Grammatical relations in the West !Xoon dialect of Taa

Tom Güldemann and Christfried Naumann
Humboldt University Berlin and MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology Leipzig

1 Preliminaries

1.1 General grammatical-relation (GR) approach

+ GR = regular, structurally determined status of a nominal constituent with respect to
  a) VERBAL clause nucleus, if it is its argument = most narrow but common sense
  b) VERBAL clause nucleus, irrespective of valence status = in-between sense used here
    > excludes NP relations in non-verbal-predications as well as in complex NPs
    > implies the presence of an independent NP, verb-integrated pronominal
  + GRs are language-specific (Dryer 1997), if not construction-specific (Bickel 2011)
    - determined by any formal properties relevant in a given language, notably but not
      exclusively word order, agreement, flagging, prosodic integration etc.
    > GR conceptualized as to how different semantic-functional notions like verb-related
      semantic role, referent type, information structure, etc. are conflated into a manageable
      set of morphosyntactically defined form classes

1.2 The genealogical context of West !Xoon

+ variety of Taa (= Taa [taaa1242] in Glottolog, and !Xóõ [nmn] in Ethnologue)
  > West !Xoon forms primary West branch, as opposed to East Taa which includes East !Xoon
    researched by A. Traill (cf. Naumann 2014)

Figure 1: Classification of Tuu (cf. Güldemann 2014)

+ Taa as part of the Taa-Lower Nossob branch of the Tuu family, an isolate family
  (classified in the past as “Southern South African Khoisan”, Greenberg 1963)
  > cf. Figure 1, Map 2

Taa-Lower Nossob

| Taa (DC)   | West !Xoon, Nju’en; ‘Nioha, East !Xoon, Kak’a; ... |
| Lower Nossob | ‘Auni† |
|            | [Haasi†] |
| !Ui         | Njingo, Njoo (DC) |
|            | j‘Ungkue† |
|            | j‘Xegwi† |
|            | j‘Xam† (DC) |

Map 1: The West !Xoon variety within the Taa language complex

Map 2: Approximate historical distribution of Tuu (after Güldemann 2005: 13)
1.3 The areal-typological context and basic structure of West !Xoon

1.3.1 The Non-Khoe type

Tuu family, including Taa, is part of a robust "language type" in the Kalahari Basin called Non-Khoe (as opposed to the other Khoe-(Kwadi) type) (cf. Güldemann and Vossen 2000)

> partly marked morphosyntactic profile, including features crucial for the GR system:

a) S V (O OTHER) clause order
b) most verbs with maximal valence of one non-S/A participant
c) verb serialization (mostly root type, Foley and Van Valin 1984) and verb compounding
d) prominent flagging by a special type of default marker for most postverbal participants outside the valence of the verb, aka "multipurpose oblique (MPO)" marker, and, depending on the language, a few more semantically dedicated adpositions

> strict syntactic template of basic clause (subscript n = possible multiple occurrence):

[SUBJECT - PREDICATE.OPERATORn - ADVERB - VERBn - OBJECT - PREP+OBLIQUEn]

> most extreme case described so far for Tsumkwe Ju/hoan (Southeast Ju, Kx'a family) with a single multi-participant construction:

[VERBn - OBJECT - kò +OBLIQUEn]

(1) SBJ PO V OBJ [PREP OBLIQUE]
   a. ha kà jōh-a tālhā kò gùï
   3S IPFV [chop-VE tree] MPO forest
   He was chopping the tree in the forest. (Dickens 2005: 39)

b. ha kà jōh-a gùï kò tālhā
   3S IPFV chop-VE forest MPO tree,
   The good child gave his father money. (Dickens 2005: 40)

> entails 5 speech-act-participant forms and 7 agreement classes within a complex gender system (Traill 1974, Güldemann 2000, Kießling 2008) > prosody of a high/low tone contrast relevant for subtle distinctions within cross-reference system (as well as prepositional flagging, see §2.3)

