

Monotonicity in Morphosyntax

PhD dissertation by Sedigheh Moradi

Appendix

Tense Syncretism

German		Present	Participle	Preterite	Future
	speak	sprech-e	ge-sproch-en	sprach	sprechen
	water	gieß-e	ge-goss-en	goß	gießen
	give	geb-e/gib	ge-geb-en	gab	geben
	throw	wirf/werf	ge-worf-en	warf	werfen
English		Present	Participle	Preterite	Future
	sing	sing	sung	sang	sing
	shine	shine	shone	shone	shine
	come	come	come	came	come
	walk	walk	walked	walked	walk
Persian		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	see	bin	dide	did	did
	eat	xor	xorde	xord	xord

Turkish		Present	Participle	Preterite	Future
	come	gel-di	gel-miřti	gel-i-yor	gel-ecek
	arrive	var-dı	var-miřtı	var-ı-yor	var-acak

Azeri		Present	Participle	Preterite	Future
	come	gel-di	gel-miřti	gel-i-yor	gel-ecek
	arrive	var-dı	var-miřtı	var-ı-yor	var-acak

Japanese		Present	Participle	Preterite	Future
	eat	tabeta	tabeteiru	taberu (tabemasu)	taberu (tabemasu)
	buy	kau	katta	katteiru	kau (kaimasu)
	see	mita	miteiru	miru (mimasu)	miru (mimasu)
	do	shita	shiteita	suru (shimasu)	suru (shimasu)

Latin		Present	Participle	Preterite	Future
	amāre	amat	amābat	amāvit	amābit
	ACTIVE INDICATIVE				
	amāre	amātur	amābātur	amātus est	amābitur
	PASSIVE INDICATIVE				

Modern Standard Arabic		Present	Past	Future	Root
	eat	yaʔkol-u eat.M-case	ʔakal-a eat.M-case	sa-yaʔkol-u FUT-eat.M-case	ʔ-k-l

Korean		Present	Past	Future
	send	pone-ta	pone-t-ta	pone-l kaʃi-ta

Western Armenian		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	eat	g ud-e	<u>ger</u> -ə ^{\-aʔt\{tS}}	<u>ger</u> -a	bidi ud-e

Serbo- Croatian		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	want	hoću	Ĭ-o	Ĭ-o sam	Ĭ-ću
	go	ide-m	<u>iša</u> -o	<u>iša</u> -o sam	ići ću

French		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	be	suis.1sg	été	fu	ser
	go	all/v-	all	all	<u>ir</u>
	come	ven/ vien(nent)	ven	vin	viend-r
Spanish		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	go	v-	Ø-i	fu	Ø-i-r
Italian		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	say	diç/di-	detto	diss/dic-	di-r
Sindhi		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	go	wanj-e tho	wa-yo ho	wa-yo	w-iindo
Southern Kurdish		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	carry	beid	beria	berd	bad
	eat	xweid	xoria	xward	xweid
Persian		Present	Participle	Past	Future
	see	bin	dide	did	did
	eat	xor	xorde	xord	xord

Resolved Agreement

French

- (1) Resolution Rules in French
 - a. Feminine is used if all conjuncts are feminine (F)
 - b. Otherwise the masculine is used. (M)

Table 1: Gender values and resolution in French

SG	PL		MSC	FEM
MSC	MSC	MSC	M	M
FEM	FEM	FEM	M	F

Slovenian

	SG	DL	PL	
MSC	Ø	a	i	MSC
FEM	a	i	e	FEM
NEUT	o		a	NEUT

Table 2: Genders in Slovenian
Slovenian

- (2) *Resolution Rules in Slovenian*
 - a. Feminine is used if all conjuncts are feminine;
 - b. Otherwise, the masculine is used.

Icelandic

- (3) *Resolution Rules in Icelandic*
 - a. Masculine is used if all conjuncts are masculine;
 - b. Feminine is used if all conjuncts are feminine;
 - c. Otherwise, the neuter is used.

Latin

- (4) *Resolution Rules in Latin*
 - a. Masculine is used if all conjuncts are masculine;
 - b. Feminine is used if all conjuncts are feminine;
 - c. Masculine is used if all conjuncts are human;
 - d. Otherwise, neuter is used.

