

Kabyle List of Glosses

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This list of Glosses is a temporary document.

It contains the list of abbreviations used in the Kabyle Corpus annotation, with full category name and language-internal definition, as well as some references for further information.

The full Grammatical Sketch will be uploaded shortly.

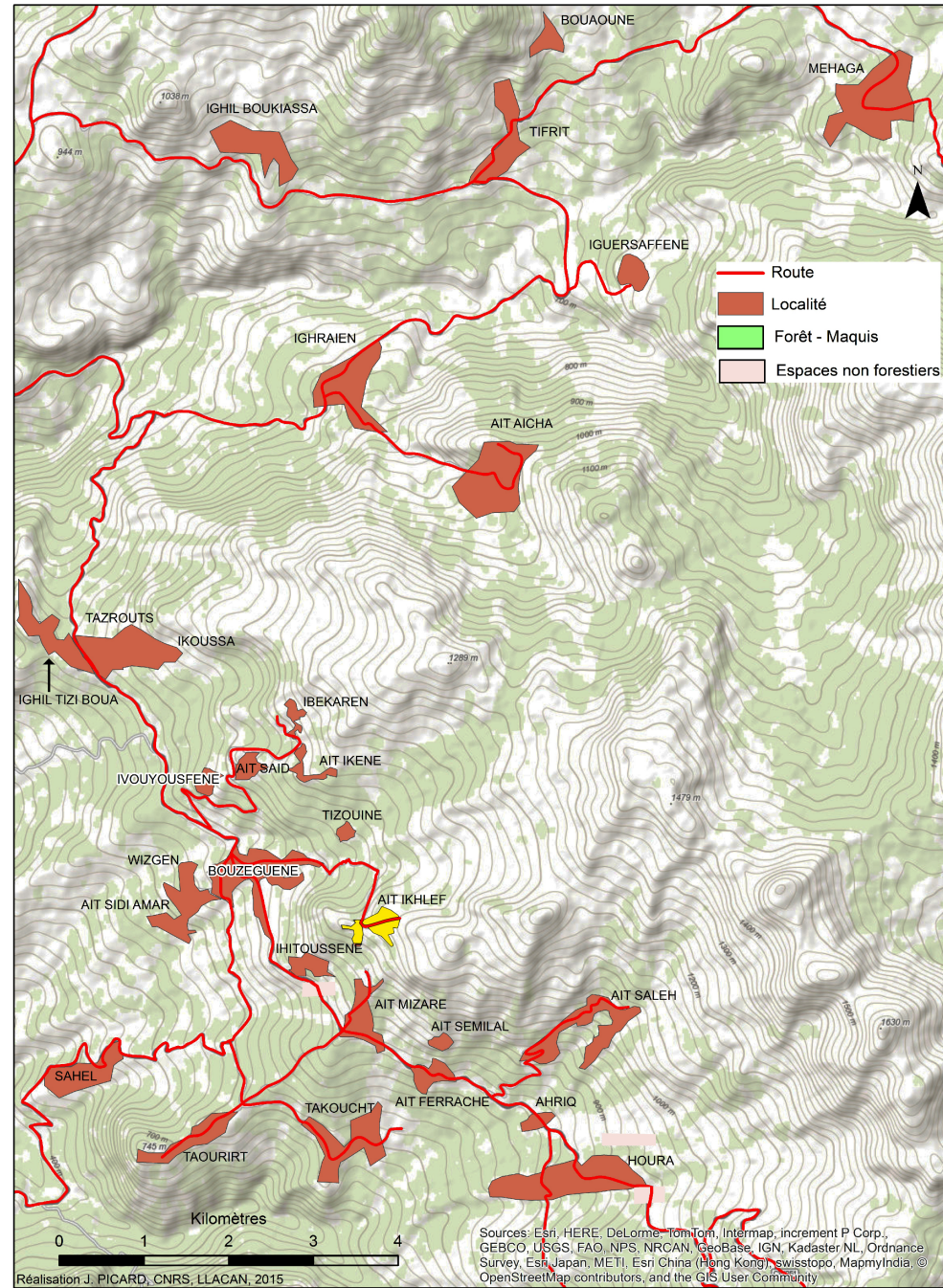
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Page numbers should be referenced as they appear in this pdf.