> person and agreement class markers are grouped into two tone classes - Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person and agreement class</th>
<th>Agreement suffix for following object ('see-X&gt; stone\textsubscript{X}')</th>
<th>Anaphoric pronoun suffix ('[stone\textsubscript{X}] see-IT')</th>
<th>Agreement on adjective ('stone\textsubscript{X} small-X')</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tone class I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1S</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-ŋg [−ŋ]</td>
<td>-ŋg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-ā</td>
<td>-ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1P</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-ī</td>
<td>-ī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2P</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-ū</td>
<td>-ū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 2i</td>
<td>-ān [-ā]</td>
<td>-ān</td>
<td>-ān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 3i</td>
<td>-ē</td>
<td>-é</td>
<td>-é</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone class II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 1(ii)</td>
<td>-ī</td>
<td>-ī</td>
<td>-ī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 2ii</td>
<td>-ān [-ā]</td>
<td>-ān</td>
<td>-ān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 3ii</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-ē</td>
<td>-ē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 4(ii)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-ū</td>
<td>-ū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACL 5(ii)</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>-ŋg [−ŋ]</td>
<td>-ŋg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Cross-reference marking and tone classes

+ morphological system of cross-reference and agreement on a wide range of hosts like copula (3), adjectives (3), some numerals (4), transitive verbs (4), all prepositions, conjunctions etc.

(3) ú qôrû kù txâb-û
   2P parents.P4 COP:4 big.P-4
   Your parents are big/old. (TWb110927-0106.008)

(4) a. ŋ sî ā-dî jîhâ ñ ñû-û
   1S IPFV see-1 dog.S1 one-1
   I see one dog. (TWb090405-0101.001)

b. ŋ sî ngà-àn marî jîû-àn
   1S IPFV see-2i > goat.S2i one-2i
   I see one goat. (TWb090405-0101.005)

> no obvious ditransitive verbs including 'give' (see König and Heine 2010)
2 GRs in West !Xoon

2.1 Encoding of GRs

(I) Word order
- basic distinction of preverbal vs. postverbal position
- secondary distinction of preverbal clause-initial vs. immediately preverbal
- secondary distinction of immediately postverbal vs. “late” postverbal (see below)

```
Clauses (PO) Pre- V Post- “Late” post-
    initial    verbal    verbal   verbal
è ḣè qháré ḣè ḣè ndáqí jí Ŧáli kě ḣè á ì kê náhè
3ii PST noon.3i pull-1 hartebeest.S1 GEN:1 meat.S1 MPO:3i house.S3i
He pulled the meat of the hartebeest to the house at noon. (TWb080312-0304.041)
```

(II) Verbal cross-reference
- single slot in 2nd mora of bimoraic transitive verb lexemes within above system, cross-
  referencing the first postverbal NP
> typologically unusual as only with non-S/A and not with S/A participant

(III) Flagging
- principal distinction between presence vs. absence of flagging (correlating with “later”
  postverbal vs. other GR positions)
- additional distinction within the set of inflected prepositions in the “later” postverbal slot
  which also must cross-reference their complement according to above system (see §2.2.4)

+ preliminary analysis of formal encoding results in a set of four basic GRs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GR</th>
<th>I Clause-initial</th>
<th>II Preverbal</th>
<th>III Postverbal</th>
<th>IV “Late” postverbal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word order (&lt;_ = GR slot)</td>
<td>(_ (PO) (GR III) V)</td>
<td>_ V</td>
<td>V _</td>
<td>V (GRIII) _</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal cross-reference</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagging</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language-specific label</td>
<td>“SUBJECT”</td>
<td>“ADVERB”</td>
<td>“OBJECT”</td>
<td>“PREPOSITIONAL”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Preliminary system of basic GRs in West !Xoon defined by formal encoding

> appears to be already defined sufficiently in terms of a linear template (cf. (5) above)
> all postverbal NPs are marked, either by verbal cross-reference or prepositional flagging

2.2 Four basic GRs

2.2.1 I Subject (SBJ)
+ typologically unremarkable in largely conflating information-structural role of topic and
  semantic role of S/A
+ positionally defined, also in opposition to fronted initial NP for term focus and theticity

```
(6) Ṱa₄ u [u si goye] people.4 THET:4 IPFV dance.initiation:3
The people dance the initiation dance. [involving topic shift] (TWa040429-0101.057)
```

2.2.2 II Adverb (ADV)
+ semantically restricted to expressions of manner, time and location
+ GR status only to the extent that filler of syntactic position is nominal
> not universal because of other typical fillers, e.g., true adverbs, locative deictics (nominal
  fillers identifiable by morphology and possible alternative postverbal occurrence)

```
(7) è káh ñ á ñ á ñ á ñ á
3ii here IPFV sleep
He is sleeping here. (TWb090405-0111.016)
```

