# Abbreviations and presentation conventions

Pages xi–xiii of
**Suppletion in Verb Paradigms: Bits and pieces of the puzzle**
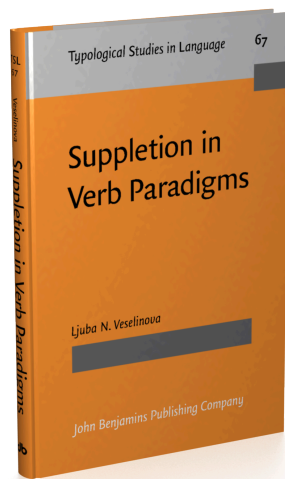Ljuba N. Veselinova
[**Typological Studies in Language**, 67]  2006.  xviii, 236 pp.

# Abbreviations and presentation conventions

*Abbreviations*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | first person | ERG | ergative |
| 2 | second person | EXCL | exclusive |
| 3 | third person | F | feminine |
| ABL | ablative | FOC | focus |
| ABS | absolutive | FUT | future |
| ACC | accusative | GEN | genitive |
| ADJ | adjective | HAB | habitual |
| ADV | adverb(ial) | HEST | hesternal past |
| AGR | agreement | HOD | hodiernal past |
| AOR | aorist | IMM | immediate |
| APPL | applicative | IMP | imperative |
| ART | article | IMPF | imperfect |
| ASP | aspect | IPFV | imperfective |
| AUX | auxiliary | INCL | inclusive |
| BEN | benefactive | IND | indicative |
| CAUS | causative | INDEF | indefinite |
| COLL | collective | INESS | inessive |
| COMP | complementizer | INF | infinitive |
| COMPL | completive | INSTR | instrumental |
| COND | conditional | INTR | intransitive |
| CONTR | contrafactual | LOC | locative |
| CONV | converb | M | masculine |
| DAT | dative | MOD | modal |
| DEF | definite | N | neuter |
| DEM | demonstrative | NEG | negation, negative |
| DET | determiner | NMLZ | nominalization |
| DIST | distal | NOM | nominative |
| DISTR | distributive | NONLOCUT | nonlocutor person marker |
| DS | different subject | | |
| DU | dual | OBJ | object |
| DUR | durative | OBL | oblique |
| EMP | emphatic | OCS | Old Church Slavonic |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OPT | optative | RDP | Reduplication |
| PASS | passive | REC | Recent past |
| PERF | perfect | REFL | reflexive |
| PFV | perfective | REL | relative |
| PL | plural | REM | Remote past |
| POSS | possessive | RES | Resultative |
| PRED | predicate | SBE | subjective |
| PREP | preposition | SBV | subjunctive |
| PRES | present | SG | singular |
| PRET | preterite | SS | same subject |
| PREV | preverb | SUB | subordinate clause |
| PROG | progressive | SUBJ | subject |
| PROX | proximal/proximate | TNS | tense |
| PST | past | TOP | topic |
| PTCP | participle | TR | transitive |
| PUNC | Punctual | TS | Thematic Suffix |
| PURP | purposive | VV | Version Vowel |

*Other presentation conventions*

< between two forms indicates that the form on the left resulted from the form on the right.

* used with a double meaning.

  (i)  to indicate reconstructed and non-attested forms as for example Indo-European *bhu* 'become'

  (ii) to indicate non-grammatical forms such as *goed*.

The following row and column headings are used in tables where the cross-linguistic distribution of suppletion is presented

| | |
|---|---|
| *Small sample* | 94 independent languages |
| *WALS sample* | 193 languages (genetically biased) |
| No | Number of languages where paradigms with non-categorial suppletion are found |
| *Weight values sum* | Sum of the weight values of all languages where verbal number pairs are found. |
| *Total sum of weight values* | 70 (each phylum is assigned the value 1; there are 70 phyla in the sample) |
| n/a | Non-applicable |
| \ | "out of" |

*Transcription*

The presentation of the data follows the orthographic conventions employed in grammars of individual languages. Phonematic transcription is used very sporadically, only in cases where it is immediately relevant. It appears in IPA between slashes, e.g. /aipi:ei/.

Level tones are presented following IPA unless other wise indicated. Thus,

˝ Extra high
´ High
ˉ Mid
` Low
`` Extra low