## Contributor(s):

## Variety or pidgin/ creole language:

## Note on examples:

The forms answering to our feature descriptions are given in bold in cases where we thought this kind of clarification would be helpful. We would also like to point out that in most cases the examples given are really only meant as examples, except where a particular form and/or context is specifically asked for in the feature description. So for many features there may well be other forms and/or contexts that are also covered by the feature description but are not illustrated by an example in our questionnaire. In such cases – and generally, of course – we would be grateful if you could give us authentic examples from 'your' variety or pidgin/creole language which illustrate the relevant feature better than our example does. You are invited to use the comments column for that purpose.

## Note on rating:

Generally, we ask you to give your rating for each feature by choosing one of several options from the drop-down menu. However, for some features you might find it necessary to add a qualification to your rating (e.g. if a feature is rare overall in 'your' variety or pidgin/creole language, but is obligatory in certain contexts). Again, please use the comments column in such cases.

#	feature	example	rating	comments
	1. Pronouns, pronoun exchange, nominal gender			
1	she/her used for inanimate referents	She was burning good [about a house]		
2	he/him used for inanimate referents	I bet thee cansn' climb he [= a tree]		
3	alternative forms/phrases for referential (non-dummy) it	e.g. the thing: When you on ['switch on'] the alarm system you press this button. When you off <b>the thing</b> ['switch it off'] you press that one.		
4	alternative forms/phrases for dummy it	e.g. Thass rainen 'It's raining' (emphatic)		
5	generalized third person singular pronoun: subject pronouns	e.g. <i>em</i> for 'he/she/it'		
6	generalized third person singular pronoun: object pronouns	e.g. <i>om</i> for 'him/her/it'		
7	me instead of I in coordinate subjects	Me and my brother/My brother and me were late		
8	myself/meself instead of I in coordinate subjects	My/me husband and myself were late		
	benefactive "personal dative" construction (using the object form of the pronoun)	l/she/they got <b>me/her/them</b> a new car		
10	no gender distinction in third person singular	My mother, <b>he</b> 's a primary school teacher; My husband who was in England, <b>she</b> was by then my fiancé		
11	regularized reflexives paradigm	hisself, theirselves/theirself		i.e. regularization of the entire paradigm, e.g. using possessive pronoun forms as the base of all reflexives.
12	object pronoun forms serving as base for first and/or second person reflexives	e.g. <i>meself</i> for 'myself'		This can entail regularization of the entire paradigm if both first and second person reflexives are based on object forms.
13	subject pronoun forms serving as base for reflexives	e.g. theyselves for 'themselves'		
14	no number distinction in reflexives (i.e .plural forms ending in - self)	e.g. <i>ourself</i> for 'ourselves'		
15	absolute use of reflexives (e.g. as topic marker)	And by God, he said, he'd be the devil if <b>himself</b> wouldn't make him laugh; <b>Himself</b> is gone to Dublin (meaning 'boss', 'head')		
16	emphatic reflexives with own	Everybody took care of their own self		

