Applicative prefixes in Umoⁿhoⁿ (Omaha, Siouan)

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1. The Umoⁿhoⁿ language

2. The applicative prefixes

3. Specificities of Umoⁿhoⁿ applicative constructions
The Umoⁿhoⁿ language (Omaha)

Siouan Languages

Mississippi Valley

Dhegiha

Umoⁿhoⁿ

(adapted from Mithun 1999)
Umoⁿhoⁿ documentation

- Highly endangered language (speakers over 60)
  - Glossed and translated texts translated (+800pp)
  - Manuscript dictionary (around 18000 entries)
- Recordings and transcriptions made by Dr. Rudin in the 1990s
- Revitalization efforts in progress (lexicons, manuals)
Main features of Umoⁿhoⁿ grammar

- Head-marker language; no flagging. Flexible SOV order.
- Split intransitivity (A: “agent-like”; P: “patient-like”)
- No indexation of 3rd persons on the verb (except 3rd person plural object)

\[
\text{no}^n \text{̣ó}^n
\]

he/she/they heard him/her/it

- Ergative lability
- Polysynthetic features
  - Indexation of up to 2 arguments (3 in specific cases)
  - Templatic morphology with numerous derivational prefixes
  - Many morphomorphological changes among prefixes: merging into opaque surface forms
  - Nominal incorporation (though infrequent)
The applicative prefixes
Mithun, 2001: “derivational processes within the verbal morphology that add a participant to the set of core arguments.”

\[no^{n}zhi^{n}\] “to stand” vs \[unó^{n}zhi^{n}\] “to stand in”

- *Xthíazhi no^{n}zhi^{n}-i-ga.
- quiet **stand**-PX-IMP.M
- Stand ye still (Dorsey 1890:23.19)

\[tizhébe etá the u-nó^{n}zhi^{n} égo^{n}\]

- Door POSS.3 the APPL:IN-stand as
- As he stood **in his door**, ... (Dorsey 1890:23.19)

Umöⁿhoⁿ has morphologically distinct applicative construction markers, but some of them are polysemous.
Applicatives in Umoⁿhoⁿ

“benefactive” ; “dative”

\[ \text{gí-} \quad \text{benefactive} (+ \text{malefactive, affectee...}) \]

\[ \text{ígi-} \quad \text{benefactive-possessive} \]

“locatives” ; “adverbials” ; “preverbs” (Helmbrecht 2006)

\[ \text{u-} \quad \text{locative “into” (APPL:IN); “about”} \]

\[ \text{á-} \quad \text{locative “on” (APPL:SUP)} \]

\[ \text{í-} \quad \text{locative “against/by” (APPL:AD); “with” (APPL:SOC)} \]

Instrumental (APPL:INST) ; cause (APPL:CAUSE)

\[ \rightarrow \text{ithá-} \quad (<>^*\text{i-á-}) \]

\[ \rightarrow \text{uthú-} \quad (<>^*\text{i-u-}) \]
Applicative prefix *u*- 

Basic locative meaning: "in"

**Locative "in" ; "inside"**

\[Xthía\text{zh}í\ \text{no}^n\text{zh}í^n-i-ga.\]

quiet \text{stand-PX-IMP.M}

Stand ye still (Dorsey 1890:23.19)

\[tizhèbë \ etá \ t^h\text{e} \ u-nó^n\text{zh}í^n \ égö^n\]

Door POSs.3 the APPL:IN-stand as

As he stood in his door, ... (Dorsey 1890:23.19)

\[ubáa\text{z}ë \ "\text{to scare off } [x] \text{ to } [y]\" \ (\text{allative})\]

\[ubè\text{th}ö^n \ "\text{to wrap } [x] \text{ inside } [y]\"

\[ug\text{th}í^n \ "\text{to sit in } [x]\"

\[utí \ "\text{to camp in } [x]\"\]
The prefix $u$- also has a nominalizing function, a feature shared with other Siouan languages (Helmbrecht 2006).

