ABBREVIATIONS FOR INTERLINEAR MORPHEME TRANSLATION (IMT)

The abbreviations given below were adopted by the Framework for Descriptive Grammars project (Bernard Comrie, William Croft, Christian Lehmann, Dietmar Zaefferer) in 1991, and subsequently adopted (with some modifications) by the European Typology project. Abbreviations in this list have a maximum length of five, and were designed to eliminate ambiguity, maintain uniqueness of abbreviation, and to render some less-used abbreviations more "natural". All of the standard abbreviations are listed here, in the hope that their use will become more widespread. Some additional abbreviations found in the examples in *Typology and universals* are also listed below.

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
12	first person dual inclusive (if treated as a quasi-singular)
A	transitive agent
ABESS	abessive ('without')
ABL	ablative ('from')
ABS	absolutive case
ABSL	absolute form
ABST	abstract (nominalization)
ACC	accusative
ACCID	accidental (action)
ACCES	accessory (case)
ACT	active
ACTR	actor
ADESS	adessive ('on')
ADJR	adjectivalizer
ADM	admonitive
ADVRS	adversative
ADVR	adverbializer
AFF	affirmative
AFFCT	affective
AG	agent(ive)
AL	alienable
ALL	allative ('to')
ALLOC	allocutive
AN	animate
ANA	anaphoric
ANT	anterior
ANTI	antipassive
AOR	aorist
APPL	applicative
ART	article
ASP	aspect
ASS	assertive
ASSOC	associative
AT	attributor
AUG	augmentative
AUX	auxiliary
AVERS	aversive
BEN	benefactive
BUFF	phonological buffer element
CARD	cardinal (numeral)

CAUS	causative
CIRC	circumstantial
CLF	classifier
CLn	noun class n
CMPL	completive
CMPR	comparative
CJPRT	conjunctive participle
CONJ	conjunction
CO	coordinator
COLL	collective
COM	comitative
COMP	complementizer
CONC	concessive
COND	conditional
CONN	connective
CONST	construct form
CONT	continuous
CONTR	contrastive
COP	copula
CORR	correlative
CUST	customary
D1	deictic of 1 person
D2	deictic of 2 person
D3	deictic of 3 person
D12	deictic of 12 person
DAT	dative
DECL	declarative
DEF	definite
DEFR	deferential
DEM	demonstrative
DEP	dependent verb form
DER	derivational morpheme
DES	desiderative
DET	determiner
DETR	detransitivizer
DIM	diminutive
DIR	directional
DIST	distal (= 3 person deictic)
DITR	ditransitive
DO	direct object
DS	different subject
DSTR	distributive
DU	dual
DUB	dubitative

DUR	durative	JUSS	jussive
DWNT	downtoner	LIG	ligature
DYN	dynamic (vs. stative)	LNK	linker
EL	elative ('out of')	LOC	locative
EMPH	emphatic	LOG	logophoric
EQT	equative (adjective)	M	masculine
ERG	ergative	MAL	malefactive
ESS	essive ('as')	MAN	manner
EVID	evidential	MDL	modal
EX	exclusive	MED	medial (verb form)
EXCL	exclamation	MEDP	mediopassive
EXST	exist(ence)	MEDT	mediate (= 2 person deictic)
F	feminine	MID	middle
FACT	factitive	MOD	modifier
FAM	familiar	N	neuter
FIN	finite	NARR	narrative (tense)
FNL	final position marker	NCMP	noncompletive
FOC	focus	NEAR	near (past, future)
FREQ	frequentative	NEC	necessity
FRM	formal	NEG	negative
FUT	future	NFNL	nonfinal position marker
G	ditransitive "goal"	NFOC	nonfocus
GEN	genitive	NFUT	nonfuture
GER	gerund (verbal adverb)	NHUM	nonhuman
GNR	generic	NOM	nominative
HAB	habitual	NPST	nonpast
HEST	hesternal (past, future??)	NR	nominalizer
HOD	hodiernal (past, future)	NSG	nonsingular
HON	honorific	NSPEC	nonspecific
HORT	hortative	NTOP	nontopic
HUM	human	NVOL	nonvolitional
HYP	hypothetical	OBJ	object
ILL	illative ('into')	OBL	oblique
IMM	immediate (past, future)	OBLG	obligative
IMP	imperative	OBV	obviative
IMPF	imperfect(ive)	OPT	optative
IMPR	impersonal	ORD	ordinal (numeral)
IN	inclusive	P	transitive patient
INAL	inalienable	PART	participle
INAN	inanimate	PASS	passive
INCH	inchoative	PAU	paucal
INCP	inceptive	PCLF	possessive classifier
IND	indicative	PEJ	pejorative
INDF	indefinite	PFCT	perfect
INESS	inessive ('in')	PL	plural
INF	infinitive	PLT	pluritive
INFR	inferential evidential	PLUP	pluperfect
INGR	ingressive	PNCT	punctual
INJ	injunctive	PO	primary object
INST	instrumental	POL	polite
INT	interrogative	POSS	possessive
INTR	intransitive	POST	postposition
INTS	intensifier/intensive	POT	potential
INV	inverse	PRED	predicative
INVS	invisible	PREP	preposition
IO	indirect object	PREV	preverb
IRR	irrealis	PRF	perfective
ITER	iterative	PRN	pronoun