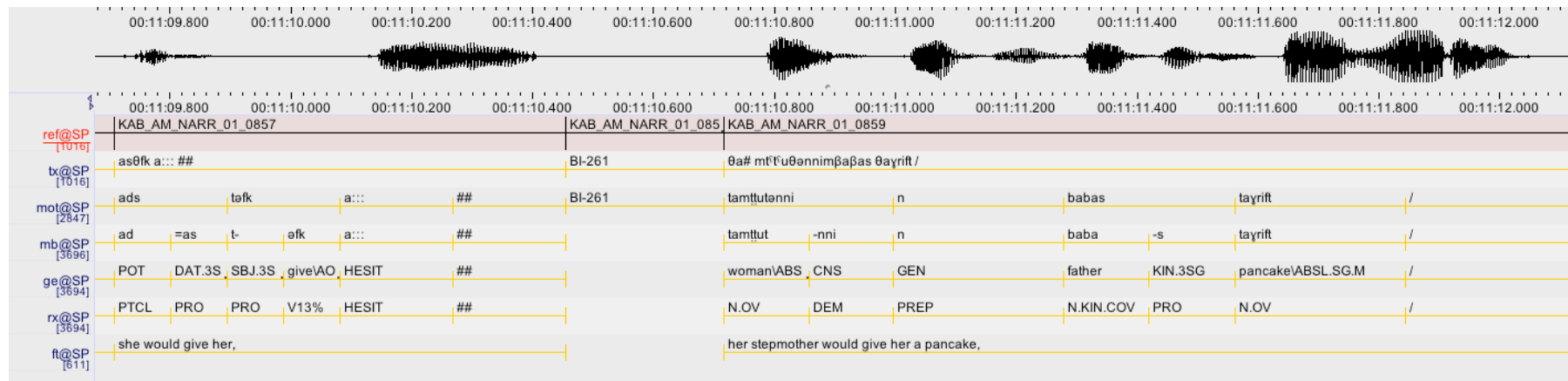
The analysis is based on the variety of Kabyle spoken in the village of Aït Ikhlef (At Idjer tribe).

The map on the following page shows the cluster of villages belonging to the At Idjer Tribe, the village of Aït Ikhlef is in yellow.



Glosses

1. General abbreviations



/ : end of a non-terminal prosodic unit

// : end of a terminal prosodic unit

: end of a truncated prosodic unit

453 : length of a pause in milliseconds

BI: audible breath-intake

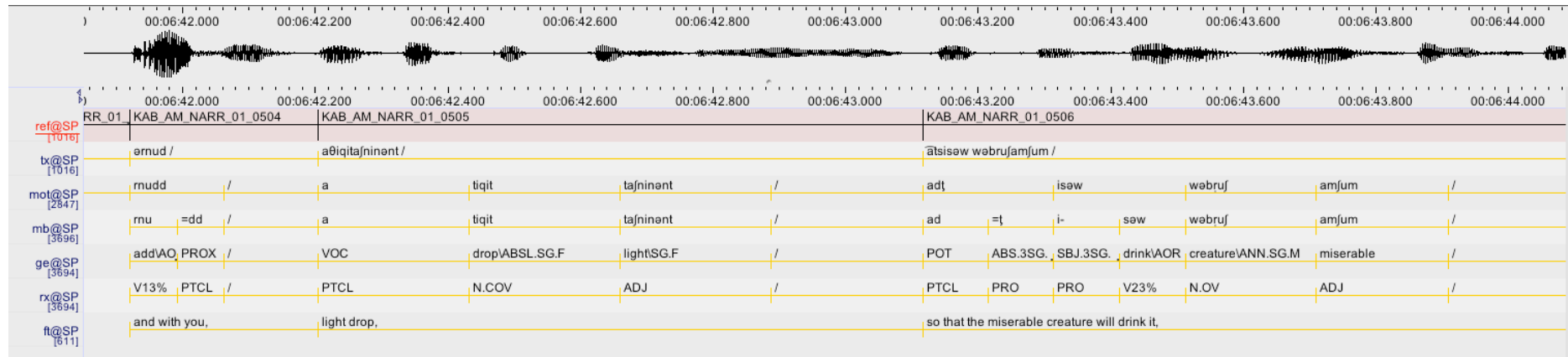
FS: false start

HESIT : hesitation

#: truncated word

2. In the GE line

2.1. Noun and NP



In Kabyle, nouns appear under two forms, the Absolute state, or the Annexed state.