10   reaction of processelse protocols with prefix 6 - percent of part by 10 point of the work exercising part of part of the part		1		
Image: solution in the solution of the	17	creation of possessive pronouns with prefix fi- + personal	e.g. fi-mi 'my', fi-hoo 'whose'; Den no fi-me work me put yuh inna?	
18   subtry mount forms is modifying possessive pronous: first or the two doe make we tark, we of thow noting about solt, see an them the fing possessive pronous: first or dependence is an advecting the two doe make we tark, we of thow noting about solt, see an tark first sole advect frame is fundifying possessive pronous: first or dependence is an advecting the two doe make we tark, we of thow noting about solt, see an tark first sole advect frame is fundifying possessive pronous: first or dependence is an advecting the two doe make we tark, we of thow noting about solt.     20   subject pronous forms is fundifying possessive pronous: first or dependence is an advecting the two doe make we tark, we of thow noting about solt.   Image: the the first possessive pronous: first or dependence is advecting the two doe make we tark, we of the work of the tark o		pronoun	[lit.: Then no for-me job I put you into] 'Then wasn't it <b>my</b> job I got for	
bits of space			you?'	
bits of space	18	subject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns; first	e.a. <i>I book</i> for 'my book'	This includes <i>me/mi</i> for varieties or pdigin/creole languages in which this is the unmarked
19   Subject priorium forms as (mailying) processive promums hits   g., When we done make we done, wor 1 know nothing about sol.     20   subject promum forms as (mailying) processive promums hits   g., the bank in This bank   in     21   subject promum forms as (mailying) processive promums hits   g., the bank in This bank   in     22   Six as (mailying) processive promums hits   g., the bank in This bank   in     22   Six as (mailying) processive promums hits   g., the bank in This bank   in     23   Six and processive promum   e.g., the bank in This bank   in     24   dubpt promum forms as (mailying) processive promums hits   e.g., Sixth your (PH) opess, wort you?   in     24   dubpt promum forms as (mailying) processive promums hits   e.g., find by the bank   in   in     25   dubpt promum forms as (mailying) processive promums hits   e.g., find by the bank   in   in   in     26   dubpt promum forms as (mailying) processive promums hits   e.g., the bank in This bank   e.g., the bank   in   in     27   dubpt promum forms as (mailying) processive promums hits   e.g., the bank bank bank   e.g., the bank   in   in     28   dubpt of moun forms in su				
Been plural Second person plural	10		o a. When we done make <b>we</b> farm we n't know nothing about sell	
20   subject protoun forms as front/proj passessive pronous that do p. Ar S they look   40     21   subject protoun forms as front/proj passessive pronous that do p. Ar S they look   40     21   subject protoun forms as front/proj passessive pronous that do p. Ar S they look   40     23   social digital motions as front/proj passessive pronous that do p. Ar S they look   40     23   social digital motions as (math/proj passessive pronous that do p. Ar S they look   40     24   digital pronous forms as (math/proj passessive pronous that do p. Ar S they look   40     25   digital pronous forms as (math/proj passessive pronous that do p. In Book for This book   40     26   digital pronous forms as (math/proj passessive pronous first do p. In Book for This book   40     26   digital pronous forms as (math/proj passessive pronous first do p. In Book for This success for height the success for height th	17		e.g. When we done make we family we hit know houring about sen	
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21   splect procount mess (molifying) possessive pronouns: Third or 2, 17 ktpy to be up for You can't come in here uper symptom for the processive pronoun forms after than you as (molifying) possessive pronouns.   0, 17 ktpy and kom integra serve you ping you fair for You can't come in here uper symptom forms after than you as (molifying) possessive pronouns: that e g. As for unu at net Shut your (2PL) eyes, won't you?     23   second person pronoun forms after than you as (molifying) possessive pronouns: that e g. As for unu at net Shut your (2PL) eyes, won't you?   Image: Comparison of the pronouns forms after than you as (molifying) possessive pronouns: that e g. Are not be there took?     24   belog pronoun forms as (molifying) possessive pronouns: that e g. Mess me brother: he lost me bale experiments in the signed line of the hood for Their book?   Image: Comparison forms after than you as (molifying) possessive pronouns: that e g. Mess me brother: he lost me bale experiments in the signed line took?     26   delet pronoun forms as (molifying) possessive pronouns: that e g. Mess me brother: he lost me bale experiments in adject lunction.   Us kids used to princh the search that did messes the hell   Shore use find princh the search wild did messes the hell   Shore use find princh the search wild did messes the hell   Shore use find princh help you wild pronoun forms in adject lunction ends and per hom obset for the line help the help within a the might wild, if if dat it have see that per visions of pronoun forms in adject lunction ends and per hom obset for the line wild wild the might wild, if if dat it have see the might wild if the line wild wild wild wild wild and the person ments and wild wild wild wild wild wild wild wil	20		e.g. <i>ne dook</i> for 'nis dook'	
priorin piral   Q. Vi Vignan kom illuga skry up jie yu for You can't come in here unless sky up py yu for You can't come in here unless sky up py yuf for?     23   scored program forms ofter than you as (molifyin) possessive promums that unless of the You can't be than you as (molifyin) possessive promum forms a front/lying possessive promum forms a front/lying possessive promums that ag. then book for their book?   Image: Come of the You can't be than you as (molifying possessive promums that ag. then book for their book?     24   ebbet promum forms a (molifying possessive promums that ag. their book?   Image: Come of the You can't be the You you can't be You can't be You you can't be You you you can't be Y				
22   por as (modifying) possessive pronoun   e.g. <i>TV kyaar kom illy assyr yp By yu fer</i> "You can't come in here unless you py your ferd"     23   second posses pronoun forms other than you as (modifying)   e.g. <i>Shut uru Al</i> , <i>and</i> "Shut your (2PI) (eyes, wont you?"     24   object pronoun forms as (modifying)   e.g. <i>Shut uru Al</i> , <i>and</i> "Shut your (2PI) (eyes, wont you?"     25   object pronoun forms as (modifying)   e.g. <i>them book</i> for Their book'     26   object pronoun forms as (modifying)   e.g. <i>them book</i> for Their book'     27   object pronoun forms as (modifying)   possessive pronouns: first edge threads in the state and the states as (modifying)   e.g. <i>Us</i> as a mode and the states as a modifying)     28   object pronoun forms as (modifying)   possessive pronouns: first edge threads in the states as a mode and the states as (modifying)   e.g. <i>Us</i> George was a nice and: We like us town:     29   ose of us = NP in subject function   Us <i>Kids</i> used to globach the states is the hell   Show us (m (first), <i>Kill</i> ) <i>Kill</i> , <i>Hint</i> based     29   ose of us = NP in subject function   e.g. <i>Vs</i> and <i>globach</i> (m (first), <i>CallP</i> ). Us says for 5 (first B)   e.g. <i>Ns</i> , <i>Vs</i> and <i>first</i> in <i>the globach</i> ( <i>Kill</i> , <i>Hint first</i> ). <i>CallP</i> e.g. <i>Ns</i> , <i>Vs Kill</i> , <i>Kill</i> , <i>Ki</i>	21		e.g. It's <b>they</b> book	
Interse wide pays your fair     unless wide pays your fair       23     second pairs produce from so ther that you as (modifying)     e.g. Shut unu et nut so (pairs)     e.g. in day that pays so (modifying)       24     higher produce from so ther that you as (modifying)     e.g. in day thigh pays so the produce so that pays so (modifying)     e.g. in day thigh pays so the produce so that pays so (modifying)     e.g. them book for their book     e.g. them book for their book     e.g. their book       26     higher produce from so (modifying) passes be produces that     e.g. their book     e.g. their book     e.g. their book       27     higher produce from so (modifying) passes be produces that     e.g. Us day used to a the in the book     e.g. Use a the in sight so (modifying) passes be produces that     e.g. Use day used to a the inter the look     e.g. Use day used to a the inter the look       27     higher produce from so (modifying) passes be produces that the look is intered to the look is look (modifying) passes be produce for the look is look (modifying) passes be produce for the look is look (modifying) passes be produce for the look is look (modifying) passes be produce for the look is look (modifying) passes be produce for the look is look (modifying) passes be produce for the look is look (modifying) passes be produce for the look (modifying) passes be produce forms of produce for the look (modif look (modifying) passes be produce form so (modifyi		person plural		
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23   second person promoun forms other than you as (modifying)   e.g. Shut your (2PL) eyes, wort you?   e.g. indig his dog; get im gear an gear an gight     24   diplet pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: third e.g. them book for their book?   e.g. indig his dog; get im gear an gears migration     25   diplet pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: third e.g. them book for their book?   e.g. the model is dog; get im gear an gears migration     26   diplet pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first e.g. the model is the intervent in the isos of the second pronoun forms in black to mother the isos intervent in the middle of the night Wol, if it isos in the isos is the isos in the isos in the isos in the isos is the isos in the isos in the isos is the isos is the?     30   non-coordinated subject function   OS kids used to pinch the sweets like hell   isos of us in the isos in the isos is the?     31   non-coordinated subject function   OS kids used to pinch in consis is kife?   e.g. for, N.i. in the impatut 33G( we 1 function C is the second person plural pronoun forms in subject function of more in plural pronoun of the isos in the?   e.g. for, N.i. in the impatut 33G( we 1 function C is the second person plural pronoun of the pronoun forms with added maset   e.g. form, N.i. or any addition of the pronoun forms in the impatut 33G( we 1 funcancessed 35G met georet menore more pressure for we int				
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24   abject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronours: third person singular   e.g. <i>Im</i> dug this dog: get <i>im</i> get an gets on plant     25   abject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronours: third dept pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronours: third e.g. <i>He's me</i> brokk for their book   e.g. <i>Hem</i> book for their book     26   abject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronours: third e.g. <i>He's me</i> brokk for their book   e.g. <i>He's me</i> brokk for their book     27   abject pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronours: first e.g. <i>He's me</i> brokk for their book   e.g. <i>He's me</i> brokk for their book     28   us of us in object function   Us <i>kds</i> used to plinch the sweets like hell   e.g. <i>We's me</i> brokk for their book     29   use of us in object function on on-coordinated subject pronoun forms in subject function   Us <i>kds</i> used to plinch the sweets like hell   e.g. <i>We's</i> (state is)     30   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in subject function <i>C.g. Val doel of</i> he middle of the night; <i>Well</i> , <i>H' doi</i> how they, <i>hey</i> howed 1     31   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms soft maiper function <i>c.g. here, his, n. unit hersin, aurit</i> . <i>Hersin, bitthet</i> . <i>Hersin, aurit</i> . <i>Hersin, aurit</i> . <i>Hersin,</i>	20		e.g. Shut <b>unu</b> al, ha: Shut you [zh ɛ] eyes, wont you:	
25   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person plural   e.g. them book for their book' e.g. the book for their book' degree was a new braker; I've loss me braker; I've loss me braker; person plural     26   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person plural   e.g. Use draws a new braker; I've loss me braker; I've loss me braker; person plural     27   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person plural   e.g. Use draws a new on: We like us lown: person plural     28   use of us + NP in subject function   Us kids used to pitch the sweets like hell     30   one-coordinated subject pronoun forms in object function   e.g. Var dd per he and theat m the middle of the night; Well, if I ddm that how they, they housed 1     31   non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. Var dd per he and of her night; Well, if I ddm that san thm? Vhoss san is he?   e.g. in vs. 1: bit in they, they housed 1     32   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. in vs. 1: bit in they may even the government to plura pressure on us.'   e.g. and function even they dows, you people     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal e.g. after function you you you you   e.g. after function you you you you   e.g. after function you you you you     34   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other they nyou   e.g. after function you? you gool you   <	24		a a inc day this days and inc accord	
25   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: third person plural   e.g. them book for their book'     26   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person singular   e.g. He's me bracher, The lost me bike     27   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person plural   e.g. US George was a nice one: We like us town.     28   use of us in object function   US kids used to plnch the sweets like hell	24		e.g. <i>mi aug</i> "nis aug"; <i>gel im gear on</i>	
26   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person singular   e.g. He's me braheer: I've lost me bile     27   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person singular   e.g. Us George was a nice one: We like us town.     28   use of us + NP in subject function   Us kids used to pinch the sweets like hell   use of us + NP in subject function   Us kids used to pinch the sweets like hell     30   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in object function   Us kids used to pinch the sweets like hell   used us in object function (with singular referent)   Show us [me] them hoods     30   non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. Vor did get the out of bed in the middle of the night: Well, lif     distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. nor.: 1: 10 in [emphatic SSG] we f [ustisseesd 3SG] mek government not un using more pressure on us.'     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added neall   e.g. pronoun forms (must get up to person form subject function)     34   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other her, bis or park for the inclusive [is the singular pronoun other then her or apple: yuu dege); yuu dege]   e.g. get (usc); hick (usc); yuu dege]     35   independent possessive pronoun forms with added neall   e.g. prone yurt hore pressure for the lick (usc); yuu dege]   e.g. get (usc); yuu dege]     36				
26   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person singular   e.g. He's me trather: I've lost me take person singular     27   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person plural   e.g. US George was a nice one; We like us town;     28   use of us in object function (with singular referent)   Stoke us [me] them bools     29   use of us in object function (with singular referent)   Stoke us [me] them bools     30   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. Visu dig the out of bed in the middle of the night; Well, I'l ddh1 know they, they knowed I     31   non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. Ivex dig the use of bed in the middle of the night; Well, I'l ddh1 know they, they knowed I     32   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. Ivex 1: 1bi in [emphatia 35G] wF [unction dig the used of bed in the middle of the night; Well, I'l ddh1 know they, they knowed     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal e.g. p.m. hisn, ourm hersn, oursn, ourms   e.g. p.m. hisn, ourm hersn, oursn, oursn     34   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other han you   e.g. p.m. hisn, ourm hersn, oursn, our	25		e.g. <i>them book</i> for 'their book'	
27   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronours: first person plural   e.g. US George was a nice one: We like us town: person plural     28   use of us - NP in subject function   US kids used to pinch the sweets like hell				
27   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronours: first person plural   e.g. US George was a nice one: We like us town: person plural     28   use of us - NP in subject function   US kids used to pinch the sweets like hell	26	object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first	e.g. He's <b>me</b> brother; I've lost <b>me</b> bike	
27   object pronoun forms as (modifying) possessive pronouns: first person plural person plural person plural use of us in object function   Us (us + NP in subject function   Us (us + NP in subject function)   Us (us + NP in subject functin)   Us (us + NP in subject fun		person singular	°	
person pland   Definition     28   use of us + NP in subject function   Us kids used to pinch the sweets like hell     29   use of us + NP in subject function   Us kids used to pinch the sweets like hell     30   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. You did get the out of bed in the middle of the night. Well, lif1     31   non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. You did get the out of bed in the middle of the night. Well, lif1     32   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. In vs. 1: bit in [emphatic 3SG] wo'i [unstressed 3SG] mek government no put more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using more pressure for well. That is what prevents the government from using wel	27		e g. <b>Us</b> . George was a nice one: We like <b>us</b> town:	