2.2.3 III Object (OBJ)
+ triggered by inherently transitive verbs (as opposed to intransitives and other verb types)
> first in sequence of postverbal constituents before all prepositional NPs of GRIV

+ verbal cross-reference can be true agreement of a GRIII Object, as in (8)a., or anaphoric
  pronominalization without a GR, as in (8)b./c.

```
(8) a. ḷàlî sî ṣáy-è tââ Canonical agreement
dog.S1:DEFIPFV bite-3i person.S3i
The dog bites the person. (TWb090405-0104.004)
```

b. ṭàqà tîân, ḷâlî kâd sāy-è Non-GR anaphoric O pronominalization
child.S3i ID dog.S1 FUT bite-3i
It's a child, a/the dog will bite it. (TWb090405-0104.014)

c. ḷâlî sî sāy-è òdâa Non-GR anaphoric POSSR pronominalization
dog.S1:DEF IPFV bite-3i, offspring.S3i
The dog bites his, child,. (TWb090405-0104.007)
7  Conference “Diversity linguistics: retrospect and prospect”

+ object encoding in verb serialization only relevant for last verb, non-final transitive verb occurs in default form (which varies unpredictably across different verb lexemes)

(9) a. á sí sá’y-í ʘ áì 2S IPFV bite-1 meat.S1 You bite the meat (off). (TWb090405-0104.002)

b. á sí sá’í qx’ú-í ʘ áì 2S IPFV bite take.off.S-1 meat.S1 You bite the meat off. (TWb090405-0104.003)

2.2.4 IV Prepositional (PREP)
+ prepositionally flagged NPs represent in fact a set of GR (sub)types which is internally structured (see §2.3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>‘‘M</td>
<td>Comitative</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>kuM</td>
<td>Similative</td>
<td>SIML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>n/M</td>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>DAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>sM</td>
<td>External object</td>
<td>EXO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>kM</td>
<td>Transitive</td>
<td>TRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>kM</td>
<td>Multi-purpose oblique</td>
<td>MPO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: List of prepositions

2.3 The prepositional complex

2.3.1 Six different prepositions

2.3.1.1 Comitative (COM)
+ semantically specific reference to association with a state-of-affairs in a wider sense
> predominantly comitative, instrumental, etc.

(10) é sí sāl ʘ h’ō ǹ/dāg 3ii IPFV come COM:3ii spouse:3i He comes with his wife. (TWb090405-0105.003)

(11) é sí sāl ʘ tābó kł g/làl-śl jāl kł 3ii IPFV go COM:1 path.S1 LREL:1 straight-ADV stay F.REL:1 She is going on (‘with’) the path which is straight. (TWb090405-0114.020)

+ also used for NP coordination causing occasional potential syntactic ambiguity between [[V OBJ [COM NP]] vs. [V [NP COM NP]]

2.3.1.2 Similative (SIML)
+ single inherently “prepositional” verb nād ‘appear, look like’ with obligatory similative:

(12) kūmê ǹ’tǎq’hń nād kūl tōh cattle.1:DEF be.fat appear SIML:1 eland.S1 The cow is as fat as an eland. (TWb080325-0108.014)

+ otherwise triggered by specific semantic reference to similarity, manner etc.

(13) e si tana (ka)ku³ Peter 3ii IPFV talk SIML:3ii PN.3ii He speaks/talks like Peter.

2.3.1.3 Dative (DAT)
+ single prepositional verb tàqhm ‘recover’ with obligatory dative:

(14) nhûhûn-dq’ stdcall ʃā qi ǹ gq’hń, x’étā é tàqhm nêë old.S3i-father.S3i recently IPFV be.sic k.S and be.weak but 3i recover DAT:3i The old man was sick and weak, but he is recovered. (TWb080411-0114.003)

+ otherwise tied to cooccurrence with other GRs and marks also productively benefactives, malefactives, and other goal-like participants
- object-dative combination as default for transfer expressions
> no obvious simple ditransitive verbs including a genuine ‘give’ (cf. Güldemann 2007)

(15) é á ʖh’dí ʃā ǹ n’ādi n’āh 3i PST NEG grab.S-1 wood.S1 DAT:1S He did not give the stick to me. [lit.: get the stick for/to him; get him the stick] (TWb090405-0116.009)

+ originates historically in a transitive verb nàM ‘give’ (Güldemann 2007)