	MSC	FEM	NEUT
MSC	M	N	N
FEM	N	F	N
NEUT	N	N	N

Table 3: Gender Resolution in Icelandic

Non-human	MSC	FEM	NEUT	Human	MSC	FEM	NEUT
MSC	M	N	N	MSC	M	M	M
FEM	N	F	N	FEM	M	F	M
NEUT	N	N	N	NEUT	M	M	M

Table 4: Non-human resolution rules

Table 5: Human resolution Rules

Romanian

- (5) a. For animates:
- Feminine is used if all conjuncts denote feminine animate
 - Otherwise, the masculine is used.
- b. For inanimates:
- Masculine is used if all conjuncts are masculine
 - Otherwise, the feminine is used.

	MSC	FEM		MSC	FEM
MSC	M	M	MSC	M	F
FEM	M	F	FEM	F	F

Table 6: Animate Rules, Romanian

Table 7: Inanimate Rules, Romanian

- (6) *General rules of resolution in Romanian*
- If one conjunct denotes a male animate then masculine is used.
 - If all conjuncts are masculine, then masculine is used.
 - Otherwise, the feminine is used.

Polish

- (7) *Gender Resolution Rules in Polish*
- Masculine personal is used if at least one conjunct is masculine personal (M_p).
 - Otherwise, the masculine non-personal is used (M_n).

Tamil

	MSC-A	MSC-I	FEM-A	FEM-I
MSC-A	M	M	M	M
MSC-I	M	M	F	F
FEM-A	M	F	F	F
FEM-I	M	F	F	F

Table 8: General resolution patterns in Romanian

	SG	PL
MSC	personal	\emptyset /y/i
	non-personal	
FEM	a	y/e
NEUT	o/e	

Table 9: Genders in Polish

	MSC-P	MSC-N	FEM	NEUT
MSC-P	M_p	M_p	M_p	M_p
MSC-N	M_p	M_n	M_n	M_n
FEM	M_p	M_n	M_n	M_n
NEUT	M_p	M_n	M_n	M_n

Table 10: Gender Resolution in Polish

SG	PL
MSC	RATIONAL
FEM	
NEUT	NEUT

Table 11: Target genders in Tamil

(8) *Resolution Rules in Tamil*

- Rational is used if all conjuncts are rational;
- Neuter is used if all conjuncts are non-rational;
- Otherwise, rational is used, although an alternative construction is preferred.

Archi

(9) *Archi gender system*

- male humans: God and other spritual beings
- females
- most animals + some inanimates
- some animals + most inanimates

	MSC	FEM	NEUT
MSC	R	R	R
FEM	R	R	R
NEUT	R	R	N

Table 12: Gender Resolution in Tamil

	SG	PL	
I. MSC	w	b/ib	rational
II. FEM	d		
III. ANIMATE	b	ib	irrational
IV. INANIMATE	t		

Table 13: Genders in Archi

(10) *Resolution Rules in Archi*

- I/II is used, if there is at least one rational conjunct (R);
- Otherwise, III/IV is used (IR).

	MSC	FEM	ANIM	INANIM
MSC	R	R	R	R
FEM	R	R	R	R
ANIM	R	R	IR	IR
INANIM	R	R	IR	IR

Table 14: Patterns of gender resolution in Archi

Chibemba

SG	PL
1	2
3	4
5	
14	6
15	
7	8
9	10
11	
12	13

Table 15: Genders in Chibemba

(11) *Resolution Rules in Chibemba*

- 1/2 is used if all conjuncts are human (1/2)

- b. 7/8 is used if none of the conjuncts are human (7/8)
- c. 7/8 is used if mixed, although the comitative construction is preferable (7/8).

Person-Number Syncretism

Language: **Asmat**

Personal Pronouns

	SG	PL
1	no	na
2	o	ca
3	a	a

Corbett. 2000. Number: 64

Language: Aymara

		future perf
'love'	SG	PL
	1	mun-chiy-äta
	2	mun-chiy-äta
	3	mun-chi-na

Also in the paradigm:

1incl a munapjh-chiy-äsna

1incl b munapjh-chiy-äsna

The two are different only in free pronouns

Source:

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Aymara.pdf>

Deza Galindo, Juan Francisco. 1992. Gramatica de la lengua aymara.