28   use of us + NP in subject function   Us kids used to ploch the sweets like hell     29   use of us in object function (with singular referent)   Show us [mit] them boots     30   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in object function   e.g. You did get he out of bed in the middle of the night: Well, if I     31   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. You did get he out of bed in the middle of the night: Well, if I     32   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of get into experiment no put more pressure on us.   e.g. In vs. 1: 1b in [emphatic 3SG] we I (unstressed 3SG] mek government no put more pressure on us.     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal   e.g. hm, hir, ourn: hersn, ourns torms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than e.g. youe; yeil age; you ecople   e.g. ye     34   torms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other than e.g. youe; yeil, get expell   e.g. ye     35   torms or phrases for the second person non-singular pronoun singular pronouns than simply e.g. Ada (inclusive, i.e. we, including you)   e.g. Ada (inclusive, i.e. we, including you)     36   torms or phrases for the second person singular pronouns than simply e.g. hern (3SG), (tutala (3DU), titala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL), sigai (3PL)   e.g. Ada (inclusive, i.e. we, not including you)     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns   e.g. Aga ((IPL): as gaiz (IPL), yu				
29   use of us in object function (with singular referent)   Show us [me] them boots     30   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in object function   e.g. You did get he out of bed in the middle of the night: Well, If 1     31   non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. Evercreech, what did 'em [Wely call R? Us say 'er's [she is]     32   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. Evercreech, what did 'em [Pmphatic 3SG] we' [Unstressed 3SG] mek government no put mo presha for wi. [III: It be that what It make government from using more pressure on us.]     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal   e.g. hem, hisn, ourn. hersn, oursn, ourns     46   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than e.g. yous: 'yill ad's 'yule's voutogether: all of you: you ones'uns: you guys: you people   e.g. ye     36   distinctions in personal pronoun sthan simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – Itial – pl.)   e.g. ada (nclustive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. we, not including you')     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns   e.g. us-gang (TPL); us gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.g. us-gang (TPL); us gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns   e.g. us-gang (TPL); us gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.g. adm (inclusing you')     39	20		Lic kids, used to pipch the sweets like hell	
30   non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in object function   e.g. You di get he out of bed in the middle of the night: Well, if I     31   non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. You di get he out of bed in the middle of the night: Well, if I     32   distinction between emphalic vs. non-emphalic forms of pronouns   e.g. Everreceet, what did 'em [they] call if?   Us say 'er's [she is]     32   distinction between emphalic vs. non-emphalic forms of pronouns   e.g. in vs. 1: Ib in [emphatic 35G] we I [unstressed 35G] mek government no put more pressure for wel] 'That is what prevents the government form using more pressure on us.'     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal   e.g. hern, hisn, ourn: hersn, ourns, ourns     34   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other than e.g. youe: yai! aay! yudela: youlogether: all of you: you ones/un: you goagle   e.g. ye     35   forms or inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular pronoun other than simply singular vs. plural (e.g., sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   e.g. afla (Inclusive, i.e. we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. we, not including you')     36   distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person and pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g., sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   e.g. afla (Inclusive, i.e. we, including you')     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns				
didn't know they, they knowed 1     31   non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function     distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. Everacech, what did 'em [[they] call it?, Us say 'er's ['sheis'] dry, Us l'd di, t'Hux zan him ? Whose son is he?     32   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. in vs. 1: 1b in [emphatic 3SG] we 1 [unstressed 3SG] mek government no put more pressure for win, [lit: It be that what It make government no put more pressure for win, [lit: It be that what It make government no put more pressure for win, [lit: It be that what It make government from using more pressure on us.'     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal e.g. hem, hisn, ourn: hersn, ourns, ourns   e.g. hem, hisn, ourn: hersn, ourns, ourns     34   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other than e.g. yous; you gougle   e.g. ye     36   distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular monus than simply singular vs. plural (e.g., s.g dual - trial - pl.)   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you')     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns:   e.g. us ganz (1PL); us gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     39   plural forms of interogative pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gall: Who-all did you say was gonna be there?     40   plural forms of interogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?': What-what				
31   non-coordinated object pronoun forms in subject function   e.g. Everceech, what did 'em [!they] call it?: Us say 'er's ['she is']     32   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. Us to do: Huz san him? 'Whose son is he?'     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal   e.g. <i>hem</i> , <i>hisn</i> , <i>ourn</i> : hersn, <i>oursn</i> , <i>ourns</i> 34   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than e.g. youse; 'yill: any', 'yidela; youtogether; all of you; you oneshums of pursons of parts or phrases for the second person non-singular   e.g. <i>hem</i> , <i>hisn</i> , <i>ourn</i> : hersn, <i>oursn</i> , <i>ourns</i> 35   forms or phrases for the second person non-singular pronoun other than you   e.g. yee   e.g. yee     36   distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg dual - trial - pl.)   e.g. afa (inclusive, i.e. we, including you') vs. <i>mifela</i> (exclusive, i.e. we, including you')   e.g. afaz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg dual - trial - pl.)   e.g. afaz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.g. afaz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gail: Who -ame? Who (of several people) came?; What-what	30	non-coordinated subject pronoun forms in object function		
distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. In vs. 1: 1b in [m] emphatic 3SG] we i [unstressed 3SG] mek government not put more pressure for we]. That is what prevents the government not put more pressure for we]. That is what prevents the government not put more pressure on us.'     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal   e.g. hem, hisn, ourn. hersn, ourns, ourns      34   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than e.g. youse: yall: aay: yudela: youlogether: all of you: you you      35   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other than you   e.g. all: (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')      36   distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular   e.g. ali: (Inclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')      37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   e.g. ali: (Inclusive, i.e. 'We, not including you')      38   specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gali: Who -all id you say was gonna be there?      39   blural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.gali: Who -all of you say was gonna be there?			didn't know <b>they</b> , they knowed <b>I</b>	
32   distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of pronouns   e.g. in vs. i: ib in [emphatic 3SG] we i [unstressed 3SG] mek govarnment no put more pressure for we] 'That is what prevents the government not put more pressure for we] 'That is what prevents the government not put more pressure or us.'     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal e.g. hem, hisn, ourn; hersn, ourn, ourns   e.g. hm, hisn, ourn; hersn, ourn, ourns     34   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than you   e.g. you; you goes; y'all: aay'; yufela; youlogether; all of you; you ones/uns; you goes; y'all: aay'; yuge gov)   e.g. ye     35   forms or phrases for the second person non-singular ve. plural pronoun other than you   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. milela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')   e.g. hem (3SG), tufala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)     36   distinctions in personal pronouns   e.g. usgagi (1PL); us gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.g. usgagi (1PL); us gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.g. usgagi (1PL); us gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.g. usgagi (1PL); us gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.g. usgagi (1PL); us gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.g. usgagi (1PL); usgagi (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     39   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: using a	31			
pronounsgovanment no put mo presha fo wi. [it:: It be that what it make government not put more pressure for we] 'That is what prevents the government from using more pressure on us.'33independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than youe.g. hern, hisn, ourn: hersn, oursn, ourns34forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than youe.g. hern, hisn, ourn: hersn, oursn, ourns36distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular singular vs. plural (e.g. sg dual - trial - pl.)e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. we, including you) vs. mifela (aSDU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)38specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or boundy elementse.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?40plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplicatione.g. Who-who came? Who (of several people) came?; What-what				
pronounsgovanment no put mo presha fo wi. [it:: It be that what it make government not put more pressure for we] 'That is what prevents the government from using more pressure on us.'33independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than youe.g. hern, hisn, ourn: hersn, oursn, ourns34forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than youe.g. hern, hisn, ourn: hersn, oursn, ourns36distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular singular vs. plural (e.g. sg dual - trial - pl.)e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. we, including you) vs. mifela (aSDU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)38specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or boundy elementse.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?40plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplicatione.g. Who-who came? Who (of several people) came?; What-what	32	distinction between emphatic vs. non-emphatic forms of	e.g. in vs. i: i bi in [emphatic 3SG] we i [unstressed 3SG] mek	
government not put more pressure for we] 'That is what prevents the government from using more pressure on us.'   government from using more pressure on us.'     33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal   e.g. hem, hisn, ourn; hersn, ourns   government from using more pressure on us.'     34   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than you   e.g. you   government from using more pressure on us.'   government from using more pressure on us.'     35   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than you   e.g. you   government from using you you you you you you you you you   government from using you				
33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal   e.g. hern, hisn, ourn; hersn, ourns, ourns     34   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than you   e.g. hern, hisn, ourn; hersn, ourns, ourns   e.g. ouse; y'al; aay'; yufela; youlogether; all of you; you ones?uns; you guys; you people   ones?uns; you guys; you people     35   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other than you   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')     36   distinct forms of inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular vs. plural (e.g. sg dual - trial - pl.)   e.g. herm (3SG), tufala (3DU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who. who came? 'Who (of several people) came?; What.what				
33   independent possessive pronoun forms with added nasal   e.g. hern, hisn, ourrs, norms network, ours, norms   e.g. hern, hisn, ourrs, norms   e.g. hern, hisn, ourrs, norms   e.g. you   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e.   we, not including you')   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e.   we, not including you')   e.g. herm (3SG), tufala (3DU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)   e.g. herm (3SG), tufala (3DU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)   e.g. herm (3SG), tufala (3DU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)   e.g. e.g. agaigt (1PL.); as gaigt (2PL), you gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?   e.g. Who-who came? Who (of several people) came?': What-what   e.g. What-what   e.g. What-what   e.g. What-what   e.g. What-what   e.g. What-what   e.g. What-what   gain (2PL); What-what   gain (				
34   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than   e.g. youse: y'all; aay'; yufela; youtogether; all of you; you     35   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other   e.g. ye     36   distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   e.g. us-gang (1PL.); as gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what			government from using more pressure of us.	
34   forms or phrases for the second person plural pronoun other than   e.g. youse: y'all; aay'; yufela; youtogether; all of you; you     35   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other   e.g. ye     36   distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   e.g. us-gang (1PL.); as gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what	22	independent passage ive property forms with added pass	a a bara bica aurai baran auran auran	
you   ones/uns; you guys; you people     35   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other than you   e.g. ye   image: second person singular pronoun other than you     36   distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular ve, not including you')   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   e.g. hem (3SG), tufala (3DU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?   image: second person output the second persecond persecond person person person person person per				
35   forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other than you   e.g. ye   e.g. ye     36   distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, not including you')     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg dual - trial - pl.)   e.g. hem (3SG), tufala (3DU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns   e.g. us-gang (1PL.); as gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what   e.g. Who-who	34			
than you   image: stand of the second seco				
36   distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular   e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e. 'we, including you')     37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   e.g. hem (3SG), tufala (3DU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns   e.g. us-gang (1PL.); as gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what   e.g. What-what	35	forms or phrases for the second person singular pronoun other	e.g. <i>ye</i>	
Image: Second				
Image: Second	36	distinct forms for inclusive/exclusive first person non-singular	e.g. afla (inclusive, i.e. 'we, including you') vs. mifela (exclusive, i.e.	
37   more number distinctions in personal pronouns than simply singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   e.g. hem (3SG), tufala (3DU), trifala (3TRI), ol(geta) (3PL)     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns   e.g. us-gang (1PL.); as gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     39   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.g. us-ganl did you say was gonna be there?     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what				
singular vs. plural (e.g. sg. – dual – trial – pl.)   a     38   specialized plural markers for pronouns   e.g. us-gang (1PL.); as gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)     39   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what	37			
38   specialized plural markers for pronouns   e.g. us-gang (1PL.); as gaiz (1PL), yu gaiz (2PL), dem gaiz (3PL)      39   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?      40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what				
39   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: using additional (free or bound) elements   e.gall: Who -all did you say was gonna be there?   a     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what   a	20		A n us nann (1DL) as naiz (1DL) uu naiz (2DL) dom naiz (2DL)	
bound) elements   a     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what	30		e.g. us-yany (IFL), as yaiz (IFL), yu yaiz (2FL), ueili yaiz (3PL)	
bound) elements   a     40   plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication   e.g. Who-who came? 'Who (of several people) came?'; What-what	20			
40 plural forms of interrogative pronouns: reduplication e.g. <i>Who-who came?</i> 'Who (of several people) came?'; <i>What-what</i>	39		e.gaii: who <b>-all</b> did you say was gonna be there?	
they said? 'What (different) things did they say?'	40			
			they said? 'What (different) things did they say?'	