### Nominalizing function

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ugthíⁿ</td>
<td>gthíⁿ</td>
<td>“seat”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unéthe</td>
<td>néthe</td>
<td>“firing place”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukʰí</td>
<td>kʰí</td>
<td>“home”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udóⁿbe</td>
<td>dóⁿbe</td>
<td>“appearance”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Umoⁿhoⁿ language
Applicative prefixes
Specificities of Umoⁿhoⁿ applicative constructions

Applicative prefix á-

Locative meaning: “on”

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{shóⁿge} & \quad \text{amá} & \quad \text{nóⁿge} & \quad \text{agí-i}.
\end{align*}
\]

horse the.MOV run come.back-PX

“His horse was coming back running to the camp.” (Dorsey 1890:464.9)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ki} & \quad \text{zhōⁿthínoⁿge-’óⁿsagi} & \quad \text{mazhóⁿ} & \quad \text{thoⁿ} & \quad \text{á-noⁿga-i}.
\end{align*}
\]

and wagon-swift land the.RND APPL:SUP-run-PL

And the swift wagons run on the land (Dorsey 1891:103.01; my translation)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ágashoⁿ} & \quad \text{to spill} \ [x] \ \text{on} \ [y] \\
\text{ágthiⁿ} & \quad \text{to sit on} \ [x] \ ; \ \text{to mount} \ [a \ \text{horse}] \\
\text{ánoⁿzhiⁿ} & \quad \text{to rain on} \ [x]
\end{align*}
\]
The Umoⁿhoⁿ language
Applicative prefixes
Specificities of Umoⁿhoⁿ applicative constructions

Applicative prefix í-?

Productive function : instrumental applicative

\[
\begin{align*}
ki & \quad wíⁿ & \quad í-í & \quad tʰe \\
\text{and one} & \quad \text{wound-PX EVID} & \\
\text{“And he wounded one slightly” (Dorsey 1890:189.9)} & \\
\text{He wounded the Grizzly Bear with two arrows (Dorsey 1890:46.8)} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

íbibthaska \quad to press flat \([x]\) with \([y]\)
íthizé \quad to take (=catch) \([x]\) with \([y]\)
íhitha \quad to bathe by means of \([x]\)
Applicative prefix í- 

Locative function “by” ; “against”

\[ wakóⁿdagí \quad pa-péthóⁿba \quad akʰá \quad shkóⁿ-hnoⁿ-i \quad thóⁿ-di \]
water.monster head-seven the.SG move-HAB-PX whenever
And whenever the Water-monster with seven heads moved, ...
(Dorsey 1890:111.10)

\[ Sni < thi > t’e! \quad Péde \quad í-shkoⁿ-ga! \]
\[ < P2 > cold \quad fire \quad \text{APPL:AD-move-IMP.M} \]
You are cold! Draw near the fire! (Dorsey’s manuscript dictionary)

\[ ígthiⁿ \quad \text{to sit by/near} \ [x] \]
\[ ínoⁿzhíⁿ \quad \text{to stand at} \ [x] \]
\[ íbista \quad \text{to press} \ [x] \text{against} \ [y] \]
The locative/instrumental syncretism: some pivot constructions

**Möⁿthiⁿk**  **iⁿdé**  **thoⁿ**  **í-biká-bi-amá**  **ké-toⁿga**  **akⁿá.**

soil  face  the.RND  APPL:AD-rub-PX-EVID  turtle-big  the.SG

[The Big Turtle] rubbed earth on his face. (Dorsey 1890:257.01)

**síⁿde**  **kʰe**  **noⁿbé**  **tʰe**  **í-wi- kʰoⁿtóⁿ**

tail  the.HOR  hand  the.VERT  APPL:AD-A1SG/P2- tie

te  há

IRR  DECL.M

I will tie your hands to his [colt] tail (Dorsey 1890:96.4-5)

The sociative meaning “together with”

**[Tanúkagaxthíxthí]**  **[waníde]**  **i-páxe**  **támiⁿkʰe.**

hamburger  gravy  APPL:SOC-A1SG.make  1SG.IRR

I will make gravy with hamburger. (Swetland 2006:2.1)
Applicative prefix í-

Introducing a cause / a reason

\begin{align*}
\text{Niníba} & \quad \text{háshi} & \quad t^{h}i & \quad t^{h}ó^n \quad \text{é} \quad \text{í-no^n}shtó^n-bi-amá. \\
\text{pipe} & \quad \text{later} & \quad \text{arrive} & \quad \text{the. STAND} & \quad \text{that} & \quad \text{APPL:CAUSE-stop-PX-EVID} \\
\text{They stopped, owing to the act of him who came afterwards with} & \quad \text{the pipe.} & \text{(Dorsey 1890:400.06)}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{o^n}wó^nxpani & \quad \text{égo^n} & \quad \text{tháthuha} & \quad \text{ith-á- t’e}. \\
\text{P1sg.poor} & \quad \text{as} & \quad \text{almost} & \quad \text{APPL:CAUSE-A1sg- die} \\
\text{As I am poor, I have almost died from that cause.} & \text{(Dorsey 1890:504.11)}
\end{align*}
Regular combination of productive applicatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>badóⁿ</th>
<th>ubádoⁿ</th>
<th>uthúbadoⁿ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to push [x]</td>
<td>to push [x] into [y]</td>
<td>to push [x] into [y] with [z]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Available definitions for uthúbadoⁿ:

- “use [it] to push [her/him] into [him/it]” (ULCC 2005)
- “to push in [a ball or bullet] with [a ramrod – the name of the instrument preceding the verb]” (Dorsey’s manuscript dictionary)
Applicatives *ithá* and *uthú*- 

**Regular applicative í- on a *u*- verb**

\[ \text{Núgthe} \quad \text{*úho*}-\text{bi-}\text{amá,} \]

\[ \text{turnip} \quad \text{cook-PX-EVID} \]

\[ \text{shi} \quad \text{te-}\text{níxa} \quad \text{*ego*}-\text{bi-}\text{amá.} \]

\[ \text{and} \quad \text{buffalo-paunch} \quad \text{like} \quad \text{APPL:INST-cook-PX-EVID} \]

He cooked turnips, and he cooked a buffalo-paunch with them (Dorsey 1890:256.14)

**Regular applicative í- on a *á*- verb**

\[ \text{Tha-héchi} \quad \text{ki,} \quad \text{í} \quad \text{tʰe} \quad \text{*ágaxada-ga!} \]

\[ \text{A2-sneeze} \quad \text{when} \quad \text{mouth} \quad \text{the.}\text{VERT} \quad \text{cover-IMP.M} \]

‘Cover your mouth when you sneeze!’ (Saunsoci & Eschenberg 2006:180)

\[ \text{Wahí} \quad \text{ge} \quad \text{waiϊ} \quad \text{*ith-}\text{ágaxade} \quad \text{ihétha-}\text{bi-}\text{amá.} \]

\[ \text{bone} \quad \text{the.}\text{SCT} \quad \text{robe} \quad \text{APPL:INST-cover} \quad \text{lay.down-PX-EVID} \]

He laid her bones down, and covered them with a robe. (Dorsey 1890:279.6)
Many verbs with *ithá-* and *uthú-* prefixes have minimal pairs but are semantically opaque:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th><em>ithápe</em></th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ápe</td>
<td>to ask ([x]) to accompany one</td>
<td></td>
<td>to wait for ([x])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubétʰon</td>
<td>to wrap ([x]) into ([y])</td>
<td><em>ithábetʰon</em></td>
<td>to wrap ([x]) around ([y])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dóⁿbe</td>
<td>to look at ([x])</td>
<td><em>uthúdoⁿbe</em></td>
<td>to examine/consider ([x])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unóⁿzhiⁿ</td>
<td>to stand in ([x])</td>
<td><em>uthúnoⁿzhiⁿ</em></td>
<td>to depend on ([x])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some verbs starting with the *uthú-* prefix have no minimal pairs:

- *uthúkʰonpi* : be beautiful ; \([x]\) be becoming to \([y]\)
- *uthúkʰi* : to side with \([x]\) ; to be an ally of \([x]\)
Specificities of Umoⁿhoⁿ applicative constructions

- Applicatives introducing whole clauses
- Alternative constructions
- Lexicalization and morphological restrictions
The Umoⁿhoⁿ language
The applicative prefixes
Specificities of Umoⁿhoⁿ applicative constructions

Applicatives introducing whole clauses
Alternative constructions

í- introducing whole clauses

Case of í-kuhe “to feel fear on account of [x]”
(from kúhe “to feel unsecure ; to feel uncertain danger”)

Introduction of NP vs clause

**shóⁿ** Wégithe-shtóⁿ í-kuhe-hnóⁿ-biamá
yet Beggar APPL:CAUSE-fear-HAB-PX-EVID
They were always apprehensive on account of The Beggar
(Dorsey 1890:335.3)

**pási** íⁿtexti **ith-á- kuhé** **ha**
A1sg.drive P1sg.dat.difficult APPL:CAUSE-A1sg-fear DECL.M
It is difficult for me to drive it along, and I am apprehensive on this account.
(Dorsey 1890:755.4)

**Niníba** háshi **tʰi** **tʰón** é í-noⁿshtóⁿ-bi-amá.
pipe later arrive the.STAND that APPL:CAUSE-stop-PX-EVID
They stopped, owing to the act of him who came afterwards with the pipe.
(Dorsey 1890:400.06)
In some instances í-kuhe means “to fear that ...”, introducing a clause with argument rising.