Lima: Artex Editores.

(Bolivia and Peru; Deza Galindo 1992: 103-105)

Language: Bagirmi

		definite aspect: C-initial stem
'eat'	SG	PL
	1	m-sa
	2	sa
	3	n-sa

		Indefinite aspect
'eat'	SG	PL
	1	kä-sa
	2	kä-sa
	3	kä-sa

definite aspect: V-initial stem		
see'	SG	PL
	1 m-ak(a)	j-aka(a)/j-ak-ki
	2 ak(a)	ak-ki
	3 n-ak(a)	j-ak(a)

Source:

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Bagirmi.pdf>

Stevenson, R. C. 1969. Bagirmi Grammar. Linguistic Monograph

Series No. 3. Khartoum: Sudan Research Unit, University of

Khartoum.

Language: **Beja**

Suffix type

eat	PAST- Suffix type	
	SG	PL
	1 tam-i	tam-n-i
	2 tam-t-ii-`a / tam-t-ii-`*	tam-t-ii-`na
	3 tam-i / tam-t-i*	tam-ii-`n
	*gender distinction	

Prefix type

burn	PAST-Prefix type	
	SG	PL
	1 ?-iilíw	n-iilíw
	2 t-iiliw-`a / t-iiliw-`i*	t-iiliw-`na
	3 ?-iilíw/ t-iilíw*	-iiliw-`na
	*gender distinction	

Source: <http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Beja.pdf>

Hudson, R. A. 1974. A structural sketch of Beja. In: D. W. Arnott (ed.) African Language Studies. London: School of Oriental and African Studies. 111-142.

Language: **Bulgarian**

say'	Imperfect	
	SG	PL
	1 kažex	kažexme
	2 kažeše	kažexte
	3 kažeše	kažexa

Aorist shows the same pattern

Tilkov, Dimităr, Stojan Stojanov and Konstantin Popov. 1993. Gramatika na sâvremenija bâlgarski knižoven ezik. Sofia: Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Language: **Burushaski**

Past II			Copula- Present		
"do it"	SG	PL	SG	PL	
1	eta	etan	1	baa	baan
2	eta	etan	2	baa	baan
3	eto/eti*	etan	3	bo /bai *	baan
	*: gender difference			*: gender difference	
Future			Copula- Present negated		
	SG	PL	SG	PL	
1	ećam	ećan	1	apaa	apaan
2	ećuma ećo/ećumo //	ećuman	2	apaa	apaan
3	eći/ećimi *	ećuman	3	apo /apai *	apaan
	*: gender difference			*: gender difference	
Past I			Copula- Past I		
	SG	PL	SG	PL	
1	etam	etuman	1	bayam	bam
2	etuma	etuman	2	bam	bam
3	etumo/etimi*	etuman	3	bom	bam
	*: gender difference			*: gender difference	
Perfect			Copula- Past I negated		
	SG	PL	SG	PL	
1	eta baa	etaan/etoon	1	apayam	apam
2	etaa/etoo etu bo //	etaan/etoon	2	apam	apam
3	etai/etoi *	etaan/etoon	3	apom	apam
	*: gender difference			*: gender difference	
Present			Conditional		
	SG	PL	SG	PL	
1	eća baa	eća baan	1	ećamće	ećance
2	eću baa	eća baan	2	ećumće	ećumće
3	eću bo / ećai	ećaan	3	ećumće	ećumće
	*: gender difference				

			S-optative	
			SG	PL
Pluperfect				
	SG	PL		
1	eta bayam	etam/etom	1 etisa	etisan
2	etam/etom	etam/etom	2 etis	etisan
3	etu bom	etam/etom	3 etis	etisan
Imperfect				
	SG	PL		
1	eća bayam	eća bam		
2	ećam/ećom	ećam/ećom		
3	eću bom	ećam/ećom		

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Burushaski.pdf>

Berger, Hermann. 1998. Die Burushaski-Sprache von Hunza und Nager. Volume 1: Grammatik. Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz.

Klimov, Georgij Andreevič. 1970. Jazyk Burušaski. Moscow: Nauka.