41	singular <i>it</i> for plural <i>they</i> in anaphoric use (with non-human referents)	Those books are very informative. <b>It</b> can be obtained at Dillon's.	
42	object pronoun drop	mi laikem Ø 'I like it'; A: You got tickets? – B: No, Ø sold Ø already'A: Do you have tickets? B: No, I sold them already'	
43	subject pronoun drop: referential pronouns	A: You got tickets? – B: No, $\emptyset$ sold $\emptyset$ already 'A: Do you have tickets? B: No, I sold them already'	
44	subject pronoun drop: dummy pronouns	Ø rained yesterday only (emphatic)	
45	insertion of <i>it</i> where StE favours zero	As I made it clear before, I am going to talk about solutions, not	
		problems; As it is the case elsewhere in Africa, much can still be	
		done for children	
46	deletion of <i>it</i> in referential <i>it is</i> -constructions	Is very nice food; But when I move into the flat, is OK	
	deletion of <i>it</i> in non-referential <i>it is</i> -constructions	Here is not allowed to stop the car	
47	2. Noun phrase		
48		a a shildrana ayana dasa	
40	regularization of plural formation: extension of -s to StE irregular plurals	e.g. <i>childrens, oxens; deers</i>	
49	regularization of plural formation: phonological regularization	e.g. wifes, knifes	
50	plural marking via preposed elements (e.g. <i>ol, olgeta;</i> etc.)	Olketa boe bae kam long naet 'The boys will come at night'	
51	plural marking via postposed elements (e.g. (an(d) them/dem; - mob)	Some a di woman <b>dem</b> single woman; clean water- <b>mob</b> 'lots of clean water'	
52	associative plural marked by postposed and them/them all/dem (Note: by associative plural we mean a plural form indicating that reference is made to the named referent plus several other people closely associated with him/her (e.g. family, friends or colleagues).	I have a picture of <b>my dad and them</b> working their own road; <b>Miss</b> Waaka dem laaf afta him; I saw <b>Saras-them</b> 's cat by the road	
53	associative plural marked by other elements	e.g. my Daddy gang 'my Dad and his colleagues/friends/'	
	group plurals (i.e. plural marker attached to the end of an entire	That President has two Secretary of States (rather than two	
34	phrase rather than just its head)	Secretaries of State)	
55	different count/mass noun distinctions resulting in use of plural	woods 'bits of wood'; How many staffs are on medical leave?;	
55			
	for StE singular	These <b>advices</b> are coming because they've already studied all of us	
56	absence of plural marking only after quantifiers	We did all our subject $- \boldsymbol{y}$ in English; four pound; five year	
		e.g. My sister-Ø are pretty girl-Ø	
57	of a quantifier): for nouns with human referents	c.y. wy sister or are pretty yin or	
58	plural marking generally optional (i.e. regardless of the presence of a quantifier): for nouns with non-human referents	e.g. The <b>tree-Ø</b> don't grow very tall up there	
59	double determiners (e.g. demonstrative/article + possessive	this our common problem is very serious	
57	pronoun, with possessive pronoun preposed or postposed)		
60	use of definite article where StE has indefinite article	I had the toothache;when they'd get the cold 'a cold'	
61	use of indefinite article where StE has definite article	A sun was shining	
62	use of zero article where StE has definite article	Did you get $\emptyset$ mileage-claim for that trip?; $\emptyset$ main reason for their	
		performance	
63	use of zero article where StE has indefinite article	Then he thought, what about getting $\boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ girl [to marry] from India?	
	<u> </u>		