The ABSOLUTE state is the default form of the noun, it has no function of its own, but is used each time the Annexed state is not used.

The ANNEXED state is the form taken by the noun when it "provides the value (in the logical sense) for the variable in the function grammaticalized in a preceding constituent. A grammaticalized function is a function that has been encoded in the grammatical system of the language, through inflectional or syntactic means".

See Mettouchi & Frajzyngier (2013) for more details.

ABSL: Absolute state

ANN: Annexed state

Every noun in the corpus is glossed for state. The state of the noun can be marked overtly, or can be covert, because the noun is a loanword from Arabic, or has a constant vowel in the root. This is indicated in the rx line by the abbreviations **OV** or **COV**).

PL:

SG:

M:

F: feminine

plural
singular
masculine

Gender and number have complex morphology interacting with state, and involving affixation and apophony. In this corpus they are simply glossed SG, PL, F, M after a backslash.

COL: collective (this is not a morpheme but an interpretation, for retrieval purposes)

POSS : Possessive pronominal suffixes are used for animates (including humans), and inanimates.

KIN: Kinship pronominal suffixes are used only with kinship terms.

The complete paradigms are given in the Grammatical sketch.

PROX: there are 3 proximal suffixes. The longer the suffix, the more speaker-centered (polemical, contrastive) the meaning (Mettouchi 2011)

PROXa: -a

PROXb: -agi,

PROXc: -agini

DIST: there are four distal suffixes. The first subseries (a,b) is the default one, the second (c,d) contains the infix -h- whose function is presentative, and calls for the attention of the hearer (Mettouchi 2011).

DISTa: -in

DISTb: -inna

DISTc: - ifhin

DISTd: - ifhinna

Both proximal and distal suffixes are glossed **DEM** in RX.

CNS: is a suffix glossed 'consensus', which attaches to nouns and indicates that the noun's reference is shared between speaker and addressee. It is used whenever the speaker wishes to underline the fact that information about the referent is common ground for the speaker and addressee (Mettouchi 2006 and 2011).

Demonstratives suffixes are components of locative (1) or manner (2) adverbs, pronouns (3), nominal (4) or prepositional (5) units:

(1) *da, dagi, dagini*: 'here'; *din, dihin, dinna, dihinna*: 'there'

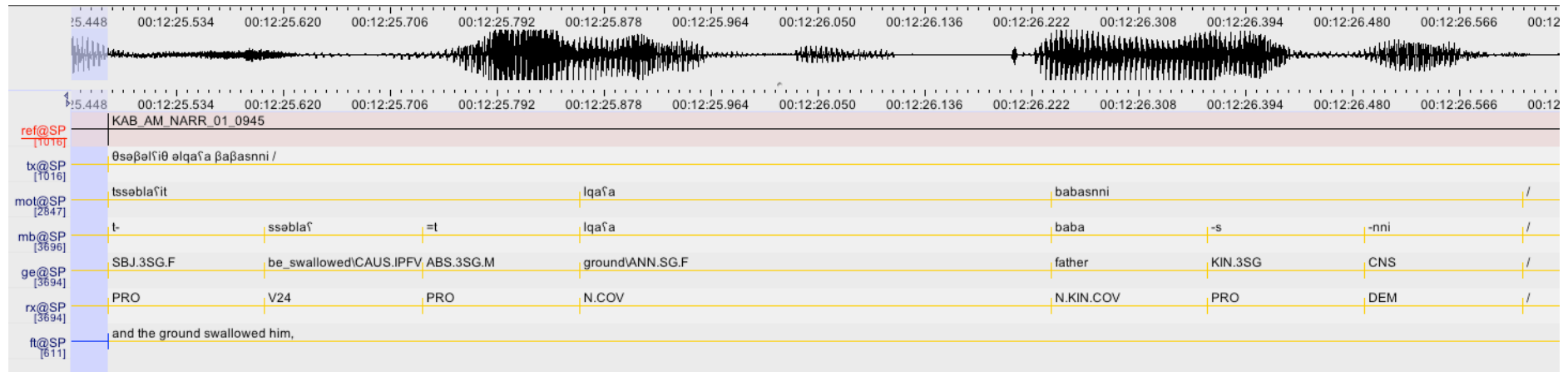
(2) *akka, akkagi, akkagini*: 'thus, like this'; *akken, akkenni*: 'thus, so that', etc.