PROG	progressive	VIS	visible
PROH	prohibitive	VISL	visual evidential
PROL	prolative ('along')	VN	verbal noun
PROX	proximal	VOC	vocative
PRS	present	VOL	volitional
PRT	preterite	VR	verbalizer
PRTT	partitive		
PRVT	privative ('without')		
PRXT	proximate (= 1 person deictic)		
PST	past		
PTCL	particle		
PURP	purpose, purposive		
QUAD	quadral		
QUOT	quotative		
RDP	reduplication		
REC	recent (past)		
RECP	reciprocal		
REF	referential		
REFL	reflexive		
REFR	referential ('about')		
REL	relative clause marker (other than relative pronoun)		
RPRN	relative pronoun		
REM	remote (past, future)		
REMT	remote (distance)		
REP	reportive evidential		
RES	resultative		
RL	realis		
RLT	relative (case)		
S	intransitive subject		
SBJ	subject		
SENS	sensory evidential		
SEQ	sequential, consecutive		
SG	singular		
SGT	singulative		
SIM	simultaneous		
SMLF	semelfactive		
SO	secondary object		
SPEC	specific		
SS	same subject		
STAT	stative		
SUBJ	subjunctive		
SUBR	subordinator		
SUP	superlative		
T	ditransitive "theme"		
TEMP	temporal		
TERM	terminative		
TNS	tense		
TOP	topic		
TR	transitive		
TRNSF	transformative ('as')		
TRNSL	translative ('becoming')		
TRL	trial		
TRNS	transitivizer		
UNDR	undergoer		
UNSP	unspecified (agent, etc.)		
VAL	validator		
VERS	version		

SYMBOLS FOR INTERLINEAR MORPHEME TRANSLATION (IMT)

The following symbols are used in example sentences in the original language and their interlinear morpheme translations, and in symbolic representations of syntactic structures. These symbols follow the conventions found in Lehmann (1982), revised by the Framework for Descriptive Grammar project (Bernard Comrie, William Croft, Bruce Harold, Christian Lehmann and Dietmar Zaefferer) in 1991.

In both original language and interlinear morpheme translation:

x y	word boundary between x and y
x-y	morpheme boundary between x and y
x+y	x and y form a compound or a derivative stem
x=y	x and y are joined by clisis
$x_i…y_i$	x and y are coreferential elements

In original language only:

Ø	null expression of meaning (optionally represented)
a\<x>b	x is an infix, a…b is the discontinous root/stem
a>y\<b	a…b is a circumfix, y is the root/stem

In interlinear morpheme translation only:

(x)	x is not overtly marked in the original (i.e. null expression of meaning)
y\<x>	x is the infix, a…b = y is the root/stem
\<x>y	a…b = x is the circumfix, y is the root/stem
x\y	y is an internal modification of lexeme x in the original
x:y	morpheme boundary between x and y not shown in the original
x.y	x and y are grammatical (sub-)categories of one original language morpheme
x/y	x acts on y (indexation)
[x]	x is a syntactic constituent in L1
[x]$_Y$	x is a syntactic constituent of category Y in L1
[X Y Z]	a construction consisting of elements X, Y and Z, whose linear order is not necessarily fixed