gin/creole language, please give an example here.

92	other non-standard habitual markers: synthetic	e.gs inflection on verb: I drinks three and four cups to a meal	
93	other non-standard habitual markers: analytic	e.g. combination of <i>do</i> and <i>be</i> : <i>He</i> <b>do</b> <i>be sick a lot;</i> preverbal <i>stap</i> in Bislama: <i>me stap ronron</i> 'I jog [every day]'	
94	progressive marker stap or stay	<i>ol i wokabout i <b>stap</b> '</i> they are walking'; <i>Hem i <b>stap</b> kaekae '</i> He is eating'	
95	be sat/stood with progressive meaning	when you' <b>re stood</b> ['are standing'] there you can see the flames	
96	there with past participle in resultative contexts	There's something fallen down the sink	
97	medial object perfect (i.e. an object intervenes between auxiliary <i>have</i> and the past participle of the main verb)	And you eat nothing till you have the stations made.	
98	after -perfect	She's after selling the boat 'She has just sold the boat'	
99	levelling of the difference between present perfect and simple past: simple past for StE present perfect	Were you ever in London?	
100	levelling of the difference between present perfect and simple past: present perfect for StE simple past	Some of us have been to New York years ago	
101	simple present for continuative or experiential perfect	I'm in here about four months; I know her since she was a child; I'm here for twenty years	
102	be as perfect auxiliary	They're not left school yet	
103	do as unstressed tense marker (without habitual or other aspectual meanings)	This man what <b>do</b> own this; That girl what <b>did</b> smile at me	
104	completive/perfect done	He done go fishing; You don ate what I has sent you?	
105	completive/perfect have/be + done + past participle	He is done gone	
106	"sequential" or "irrealis" be done	If you love your enemies, they <b>be done</b> eat you alive in this society	
107	completive/perfect marker slam	I <b>slam</b> told you not to mess up	
108	ever as marker of experiential perfect	I ever see the movie 'I have seen the movie'	
109	perfect marker already	We did move here a week already 'We had moved here a week	
		previously'; Were you there already? 'Have you been there before?'	
110	finish -derived completive markers	wakum gaden blong mifala finis 'I have completed my work in our garden'	
111	past tense/anterior marker been	I been cut the bread	
112	anterior <i>had</i> + bare root	hii had iit do bred biifoh hii goo tuu skuul 'he ate the bread before he went to school',	
113	loosening of sequence of tenses rule	I noticed the van I came in 'I noticed the van I had come in'	
114	go -based future markers	e.g. Uh ain ga go nowhere 'I won't go anywhere'; he gon build my house	
115	volition-based future markers other than <i>will</i> (e.g. derived from <i>want</i> or <i>like</i> )	a tel dem pipl da nobadi els <b>wan</b> de da kamp'l told them that nobody else will be at the camp'; em i <b>laik</b> go long gaden 'he likes/is about to go to the garden'	
116	come -based future/ingressive markers	I am coming to cook your meal 'I am about to cook your meal'	
117	present tense forms for neutral future reference	I think I make one new dress for Chinese New Year.	
118	is for am/will with 1st person singular	I's going to town 'I am/will be going to town'; I's not 'I won't'	
119	would for (remote distant) future in contrast to will (immediate future)	I would eat/would be eating rice tomorrow	
120	would in if-clauses	If I'd be you	