2.3.1.4 External object (EXO)
+ relevant for a closed class of so far less than 10 prepositional verbs
> NP semantically object-like:
- human: nɔ̃h’hàni sM ‘ask’ (+ for sth. kM), jàd sM ‘call’, j’ān sM ‘hate’
- alternating with TRA kM: ʃqʊq’bā-ʃqʊq’bā sM ‘shake’, dialectally ʃqʊq’dr’i sM ‘scratch’

1 The alternation between kuM and kakuM seems to be free and remains unclear.
+ controversial status as an independent GR because sM:
- originates in a transitive verb sM 'get', as in (16), which is still transparent for speakers 
- behaves occasionally as a phonetically long bimoraic verb, as in (17)

> alternatively: lexicalized verb compound with canonical GRIII Object (cf. (9)b.)

(16) á á sá-í péhn
2S PST get-1 pen.S1
You have got a pen. (TWb080312-0201.096)

(17) ní jǐànn sá-è qóyè β Oði
1S hate EXO/get-3i ostrich.S3i GEN:1 meat.S1
I hate/don't like the meat of the ostrich. (TWb090405-0107.006)

> predominant phonetic shortness as principal criterion for already viewing sM as a GR-
defining preposition but realistically presumably on the threshold of grammaticalization

2.3.1.5 Transitive (TRA)
+ occurs with a second but larger class of prepositional verbs
(18) ní sì dàmí kù t'ýyè
1S IPFV throw TR:3i stone.S3i
I throw a stone. (TWb040519-0301.252)

+ also used productively for transitivization of intransitives, among them recurrent loans, 
e.g., Khoekhoe j'irì ‘forget’, kùrì ‘make’, fìhàdà/hdà ‘collect’

(19) ë sì jàh nh kà t'qàhè
3i PST IPFV eat-2i meat.S2i COMP
They talk about the hunt (TWb090405-0113.002)

+ also with clausal constituents after j’ànn ‘must’, nálmí ‘want’, ëg’ñì ‘love’, etc.

(20) a. ë ëg’ñì kà gíóànn
3i PST love TR:2i egg.P2i
She likes eggs. (TWb090405-0102.015)

b. ë ëg’ñì kà dànn-sà
3i PST love TR:2i eat-NOM.2i
She likes to eat. (TWb090405-0102.013)

c. ë ëg’ñì kù sì dànn gíóànn kù
3i PST love TR:3i IPFV eat-2i egg.S2i COMP
She likes to eat eggs. (TWb090405-0102.016)

2.3.1.6 Multi-purpose oblique (MPO)
+ as opposed to the areal trend, semantically more restricted to truly peripheral roles like, 
e.g., location (21), time (22), event quantity (23)
> restricted semantic overlap with other prepositions (instrument in (25) instead of COM)
(21) ló mà-kì ùjì kà t'qàhè
eland.P2ii-P be.much MPO:3i GN:3i
Elans are numerous in t’qàhè. (TWb080411-0111.010)

(22) ë jà-ì tòòh kù tòà nh dànn kà yàhni kà yàhni
3i PSTIPFV time-1 prison.S1 inside.S2i MPO:1 day.S1 DEM.PROX:1
... He is now ("this day/today") in prison. (TWb080411-0108.003)

(23) ë ë qíhàdò kù níjì sì
3i PST vomit MPO:3i two-ABSTR.3i
He has vomited two times. (TWb090405-0112.013)

2.3.2 Internal structuring

2.3.2.1 Transitive vs. multi-purpose oblique
+ segmentally unitary pattern [VERB kM NP] diverse according to verb valence and 
resulting GR status of complement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb + kM pattern</th>
<th>Semantics</th>
<th>Trans. example with kM</th>
<th>Trans. example without kM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Lexicalized transitive inherent object</td>
<td>nálmí kM ‘throw’</td>
<td>does not exist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Lexicalized alternation ± object</td>
<td>t và kM ‘leave’</td>
<td>t và ‘remain’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Productive alternation possible object</td>
<td>nìqàì kM ‘sneak up’</td>
<td>nìqàì ‘sneak’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Ad-hoc MPO addition no object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Verb patterns with kM flagging

+ subtle prosodic difference in tone class II between patterns 1-3 vs. 4
> crucial argument for distinguishing transitive kM and multi-purpose oblique kM

