

Huari Quechua morphological glosses

suffix	gloss ¹	meaning
-:	1	first person (preceding vowel is lengthened)
-shaa ~ -shaq	1.FUT	first person, future tense
-ma	1.OBJ	first person object
-ntsi ~ -ntsik	1.PL.INCL	first person inclusive, plural
-shun	1.PL.INCL.FUT	first person inclusive plural, future tense
-shayki	1.SUB>2.OBJ.FUT	first person subject acts on second person object, future tense
-nki ~ -yki	2	second person
-n	3	third person
-nqa	3.FUT	first person, future tense
-shunki	3.SBJ>2.OBJ	third person subject acts on second person object
-shu ... -nki	3.SBJ>2.OBJ	third person subject acts on second person object, past tense (in verbal constructions in the past tense, the sequence -shu-nki can be split up, e.g. <i>mutsa-shu-rqa-nki</i> 'kiss-3.SBJ>2.OBJ-PST-3.SBJ>2.OBJ 's/he kissed you')
-piq ~ -pita	ABL	ablative (spatial and temporal)
-pis ~ -si	ADD	additive ('also', 'even')
-q	AG	agentive
-m ~ -mi / -chaa	ASS	assertion
-sapa	AUGM	augmentative
-paa ~ -paq	BEN	benefactive (nominal)
-pu	BEN	benefactive (verbal)
-tsi / -raykur	CAUS	causative
-mu	CIS	cislocative
-chi	CONJ	conjunctural

¹ These are the Quechua glosses developed in the DFG-funded project “Zweispachige Prosodie: Metrik, Rhythmus und Intonation in mehrsprachigen Kontaktsituationen” (PI Uli Reich, Freie Universität Berlin). See https://www.geisteswissenschaften.fu-berlin.de/we05/institut/mitarbeiter/reich/forschung/DFG-projekt-zweispachige-Prosodie/Manuals/Glossen_HP_20190626.pdf and section 2.1. “~” indicates variation between phonologically similar forms, “/” indicates variation in form but with the same meaning as far as could be determined. If two forms have the same gloss but are listed in separate lines, their meaning is similar enough to warrant the same gloss, but not enough is known about the semantics of (one of) the forms in question to assign two different glosses.

(continued)

suffix	gloss	meaning
-tsun ~ -tsuraa	CONJ	conjectural
-raq ~ -raa ~ -ran ~ -ra	CONT	continuative ('still')
-man	DEST	destination, goal
-taa ~ -taq ~ -tan	DETVAR	variable determination ("contrastive")
-rku ~ -rka	DIR	directional (<i>kawallu-man lluka-rku-n</i> 's/he gets on the horse')
-rpu ~ -rpa	DIR	downwards directional (<i>hita-rpu-n</i> 's/he throws it downwards')
-yku ~ -yka	DIR	inwards directional (<i>chura-yku-n</i> 's/he puts (it) inside')
-rqu ~ -rqa	DIR	outwards directional (<i>aywa-rqu-n</i> 'he goes out')
-na	DISC	discontinuative ('now', 'already')
-ni	FON	euphonic (prevents segmental sequences prohibited by phonotactics)
-pa	GEN	genitive
-y	INF	infinitive (used also in imperatives)
-wan	INST	instrumental-comitative
-ntin	INTEG	integrative
-man	IRR	irrealis (conditional)
-shwan	IRR.1PL	irrealis (conditional), first person plural
-pa / -ri / -ska ~ -ski	ITER	iterative
-lla	LIM	limitative (used also as diminutive)
-chaw	LOC	locative
-ku ~ -ka / -kaa	MID	middle voice
-taaku	NEG	negator
-tsu	NEG	negator
-na / -nqa /	NMLZ	nominalizer
-ta	OBJ	object
-kuna	PL	plural (nominal)
-yaa ~ -ya	PL	plural (verbal)
-yuq	POSS	possessive (<i>qillay-yuq</i> money-POSS 'someone who has money')
-yka	PROG	progressive aspect

(continued)

suffix	gloss	meaning
-naa ~ -naq	PST.REP	reportative past tense
-rqa ~ -ra ~-rqu	PST	past tense
-q	PST.HAB	habitual past
-shqa ~ -shaa ~-sh	PRTCP	past participle
-ku	Q	polar question
-naku	RECP	reciprocal (<i>mutsa-naku-yaa-n</i> 'they kiss each other')
-sh ~ -shi	REP	reportative
-naw	SIMIL	similarity
-pti	SUBDIFF	subordinator, different subjects in matrix and subord. clause
-shpa / -r	SUBID	subordinator, coreferential subjects in matrix and subord. clause
-naaqa	SUPL	superlative degree comparison
-yaq	TERM	terminative ('until', 'up to')
-qa	TOP	topic (focal)
-paku / -ykacha	UNSPEC	non-specific reference
-ya	VLZ.INTR	verbalizer (intransitive)
-tsaa ~ -tsa	VLZ.TR	verbalizer (transitive)

stem	gloss	meaning
ka	COP	copula
tsay / washa	DEM.DIST	distal demonstrative
kay	DEM.PROX	proximal demonstrative
mana	NEG	negator (particle)
na	PSSP	<i>passe-partout</i> morpheme (placeholder, stand-in for any stem)