	4. Verb phrase II: modal verbs		
121	double modals	I tell you what we might should do	
	epistemic <i>mustn't</i>	This <b>mustn't</b> ['can't'] be true	
	present tense forms of modals used where StE has past tense	I wish that people in the world will ['would'] get educated; [] they	
	forms	<i>can</i> ['might'] <i>be wild, but they're human beings</i>	
124	want/need + past participle	The cat wants petted; The car needs washed	
	new quasi-modals: core modal meanings (counterfactual (e.g.	We liketa drowned that day 'we almost drowned that day'; He	
	<i>liketa, supposeta);</i> obligation (e.g. <i>belong to</i> ), volition, possibility,		
	etc.)	belongs to come here today the origin to come here today	
	new quasi-modals: aspectual meanings (e.g. past habitual	They're fixin' to leave town 'they're about to leave'; I'm finna	
	( <i>useta</i> ); immediate future ( <i>fixin to/finna</i> ), etc.)	go'l'm about to go'; It useta didn't matter whether you walked in late	
		or not '[Formerly] it didn't matter'	
127	non-standard use of modals for politeness reasons	This furniture <b>may</b> be ['is to be'] removed tomorrow; <b>Must</b> I make	
		you some tea? 'Shall I'	
	5. Verb phrase III: verb morphology		
	levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms: regularization of	e.g. catch-catched-catched	
	irregular verb paradigms		
	levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms: unmarked forms	frequent with <i>give</i> and <i>run</i>	
130	levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms: past tense	e.g. <i>He had went</i>	
	replacing the past participle	Ť	
131	levelling of past tense/past participle verb forms: past participle	e.g. <i>He <b>gone</b> to Mary</i>	
	replacing the past tense form		
	zero past tense forms of regular verbs [this does not include	e.g. I walk 'I walked' [but not That door bin close 'The door closed']	
	base forms that co-occur with a preverbal or postverbal TMA		
	marker]		
133	double marking of past tense	e.g. camed; didn't stayed	
134	a-prefixing on ing -forms	They wasn't a-doin' nothin' wrong	
135	a -prefixing on elements other than ing -forms	e.g. a-back; acome	
	special inflected forms of be	e.g. bees for present subjunctive	
	special inflected forms of <i>do</i>	e.g. <i>I junt '</i> I don't'	
	special inflected forms of have	e.g. <i>he amn't '</i> he hasn't'	
139	distinctive forms for auxiliary vs. full verb meanings of primary	She done it, didn't she?; We has a muck round here [full verb]	
	verbs (i.e. of <i>do, be, have</i> )	vs. We haven't been there since we got married [auxiliary]	
140	other forms/phrases for copula 'be': before NPs	e.g. <i>Ebry day da fishing day…</i> 'Every day is a day for fishing…'	for copula absence, see features [176-178] below
	other forms/phrases for copula 'be': before locatives	e.g. Den pikin ben de na skoro 'The children were at school'	
-	other forms/phrases for copula 'be': before AdjPs	e.g. <i>Shi <b>stei</b> sik</i> 'She is sick'	
	transitive verb suffix -em/-im/-um	Mi bin bai- im kaikai 'I bought-TR some food'	
144	use of gotten and got with distinct meanings (dynamic vs. static)	They've gotten a new car ['have received'] vs. They've got a new car	
		['possess']; They've gotten interested ['developed an interest'] vs.	
		They've got interested ['are interested']	
	use of <i>gotten</i> instead of <i>got</i> (i.e. <i>gotten</i> with static meaning or	Finbank has gotten a new career website ['possess']	
	neutralization of the static/dynamic distinction)		
	use of verbal suffix -ing with forms other than present	I can <b>driving</b> now; Thou wants thy tow ['hair'] <b>cutting</b>	
	participle/gerund		
147	was for conditional were	If I was you	

