

List the lexical items in the following semantic fields, with glosses or explanations, indicating the parameters that are relevant to the semantic distinctions made:

#### 5.1.1. Kinship terminology

5.1.1.1. By blood

5.1.1.2. By partial blood

5.1.1.3. By marriage

5.1.1.4. By adoption

5.1.1.4.1. Permanent/temporary

5.1.1.4.2. Religious/secular

5.1.1.5. By fostering

5.1.1.6. By affiliation

### 5.1.1.7. Other parameters

### 5.1.2. Colour terminology

Distinguish basic colour terms and other colour terms that indicate finer distinctions within the basic terms. Where possible, for each colour term indicate (a) its approximate range (b) its locus (the most typical value referred to by that colour term).

Color terms are verbs in Ventureño.

'owow  
'to be white'

šošoy            *k'iltšošoy*  
'to be black'    'to be somewhat black'

*uqštahay*        *tuuqštahay*            *k'ituqštahay / xit'uqštahay*  
'to be red'        'to be slightly red'    'to be reddish'

*aštawəkš*  
'to be green'

*uwaštawətš*  
'to be blue'

*qiltšətš*  
'to be limpid'

*ušyoxotš*  
'to be murky'

*taqšə'əš*  
'color'

### 5.1.3. Body parts

### 5.1.4. Cooking terminology

### 5.1.5. Any other structured semantic fields

## 5.2. Basic vocabulary

Give the normal equivalent, in the language concerned, of the following items:

5.2.1. all  
*yəla'a*

5.2.2. and

*ka'*

5.2.3. animal

*nunašš*

5.2.4. ashes

*'ixša*

5.2.5. at

N/A

5.2.6. back

5.2.7. bad

5.2.8. bark

5.2.9. because

5.2.10. belly

5.2.11. big

5.2.12. bird

5.2.13. bite

5.2.14. black

5.2.15. blood

5.2.16. blow

5.2.17. bone

5.2.18. breast

5.2.19. breathe

5.2.20. burn

5.2.21. child

5.2.22. claw

5.2.23. cloud

5.2.24. cold

5.2.25. come

5.2.26. count

5.2.27. cut

5.2.28. day

5.2.29. die

5.2.20. dig

5.2.31. dirty

5.2.32. dog

5.2.33. drink

5.2.34. dry

5.2.35. dull

5.2.36. dust

5.2.37. ear

5.2.38. earth

5.2.39. eat

5.2.40. egg  
5.2.41. eye  
5.2.42. fall  
5.2.43. far  
5.2.44. fat/grease  
5.2.45. father  
5.2.46. fear  
5.2.47. feather  
5.2.48. few  
5.2.49. fight  
5.2.50. fire  
5.2.51. fish  
5.2.52. five  
5.2.53. float  
5.2.54. flow  
5.2.55. flower  
5.2.56. fly  
5.2.57. fog  
5.2.58. foot  
5.2.59. four  
5.2.60. freeze  
5.2.61. fruit  
5.2.62. full  
5.2.63. give  
5.2.64. good  
5.2.65. grass  
5.2.66. green  
5.2.67. guts  
5.2.68. hair  
5.2.69. hand  
5.2.70. he  
5.2.71. head  
5.2.72. hear  
5.2.73. heart  
5.2.74. heavy  
5.2.75. here  
5.2.76. hit  
5.2.77. hold/take  
5.2.78. horn  
5.2.79. how  
5.2.80. hunt  
5.2.81. husband  
5.2.82. I  
5.2.83. ice  
5.2.84. if  
5.2.85. in

5.2.86. kill  
5.2.87. knee  
5.2.88. know  
5.2.89. lake  
5.2.90. laugh  
5.2.91. leaf  
5.2.92. leftside  
5.2.93. leg  
5.2.94. lie (i.e. be in lying position)  
5.2.95. live  
5.2.96. liver  
5.2.97. long  
5.2.98. louse  
5.2.99. man/male  
5.2.100. many  
5.2.101. meat/flesh  
5.2.102. moon  
5.2.103. mother  
5.2.104. mountain  
5.2.105. mouth  
5.2.106. name  
5.2.107. narrow  
5.2.108. near  
5.2.109. neck  
5.2.110. new  
5.2.111. night  
5.2.112. nose  
5.2.113. not  
5.2.114. old  
5.2.115. one  
5.2.116. other  
5.2.117. person  
5.2.118. play  
5.2.119. pull  
5.2.120. push  
5.2.121. rain  
5.2.122. red  
5.2.123. right/correct  
5.2.124. rightside  
5.2.125. river  
5.2.126. road  
5.2.127. root  
5.2.128. rope  
5.2.129. rotten  
5.2.130. round  
5.2.131. rub

5.2.132. salt  
5.2.133. sand  
5.2.134. say  
5.2.135. scratch  
5.2.136. sea  
5.2.137. see  
5.2.138. seed  
5.2.139. sew  
5.2.140. sharp  
5.2.141. short  
5.2.142. sing  
5.2.143. sit  
5.2.144. skin  
5.2.145. sky  
5.2.146. sleep  
5.2.147. small  
5.2.148. smell  
5.2.149. smoke  
5.2.150. smooth  
5.2.151. snake  
5.2.152. snow  
5.2.153. some  
5.2.154. spit  
5.2.155. split  
5.2.156. squeeze  
5.2.157. stab/pierce  
5.2.158. stand  
5.2.159. star  
5.2.160. stick  
5.2.161. stone  
5.2.162. straight  
5.2.163. suck  
5.2.164. sun  
5.2.165. swell  
5.2.166. swim  
5.2.167. tail  
5.2.168. that  
5.2.169. there  
5.2.170. they  
5.2.171. thick  
5.2.172. thin  
5.2.173. think  
5.2.174. this  
5.2.175. thou  
5.2.176. three  
5.2.177. throw

5.2.178. tie  
5.2.179. tongue  
5.2.180. tooth  
5.2.181. tree  
5.2.182. turn  
5.2.183. two  
5.2.184. vomit  
5.2.185. walk  
5.2.186. warm  
5.2.187. wash  
5.2.188. water  
5.2.189. we  
5.2.190. wet  
5.2.191. what  
5.2.192. when  
5.2.193. where  
5.2.194. white  
5.2.195. who  
5.2.196. wide  
5.2.197. wife  
5.2.198. wind  
5.2.199. wing  
5.2.200. wipe  
5.2.201. with  
5.2.202. woman  
5.2.203. woods  
5.2.204. worm  
5.2.205. ye  
5.2.206. year  
5.2.207. yellow