### Complement clause with argument rising

**ki**  
Póⁿka-ta  
né  
i-wi- kuhé.

and  
Ponka-ALL  
A2.go  
APPL:CAUSE-A1SG/P2- fear

I am apprehensive about your going to the Ponkas. (Dorsey 1890:651.6)

**ón-gi-nóⁿge**  
*ith-á- kuhé*  
goⁿ

APPL:SUP.P1SG-POSS-run  
APPL:CAUSE-A1SG- fear  
as

**a-óⁿhe**  
ha

A1SG-flee  
DECL.M

I fled as I feared that he would run over me. (Dorsey 1890:64.2)

**ki**  
Ihóⁿktoⁿwiⁿ  
tíí  
*thoⁿ-tá*  
shné  
wí-koⁿbtha.

and  
Yankton  
village  
the.RND-ALL  
A2.go  
A1SG/P2-want

I wish you to go to the Yankton village. (Dorsey 1890:737.4)
Summary of possible constructions with í- introducing a cause:

1. Introducing NP: “to be fearful on account of ....”
   “They were afraid on account of the Beggar.”

2. Introducing clause (+NP): “to be fearful because...”
   “He came later with a pipe, they stopped because of that.”
   “I am afraid because I have difficulties in driving it.”

3. Introducing clause: “to fear that...”
   “I feared that he would run over me.”
Prototypical applicative constructions have alternative syntactic constructions where the additional argument is peripheral.

Some of the Umoⁿhoⁿ applicative constructions have alternative constructions:

- Applicative ɨ- because of
- Locative applicatives ʉ- inessive (inside) ; á- superessive (on top) ; ɨ- sociative (by/beside)
Alternatives to the applicative locative constructions:

\[ gthîⁿ \text{ “to sit” vs } u-gthîⁿ \text{ “to sit in } [x] \] \]

\begin{align*}
gthîⁿ-bi-amá & \quad Wahóⁿthishíge \quad akⁿhá \quad uthóⁿda \quad thóⁿ-di. \\
\text{sit-PX-EVID} & \quad \text{Orphan} \quad \text{the.PX} \quad \text{middle} \quad \text{the.ROUND-in}
\end{align*}

the Orphan sat in the very middle (surrounded by the people).

(Dorsey, 1890:601.16)

\begin{align*}
ki & \quad Kíxaxáĵoⁿ \quad akⁿhá \quad Xíthá \quad áhiⁿ \quad kⁿîgthé \quad hiⁿ \\
\text{and} & \quad \text{Wren} \quad \text{the.PX} \quad \text{Eagle} \quad \text{wing} \quad \text{beneath} \quad \text{feather}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
shkúbe & \quad thoⁿ \quad u-gthîⁿ-bi-amá. \\
\text{deep} & \quad \text{the.ROUND} \quad \text{APPL:IN-sit-PX-EVID}
\end{align*}

But the Wren got under the thick feathers of the Eagle and sat there as the Eagle flew. (Dorsey 1890:581.1)
Various constructions with peripheral locatives:

**“inside”**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Wa’ú} & \quad \text{dúba} & \quad \text{wat}^{h} \text{o}^{n} \text{zi} & \quad \text{tó}^{n} \text{de} & \quad \text{mó}^{n} \text{t}^{h} \text{e} & \quad \text{xa-í,} \\
\text{woman} & \quad \text{some} & \quad \text{corn} & \quad \text{ground} & \quad \text{inside} & \quad \text{bury-PL}
\end{align*}
\]

tó\textsuperscript{n}wo\textsuperscript{n}  thó\textsuperscript{n}-di.

village  the.RND-in

Some of the women had buried corn in the ground at the village. (Dorsey 1890:452.4)

**“on top”**

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Sadégthe} & \quad \text{t}^{h} \text{e} & \quad \text{ána-bi} & \quad \text{egó}^{n} & \quad \text{gahá} & \quad \text{zhó}^{n}-\text{bi-amá} \\
\text{scaffold} & \quad \text{the.VER} & \quad \text{climb-PX} & \quad \text{as} & \quad \text{on.top} & \quad \text{lie-PX-EVID}
\end{align*}
\]

He climbed the scaffold and lay on it (Dorsey 1890:619.10)
Applicative constructions with NP expressed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without marking</th>
<th>157</th>
<th>84%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With -di/-ta</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With other markers</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of applicative locative argument marked

\[Ní \quad k^{hé-ta} \quad ú\text{-}baazá\text{-}bi\text{-}amá.\]

water \quad the.HOR\text{-}ALL \quad APPL:IN.P3PL\text{-}scarePX\text{-}EVID

They scared them into the water. (Dorsey 1890:412.5)
Argument marking and degree of lexicalization

Verbs with lexicalized u- prefix mark their locative arguments as peripheral.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{thé-ge} & \quad \text{bthúga} & \quad \text{ga-t}^h\text{e} & \quad \text{édí} & \quad \text{úho}^n\text{-i} & \quad \text{t}^h\text{e}.
\end{align*}
\]

DEM-the.SCT all DEM-the.VERT there P3PL.cook-PL EVID

They cooked all the ribs and everything in there. (Rudin 1990: Two Ghosts Story)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{égithe} & \quad \text{tébia} & \quad \text{tú-xti} & \quad \text{amá} & \quad \text{wí}^n & \quad \text{ní} & \quad \text{xébe}
\end{align*}
\]

finally frog green-very the.PL one water shallow

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{kó}^n\text{ha} & \quad \text{k}^h\text{é-di} & \quad \text{ugáha} & \quad \text{gó}^n & \quad \text{gthí}^n & \quad \text{ak}^h\text{áma}.
\end{align*}
\]

side the.HOR-in float thus sit EVID

At length a very green Frog was sitting, floating by the edge of the shallow water. (Dorsey 1890: 282.03-4)
Facultative locative arguments

**uónsi** “to jump / to jump in [x]” (from *ónsi*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ní</th>
<th>kʰe</th>
<th>u &lt;á&gt; oⁿsi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>the.HOR</td>
<td>&lt;A₁SG&gt;leap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I jumped into the water. (Dorsey 1890:422.6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mashchíⁿge</th>
<th>uónsi</th>
<th>áiátha-bi-ama.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>leap</td>
<td>leavePX-EVID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Rabbit had gone with a leap. (Dorsey 1890:36.08)

**ágazhade** “to make a stride / to stride over [x]”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Kʰé, ón gazháda-ga! (...)</th>
<th>á-bi-amá</th>
<th>Wés’a</th>
<th>akʰá.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERJ</td>
<td>P₁SG.</td>
<td>stride-IMP-M</td>
<td>say-PX-EVID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Come! Step over me! (...)”, said the Snake. (Dorsey 1890:567.2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ishtá</th>
<th>thip’íⁿze-doⁿ</th>
<th>ágazhade</th>
<th>athá-bi-amá.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>close-while</td>
<td>stride</td>
<td>go-PX-EVID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having closed his eyes, he made a stride and departed. (Dorsey 1890:144.12)
Summary of the lexicalization process

**Fonctional applicative**

$ugthíⁿ$

“to sit in $[x]$”

(from $gthíⁿ$ “to sit”)

$⇒$

**Lexicalized verb with appl. obj**

$upé$

“to enter into $[x]$”

$⇒$

**Lexicalized with facultative appl. obj**

$uóⁿsi$

“to jump (into $[x]$)”

$⇒$

**Lexicalized with no appl. obj**

$uhóⁿ$

“to cook $[x]$”

(the location can only be expressed peripherally)

$⇒$

**Lexicalized with opaque meaning**

$unábthiⁿ$

“to sweat”
Umoⁿhoⁿ ressources :


References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>adessive (“by”)</td>
<td>irrealis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>allative</td>
<td>masculine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPL</td>
<td>applicative</td>
<td>moving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>dative</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECL</td>
<td>declarative</td>
<td>Patient marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
<td>possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVID</td>
<td>evidential</td>
<td>proximate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>scattered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAB</td>
<td>habitual</td>
<td>societive (“with”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR</td>
<td>horizontal</td>
<td>standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inessive (“in”)</td>
<td>superessive (“on”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INST</td>
<td>instrumental</td>
<td>vertical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Umoⁿhoⁿ language
Specificities of Umoⁿhoⁿ applicative constructions
Applicatives introducing whole clauses
Alternative constructions

Abbreviations

#### A
Agent marker

#### AD
adessive (“by”)

#### ALL
allative

#### APPL
applicative

#### DAT
dative

#### DECL
declarative

#### DEM
demonstrative

#### EVID
evidential

#### F
feminine

#### HAB
habitual

#### HOR
horizontal

#### IN
inessive (“in”)

#### INST
instrumental

#### INTERJ
interjection

#### IRR
irrealis

#### M
masculine

#### MOV
moving

#### RND
round

#### P
Patient marker

#### POSS
possessive

#### PX
proximate

#### SCT
scattered

#### SOC
societive (“with”)

#### STAND
standing

#### SUP
superessive (“on”)

#### VERT
vertical