148	serial verbs: <i>give</i> = 'to,for'	Karibuk giv mi [lit.: carry-book give me] 'Give the book to me'	
149	serial verbs: go = 'movement away from'	Yu a tek di bos go Kingstan? [lit.: you PROG take the bus go	
		Kingston] 'Are you taking the bus to Kingston?'	
150	serial verbs: <i>come</i> = 'movement towards'	Den bring den kam [lit.: them bring them come] 'They brought them back'	
151	serial verbs: constructions with 3 verbs	Im wan mi fi go kya im kom [lit.: him want me for go carry him	
		come] 'He wants me to bring him'	
152	serial verbs: constructions with 4 or more verbs	Agnes ron komot go lef in mama na makit [lit.: Agnes run come-	
		out go leave POSS mama LOC market] 'Agnes rushed out to drop	
		her mother off at the market	
	6. Verb phrase IV: voice		
153	give passive: NP1 (patient) + give + NP2 (agent) + V	John give his boss scold 'John was scolded by his boss' (implying	
		that John gave his boss reason to scold him)	
	7. Negation		
	multiple negation / negative concord	He won't do no harm	
	ain't as the negated form of be	They're all in there, <b>ain't</b> they?	
	ain't as the negated form of have	I <b>ain't</b> had a look at them yet	
	ain't as generic negator before a main verb	Something I ain't know about	
	invariant don't for all persons in the present tense	He <b>don't</b> like me	
	never as preverbal past tense negator	He never came 'He didn't come'	
	no as preverbal negator	me <b>no</b> iit brekfus	
	not as a preverbal negator	Nail <b>not</b> float	
	no more/nomo as negative existential marker	Nomo nating insai dea 'There isn't anything in there'	
	was – weren't split	The boys was interested, but Mary weren't	
	amn't in tag questions	I'm here, <b>amn't</b> I?	
	invariant non-concord tags (including eh?)	innit/in't it/isn't in They had them in their hair, innit?	
166	invariant tag can or not?	I want to go home, can or not? 'Can I go home?'; Answer the	
		question, can or not? 'Do you know the answer to the question?'	
167	fronted invariant tag	Isn't, I can colour this red? 'I can colour this red, can't I?'	
168	special negative verbs in imperatives	Du miek agli 'don't pull a face'	
	non-standard system underlying responses to negative yes/no	Isn't he arriving tomorrow? - Yes [= 'No, he isn't]/No [= 'Yes, he is']	
	questions		
	8. Agreement		
	invariant present tense forms due to zero marking for the third person singular	So she <b>show</b> up and <b>say</b> "What's up?"	
	invariant present tense forms due to generalization of 3rd person	I sees the house	
170	-s to all persons	There's two man waiting in the hall	
	existential / presentational there's/there is/there was with plural subjects	There's two men waiting in the hall	
173	variant forms of dummy subject there in existential clauses, e.g.	They is something bad wrong with her; It 's a new person here	
	they, it or zero	'There's a new person here'; Ø ga li aystaz we grow pan dem [lit.: got	
		little oysters REL grow on them] 'There are small oysters growing (on	
		the mangrove trees)'	
	deletion of auxiliary be: before progressive	So you ${\it 0}$ always thinking about where where you go to work	
	deletion of auxiliary be: before gonna	e.g. I Ø gonna go work	
	deletion of copula be: before NPs	e.g. He $\mathcal{O}$ a good teacher	
177	deletion of copula be: before AdjPs	She Ø smart	