Language: **Carib**

			Present
			SG PL
Copula			
	1	wa	kītatəŋ
	2	ma:na	mandəŋ
	3	maŋ, na	mandəŋ

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Carib.pdf>

Language: **Chitimacha**

	sg	pl
1	getik(i)	genuk(a)
2	geti('i)	getna('a)
3	geti('i)	getna('a)

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Chitimacha.pdf>

Language: **Chukchi**

2sg = 3sg in the past

		regular	-ine-	-tku-
		intransitive	antipassive	antipassive
	<u>PST 1</u>	t-...-γʔek	t-ine-...-γʔek	t-tku-...-γʔek
<u>1SG</u>	<u>PRS 2</u>	n-...-iyəm	n-ine-...-iyəm	n-...-tku-jyəm
<u>1PL</u>	<u>PST 1</u>	mət-...-mək	mət-ine- ... -mək	mət-tku-...-mək

	<u>PRS 2</u>	n-...-muri	n-ine-...-muri	n-...-tku-muri
	<u>PST 1</u>	-γʔi	ine-...-γʔi	-tku-γʔi
<u>2SG</u>	<u>PRS 2</u>	n-...-iyəʔ	n-ine-...-iyəʔ	n-...-tku-jyəʔ
	<u>PST 1</u>	-tək	ine- ... -tək	-tku-tək
<u>2PL</u>	<u>PRS 2</u>	n-...-turi	n-ine-...-turi	n-...-tku-turi
	<u>PST 1</u>	-γʔi	ine-...-γʔi	-tku-γʔi
<u>3SG</u>	<u>PRS 2</u>	n-...-qin	n-ine-...-qin	n-...-tku-qin
	<u>PST 1</u>	-γʔet	ine-...-γʔet	-tku-γʔet
<u>3PL</u>	<u>PRS 2</u>	n-...-qinet	n-ine-...-qinet	n-...-tku-qinet

(Spencer 2000: 210, Skorik 1977: 31, 39, 115, 118-119)

Skorik, Piotr Ja. 1977. *Grammatika čukotskogo jazyka* (Part 2: *Glagol, narečie, služebnie slova*) . Leningrad: Nauka.

Spencer, Andrew. 2000. Agreement morphology in Chukotkan. In: Wolfgang Dressler, Oskar Pfeiffer, Markus Pöchttrager and John Rennison (eds) *Morphological analysis in comparison*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins. 191-222.

<https://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/Deponency/Examples/Chukchi.htm>

Language: **Diola-Fogny**

Full form			Stripped form		
	SG	PL		SG	PL
1	ni-	nu-	1	i-	a-
2	nu-	ji-	2	u-	ji-
3	na-	ku-	3	a-	ku-
1incl pl	nu--a		1incl pl	u--al	

http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Diola_Fogny.pdf

'broke'	sg	pl
1	<i>nitiger</i>	<i>nutiger</i>
2	<i>nutiger</i>	<i>jitiger</i>
3	<i>natiger</i>	<i>kutiger</i>

Sapir, J. David. 1965. A Grammar of Diola-Fogny. (West African Language Monographs, 3.) Ibadan: Cambridge University Press, in association with The West African Languages Survey and The Institute of African Studies.

Language: **Daga**

Class A verbs			Class A verbs		
Present durative			Past		
'get'	SG	PL	'get'	SG	PL
1	warian	warian	1	waran	waraton
2	wariagi	wariasi	2	waraan	warayan
3	waria	wariam	3	waren	waran

Class A verbs			Class E verbs		
Non-Neg Imp			Past		
'get'	SG	PL	'get'	SG	PL
	1 warap	warat		1 batnagen	batnageton
	2 wat	waran		2 batnagean	batnagean
	3 warep	warep		3 batnagen	batnagen

<https://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/syncretism/examples/Daga/verb.pdf>

Language: **Dani**

	SG	PL
1		
2		
3		

Baerman 2004: 51

Language: **Dogon**

	SG	PL
1	-m	-y
2	-w	-y
3	Ø	-eŋ (stative)

