TYPOLOGY OF LETEH (LARTEH) RESTRICTED VERBAL CLAUSES

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This paper describes the structure of five types of restricted verbal clauses that operate in Leteh (Kwa: Ghana). The verbs **gyí** and **bὺ** which link the subject and the predicative element have constrained verbal properties; they exhibit irregular tense/aspectual forms and negation forms. Although they inflect for negation, **bὺ** for instance, does so, far differently from other lexical verbs in Leteh. While **gyí** is employed in adjectival and nominal predications, **bὺ** is used in locative predications. The types of Leteh restricted verbal clauses which are described are ascriptive, identificational, predicate locative, existential and ambient clauses. Each type presents some structural and semantic differences; for example, the existential clause states or acknowledges the existence of an entity, whereas the predicate locative gives information about its location at a particular point in time. The study adds to our knowledge on the typology of clauses

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Cet article présente la structure de cinq types de propositions verbales d'un emploi limité qu'on trouve dans le dialecte « **Leteh**[1]» (Kwa du Ghana). Les verbes **gyí** et **bὺ** qui relient le sujet et l'attribut (élément prédicatif) ont des propriétés verbales limitées; Ces verbes présentent des formes irrégulières du temps / d'aspect ainsi que des formes de négation. Bien qu'elles infléchissent dans la négation, **bὺ** par exemple, le fait différemment des autres verbes lexicaux dans le dialecte en question. Alors que le verbe **gyí** s'emploie dans les attributs adjectivaux et nominaux, **bὺ** est par contre utilisé dans les attributs locatifs. Les propositions de ce genre en dialecte « Leteh » dites non-verbales sont décrites comme étant des propositions « ascriptives », « identificationnelles », « attributives, locatives », « existentielles » et « ambiantes ». Chaque typologie présente des différences structurelles et sémantiques. A titre d'exemple : la proposition existentielle présente ou reconnaît l'existence d'une entité, alors que l'attribut locatif donne des informations sur sa situation à un moment donné dans le temps. Cette étude constitue un supplément à notre connaissance sur la typologie des propositions.

0. INTRODUCTION

The paper describes five types of restricted verbal clauses which are used in Leteh, a South-Guan language, spoken in Larteh, a town in the south-eastern part of Ghana. The language is under-described, and as such not much research has been conducted on it. The grammatical structure of Leteh is somewhat similar to Akuapem Twi, and therefore, the orthography [1] of Akuapem Twi is used in writing Leteh.

In Leteh, **gyí** 'to be' and **bὺ** 'to be at/have' are described as restricted verbs, because they have constrained verbal properties. The restricted verbs exhibit irregular tense/aspectual and negation forms. Although they inflect for negation, **bὺ** for instance, does so far differently from other lexical verbs in Leteh. While **gyí** links the subject and adjectival and nominal predications, **bὺ** is used in locative predications. In this paper, the types of Leteh restricted verbal clauses which are described are ascriptive, identificational, predicate locative, existential and ambient clauses. Each type presents some structural and semantic differences; for example, the existential clause states or acknowledges the existence of an entity, whereas the predicate locative gives information about its location at a particular point in time. Data for the study are from naturally occurring conversations in Leteh which have been recorded. Secondly,

[1] Grammatical tone is marked on verbs to make tense and aspectual distinctions.

structured/elicitated data have also been used,The study adds to our knowledge on the typology of clauses.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows: In section 1, the discussion is contextualized with an overview of the Leteh verbal system. The section is divided into two parts: unrestricted (1.1) and restricted verbs (1.2) where the contrasts in the verbal properties of the two classes are demonstrated. Section 2 is dedicated to the description of the 5 types of restricted verbal clauses found in Leteh. The discussion ends in section 3.

1. AN OVERVIEW OF THE LETEH VERBAL SYSTEM

The present section situates the discussion by presenting an overview of the Leteh verbal system. The segmental shapes of verb stems in Leteh are made up of from one to four syllables. Monosyllabic verb stems with the CV structure constitute the largest group while the polysyllabic verb stem with the CVCVNCV is the least common. Consequently, the CV structure forms the basis of all the other verb stem structures.

There are seven types of verbal structures with their distinct tonal patterns. It is worth noting that tonal patterns of verb stems in Leteh are not fashioned by the Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP) (Goldsmith, 1990). The implication is that, it is possible to find a sequence of identical tones within a verb stem.

