

Conventions for glossing morphemes

2sA, 1pP, etc.		second person singular agent (type I) agreement, second person plural patient (type II) agreement, etc.
1sA:will	-a:ti:-	first person singular agent fused with -afi:- 'will'
2D	cim-, cin-	second person dative applicative
3P	i-	third person patient (type II)
also	-ó	'also'
ATN	-ta:t	focus of attention
D	im-, in-	dative applicative
DCL	cî:	declarative
DED	-acok-	deductive
DIM	-oci-, -os-	diminutive
DIR	(i)ʔ-, (i)ʔa:-	directional (i)ʔ- 'go and', (i)ʔa:- 'go back', a:- 'this way', (i)y- 'come and'
DU		dual
DUR	-i:-, -:-	durative
even	-eys, -teys	concessive
Fgr		f-grade (falling tone grade) for stative perfective
GER	-ka	gerund (a type of verbal noun)
going.to	-aʔa:n-	'be going to'
GPL	-âłki	group plural
Hgr		h-grade (aspirating grade) for perfective sequential or perfective Past 1
IMPL	-ho-	impersonal passive
IMP	-as	imperative
IND	-(i)s	indicative
INF	-ita	infinitive
INST	(i)s-	instrumental
let	-ikas	'let (someone do something)'
Lgr		l-grade (lengthened grade) for eventive aspect
LOC	a-, ak-, oh-, tak-	locative prefixes a- (on a side or underside), ak- (in water, a low place), oh- (on top), tak- (on the ground)
N	-n	non-thematic (non-subject case marker on noun phrases; different-subject switch-reference on clauses)
Ngr		n-grade (nasalizing grade) for expressive
not	-iko-	negative
NZR	-a	agent nominalizing suffix
on	oh-	'on' locative prefix
P1imper	-eys-	Past 1 imperfective
P2	-ank-	Past 2
P3	-imat-	Past 3
P4	-ant(a)-	Past 4

P5	-ati:-	Past 5
PL	-ta:ki, -ak-	plural
Q	-a, -a:, -ha:ks	question markers
RCP	(i)ti-	reciprocal
RED		reduplication of first consonant and vowel
REF	-a:t(i)	referential clitic
REF.N	-a:n	referential clitic + -(i)n
RFL	i:-	reflexive
SG		singular
so	-(i)ka	'so', 'because'
SPN	-ip-	spontaneous
T	-(i)t	thematic (subject case marker on noun phrases; same-subject case marker on clauses)
TPL		triplural (three or more)
when	-o:f(a)	'when'
will	-ati:-	future