

Abbreviations and formats used in examples and glosses

 <https://doi.org/10.1075/la.149.02abb>

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The Syntactic Licensing of Ellipsis

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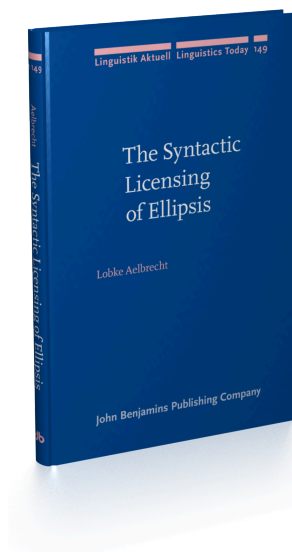
[*Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today*, 149]

2010. xii, 230 pp.

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Abbreviations and formats used in examples and glosses

bold	boldface highlights crucial material in an example
CAPS	capitals indicate stress
strikethrough	strikethrough indicates deletion/non-pronunciation
gray	gray font indicates elided material
...(A)...	A is optional
...*(A)...	A is obligatory
...(*A)...	A is excluded
*...(A)...	the sentence is ungrammatical both with and without A
...{A/B}...	A and B are both possible variants
...{A/*B}...	A is an acceptable variant, B is not
*...{A/B}...	neither A nor B is acceptable
...<A>...<A>...	A can occur either in the first or in the second position
...<*A>...<A>...	A can only occur in the second position
[Φ]	phi-features (person, number, gender)
[CAT]	category features
[E]	ellipsis feature
[INFL]	inflectional features
[+Q]	question feature
[SEL]	selectional features
[+WH]	<i>wh</i> -feature
¬	negation
∃	existential quantifier
1, 2, 3	first, second, third person
I, II, III, IV,...	first, second, third, fourth noun class
ABS	absolutive
ACC	accusative
AFF	affirmative particle
BE <i>do</i>	British English <i>do</i>
COMP	complementizer
DAT	dative

DIM	diminutive affix
GEN	genitive
INF	infinitive
IPP	infinitive due to IPP-effect
MCE	Modal Complement Ellipsis
NOM	nominative
OBJ	object
<i>Op</i>	Operator
PAST	past tense
PH	phase head
PL	plural
PRT	particle
PRTC	participle
PV	preverb
SE	simplex reflexive
SG	singular
SUBJ	subject
VPE	verb phrase ellipsis