Tense and aspectual marking in Leteh is dependent on the underlying tonal pattern of the verb stem. In Leteh, the base form of the verb is the imperative which is uninflected, and subsequently its tone serves as the base tone. This is also reported of Gonja, a Guan (Guang) language spoken in Ghana (Painter, 1970: 334).

1.1 UNRESTRICTED VERBS

In this paper, verbs which are described as unrestricted are those which exhibit the full complement of verbal properties in Leteh. Unrestricted verbs employ tone, verbal prefixes and some free morphemes to signal tense and aspectual distinctions in Leteh[2]. Similarly, negation is marked by using a prefix: **bé/bé.** Tone distinguishes between the present and past tenses by different patterns borne by verb stems. However, in the case of monosyllabic[3] verb stems, there are some discrepancies. Monosyllabic verb stems are lexically marked for tense when the subject is a full NP; time adverbials are used to mark present/past distinctions (compare (1) and (2)). The time adverbial used in (2) helps to disambiguate the sentence.

(1) **Ama sù Akosua**
Ama PRES/PST. send Akosua
'Ama sends Akosua/ Ama sent Akosua'

[2] For a detailed discussion on tense/aspect marking in Leteh, see Akrofi Ansah (2009)
[3] The marking of tense/aspect and negation of monosyllabic verb stems is particularly described in order to highlight the differences in the phenomena between unrestricted and restricted verbs.

(2) **Ama sù Akosua eene.**
Ama PST.send Akosua yesterday
'Ama sent Akosua yesterday.'

On the other hand, if the subject of the clause is a pronominal, then its tone pattern helps to determine whether the tense is present or past whilst the verbal tone remains low in its base form (compare (3) and (4)). Whereas singular pronominals carry high tones to mark present tense, low tone singular pronominals indicate past tense.

(3) **á gyì oburodwo**
3SG.PRES eat plantain
'He/she eats plantain.'

(4) **à gyì oburodwo**
3SG.PST eat plantain
'He/she ate plantain. '

Similarly, when plural pronominal subjects precede monosyllabic verb stems, adverbials are used to indicate time of action (contrast (5) and (6)). Example (5) could be interpreted in three ways: 'we ate plantain' or 'we are accustomed to eating plantain' or 'we eat plantain everyday'. In the instance of plural pronominals, their tonal patterns are invariable.

(5) **ɛ̀né gyì oburodwo**
1PL PRES/PST.eat plantain.
we eat/ate plantain.

(6) **ɛ̀né gyì oburodwo daa**
1PL PRES.eat plantain everyday.
We eat plantain everyday.

With the exception of monosyllabic verb stems, the rest of the verb structures distinguish present and past tenses in a regular fashion. Future tense is morphologically marked by the prefix **bè-/bɛ̀-** (7).

(7) **ɛ̀né bè-gyí oburodwo.**
1PL FUT-eat plantain.
we will eat plantain.

Aspectual distinctions made in the language are perfect and progressive aspects. The perfect aspect is morphologically marked by the prefixes: **yéɛ̀-/yɛ́ɛ̀-** (for monosyllabic verbs) (8) and **yé-/yɛ́** (for polysyllabic verbs).

(8) **ɛ̀né yɛ́ɛ̀-sɔ oburodwo**
1PL PERF-buy plantain.
W'e have bought plantain.'

The progressive aspect on the other hand is marked by **dé-/dɛ́** (9). The progressive marker is constant with all syllable-type verbs.

(9) **ɛ̀né dɛ́-sɔ̀ oburodwo**
1PL PROG-buy plantain.
'We are buying plantain'

Finally, the particle **ká** is noted to mark the past forms of aspect (10).

(10) **ká ɛ̀né dɛ́-sɔ̀ oburodwo**
PST 1PL PROG-buy plantain.
'We were buying plantain.'

Negation in Leteh is morphologically marked by a simple high tone morpheme **bɛ́/bɛ́**. The prefix is variously realized based on the tense/aspect of the host verb. When the negative morpheme co-occurs with a tense/aspectual marker, the negative morpheme precedes the tense/aspectual marker; that is, the tense/aspectual marker which is more relevant to the verb stays closer to the verb (Bybee, 1985) (12). The ensuing examples ((11) and (12)) show how negation is effected in monosyllabic verbs, in the present and future tenses.