3pl ending varies with t/a/m

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Dogon.pdf>

Dongola

Language: **Dutch**

	SG	PL
1		
2		
3		

Language: **Middle Dutch**

	SG	PL
1		
2		
3		

Language: English

Present			Past		
SG	PL		SG	PL	
1 go	go		1 went	went	
2 go	go		2 went	went	
3 goes	go		3 went	went	

Copula present			Copula past			Personal Pronouns		
SG	PL		SG	PL		SG	PL	
1 am	are		1 was	were		1 I	we	
2 are	are		2 were	were		2 you	you	
3 is	are		3 was	were		3 she/he	they	

Language: Estonian

Past		
read'	SG	PL
	1 luges-in	luges-ime
	2 luges-id	luges-ite
	3 luges	luges-id

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Estonian.pdf>

Language: Francisco Leon Zoque

SG	PL
1 poyu	potyamu
2 mbyoyu	mbyotyamu
3 poyu	pojaju

Baerman et al: 25

Language: French

I conjugation (III conjugation similar)			II conjugation		
Present			Present		
SG	PL		SG	PL	
1 donne	donnons		1 fini(s)	finissons	
2 donne(s)	donnez		2 fini(s)	finissez	
3 donne	donne(nt)		3 fini(t)	finissent	

I conjugation (III conjugation similar)

I conjugation (III conjugation similar)

Imperf		Future	
SG	PL	SG	PL
1 donnai(s)	donnions	1 donnerai	donneron(s)
2 donnai(s)	donniez	2 donneras	donnerez
3 donnai(t)	donnaie(nt)	3 donnera	donneron(t)

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/French.pdf>

Language: **German**

non-ablaut stem					
present			preterite		
'go'	SG	PL	'took'	SG	PL
1	gehe	gehen	1	nahm	nahmen
2	gehst	geht	2	nahmst	nahmt
3	geht	gehen	3	nahm	nahmen

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/German.pdf>

Language: **Gimira**

indicative			content question		
	SG	PL		SG	PL
1	-u	-u	1	-ao	-ao
2	-u	-end	2	-ao	-eo
3	_u/-en *	-end	3	_eo / _ao *	-eo
* gender distinction			* gender distinction		
1pl incl	_u		1pl incl	-eo	

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Gimira.pdf>

Language: **Gothic**

indicative- active		indicative passive and subjunctive passive	
SG	PL	SG	PL
1		1	
2		2	
3		3	

Baerman et al. : 22

Language: **Hindi**

Copula/auxiliary

present			future - feminine		
	SG	PL		SG	PL
1	hūm	haim*	1	hūmgī	hom*gī
2	hai	ho	2	hogī	hogī
3	hai	haim*	3	hogī	hom*gī

Future- masculine			Subj.		
	SG	PL		SG	PL
1	hūm*gā	hom*ge	1	h(o)ūm*	hom
2	hogā	hoge	2	ho	ho(o)
3	hogā	hom*ge	3	ho	hom

Free
variation

* gender
distinction

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Hindi.pdf>

Language: **Ibibio**

Narrative			negative (prefix only shown)		
	SG	PL		SG	PL
‘live’					
1	n@-dù	í-dù	1	nasal	í
2	ó-dù	é-dù	2	ú	í
3	ó-dù	é-dù	3	í	í

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Ibibio.pdf>

Language: **Ika**

set A of person/number markers

except for distal past

SG PL

Ø a-

na- a-

Ø ri-, win-

3pl *win-* is used with transitive verbs and with vowel-initial intransitives; otherwise *ri-* is used.

Auxiliary u- : non-immediate

SG PL

1 uku- už-

2 už- už-

3 už- už-

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/syncretism/examples/Ika/verb2.pdf>

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/syncretism/examples/Ika/verb1.pdf>

Language: **Irish**

pres ind			pret/future			hab past/cond./pret subj.		
	SG	PL		SG	PL		SG	PL
‘praise’								
1	molaim	molaimid	1	mhol	mholamar	1	mholainn	mholaimis
2	molann	molann	2	mhol	mhol	2	mholtá	mholadh
3	molann	molann	3	mhol	mhol	3	mholadh	mholaidís

Bammesberger, Alfred. 1982. A Handbook of Irish. Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universitätsverlag.