(3) *ta, tagi, tagini*: 'this one (here)' (F); *tin*: 'that one (+relative clause)' (F); *tinna*: 'that one (there)' (F), etc.

(4) *argaz-a, argaz-agi, argaz-agini*: 'this man'; *argaz-inna*: 'that man (there)', *argaz-nni*: 'that man (already mentioned, known, identifiable etc.), etc.

(5) *sya, syagi, syagini*: 'through/from here'; *syin, syihin, syinna, syihinna*: 'through/from there', etc.

2.2. Valency and Derivation



Verb roots can be dynamic, stative or labile.

Dynamic and labile verb roots are translated by a dynamic equivalent in English, in the *ge* tier. Stative verb roots are translated by a stative equivalent in English (be_verb, eg. *fud*, *be_thirsty*\PFV). Stative and labile verb roots are glossed as **STAT** and **LAB** in the *RX* tier.

CAUS: Causative derivational prefix. The causative prefix is actually mainly a transitivity marker. It also has other readings detailed in the Grammatical sketch.

PASS: Passive derivational prefix. A very rarely occurring form, that corresponds to a get-passive in English.

RECP: Reciprocal derivational prefix.

See Mettouchi 2004 for more details on valency and derivation.

2.3. Bound pronouns

SBJ: Subject bound pronouns are affixes. They mark the subject role (A or S) in verbal predications.

ABS: Absolutive bound pronouns are clitics. They are used to mark the object role in verbal predications, and the sole participant in some non-verbal predications.

DAT: Dative bound pronouns are clitics. They are used to mark the affected argument in verbal predication.

QLT: set of personal affixes that are used to refer to the sole argument of adjectival verbs (called Quality verbs, and glossed **QLT** in rx).

PREP: Prepositional bound pronouns are affixes. They are used to mark the semantic argument of prepositional predicates.

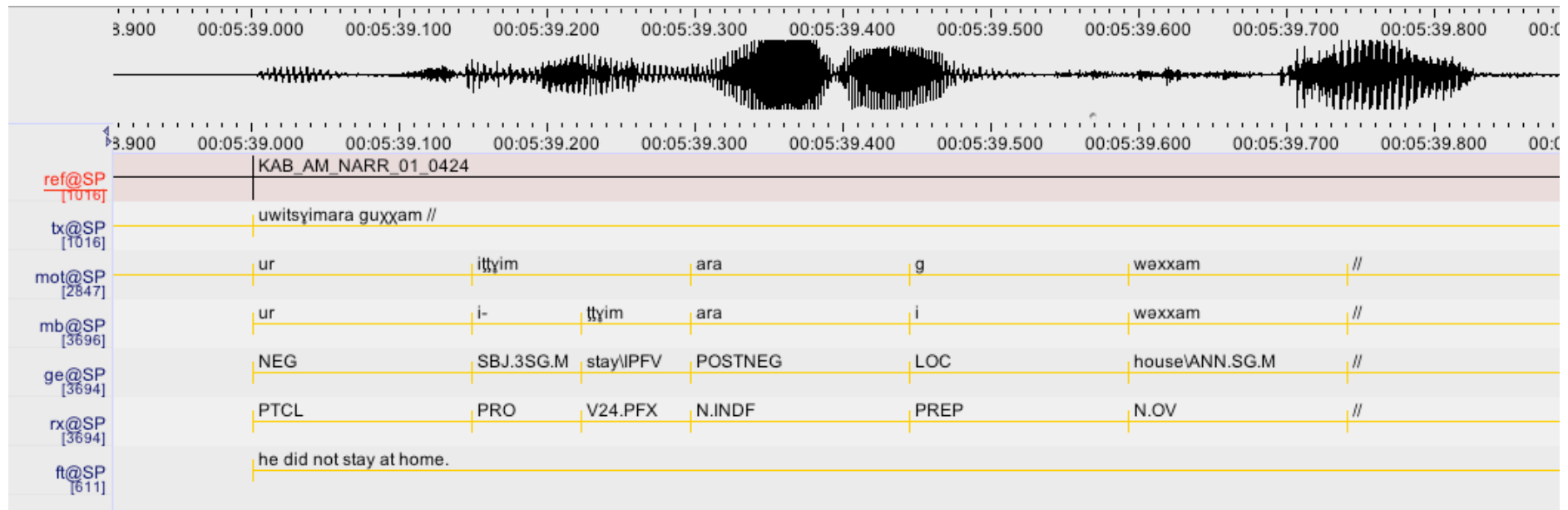
All bound pronouns are glossed **PRO** in rx.