(11) **ɛ̀né bɛ́-sɔ̀ oburodwo**
1PL NEG-buy plantain.
'We do not buy plantain.'

(12) **ɛ̀né bɛ́-dɛ́-sɔ̀ oburodwo**
1PL NEG-PROG-buy plantain.
'We are not buying plantain.'

1.2 UNRESTRICTED VERBAL CLAUSES

Aboh and Essegbey (2010) report that although Kwa languages are generally SVO, many of them exhibit OV patterns in the context of aspect. Ewegbe, for instance, is SVO, but it exhibits S Aux OV for progressive aspect.The order of elements in a pragmatically unmarked verbal clause in Leteh is S/AVO. An intransitive Leteh clause has one core argument, the subject, which may be a full NP (13) or a pronominal (13). In Leteh, action verbs that have only agents but no targets are used in intransitive clauses. While the subject and verb are obligatory elements, an adverbial may occur as an optional element in either clause-final or clause-initial position.

(13) a. **Akua sù (eene)**
S V (ADV)
Akua PST.cry yesterday
'Akua cried (yesterday).'

b. **À sù (eene)**
3SG PST.cry (ADV)
'He cried (yesterday).'

A Leteh transitive clause has two core arguments, a subject and an object. The elements which are subject, verb and object are obligatory (S V O). Like in the intransitive clause, an adverbial is a non-obligatory constituent in a transitive clause. The subject may be a full NP (14a) or pronominal (14b). The object is a direct one which is directly involved in an action or process, which again may be a noun phrase (15a) or a pronominal (15b). It must however be pointed out that the overt object pronoun is normally used for animate referents only (human and non-human) (15b) while null object pronouns are used for inanimate entities. The construction in (16c) is therefore ungrammatical so far as the understood object is inanimate.

(14) a. **Ama bè-sú a-yirebi a**
Ama FUT-send SG-child DEF
'Ama will send the child.'

b. **Amo dɛ́-kɩ̀rà e-wure**
3PL PROG-read PL-book
'They are reading books.'

(15) a. **Kofi bè-sú Ama**
Kofi FUT-send Ama
'Kofi will send Ama.'

b. **Kofi bè-sú mʊ**
Kofi FUT-send 3SG
'Kofi will send her.'

(16) a. **Kofi sɔ̀ tsa**
Kofi PST.buy house
'Kofi bought a house.'

b. **Kofi sɔ̀ ø**
Kofi PST.buy
'Kofi bought (it).'

c.***Kofi sɔ̀ mʊ**
Kofi PST.buy 3SG

A typical ditransitive construction contains a verb of physical handover such as 'give', 'lend', 'hand', 'sell', 'return'. The verb describes a situation whereby an agent participant hands over an object to an animate receiver or recipient (Malchukov, Haspelmath and Comrie, 2010). A language may have more than one type of ditransitive construction based on alignment types. Leteh has two ditransitive constructions: a double object construction (17), and an indirect construction (18).

(17) a. **Ama nɛ́ Nana eteeni**
Ama PST.give Nana money
A V R T
'Ama gave Nana money.'

b. **Asi dɛ́-kɛ̀ Kofi le**
Asi PROG-teach Kofi song
A V R T
'Asi is teaching Kofi a song.'

In a Leteh double object construction, the R-argument directly precedes the T-argument. This is similar to the case of Dagaare (Gur, Ghana) cited in (Bodomo, 1997). Ditransitive verbs that occur in a Leteh double object construction constitute a small class. These are **nɛ̀** 'give' (17a), **kɛ̀** 'show/teach' (17b), **bísɛ̀** 'ask', **fírì** 'lend', and **sù** 'send'. It is reported that cross-linguistically, 'give' is by far, the most typical ditransitive verb occurring in double object constructions (Kittilä, 2006 cited in Malchukov, Haspelmath, Comrie, 2010).With ditransitive verbs like **kɛ̀** 'show/teach', the element of transfer may not be tangible; it may be some knowledge or skill as (17b) exemplifies.

The Leteh indirect construction (IC) differs from the double object construction in terms of the reverse order of the R-argument and the T-argument. Moreover in the indirect construction, the R-argument is marked by an adposition as shown by (18).