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Irish.pdf>

Language: **Iraqw**

'get up'	feminine	masculine
1sg	<i>tláw</i>	<i>tláw</i>
2sg	<i>tléer</i>	<i>tléer</i>
3sg	<i>tléer</i>	<i>tláy</i>

Mous, Maarten. 1993. A Grammar of Iraqw. (Kuschitische Sprachstudien, 9.) Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag.

Language: **Italian**

<i>essere</i> 'be'	SG	PL
1	sono	siamo
2	sei	siete
3	è	sono

Language: **Itelmen**

a b c d e c Itelmen abcdec

Jonathan David Bobaljik and Susi Wurmbrand. 2002. Notes on agreement in Itelmen.

Linguistic Discovery 1(1).

Language: **Karok**

	Indicative-negative	
	SG	PL
1	ná-	kín-
2	Ø	-ap
3	Ø	-ap

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Karok.pdf>

Language: **Kashmiri**

vocalic stem 'go'

	SG	PL
1	a:s / a:yas	a:yi
2	a:kh / a:yakh	a:yivi
3	a:v / a:yi	a:yi

all cells have gender distinction

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Kashmiri.pdf>

Language: **Koiari**

	SG	PL
1	gura-ma-nu	gura-ha-nua
2	gura-ma-nu	gura-ha-nua
3	gura-ma-nua	gura-ha-nua

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Koiari.pdf>

Language: **Kongo**

	indicative subject	
	SG	PL
1	i-	tu-
2	o-	nu-
3	o-	be-

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Kongo.pdf>

Language: **Kuman**

	Personal Pronouns	
	SG	PL
1	na	no
2	ene	ene
3	je	je

Corbett. 2000. Number: 66

Foley 1986: 70, citing Piau 1985

Language: **Kunama**

aorist	class I 'sat'	class IIb 'had'
1pl	<i>gomake</i>	<i>maináke</i>
2pl	<i>goŋke</i>	<i>meináke</i>
3pl	<i>goŋke</i>	<i>oináke</i>

Bender, M. Lionel. 1996. Kunama. (Languages of the World/Materials, 59.) München: Lincom Europa.

Language: **Lak**

	Intransitive		Transitive					
	past imperfective		present imperfective		present perfective			
stand up'	SG	PL	SG	PL	SG	PL		
1	izajssijav	bizajssijav	1	lasara	lasaru	1	lasunna	lasunny
2	izajssijav	bizajssijav	2	lasara	lasaru	2	lasunssar	lasunssar
3	izajssija	bizajssijav	3	lasaj	lasaj	3	lasunssar	lasunssar

	present perfective		past imperfective	
	SG	PL	SG	PL
stand up'	1 izarā	bizaru	1 lasajssija	lasajssija
	2 izarā	bizaru	2 lasajva	lasajva
	3 izaj	bizaj	3 lasajva	lasajva

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Lak.pdf>

Livonian

	SG	PL
1		
2		
3		

Baerman et al: 71

Language: **Lower Grand Valley Dani**

hypothetical mode		
'eat'	sg	pl
1	nele	nele
2	nelen	nelen
3	nelen	nelen

Macedonian

	SG	PL
1		
2		
3		

Baerman et al.: 63

Language: **Macushi**

		Proximate tense copula/auxiliary			
		Declarative		Interrogative	
	SG	PL		SG	PL
1	wai	man	1	--	nai
1inc.	--	man	1inc.	--	nai
2	nai	naatfi	2	nan	nantî
3	man	man	3	nai	nai

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/syncretism/examples/Macushi/copula.pdf>

	simple future	
	SG	PL
1	mano-	make-
2	ndamo-	ndame-
3	ndame-	ndamen-

Language: **Murle**

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Murle.pdf>

	subject	
	sg	PL
1	nt-, n-	tt-, t-
2	tt-, t-	ne(n)-
3	zero	zero

Language: **Nez Perce**

http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Nez_Perce.pdf

Language: Nubian

Present- Indicative

	SG	PL
1	édìr	édìr
2	édnâm	édlókòm
3	édì	édinnà

Present- Interrogative

	SG	PL
1	édrèè	édròò
2	édnáà	édròò
3	édnáà	édinnànàà

Present - Conditional

	SG	PL
1	édkèeg	édkòog
2	édkàn	édkòog
3	édkàn	édkàn

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/syncretism/examples/Nubian/verb4.pdf>