	deletion of copula be: before locatives	e.g. She Ø at home	
	deletion of auxiliary have	I ${\it 0}$ eaten my lunch	
	was/were generalization	You <b>were</b> hungry but he <b>were</b> thirsty; or: You <b>was</b> hungry but he <b>was</b> thirsty	
181	agreement sensitive to subject type (nominal vs. pronominal)	birds sings vs. they sing	
182	agreement sensitive to position of subject (immediately adjacent to predicate vs. not immediately adjacent to predicate)	I sing and dances	
183	Northern Subject Rule (combination of both of the above)	I sing [vs. *I sings]; birds sings; I sing and dances	
	invariant be with non-habitual function	Here I be (presentational); I be cold (copula)	
	9. Relativization		
185	relativizer that or what in non-restrictive contexts	My daughter, that/what lives in London,	
	which for 'who'	my brother, which	
	relativizer as	He was a chap <b>as</b> got a living anyhow	
188	relativizer at	This is the man <b>at</b> painted my house	
	relativizer where or a form derived from where	My father was one of the founders o' de Underground Railroad where help de slaves to run way to de North	
190	relativizer what or a form derived from what	This is the man <b>what</b> painted my house; Di man <b>wo</b> tif di granat don go 'The man who stole the peanuts has gone'	
191	relativizer doubling	But these, these little fellahs <b>that which</b> had stayed befo' God pravin'	
	use of analytic or cliticized that his/that's, what his/what's, at's, who his instead of whose	e.g. The man <b>what's</b> wife has died	
193	gapping/zero-relativization in subject position	The man ${\it Ø}$ lives there is a nice chap	
194	resumptive/shadow pronouns	e.g. This is the house which I painted it yesterday	
195	postposed one as sole relativizer	That boy pinch my sister <b>one</b> very naughty 'That boy who pinched my sister is very naughty'	
196	correlative constructions	e.g. Which-one I put in the jar, that-one is good 'The ones [pickles] I put in the jar are best'	
197	"linking relative clauses" (without direct antecedent)	unless you are going to get 88 which some universities are not going to give those marks	
	deletion of stranded prepositions in relative clauses ("preposition chopping")	like a big yard that you do gardening an'all [in deleted]	
199	reduced relative phrases preceding head-noun	That Neela's-knitted jersey is gone white 'That jersey which Neela knitted/knitted by Neela has gone white'	
	10. Complementation		
200	say-based complementizers	e.g. We hear say you gone to da city 'We heard that you [were] gone to the city'	
201	for -based complementizers	e.g. I hard fi kraas di riba 'It's hard to cross the river.'	
202	unsplit for to in infinitival purpose clauses	We always had gutters in the winter time <b>for to</b> drain the water away	
203	for (to) as infinitive marker	e.g. You werenae allowed at this time <b>for to</b> go and take another job on	
204	as what / than what in comparative clauses	e.g. It's harder <b>than what</b> you think it is	
205	existentials with forms of get	e.g. <i>E got</i> some sand there 'There is some sand'; <i>Ova hyee get</i> tumoch bush 'There's too much bush over here'	

206	existentials with forms of have	e.g. Ma yu abi son mma tu di man dede kaba [lit.: But you have	
		some woman REL the man die PRF] 'But there are some women	
		whose husbands have already died'	
	substitution of that-clause for infinitival subclause	e.g. I wanted that I should get leave	
208	deletion of to before infinitives	e.g. Allow him Ø go	
209	addition of to where StE has bare infinitive	e.g. He made me to do it	
210	non-finite clause complements with bare root form rather than -	e.g. <i>Him start <b>tell</b> di cousins all sort a someting.</i> 'He started telling	
	ing form	the cousins all kinds of things.	
	11. Adverbial subordination		
211	clause-final but = 'though'	Well I warnt so very cold but	
	clause-final but = 'really'	I fright for dogs, but eh! 'I'm really afraid of dogs'	
	no subordination; chaining construction linking two main verbs	e.g. I bin go dere work; Stay longer, they have to over-charge 'If you	
215	(motion and activity)	stay longer, they have to charge more'	
214	conjunction doubling: clause + conj. + conj. + clause	e.g. He has been in this school for five years, <b>still yet</b> he is not tired	
214	conjunction doubling. clause + conj. + conj. + clause	e.g. he has been in this school for live years, <b>sun yet</b> he is not theu	
215	conjunction doubling: correlative conj.s	a a Although you are emert but you are not empreciated. Co	
215		e.g. Although you are smart, but you are not appreciated; So	
		when I was a baby, <b>so</b> my father-an'-them shifted to Sezela	
_	12 Adverte and propositions		
01/	12. Adverbs and prepositions		
216	omission of StE prepositions (not necessarily with prepositional	e.g. He came out $\boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ hospital; She went $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ town; We're going there	
	verbs, but e.g. locative prepositions and prepositions before	Ø Tuesday	
	temporal expressions)		
217	use of postpositions (either StE prepositions or postposed	e.g. the chalkboard under; night time 'at night', Telugu way 'in	
	preposition-like elements)	Telugu', <i>morning part</i> 'in the morning'	
218	affirmative anymore 'nowadays'	That's the trouble with airplanes any more; Anymore they have a	
		hard time protecting things like that	
219	adverb-forming suffixes -way and -time	e.g. long-way, quick-way; dark-time, late-time	
220	degree modifier adverbs have the same form as adjectives	e.g. That's <b>real</b> good	
221	other adverbs have the same form as adjectives	e.g. Come quick !	
221 222			
222	too; too much; very much 'very' as qualifier	It is <b>too</b> difficult 'very difficult'; i sofa <b>tuu motch</b> '(s)he was	
	13. Discourse organization and word order	suffering very much'	
222	other options for clefting than StE	like leeling for more lend a let of them are. They ride billing is what l	
223	other options for clefting than StE	It's looking for more land a lot of them are; They ride bikes is what I see them do	
224	other possibilities for fronting than StE	To my sister sometime I speak English	
225	sentence-initial focus marker	A wan piki pikin boi e moksi smenti drape 'lt's a little boy that mixes	
		cement there'; Na mí was di kalbas 'Me, I'm the one that washed	
		the calabash'	
226	"negative inversion" (sentence-initial neg. auxiliary verbs)	Didn't nobody show up 'Nobody showed up'; There's an old house	
		up here, but don't nobody live in it 'nobody lives in it'	
227	inverted word order in indirect questions	I'm wondering what are you gonna do	
228	no inversion/no auxiliaries in <i>wh</i> -questions	What you doing? What he wants?	
229	no inversion/no auxiliaries in main clause yes/no questions	You get the point? You liked India?	Please make a note here if this feature is restricted to positive yes/no questions in 'your'
			variety or pidgin/creole language.
		· · ·	

	-		
230	doubly filled COMP-position with wh-words	What who has eaten? 'Who ate what?'	
231	superlative marker most occurring before head noun	The most thing I like is apples 'The thing I like most is apples'	
232	either order of objects in double object constructions (if both objects are pronominal)	He couldn't give <b>him it</b> ; I tan ['took'] <b>it her</b> back	
233	presence of subject in imperatives	Go <b>you</b> there!	
234	like as a focussing device	How did you get away with that <b>like</b> ? <b>Like</b> for one found five quid, that was like three quid, <b>like</b> two-fifty each	
235	like as a quotative particle	And she was like "What do you mean?"	

	rating options
Α	feature is pervasive or obligatory
В	feature is neither pervasive nor extremely rare
С	feature exists, but is extremely rare
D	attested absence
Х	not applicable
?	don't know

	Abbreviations:
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
COMP	complementizer
DU	dual
LOC	locative
PRF	perfective
PL	plural
POSS	possessive
PRED	predicative
PROG	progressive
REL	relative
SG	singular
StE	standard English
TR	transitive
TRI	trial