(18) a . **Asi bítù eteeni né Nkɔnɔre.**
Asi PST.take money ADPOS Nkɔnɔre
A V T R
'Asi gave money to Nkɔnɔre.'

b. **Kɪsɪɪ sʊ́rɛ̀ ntebi a né m-bobi a.**
Monkey PST.carry things DEF ADPOS PL-animal DEF
A V T R
'Monkey carried the things for the animals.'

Verbs occurring in an indirect construction involve verbs of physical transfer; the conveying of an object (theme) to a human recipient. In terms of semantics, there is no difference between the double object construction and the indirect construction. The order of the objects in the latter reflects what normally occurs in human interaction; that in any transfer event, the theme (object) is first involved in the action before the recipient is introduced. Of the two types of constructions, the indirect ditransitive construction is preferred among Leteh speakers.

1.3 RESTRICTED VERBS

The verbs, **gyí** and **bʊ̀** have restricted syntactic inflection. Semantically, they can be categorized as stative verbs. **Gyí** and **bʊ̀** are limited in their ability to inflect for verbal categories like tense, aspect and negation, unlike Leteh full verbs. For instance, **gyí** exhibits unusual conjugational patterns; past tense is expressed by the use of a particle **ká** at the beginning of the sentence, which signals past tense as in (19a), but to express the future, a fully inflected non-stative verb **búé** is used, as in (19b).

(19) a. **Ká Kofi gyí dɔkɪta.**
PST Kofi be doctor
'Kofi was a doctor.'

b. **Kofi bè-búé dɔkɪta.**
Kofi FUT-do doctor.
'Kofi will be/become a doctor.'

Moreover, **gyí** does not occur in all the aspectual forms found in Leteh. For instance, there are no progressive (20a) and perfect (20b) forms of the verb by virtue of being stative.

(20) a. ***Kofi dé-gyí dɔkɪta**
Kofi PROG-be doctor

b. ***Kofi yéè-gyí dɔkɪta**
Kofi PERF-be doctor

However, similar to other lexical verbs, **gyí** can be marked for negation (21).

(21) **Kofi bé-gyí dɔkɪta**
Kofi NEG-be doctor
'Kofi is not a doctor.'

Furthermore, unlike other lexical verbs in Leteh, the **bʊ̀** inflects differently for verbal categories. Similar to **gyí,** the particle **ká** is used to mark past tense in place of tone (22).

(22) **Ká Kofi bʊ̀ e-wure sa.**
PST. Kofi have PL-book three
'Kofi had three books.'

The restricted verb, **bʊ̀,** may be marked for future tense (23), but not for the progressive aspect (24).

(23) **N-yirebi a bɛ̀-bʊ̀ sukuu.**
PL-child DEF FUT-be at/in school
'The children will be in school.'

(24) ***N-yirebi a dɛ́-bʊ̀ sukuu.**
PL-child DEF PROG-be at/in school

Unlike **gyí,** when **bʊ̀** is negated, a non-stative verb is used as found in (25).

(25) **N-yirebi a n-bɛ̀ sukuu.**
PL-child DEF NEG-be at/in school
'The children are not in school.'

2. RESTRICTED VERBAL CLAUSES

A Leteh restricted verbal clause is characterized by a predicate which is marked by the restricted verbs: **bʊ̀** or **gyí** where neither of the two has the full complement of a

verb. The three types of non-verbal predicates which are employed are the adjectival (26), nominal (27) and locative and existential predicates (28).

A structure which qualifies as an adjectival predicate in Leteh is one that occurs with the restricted verb, **gyí,** followed by a reduplicated noun or a member of the 13-member adjective class in Leteh (Akrofi Ansah 2014) The adjectival predicate denotes properties of the subject (26a, 26b).

(26) a. **O-wure a gyí o-hue.**
SG–book DEF PRES.be SG–new
'The book is new.'

b. **ø-tsa a gyí ɔ-kpɔmkpɔ**
SG- house DEF PRES.be SG-big
'The house is big.'

A Leteh nominal predicate denotes class membership, and also occurs with the restricted verb, **gyí.** Dryer (2007) makes a distinction between a referential and a non-referential nominal predicate. A referential nominal predicate is identificational, and the word order in the clause can also be reversed. A prototypical nominal predicate is however one that is non-referential and irreversible (27c) and one which also denotes properties of the subject (27a and 27b).