Affixes are always bound to the verb, Clitics may climb and attach to the preverbal particle POT, or to the negation marker NEG, or to the relator REL in relative clauses.

POT: the Potential particle is a preverb that precedes the verb in the Aorist or the Imperfective, thus creating a modal construction with several readings. See Mettouchi 2002 for more details.

PROX: the Proximal particle is a clitic that attaches to the end of the verb form or climbs to be hosted by : POT, NEG or REL.
See Mettouchi 1998, & to appear.

2.4. Negation



NEG: (obligatory, preverbal) marker of verbal negation.

POSTNEG: postverbal morpheme used in a number of negative verbal clauses. It has the same diachronic origin as the irrealis relator (REL.IRR): a noun meaning thing. Both POSTNEG and REL.IRR are glossed **N.INDF** in rx.

See Mettouchi 2001, 2009a, 2009b for more details on NEG and POSTNEG.

NEG.EXS: Existential negative morpheme. It is also used for negative locative ('X is not there').

NEG.ATT: Ascriptive negative morpheme. It is also used for focussing and clefts.

See Mettouchi 2006b, 2009a, 2009b for more details on NEG.EXS and NEG.ATT.

NEG+: is a forceful negative answer (adverbial).

2.5. Mood-Aspect system

PFV: Perfective (referred to as "accompli" in my publications in French). It is a pervasive MA form with perfective aspectual characteristics, but also a factual/assertive mood component. See Mettouchi 2000.

NEGPFV: Negative Perfective (referred to as "accompli négatif" in my publications in French). It is a form that appears in lieu of the Perfective in negative clauses, but also in some affirmative counterfactual clauses. See Mettouchi 2000.

IPFV: Imperfective (referred to as "inaccompli" in my publications in French). It is a marked form that has habitual or progressive readings mainly. See Mettouchi 1998b.

AOR: Aorist (referred to as "aoriste" in my publications in French). It is a modal form that is used mainly in combination with the potential preverb (POT), and in combination with the imperative affixes (IMP). It is sometimes used on its own, with the standard SBJ pronominal paradigm, as a dependent narrative form. See Mettouchi 2002 & 2009a.

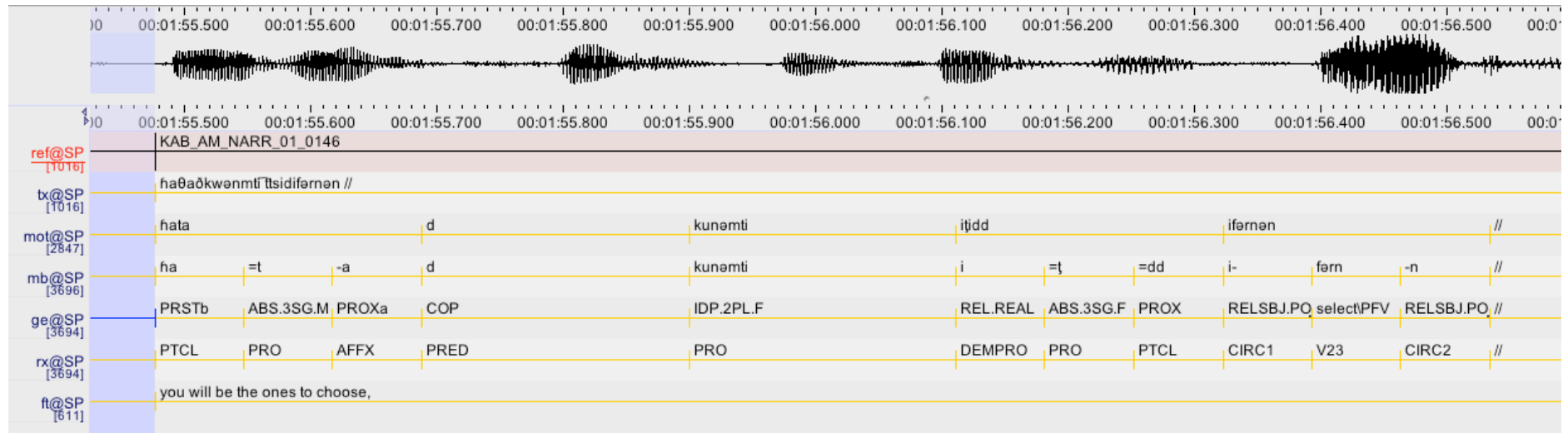
Mood-Aspect values are systematically separated from the translation of the verb root by a backslash.