(24) a. ñòqà ñì xià kì hôospital
child.S3i:DEF IPFV write TRA:1 hospital.S1
The child is drawing the hospital. (TWb080829-0101.007)

b. ñòqà ñì xià kì hôospital sì
child.S3i:DEF IPFV write MPO:1 hospital.S1 inside.S2i
The child is drawing in the hospital. (TWb080829-0101.006)
She wiped the table with a wet cloth. (TWb090405-0116.046)

Person and agreement class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>class I</th>
<th>1S</th>
<th>2S</th>
<th>1P</th>
<th>2P</th>
<th>ACL 2i</th>
<th>ACL 3i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>kā [kā]</td>
<td>kē [kē]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agreement</td>
<td>k(ā)ŋ</td>
<td>k(ā)ā</td>
<td>k(ā)ā</td>
<td>k(ā)ā</td>
<td>k(ā)ā</td>
<td>k(ā)ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anaphoric</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>k(ā)ā</td>
<td>k(ā)ā</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Tonal differentiation between inflected TRA and MPO marker

2.3.2.2 Arguments vs. obliques

+ major distinction between possible and impossible coocurrence of prepositionals

+ fixed order between “arguments” and other prepositional “obliques”: (OBJ, EXO, TRA) before {DAT, COM, SIML, MPO}

2.3.2.3 Relative order of obliques

+ oblique complex also with more articulated internal structure

+ West !Xoon as an “extreme” variant of the areal theme established by Non-Khoe

3 Summary

+ refined system of GRs which still has four basic GRs
- aligns somewhat unexpectedly two argument prepositionals (EXO, TRA) with the non-flagged OBJ as opposed to the four oblique prepositionals (DAT, COM, SIML, MPO)
- lexicalized GRs privileged over other slots, irrespective of the canonical syntactic sequence

GRI      GRII      GRIII     GRIIV
Clause- Pre- Post- “Late” post-initial verbal verbal verbal

SUBJECT      PO     ADVERB     V    OBJECT     OBLIQUE     
     OBJLEX      SIMLLEX     EXOLex     DATEXLEX     COM     TRALex     MPO

Figure 2: Revised system of four basic grammatical relations

+ important exceptions to the generality of the animacy hierarchy with DAT and SIML
- stricter separation of argument vs. oblique in typologically expected direction
- important exceptions to the generality of the animacy hierarchy with DAT and SIML
- stricter separation of argument vs. oblique in typologically expected direction

+ highly fixed linear syntactic template (despite greater semantic specificity)
- assignment to linear template steered to a considerable extent by animacy (cf. COM-MPO restriction in §2.3.2.3), needs more systematic confirmation by discourse analysis

+ highly fixed linear syntactic template (despite greater semantic specificity)
- assignment to linear template steered to a considerable extent by animacy (cf. COM-MPO restriction in §2.3.2.3), needs more systematic confirmation by discourse analysis
- (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (retained) canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - patient-like participants not conveyed by a unitary morphosyntactic strategy: non-flagged OBJ vs. prepositional EXO and TRA

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - highly fixed linear syntactic template (despite greater semantic specificity)
  - increased flagging inventory
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (retained) canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - highly fixed linear syntactic template (despite greater semantic specificity)
  - patient-like participants not conveyed by a unitary morphosyntactic strategy: non-flagged OBJ vs. prepositional EXO and TRA

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
  - (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:

> (innovative) non-canonical Non-Khoe features:
Abbreviations

1/2/3/4/5 Agreement class or, if immediately followed by S/P, person; i/ii Tone class
A Agent (as primary transitive argument), ABSTR Abstract, ACL Agreement class, ADV
Adverb, COM Comitative, COMP Complementizer, COP Copula, DAT Dative, DEF Definite,
DC Dialect cluster, DEM Demonstrative, EXO Extern object, F.REL Final relative, FUT
Future, GEN Genitive, GN Geographical name, ID Identificational, INF Infinitive, IPPV
Imperfective, IREL Initial relative, LEX Lexicalization, M Moras (vowel or nasal segment),
MPO Multi-purpose oblique, NEG Negative, NOM Nominalization, NP Noun phrase, O object
(as second transitive argument), OBJ Object (as GR), OBLIG Obligation, P Plural, PN Proper
name, PO Predicate operator, POSSR Possessor, PREP Preposition, PROX Proximal, PST Past,
S Singular, S subject (as single intransitive argument), SBJ subject (as GR), SIML Similative,
THET Theticity, TRA Transitive, V Verb

References