Old Icelandic

	SG	PL
1		
2		
3		

Baerman 2004: 51

Orokaiva

	SG	PL
1		
2		
3		

Cysouw: 120

	SG	PL
1		
2		
3		

	SG	PL
1		
2		

Romanian

Imperfect of Class I: 1SG = 1PL

Indicative class a: 3SG=3PL

Class 4 1SG=3PL

Stump: 213-215

Language: **Rongpo**

go' Present

	SG	PL
1	gyeN	gyeNi
2	gyen	gyeNi
3	gyen	gyeNi

Past

	SG	PL
1	diki	din
2	din	din
3	di	di/di:

Future has the same pattern as past

Progressive present

	SG	PL
1	dicɛki	dicɛni
2	dicɛni	dicɛni
3	dicɛ	dicɛni

Imperfect

	SG	PL
1	gy«ní/gy«ní	gy«ní
2	gy«ní	gy«ní
3	gy«ní	gy«ní

Perfect

	SG	PL
1	dit hiNki	dit hini
2	dit hin/ dit hini	dit hini

3 ni'3 ci:n l

ni3ci:n1

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Tlapanec.pdf>
Language: Tol

	Class I verbs (transitive)			Irregular verbs	
	Present		‘sentarse’	future	
‘seek water’	Sg	Pl		sg	
	1	pyul	pyulukh	1	ka mo?os
	2	pyul	pulú	2	ka ma?aham
	3	pyula	hapul	3	ka ma?aham

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Tol.pdf>
Language: Udihe

present			perfect, conditional	
	SG	PL	SG	PL
1	-mi	-u	1 -i	-u
2	-i	-u	2 -i	-u
3	-ini, -ili	-iti	3 Ø	-du-*
I pl incl	-ini, -ili		I pl incl	-ti
* precedes any tense/mood marker (other affixes follow it)				

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Udihe.pdf>

Language: Usan

medial switch reference		
	SG	PL
1	-ine	-une
2	-a	-ari
3	-a	-ari

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Usan.pdf>

Language: Vanim

‘sit’	SG		PL	‘hit them’	SG		PL	
	1	ve			1	yí		ní
	2	pe			2	sí		
	3	hve / se*			3	hyí / sí *		sí
	* gender difference				* gender difference			
‘see’	SG		PL	‘put’	SG		PL	
	1	hve			1	hú		dú
	2	m pe			2	bú		hú
	3	h hve / m pe *			3	hú / pú		tú

* gender difference

* gender difference

<https://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Vanimmo.pdf>

Foley, William. 1986. The Papuan languages of New Guinea. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Laycock, D.C. Sko, Kwomtari and Left May (Arai) phyla. In: S.A. Wurm (ed.) Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene (Pacific Linguistics C38). Canberra: Australian National University. 849-58.

Language: **Wambon**

Present /neutral

'buy'	SG	PL
1	takhimokndep	takhimokndeva
2	takhimokhe	takhimoknde
3	takhimokhe	takhimoknde

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Wambon.pdf>

Language: **Warekena**

proclitic

	SG	PL
1	nu-	wa-
2	pi-	ni-
3	Ø/i- // yu- *	ni-

*gender distinction

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Warekena.pdf>

Language: **Waskia**

realis

past simple

	SG	PL		SG	PL
1	-sam	-san	1	-em	-man
2	-sam	-san	2	-em	-man
3	-so	-san	3	-am	-un

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Waskia.pdf>

Language: **Yukaghir**

Aorist paradigm

Intransitive verbs

Transitive verbs

subject focus

object focus

	SG	Pl		sg	pl
1	-l	-l	1	-me	-l
2	-l	-l	2	-me	-mek
3	-l	- il	3	-mele	- i-mele

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Yukaghir.pdf>

Language: **Zulu**

Animate (class I/II) subject

	sg	pl
1	ngi-	si-
2	u-	ni-
3	u-	ba-

<http://www.smg.surrey.ac.uk/personsyncretism/examples/Zulu.pdf>