(27) a. **Kofi gyí o-kuafo**
Kofi PRES.be SG-farmer
'Kofi is a farmer.'

b. **Ama gyí ɔ-tsɪ**
Ama PRES.be SG.female
'Ama is female.'

c.* **Okuafʊ gyí Kofi**
farmer PRES.be Kofi

When the word order in (27a) is reversed as in (27c), it remains syntactically correct. However, the meaning of the clause changes and it becomes unacceptable in the language. Although (27a) and (27c) are syntactically congruent, the predicate in (27a) qualifies as a nominal whereas that of (27c) does not (see section 2.1).

Locative and existential predicates make use of the restricted verb **bʊ̀** to denote the location of an entity (28a), and also acknowledge the existence of a subject by combining with the postposition **té** (28b).

(28) a. **N-yirebi a bʊ̀ sukuu.**
PL-child DEF PRES.be at/in school
'The children are in school.'

b. **Ɔkɔ bʊ̀ te.**
Hunger PRES.be at/in in
'There is hunger.'

In the subsequent sections, the use of the four non-predicates in restricted verbal clauses will be described.

2.1 ASCRIPTIVE CLAUSES

An ascriptive clause is one that has a non-verbal predicate which attributes to the subject a property (29a), or the membership of a class (29b). The main predicate of an ascriptive clause is adjectival (29a) or a nominal (29b). The heads of the adjectival and nominal predicates agree in number with their subjects (compare 29b and 29c).

(29) a. **A-yirebi a gyí a-timi.**
SG-child DEF PRES.be SG-short.
'The child is short.'

b. **O-nyinɛ a gyí o-kuafo.**
SG-man DEF PRES.be SG-farmer.
'The man is a farmer.'

c. **E-nyinɛ a gyí a-kuafo.**
PL-man DEF PRES.be PL-farmer.
'The men are farmers.'

The ascriptive clause may be expressed in the negative by prefixing the negative morpheme **bé** to the restricted verb (29d).

(29) d. **E-nyinɛ a bé-gyí a-kuafo.**
PL-man DEF NEG-PRES.be PL-farmer.
'The men are not farmers.'

Where the feature being assigned to the subject applied at a particular time in the past, but no longer applies at the time of speaking, the clause-initial past tense particle, **ká** is used.

e. **Ká a-yirebi a gyí a-timi.**
PST SG-child DEF be SG-short.
'The child was short.'

2.2 IDENTIFICATIONAL CLAUSES

An identificational clause spells out the identity between two entities by using the restricted verb, **gyí.** In Leteh, the clause is marked by a nominal predicate which is definite (30a). The positions of the noun phrases in an identificational clause can be reversed (compare 30a and 30b). When the constituents are re-arranged, and the restricted verb complement becomes the subject of the clause and vice versa, the meaning is not altered.

(30) a. **Ama gyí o-ni a.**
Ama PRES.be SG-mother DEF
'Ama is the mother.'

b. **O-ni a gyí Ama.**
SG-mother DEF PRES.be Ama
'The mother is Ama.'

An indefinite nominal predicate does not qualify as a predicate in an identificational clause (30c). If **Ama** were standing with another woman, the clause (30c) would not set her apart; it would simply describe her. It is equally interesting to note that when the positions of the noun phrases in (30c) are reversed, there is a change in meaning (compare (30c) and (30d). Sentence (30d) could be interpreted as 'Mother is Ama' which is totally different from the meaning conveyed by (30c), and unacceptable in Leteh.

c. **Ama gyí o-ni**
Ama PRES.be SG-mother
'Ama is (a) mother.'

d. **Oni gyí Ama**
SG-mother PRES.be Ama
'Mother is Ama.'

Although the identificational clause may be negated (30e), and expressed in the past (30f), such clauses do not identify Ama.

e. **Ama bé-gyí o-ni a**
Ama NEG-PRES.be SG-mother DEF
'Ama is not the mother.'

f. **Ká Ama bé-gyí o-ni a**
PST Ama NEG.be SG-mother DEF
'Ama was not the mother.'

2.3 PREDICATE LOCATIVE CLAUSES

A predicate locative clause in Leteh has a locative predicate which is signalled by **bὺ** 'be at/in'. It gives information about the location of the subject or theme (31).

(31) a. **E-wure a bὺ sukuu.**
PL-book DEF PRES. be at/in school
'The books are in the school.'

b. **Ama bὺ Nkra.**
Ama PRES.be at/in Accra
'Ama is in Accra.'

