



Faculteit Letteren & Wijsbegeerte  
Departement Taalkunde

# **A TYPOLOGY OF NON-SELECTIVE INTERROGATIVE PRONOMINALS**

(Een typologie van niet-selectieve interrogatieve pronomina)

Proefschrift voorgelegd tot het behalen van de graad  
van doctor in de taal- en letterkunde aan de  
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## Abbreviations and conventions

I use the glossing conventions set forth in the Leipzig Glossing Rules (<http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/files/morpheme.html>), with a few additions and modifications. Examples, tables, figures, maps and footnotes are numbered continuously only in Chapter I, *Introduction*. In Chapter II, *Non-prototypical combinations of values*, and Chapter III, *Lack of differentiation*, the numbering is separate for each first-level section, such as Section II.1, Section II.2, Section II.3, etc. The Roman number refers to the chapter and the following Arabic number refers to the section within this chapter. References to examples, tables, figures, maps and footnotes within the same chapter (for Chapter I) or the same first-level section (for Chapters II and III) consist of Arabic numbers only, e.g. *see example (23)* or *see Map 2*. A reference to an example in another chapter or (not for Chapter I) in another first-level section within the same chapter begins with the number of the section (including the chapter number). For instance, *see example (II.3.1.3.1:23)* refers to example (23) in Section II.3.1.3.1. Similarly, *see Map III.6.2:2* refers to Map 2 in Section III.6.2.

|                      |  |       |  |
|----------------------|--|-------|--|
| ...                  | underlying/morphonological/basic form  | AG    | agreement pattern (when the name of an agreement pattern is not a number, it is enclosed in <...>, e.g. AG< O stands for <i>agreement pattern</i> O) |
| ... <sub>A/D/E</sub> | “person inflection classes” A, D, E (in Urarina)   |       |  |
| A                    | agent-like argument of a canonical transitive verb   | ALL   | allative   |
| ABL                  | ablative   | AN    | animate  |
| ABS                  | absolute   | AOR   | aorist   |
| ACC                  | accusative   | APPL  | applicative  |
| ACT                  | active   | APOSS | alienable possession   |
| ADJ                  | adjective  | ART   | article  |
| ADJZ                 | adjectivizer   | AS    | “annexed state” (in Berber languages)  |
| ADV                  | adverb(ial)  |       |  |
| AFF                  | affix: (i) affixes left unglossed in the sources, (ii) affixes glossed in the sources but left without any explanation of the meaning of the gloss, (iii) affixes, the exact meaning of which is irrelevant for the discussion | ASS   | associative  |
|                      |  | AUG   | (in Bantu) augment, (elsewhere) augmented  |
|                      |  | AUX   | auxiliary  |
|                      |  | BEN   | benefactive  |
| AFOC                 | “agent focus” (in Austronesian languages)  | BFOC  | “benefactive focus” (in Austronesian languages)  |
|                      |  | CAUS  | causative  |
|                      |  | CLF   | classifier   |
|                      |  | CMPR  | comparative  |

|         |   |          |  |
|---------|---|----------|--|
| COM     | comitative  | IPRF     | imperfect  |
| COMP    | complementizer                                    | IPW      | interrogative pro-word   |
| COMPL   | completive  | IRR      | irrealis   |
| CON     | connective  | LFOC     | “locative focus” (in Austronesian languages)                                       |
| COP     | copula  | LIG      | “ligature” (in Austronesian languages)   |
| CS      | “construct state” (in Semitic languages)          | LOC      | locative   |
| DAT     | dative  | M        | masculine  |
| DEF     | definite  | MIN      | minimal  |
| DEM     | demonstrative                                     | MPO      | “multipurpose oblique” (in “Khoisan” languages)                                    |
| DEP     | dependent (in Egyptian, “dependent pronouns”)     | N        | neuter   |
| DIM     | diminutive  | NAFOC    | “non-agent focus” (in Austronesian languages)                                      |
| DU      | dual  | NARR     | narrative  |
| DUB     | dubitative  | NEG      | negation   |
| DUR     | durative  | NEU      | “neutral case” (in Mayrinax Atayal)  |
| EMPH    | emphatic  | NMLZ     | nominalizer  |
| EP      | epenthetic  | NOM      | nominative   |
| ERG     | ergative  | NON<...> | non-<...>  |
| EXCL    | exclusive   | NS       | “nominal specifier” (in Austronesian languages)                                    |
| F       | feminine  | OBJ      | object (usually, the patient-like argument of a canonical transitive verb)         |
| FOC     | focus   | OBL      | oblique  |
| FS      | “free state” (in Berber languages)                | OBV      | obviative  |
| FUT     | future  | OPT      | optative   |
| G       | gender  | P        | predication  |
| GEN     | genitive  | PASS     | passive  |
| HAB     | habitual  | PFOC     | “patient focus” (in Austronesian languages)  |
| HON     | honorific   | PFV      | perfective   |
| HUM     | human   | PL       | plural   |
| IMP     | imperative  | PLH      | placeholder, filler (e.g., ‘whatchamacallit’, ‘whatsi(t)sname’, ‘so-and-so’, etc.) |
| INAN    | inanimate   | POSS     | possessive   |
| INCL    | inclusive   |          |  |
| INCOMPL | incompletive                                      |          |  |
| IND     | indicative  |          |  |
| INDEP   | independent (in Egyptian, “independent pronouns”) |          |  |
| INDF    | indefinite  |          |  |
| INF     | infinitive  |          |  |
| INS     | instrumental                                      |          |  |
| IPFV    | imperfective                                      |          |  |

|                  |  |           |   |
|------------------|--|-----------|---|
| PRED             | predicate                              | S         | single argument of a canonical intransitive verb                                  |
| PRF              | perfect                                |           |   |
| PRF <sub>2</sub> | “the second perfect” (in Coptic)       | s1        | “Set I” interrogative pronominal (in Dravidian languages, cf. Section III.3.3.2)  |
| PRN              | pronoun                                |           |   |
| PROG             | progressive                            | s2        | “Set II” interrogative pronominal (in Dravidian languages, cf. Section III.3.3.2) |
| PROP             | proper name                            |           |   |
| PROX             | proximate                              |           |   |
| PRS              | present                                | SBJ       | subject   |
| PQ               | polar question                         | SBJV      | subjunctive   |
| PST              | past                                   | SG        | singular  |
| PTCL             | particle                               | SMLF      | semelfactive  |
| PTCP             | participle                             | SUB       | subordinate/subordinator  |
| Q                | (constituent or polar) question marker | SUF       | “suffixed pronouns” (in Egyptian)   |
| REAL             | realis                                 | TOP       | topic   |
| RED              | reduplication                          | VEG       | vegetable   |
| REF              | referential                            | VEN       | ventive (“centripetal”)   |
| REFL             | reflexive                              | <i>vi</i> | intransitive verb   |
| REL              | relative                               | VOC       | vocative  |
| RES              | resultative                            | <i>vt</i> | transitive verb   |
| RN               | “relational noun” (in Mayan languages) |           |   |

KIND-questions, NAME-questions, ANIMATE-questions: cf. Section II.1