

## LINGUISTIC TAGS AND CONVENTIONS USED IN THE ANNOTATIONS

Below, we present the tags used by each researcher who contributed to the glossing of texts.

### 1) Researcher: Raquel Guirardello-Damian

#### TAGS

<b>1Abs</b>	1st person absolutive
<b>1Abs.Incl</b>	1st person absolutive inclusive
<b>1nonAbs</b>	1st person non-absolutive
<b>2Abs</b>	2nd person absolutive
<b>3Poss.Abs(body.part)</b>	3rd person possessive, Absolutive (used with body part terms)
<b>3Poss.NonAbs(body.part)</b>	3rd person possessive, non-Absolutive (used with body part terms)
<b>3Poss(kinship)</b>	3rd person possessive (used with kinship terms)
<b>Abl</b>	ablative
<b>Abs</b>	absolutive
<b>Adj</b>	adjective
<b>Adv</b>	adverb
<b>Advzr</b>	adverbilizer
<b>Allat</b>	allative
<b>AM.Aux</b>	aspect/mood auxiliary
<b>Anaph</b>	anaphoric
<b>AspAux</b>	aspect auxiliary
<b>Aux</b>	auxiliary
<b>Case.mkr</b>	case marker
<b>Caus</b>	causative
<b>Collect</b>	collective
<b>Com</b>	comitative
<b>Cop</b>	copula
<b>Dat</b>	dative
<b>Dem</b>	demonstrative
<b>Des</b>	desiderative
<b>DirAux</b>	directional auxiliary
<b>Disc.Connector</b>	discursive connector
<b>Dual</b>	dual
<b>EpVw</b>	epenthetic vowel
<b>Erg</b>	ergative
<b>Fem</b>	feminine
<b>Foc</b>	focus
<b>Foc/Tens</b>	particle of Focus + Tense
<b>Foc+Tens(dist.past)</b>	focus + tense (tense: distant past)
<b>Foc+Tens(pres/rec.past)</b>	focus + tense (tense: present or recent past)
<b>Foc+TA(already.develop)</b>	focus + tense/aspect (tense: present; aspect: event already in development)
<b>Foc+TA(still.in.develop)</b>	focus + tense/aspect (tense: present; aspect: event still in development)
<b>Foc+TA(already.develop,dist.past)</b>	focus + tense/aspect (tense: distant past; aspect: event already developed)
<b>Foc+TM(poten.past)</b>	focus + tense/mood (tense: past; mood: potential event)
<b>Foc+TM(poten.non.past)</b>	focus + tense/mood (tense: present; mood: potential event)

<b>Gen</b>	genitive
<b>IPrag</b>	pragmatic indicator
<b>Imp</b>	imperative
<b>Imp(non.V)</b>	imperative marker for non-verbal predicates
<b>Incho</b>	inchoative
<b>Incl</b>	inclusive
<b>Instr</b>	instrumental
<b>Intens</b>	intensity particle
<b>Inter</b>	interrogative word
<b>Interj</b>	interjections
<b>Loc</b>	locative
<b>Masc</b>	masculine
<b>MV</b>	middle voice
<b>N</b>	alienably possessed nouns OR non-possessed nouns
<b>N.inal</b>	inalienably possessed noun
<b>Neg</b>	negation
<b>Num</b>	numeral
<b>Nzr</b>	nominalizer
<b>Part</b>	particle
<b>Perf</b>	perfective
<b>PersAnaph.mkr</b>	personal anaphoric marker
<b>PL</b>	plural
<b>Poss</b>	possessive
<b>Post</b>	postposition
<b>PostuAux</b>	body posture auxiliary
<b>Priv</b>	privative
<b>Pro</b>	pronoun
<b>Purp</b>	purpose
<b>Quant</b>	quantifier
<b>Quest</b>	question
<b>Quest.mkr</b>	question marker
<b>RD</b>	reduplication
<b>Reas</b>	reason
<b>reason.mkr</b>	reason marker
<b>RlZR</b>	relativizer
<b>SG</b>	singular
<b>Subr</b>	subordinator
<b>Temp</b>	Temporal
<b>Temp.mkr</b>	temporal clause marker
<b>Vclass1</b>	verb with one argument only: Abs
<b>Vclass2</b>	verb with two arguments: Erg-Abs
<b>Vclass3</b>	verb with three arguments: Erg-Abs-Dat
<b>Vclass4</b>	verb with two arguments: Abs-Dat
<b>Vclass5</b>	verb with two argument, but two possible markings: Erg-Abs OR Abs-Dat
<b>Voc</b>	vocative (for kinship terms)

## CONVENTIONS

- ( ) when ( ) is used in the tier **trs-ling**, it means that part of the word was omitted during the speech
- uunn...  
eenn...  
aann... these sequences of sounds are not words of the language. They are just stylistic resources that the speaker uses to make the story more entertaining.
- // interrupted word (speaker starts to say but does not complete it)

2) Researcher: Aurore Monod Becquelin

In preparation. Please, contact the researcher.