IMP: imperative set of personal affixes that combine with Aorist or Imperfective to form the imperative verb form.

HORT: hortative set of personal affixes that combine with preverbed Aorist or Imperfective to form the hortative verb form

DEON: Deontic modal auxiliary.

2.6. Relativization



REL: relator

REAL: indicates the Realis dimension of the relator

IRR: indicates the Irrealis dimension of the relator

See Mettouchi 2001, 2003a et 2003b for more details.

RELSBJ.POS: is a circumfix that marks the verb as a subject relativization form, in positive utterances.

RELSBJ.NEG is a circumfix that marks the verb as a subject relativization form, in negative utterances.

2.7. Free standing morphemes

GEN: genitive preposition

COM: comitative

DAT: dative preposition

LOC: locative preposition

INSTR: instrumental

Other prepositions are translated into English in the ge line.

All prepositions are glossed **PREP** in rx.

DISTR: the distributional marker precedes numerals and indicates that each and all of the referents are targeted.

VOC: vocative

PRST: presentative

Adverbs are translated into English in the ge line, and glossed **ADV** in rx.

3. In the RX line

3.1. Parts-of-Speech

The basic information in rx is the part-of-speech to which the word or morpheme belongs.

N: nouns. The following letter specifies the type of noun. If there is no specification, the noun is a common noun. **N.P** : Proper noun.

N.KIN : Kinship noun. **N.INDF**: indefinite noun.

PRO: pronoun

V: Verb

ADV: adverb

ADJ: adjective

PREP: preposition

NUM: numeral

QNT: quantifier

DEM: demonstrative

PTCL: particle

CONJ: conjunction

PRED: predicate (some non-verbal elements such as prepositions can be used as adpositions or as full non-verbal predicates. **PRED** is used in the latter case as a gloss in rx).

Affixes are preceded or followed by a hyphen (-a), clitics by an equal sign (=dd).

Circumfixes are glossed **CIRC** in rx.

3.2. Verbs

In the corpus, the precise morphological class and conjugation of the verb is not indicated (see Basset & Picard (1948 : 192-234) for such a classification). I only differentiate between :

- verbs that morphologically distinguish between aorist and perfective, which are annotated as V1 in rx. Those which do not distinguish the two morphologically are annotated as V2.

- verbs that morphologically distinguish between perfective and negative perfective, which are annotated as V3 in rx. Those which do not distinguish the two morphologically are annotated as V4.

Thus, a verb that distinguishes between aorist and perfective, but not between perfective and negative perfective, is annotated **V14** in rx.

In addition, in the perfective, some verbs have an infix -i- in the first person singular, and the second person singular. Those verbs are annotated V% in rx.

Thus, the verb D, 'accompany', is annotated **V13%** in rx.

There is a subclass of adjectival verbs called Quality Verbs. They are annotated **QLT** in rx.

3.3. Valency and Mood-Aspect-Negation

LAB: labile verb are verbs that can be interpreted as stative or dynamic depending on the expression of the direct object, without any change in their morphology (intransitive = stative interpretation; transitive = dynamic interpretation).

STAT: stative verb are verbs that have a basically stative meaning, that can only become dynamic if prefixed with the Causative affix.

The imperfective aspect can be a prefixed, geminated, or apophonic form (with a possible combination of those marks). This is indicated in rx as:

PRFX: prefixed imperfective

GEM: geminated imperfective

APHO: apophonic imperfective.

3.4. Other abbreviations

OV: overt

COV: covert

DEMPRO: demonstrative elements that are building blocks of many grammatical morphemes in synchrony. The gloss DEMPRO is diachronic information.

Q: question

AUX: auxiliary

LC: locution (set phrase).

Selected references on Kabyle

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