

Abbreviations

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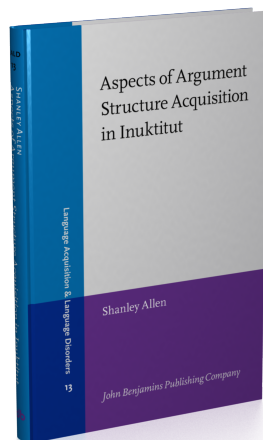
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Aspects of Argument Structure Acquisition in Inuktitut

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Abbreviations

Nominal case¹

ABS	absolutive
ALL	allative
ERG	ergative
LOC	locative
MOD	modalis
VIA	vialis

Nominal inflection (e.g. ERG.SG)

SG	singular
PL	plural

Possessed nominal inflection

(e.g. ERG.1Ssg)

1	1st person possessor
2	2nd person possessor
3	3rd person possessor (disjoint with referent in main clause)
s	singular possessor
sg	singular possessum

Verbal modality

CND	conditional
CSV	causative
CTM	contemporative
ICM	incontemporative
IMP	imperative (including optative)

IND	indicative
INT	interrogative
PAR	participial (functionally equivalent to indicative in <i>Tarramiut</i>)

Verbal inflection (e.g. csv.3sS.2pO)

1	1st person
2	2nd person
3	3rd person (disjoint with referent in main clause)
4	4th person (coreferent with referent in main clause)
X	person variable
s	singular
d	dual
p	plural
x	number variable
S	subject
O	object

Word-internal morphology²

AG	agentive
ANA	anaphoric
ANTP	antipassive
AO	animate object
AOR	aorist

1. Terminology for case and verbal modality inflections varies considerably throughout the literature on Eskimo. Details concerning equivalent terms and specific uses of the inflections in *Tarramiut*, as well as examples of each inflection, are given in Section 1.5.

C	consonant (where unknown or variable)	RPT	repeated action
CAUS	causative affix	SG	singular
COP	copula	ST	static (demonstrative)
CSLOC	cislocative	SUF	suffix
DIM	diminutive	Part of speech codes used in transcript	
EMPH	emphasis		
FUT	future	ADV	adverbial
HAB	habitual	AUG	augmentative
HALF.		DI	demonstrative inflection
TRANS	half-transitive	DR	demonstrative root
INTR	intransitive	EXCL	exclamation
MASC	masculine	IACT	interactional marker
NEG	negative	IV	incorporating verb
NEUT	neuter	LI	localizer inflection
NOM	nominalizer	LR	localizer root
PART	participle	NR	noun root
PASS	passive	NI	nominal inflection
PAST	past	NN	nominal affix
PERF	perfective	PLEON	pleonastic
POL	politeness affix	TNS	tense affix
POSS	possessive	VR	verb root
PP	passive participle	VA	valency alternator
PRE	prefix	VI	verbal inflection
PRES	present	VV	verbal affix
PROG	progressive	VZ	verbalizer
PUNC	punctual	WH	WH-question word
REFL	reflexive		

2. Inuktitut often has several morphemes which correspond to (variations of) one meaning. For example, there are several past markers, each denoting a certain length of time preceding the utterance time. In such cases the same gloss is used for all morphemes unless the variation in meaning is relevant to the points discussed in the related text.

Aspects of Argument Structure Acquisition in Inuktitut received the 1995 Book Award from the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas