

# Complement clauses in Hoocąk

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## Handout

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 The problem of complement clauses in Hoocąk

The generally accepted defining property of complement clauses is that complement clauses are sentential subject or objects, i.e. that they fill the subject or object argument slot of the predicate of the main clause.<sup>1</sup>

If one takes the position – as I do – that the argument slots of the verb in Hoocąk (and this holds for other Siouan languages as well) are obligatorily filled by the pronominal affixes<sup>2</sup>, a problem arises with respect to the identification of complement clauses in Hoocąk according to this definition.

How can complement clauses fill argument slots of the main verb, if those are already filled by pronominal affixes?

I will elaborate on this problem a bit:

- subject/ actor (A) and object/ undergoer (U) **arguments are filled by pronominal affixes**, the corresponding co-nominals are optional; see, for instance, example 1 with the complement taking verb (CTV) *roogú* 'want'. NP complements as well as complement clauses of this verb can always be dropped without any effects on the grammaticality of the expression. This holds for ALL complement taking verbs (CTVs). NP complements and complement clauses are in brackets.
- Third person singulars are zero marked; this zero is a zero morpheme and not nothing; see, for instance, example 2 and 3. These zeros have an **anaphoric reference** and they are in a **paradigmatic opposition** with third person plural forms.
- The third person singular object/ undergoer affix may refer to the **proposition** expressed in the complement clause as in example 2, or may refer to a proposition expressed in the previous discourse, as in example 3.
- Another very typical situation is given in example 4. The CTV *haja* 'see' pronominally inflects for the subject/ actor of the main clause, and for the subject/ actor of the subordinate clause. The latter appears, however, as object/ undergoer of *haja* 'see'. The **complement clause is not pronominally indexed at all on the main verb**. In fact, the subordinate clause looks like an independent clause as the literal translation suggests. The only marker of subordination is the definite article. This funny kind of "subject to object raising" occurs only in complement clauses that express an **activity** (see also causative constructions in Hoocąk). It does not occur with complement clauses that express **facts**. The putative

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<sup>1</sup> See e.g. Givón 2001; Foley & Van Valin 1984; Dixon & Aikhenvald (eds.) 2006; Dixon 2010:371-421)

<sup>2</sup> See for a detailed theoretical exposition of this view Van Valin (2013).

complement clause is rather an **adverbial clause**; one might speak of an **adverbialization** of the complement clause.

1. FOX135  
 Kaaǵi n̄iip̄anā roáguwiinā.  
 [Kaaǵi n̄iip̄anā] roo<Ø-ha>gu-wi= n̄a  
 [Menominee soup] <OBJ.3SG-1E.A>want-PL=DECL  
 'We **want** some Menominee soup.'
  
2. ED10021  
 heesge hegu hahuireanāga hiperes rooguñe žee 'aire wa'unāqak  
 heesge hegu ha-huu-ire= 'anāga  
 that's.why that.way COLL-come.here-SBJ.3PL=and  
 [hiperes] roo<Ø->gu-ire žee Ø- 'ee-ire  
 [know] <OBJ.3SG>want-SBJ.3PL that OBJ.3SG-say-SBJ.3PL  
 wa'u-nāqak  
 do/be-POS.NTL.PL  
 'that's why they come to me, they say, **they want to learn**'
  
3. ED10022  
 'eegi hāake hiža rooguñe hāake hawe wahan̄i  
 'eegi hāake hiža roo<Ø-Ø->gu-n̄i=ge  
 and.then NEG.IN one <OBJ.3SG-SBJ.3SG->want-NEG.FIN=CAUSAL  
 hāake hawe<wa>haa=n̄i  
 NEG.IN <OBJ.3PL>bother\1E.A=NEG.FIN  
 'if **someone doesn't want to**, I don't bother them'
  
4. BO.1161  
 N̄aijā jaasge hat'apra hāake hijjan̄i.  
 [N̄āā='eja jaasge ha- t'aap= ra]  
 [tree= there how 1E.A-climb.down=DEF]  
 hāake ha-<i-Ø->ja-n̄i  
 NEG.IN <1E.U-SBJ.3SG >see-NEG.FIN  
 'He didn't see how I got down the tree'.  
 (Literal translation: 'He did not see **me**, how I climbed down there from the tree')

The conclusion is: complement clauses in Hooc̄ak do not fulfill the central defining criterion for complement clauses; it is therefore better to speak of '**complementation strategies**' in Hooc̄ak (see Dixon 1995, 2010:405-413).

However, these pseudo-complement clauses (complementation strategy) in Hooc̄ak may be distinguished from other types of subordinate clauses; therefore, I will stick to the term "complement clause" throughout this paper.

The question I will try to answer in this paper is:

How do "complement clauses" in Hooc̄ak look like and how are they distinguished from other subordinate clauses?

## 1.2 Some methodological remarks

**Data:** the complete DOBES corpus of Hoocak texts in the archive of the Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen, The Netherlands.<sup>3</sup> The text examples that are presented in this paper have a unique **utterance id**: usually two/ three upper case letters plus a number like FOX135 above. There is also elicited data, which is identified by means of the name of the language consultant (abbreviated) plus a number, as BO.1161. The speaker is Bill O'Brien, one of our most important language consultant for the DOBES project.

**Method of investigation:** I looked for the lexical equivalents of semantic classes of complement clause taking verbs (CTVs) that are mentioned in the typological literature (see Foley & Van Valin 1984; Noonan 1985; Givón 2001; Dixon & Aikhenvald 2006; Dixon 2010); the corresponding verbs are found in the Hoocak Lexical Database; partially published as Helmbrecht & Lehmann (eds.) 2010); see Table 1.

**Table 1. Complement taking verbs in Hoocak**

semantic classes of complement taking verbs (CTVs)	Hoocak verbs	meanings
modal verbs	=na	'POT'
	-kje heesgé	'must'
	ruxurúk	'accomplish', 'earn', 'be able to'
phasal verbs	jire (hii)	'begin'
	jikere (hii)	'start'
	jije	'become'
	kirije	'become'
	jiinak	'become'
	rahe	'become'
	hiyuša/ hiwuša	'stop'
trying verbs	naq'ı	try, attempt, long for, want
	higicgá	try, attempt
	hi'ujá	try
want verbs	roogú	want
cause verbs	=hii	make/CAUS
	gigí	let/cause
	šii	tell so to do sth.
attention/ perception verbs	haja	'see'
	naq'xgú	'hear'
	howes'iwı	'notice'
	higı	'recognize'
thinking verbs	higiré / hiraná'ı / hiré / wewı	think

<sup>3</sup> See the website of the DOBES funding initiative of the Volkswagen Foundation (<http://dobes.mpi.nl/>). The glossed texts and audio and video files of the Hoocak documentation project are stored in the digital archive of the Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics called "The Language Archive"; the corresponding URL is: <http://dobes.mpi.nl/projects/hocank/>. The website of the DOBES project "Documentation of the Hoocak Language" led by Johannes Helmbrecht and Christian Lehmann at the University of Erfurt, Germany can be found under the following URL: [http://www2.uni-erfurt.de/sprachwissenschaft/Vgl\\_SW/Hocank/index\\_frames.html](http://www2.uni-erfurt.de/sprachwissenschaft/Vgl_SW/Hocank/index_frames.html).

	higiré	consider
	hiraná'ı	imagine
	hihaté	dream
	hiperés	remember
	karáigáš / rugáš	forget
	hiperés	know
	hanaxgú / hiperés	understand
	hiisgé hiraná'ı	believe
	hiraná'ı	suspect
liking verbs	wağó, wooxjá hii, woo(gi)xéte	love
	gipı	like
	hikibá kij	regret
	woonákewé, nağıre	be frightened, fear
	nağıre hii	frighten so.
	gipı, higihóc	enjoy
speaking verbs	'ee, wee, higé	say
	'ee, hirokit'e, hit'e, kokit'é	speak
	horák, hişı, şii, wagé	tell
	hit'e, ha'e hii, hijajá, hiróit'e, hit'et'é, wee	talk
	ruxurúk	persuade

Complement clauses even in a single language vary structurally with regard to the tightness of its syntactic integration into the main clause. It is hypothesized in the typological literature mentioned above that the CTVs from top to bottom in Table 1 represent a cline from tightly integrated/ bound on top to loosely integrated/ bound at the bottom.

I searched for all complement clauses the verbs in Table 1 have in the DOBES corpus, and examined their morphosyntactic properties. In order not to be overflowed with data, I choose only one or two verbs from each semantic class usually the one that occurs most frequently in our corpus.

## 2 Object complement clauses

Summary of the morphosyntactic properties of complement clauses in Hoocak:

- Complement clauses in Hoocak appear mostly **immediately left to the predicate of the matrix clause**. Sometimes other lexical material may occur between main clause predicate and complement clause predicate; or there are cases when the order of complement clause predicate and main clause predicate is reversed.
- The verb of the complement clause often suspends person marking of subject/ actor (if there is coreference with the subject/ actor of the matrix verb).
- Tense/ mood/ modality categories of the matrix verb have scope over the embedded clause.
- Occasionally, the complement clause is marked by a definite article/ demonstrative indicating some kind of nominalization of the complement clause.
- Otherwise, complement clauses look very much like regular finite main clauses. There are no non-finite verbal categories like gerunds, participles, and the like.

These properties, however, do not always come together and vary depending on the semantic type of the complement taking verb in the matrix clause.

I will illustrate these observations with some examples approximately following the semantic classes of complement taking verbs in Table 1.

## 2.1 Modal verbs

Modal categories such as obligation ('must', 'should', permission, and others are usually **not expressed by means of verbs**. A verb that has modal meaning in certain contexts is *ruxurúk* 'earn, be able, accomplish, etc'.

5. WIL023  
 Žeežeguñą jaaguagre hanąac hakáranj 'ųiñe ruxúrukires'áže.  
 žeežegu=ra [jaagu='agre hanąac  
 that's.how=DEF [what=POS.HOR:PROX all  
 ha<kara>nj 'ųų-ire] **ruxuruk-ire=s'a=že**  
 <POSS.RFL>have.NTL do/make-SBJ.3PL] **accomplish-SBJ.3PL=ITER=QUOT**  
 'In that way they were able to keep all of these things.'

- Complement clauses of this verb are always immediately before the main clause predicate; no other lexical material appears in between and the order cannot be reversed;
- Person indexing of the subordinate verb may be suppressed, or not (both cases occur);
- Tense, modality and mood categories of the verb in the main clause have scope over the complement clause;
- Complement clauses of *ruxuruk* 'able to' never occur with a definite article.

## 2.2 Phasal verbs

Many verbs in Hoocąk express aspects of the **temporal structure of an event** such as the beginning and the end of it. All these phasal verbs take complement clauses.

6. BOF021  
 Hegų ważą warocgunj yaahąte hajitee.  
 hegų [ważą warocgunj  
 that.way [something be.strange  
**hi<ha>hąte] ha-jiite**  
 <1E.A>dream.of] **1E.A-begin\1E.A**  
 'I **started** dreaming about real odd things.'

7. DOL142  
 caaxšep naąka hegu 'eeja waašira hipušara hisge hikiža'unağre njsge hi'uçajra ha'ujaire  
 waągra hopahire  
 caaxšep naąka hegu 'eeja  
 eagle POS.NTL:DIST.PL that.way there  
**waaši=ra hipuša=ra** hisge  
**dance=DEF 1E.A/stopped=DEF** some  
 ha<h>kížu-naągre njsge  
 <1E.U->be.with-POS.NTL:PROX.PL VAGUE  
 hiyuša-ire wa-haja-ire  
 stop-SBJ.3PL OBJ.3PL-see-SBJ.3PL  
 waąk-ra hapahí-ire  
 upper.area-DEF going.towards-SBJ.3PL  
 'When I **stopped** dancing, the ones I was with, stopped too, they were all looking up to those eagles.'  
 (lit. 'These eagles there, when I stopped dancing, those who were with me, stopped, they looked up, going towards the upper region')

- Complement clauses of this type of verbs are always immediately before the main clause predicate; no other lexical material appears in between, and the order cannot be reversed;
- Person indexing of the subordinate verb may be suppressed (see example 7), or not (see example 6); the cases with the definite article and suppression of person indexing are comparably rare in the corpus.
- Tense, modality and mood categories of the verb in the main clause have scope over the complement clause; both examples do not show this, though.

### 2.3 Want verbs

A similar structural pattern can be found with *roogú* 'want'; however, slight differences can be observed:

- Complement clauses of this semantic type are usually immediately before the main clause predicate; but there are instances that show that other **lexical material** can appear in between the verb of the complement clause and the verb of the main clause (see 8); demonstrative pronoun and adverb.
- Person indexing of the subordinate verb may be suppressed (see example 9), or not (see example 8); **suppression of person indexing does not correlate with the definite article** as can be seen in 9.
- Tense, modality and mood categories of the verb in the main clause have scope over the complement clause;
- There are only two instances of a complement clause of this verb with definite article in the entire corpus.

8. CHT040  
 žée wiiráperéeste žeesgé roonígigú, 'eesgé wanigí'úuna jaagu nijgi'úure.  
 [žée **wa-hi<ra>perés** tee žeesgé]  
 [that OBJ.3PL-<2.A>know this thus]  
 [**roo<nij-gi>gú**] ['eesgé  
 [**<1&2-APPL.BEN>want**] [thus  
 wa<nij-gi>'úu= nà] [jaagu nij-gi-'úu=re]  
 <1&2-APPL.BEN>be/do=DECL] [what 1&2-APPL.BEN-be/do-DEM.PROX]  
 'Wanting you to learn this, so I did to you, what I did to you.'
9. CHT064b  
 woorák te'é, hiperés naanígigi'igé, 'eesgé wáa'úna.  
 [woorák te'é **hiperés naa<nij-gi>'ij=ge**]  
 [story this know <1&2-APPL.BEN>want=CAUSAL]  
 ['eesgé wa<ha>'úu=nà]  
 [thus <1E.A>be/do=DECL]  
 'Because I wanted you to know this story, I did this.'

## 2.4 Thinking verbs

The following examples with the matrix verbs *hiperes* 'know' and *hiré* 'think' illustrate that their complement clauses are less tightly integrated into the main clause.

- The verbs in all three complement clauses are fully inflected;
- Lexical material may appear between subordinate verb and matrix verb as illustrated in 11 (Negation, adverbial);
- Complement clauses are marked by definite articles, or the topic marker =*gi* ('if, when'); both may indicate subordination, or other subordinators.
- Complement clauses may be marked independently by tense/ mood categories.

10. BOF040  
 "Haą, 'eegi jaagu š'úu waš'úšanągra yaaperes hajee!"  
 haą ['eegi jaagu š-'úu  
 yes [here what 2.A-do/make  
 wa<š>'ú-šą-nąk=ra] hi<Ø-ha>peres ha-jee  
 <2.A>do/be-2.A-POS.NTL=DEF] <OBJ.3SG-1E.A>know 1E.A-POS.VERT  
 "Yes, I know what you're doing here!"

11. ED4025  
 jaanağa hahirekjanegi haąke haąkešge haga žee yaaperesnį  
 [jaanağa ha-hii-ire-kjane=gi]  
 [how.many COLL-arrive.there-SBJ.3PL-FUT=TOP]  
 haąke haąke=šge haga žee hi<Ø-ha>peres=nį  
 NEG.IN NEG.IN=also instance that <OBJ.3SG-1E.A>know=NEG.FIN  
 'We never knew how many of them were coming'

12. HOR010  
 Heesge hegu šuqkxetera hahi wotoğoc njijsge hegu hegu **hiža hamjaṅakikje yaare**  
 njijsge 'eesge hegu.  
 heesge hegu šuqkxete=ra hahi wa-hotoğoc  
 that's.why that.way horse=DEF over.there OBJ.3PL-look.at\1E.A  
 njijsge hegu hegu **hiža hamj<ha>ṅak-i-kje**  
 VAGUE that.way that.way **one <1E.A>sit.on-0-FUT**  
**hii<Ø-ha>re** njijsge 'eesge hegu  
 <OBJ.3SG-1E.A>think VAGUE thus that.way  
 '...and I looked over the horses, and kind of **thought I'd getting on one.**'

## 2.5 Saying verbs

The complement clauses of verbs of saying/ speaking are often preceding the matrix verb, but it is easy to find instances, where there is other lexical material in between, or where the complement clause follows the matrix clause.

13. WIL092  
 Woorákire méežesge 'áirešunuğizi šuqkxetera gigúcirekje wagi'úñnegaja wajaane  
 'eecaḡ guucireže.  
 wa-horak-ire meežesge 'ee-ire=šunu=giži  
 OBJ.3PL-tell-SBJ.3PL this.way say(OBJ.3SG)-SBJ.3PL=HAB=TOP  
 [šuqkxete=ra **gi-guuc-ire-kje**  
 [horse=DEF APPL.BEN-shoot(OBJ.3SG)-SBJ.3PL-FUT  
 wa<gi>'u-ire=gaja wajaane 'ee=caḡ  
 <APPL.BEN>do/be-SBJ.3PL=SEQ man=POS.VERT:PROX 3EMPH=instead  
**guuc-ire=že]**  
 shoot(OBJ.3SG)-SBJ.3PL=QUOT]  
 'They used to say, they were going to shoot the horse, they shot the man instead.'

- Both clauses in square brackets represent the complement of the matrix verb 'ee 'say'.
- They are independently fully inflected for person.
- They have their own tense and mood marking, and
- they are collectively marked by the QUOT marker =že, which in this contexts marks indirect speech. This marker has scope over two connected clauses. However, the QUOT marker =že is not obligatory with indirect speech, cf. 14. It occurs mostly with complements of the verb 'ee 'say', and is missing with *higé* 'say'.

14. BOF065  
 Hahi hopi waagiwekjane, higaire.  
 [hahi ho-pij ho<ha>giwe- kjane] **hi<hi>ge-ire**  
 [finally APPL.INESS-be.good <1E.A>take.path-FUT] <1E.U>say.to-SBJ.3PL  
 'That I'm going to have good luck, they said to me.'



15. DEE004  
 Wanáxgikje hígaira núnige haķe ha'únı 'anaġa "nee wanáxgiwire" wiage.  
 [wana<ha>xgi-kje] **hi-hige-ire** núnige  
 [<1E.A>drive-FUT] **1E.U-say-SBJ.3PL** but  
 haķe ha-'uq-nı 'anaġa  
 NEG.IN 1E.A-do-NEG.FIN and  
 [nee wanáxgi-wi=re] **wa-hi<ha>gé**  
 [EMPH2 drive-PL=IMP] **OBJ.3PL-<1E.A>tell**  
 'They told me to drive, but I didn't do it, and I told them "you drive".'

Example 15 contains two verbs of saying, one with an indirect speech complement, the second with direct speech. I do not consider direct speech as a complement of the verb of saying in a grammatical sense.

### 3 Subject complement clauses

Subject complement clauses occur with intransitive verbs that take a sentential complement as in the subsequent examples. These are in Hoocak – as far as I can see – only intransitive inactive verbs that have an evaluative meaning such as: *waxjá* 'be funny' or *wogizúk* 'be truthful'. See the illustrating examples in 16 and 17.

16. HOR119  
 Šuqkxete hamınakra waxja hiranáa'ışunı hıxunııgıregi heġu goıřip heġu.  
 [řuqkxete hamınak=ra] **waxja** hiraná<ha>'ı= řunı  
 [horse sit.on=DEF] **be.funny(OBJ.3SG)** <1E.A>think.of=HAB  
 hi-xuunı=ıg=regi heġu goıřip heġu  
 1E.U-be.small=DIM=SIM/LOC that.way always that.way  
 'When I was little I used to think it was fun to ride the horse all the time.'  
 (lit. 'I thought **it was funny to ride the horse**, when I was little, always')

Actually this example HOR119 contains two complement clauses, one with the verb *hiraná'ı* 'think.of, imagine', which is an object complement clause, and one with the intransitive verb *waxja* 'be.funny', which is a subject complement clause.

17. ONE018  
 Haķe jaagu waagitakra wogizuknı waagera yaaperes núnige haķe piık'u  
 tuuxuruknına.  
 haķe [jaagu ho<ha-gi>tak=ra ] wogizuk-nı  
 NEG.IN [what <1E.A-APPL.BEN>tell\1E.A=DEF] be.truthful(SBJ.3SG)-NEG.FIN  
 wa<ha>ge=ra hi<ha>peres núnige  
 <1E.A>mean=DEF <1E.A>know nevertheless  
 haķe piık-k-'uq  
 NEG.IN be.good(OBJ.3SG)-POSS.RFL-do/make(SBJ.3SG)  
 tuuxuruk-nı=ná  
 accomplish\1E.A-NEG.FIN=DECL  
 'I knew that **what I had told them was not accurate**, but I had no alternative to choose another word.'

- The subject complement clauses are always marked by the definite article =ra

- They are fully personally inflected.
- They precede immediately the matrix verb.
- They show no separate tense, mood/ modality marking.

## 4 Conclusions

A summary of the morphosyntactic properties of complement clauses in Hoocak are given in Table 2.

**Table 2. Morphosyntactic properties of object complement clauses in Hoocak**

semantic class of complement taking verb	Position immediately before the matrix verb	Lexical material in-between	order can be reversed	suppression of person marking in the complement clause	independent tense modality, and mood marking in complement clause	complement clause with definite article
modal verbs	yes	no	no	yes/ no	no	no
phasal verbs	yes	no	no	yes/ no	no	yes/ no
trying verbs	yes	no	no	yes/ no	no	no
want verbs	yes	yes	no	yes/ no	no	yes/ no
cause verbs	yes	<b>yes</b>	no	yes/ no	no	no
attention/ perception verbs	yes	<b>no</b>	no	yes/ no	no	yes/no
thinking verbs	yes	<b>yes</b>	no	<b>no</b>	<b>yes</b> (TOP, OPT, FUT)	yes
liking verbs	yes	<b>yes</b>	no	<b>yes/ no</b>	<b>yes</b> (TOP)	yes
speaking verbs	yes	<b>yes</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>no</b>	<b>yes</b> (IMP)	no

The different semantic classes of CTVs indeed show a slight cline from tightly syntactically bound on top to looser syntactically bound on the bottom of the table.

So, how may complement clauses be distinguished from, for instance, adverbial clauses?

**Table 3. Order of constituents in the clause**

pre-clausal position	clausal positions						post-clausal position
P <sup>pre</sup>	P <sup>1</sup>	P <sup>F-4</sup>	P <sup>F-3</sup>	P <sup>F-2</sup>	P <sup>F-1</sup>	P <sup>F</sup>	P <sup>post</sup>
	adverbial	S <sub>A/A</sub>	U <sub>REC</sub>	S <sub>U/U</sub>	adverbial	predicate	
'eegi	saanĭk 'eeja že'e			woorák haanĭwĭna že'e	coowéxjĭ	ha'e haakjenehé	
and then	on that side			our story	just a little	I'll talk about it	

Properties of **adverbial clauses/ adverbial strategies** in Hoocąk:

- i. Adverbial clauses modify (in a broad sense) the predicate of the main clause or the entire main clause.
- ii. The preferred structural position of adverbial clauses correspond to the positions **adverbials** occupy in the normal declarative clause, i.e. they appear either in the **P<sup>F-1</sup> position** immediately before the main clause predicate, or in the **P<sup>1</sup> position** before the core argument NPs (cf. Table 3). Adverbial clauses may easily be moved to a position after the main clause predicate.
- iii. Adverbial clauses are structurally almost identical to main clauses. They are always finite, i.e. the subordinate verbs are fully inflected for person, and they take tense and mood marking almost independently.
- iv. Adverbial clauses are marked by means of clause-final enclitics that indicate the semantic relation between adverbial clause and main clause, or they are marked by means of a determiner, most notably the definite article (no specific semantic relation is marked by this means), or they are not marked at all.
- v. The clause-final enclitics that mark adverbial relations are =*regi* (SIM/LOC), =*u* (SIM), =*ga* (CONT), =*gajq* (SEQ), =*gi*/=*giži* (TOP), =*ge*/ =*gejinĭ* (CAUSAL). However, these enclitics are neither obligatory nor do they indicate subordination in all cases. Some of these enclitics can be found also with complement clauses or even just with main clauses.

## 5 Abbreviations

1, 2, 3,	= first, second, third person,	DIM	= diminutive;
A	= actor; agent	DIST	= distal;
APPL.INESS	= inessive applicative prefix;	DU	= dual;
APPL.INST	= instrumental applicative;	DUB	= dubitative;
APPL.SUPESS	= superessive applicative prefix;	E	= exclusive;
ASSUMP	= assumptive;	EMPH	= emphatic;
CAUSAL	= causal;	FOC	= focus;
COLL	= collective marker;	FREQ	= frequentative;
CONT	= continuative;	FUT	= future;
CTV	= complement taking verb	HAB	= habitual;
DECL	= declarative;	HYP	= hypothetical
DEF	= definite;	I	= inclusive;
DEM	= demonstrative;	IMP.POST	= delayed imperative;
DEM.DIST	= demonstrative, distal;	INFER	= inferential;
DEM.PROX	= demonstrative, proximal;	INTS	= intensifier;
		ITER	= iterative;

NEG.FIN	= final negator	PROP	= proper name marker;
OBJ	= object;	PROX	= proximal;
OPT	= optative;	SBJ	= subject;
PL	= plural;	SEQ	= sequential;
POS.HOR	= 'be (lying/ horizontal position)';	SG	= singular;
POS.NTL	= 'be (sitting/ neutral position)';	SIM	= simultaneous;
POS.VERT	= 'be (standing/ vertical position)';	SIM/LOC	= simultaneity/ locative;
POSS.REFL	= possessive reflexive;	TOP	= topic;
POT	= potential;	U	= undergoer; patient;

## 6 References

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