The non-verbal predicate locative clause is also used to express possession (31c), (20d) where the subject of the clause is the possessor of the entity which functions as complement of **bὺ.** In such an instance, **bὺ** assumes a different meaning: 'have'.

c. **Ama bὺ o-wure.**
Ama PRES. have SG-book
'Ama has/owns a book. .'

d. **Amo bὺ e-fure pii.**
3PL PRES.have PL-farm many
'They have many farms.'

2.4 EXISTENTIAL CLAUSES

Leteh existential clauses which are employed to acknowledge the presence of an entity use the restricted verb, **bὺ** 'be at/in' and a postposition **té** 'in'**.** The predicate locative and the existential clauses carry different meanings in the sense that while the existential clause simply states or acknowledges the existence of an entity, the predicate locative clause gives information about the location of the subject or theme at a particular point in time. The postposition brings about that semantic difference (compare (31a, b) and (32)).

(32) a. **E-wure bὺ té.**
PL-book PRES.be at/in in
'There are books.'

b. **Sika bὺ té.**
money PRES.be at/in in
'There is money.'

An existential clause may only be expressed in the past by using the clause-initial past tense particle, **ká** (32c). When the clause is expressed in the negative, **bὺ** does not occur, instead, **té**, another verb whose meaning is unclear at this stage is used (32d).

c. **Ká e-wure bὺ té.**
PST PL-book PRES.be at/in in
'There were books.'

d. **Sika bé-tè té.**
money NEG-in in
'There is no money.'

A Leteh storyteller would usually introduce the characters in a story with an existential clause, drawing the attention of the listeners to the characters involved in the story. This is exemplified by the beginning of a recorded story (33).

(33) **Bé -gyí okireni ne akpale bὺ tè?**
NEG-be chicken and crow be at/in in
'Is it not chicken and crow that lived?' / 'There lived chicken and crow.'

2.5 AMBIENT CLAUSES

Ambient clauses "... normally involve environmental conditions, typically weather conditions" (Dryer, 2007: 267). In Leteh, clauses that are used to inquire about the weather also use **bὺ** 'be at/in' and **tè** where the subject of the clause is the weather condition (34 and 35).

(34) **Ewue bὺ té.**
Cold PRES.be/in in
'It is cold.'

(35) **Ɔhyɪw bù̀ té.**
Heat PRES.be/in in
'It is hot.'

When ambient clauses are expressed in the negative, the restricted verb does not occur at all; it is replaced by **tè** 'in' (36). The sense of the clause may be expressed in the future form (37), but not in the progressive aspect since it typically expresses a state (38).

(36) **Ewue bé-tè té**
Cold NEG-in in
'It is not cold.'

(37) **Ɔhyɪw bè-bú tè**
Heat FUT.be/in in
'It will be hot.'

(38) ***Ɔhyɪw dɛ́-bú tè**
Heat PROG.be/in in

3. CONCLUSION

This paper has looked at the structure and properties of five types of restricted verbal clauses that operate in Leteh. The restricted verbs, **gyí** and **bù̀** are central in the formation of the restricted verbal clauses. The subject of the clause, a noun which could be concrete or abstract, is linked by a restricted verb to a non-verbal predicate. Non-verbal predicates which are used in restricted verbal clauses are the nominal, adjectival and locative. The restricted verb, **gyí** is employed with nominal and adjectival predicates whereas **bù̀** is used with locative predicates. Weather conditions are expressed by employing the event/condition as subject/agent of an intransitive clause. It was noted that the two restricted verbs in Leteh, **gyí** and **bù̀** do not always inflect for all known verbal categories, hence, their description as restricted verbs. The restricted verbal clauses that have been described are therefore limited in many tense/aspect forms. The restricted verbal clauses are categorised based on their meaning and function principally, hence their tagging as ascriptive, identificational, locative, existential and ambient. Although it has been established that the unmarked clause structure of Leteh contains a full verb, there are also clauses which make use of verb-like morphemes which occupy the canonical verbal position, yet do not possess the full complement of a verb.

ABBREVIATIONS

1	First Person	O	Object
2	Second Person	PL	Plural
3	Third Person	PRES	Present
ADPOS	Adposition	PROG	Progressive
ADV	Adverbial	PST	Past
DEF	Definite	R	Recipient
DEM	Demonstrative	S	Subject
FUT	Future	SG	Singular
LOC	Locative	T	Theme
NEG	Negative	V	Verb

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