

Glossary

The glossary is a table which lists all the features used in the game. The table provides the name of the feature as it appears in the game “*Guess the Language!*” ©, a definition for each of these attributes and the question that a player should use. The last column presents some linguistic data to provide a concrete example of what a language in which that feature is attested looks like. English is always used for comparison.

| | Feature label | Definition | Question | Evidence |
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| 1 | Hand-arm | Some languages have a word that denotes a segment of the arm which also includes the hand. | Does your language have a word which refers at the same time to the hand and (a segment) of the arm? | No English, Yes Czech <i>ruka</i> 'arm' <i>ruka</i> 'hand' |
| 2 | 'Cha' for <i>tea</i> | In some languages the word <i>tea</i> , derives from the root <i>cha</i> (whereas for other languages it derives from <i>te</i>). | Does your language use the word derived from <i>cha</i> ? | No English, Yes Portuguese <i>chá</i> 'tea' |

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| 3 | 20 base | Some languages have a ventigesimal (i.e. base 20) numeric system, instead of a decimal one. | Does your language have a ventigesimal, or elements of a ventigesimal numeric system? | <p>No English, Yes French</p> <p><i>quatre-vingts</i></p> <p><i>four(times)-twenty</i></p> <p>'Eighty'</p> |
| 4 | Reduplication | Some languages productively use the repetition of phonological material within a word for semantic or grammatical purposes. | Does your language display productive reduplication? | <p>No English, Yes Mokilese</p> <p><i>roar</i></p> <p>'give a shudder'</p> <p><i>roarroar</i></p> <p>'be shuddering'</p> |

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| 5 | Politeness | Some languages make a distinction between a polite form and a familiar one in personal pronouns. | Does your language have at least a politeness distinction in pronouns? | <p>No English, Yes Spanish</p> <p>(polite)</p> <p>¿puede usted firmar aquí, por favor?</p> <p>Could you sign here, please?</p> <p>(familiar)</p> <p>¿puedes firmar aquí, por favor?</p> <p>Could you sign here, please?</p> |
| 6 | Grammatical gender | Some languages mark gender on nouns in an arbitrary way (e.g. common nouns referring to inanimate objects are marked for gender). | Does your language have a grammatical gender-marking on nouns? | <p>NO English, Yes Italian</p> <p><i>la strada</i></p> <p><i>the-fem street-fem</i></p> <p>'the house'</p> <p><i>Il vicolo</i></p> <p><i>the-masc alley-masc</i></p> <p>'the alley'</p> |

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| 7 | Definite article | Some languages have definite articles to indicate that the referent of the nominal phrase is supposed to be known to the hearer. | Does your language have definite articles? | <p>No Latin, Yes English</p> <p><i>mulier</i></p> <p>'the woman'</p> |
| 8 | Indefinite article | Some languages have indefinite articles to indicate that the referent of the nominal phrase is either unspecified or supposed to be unknown to the hearer. | Does your language have indefinite articles? | <p>No Modern Standard Arabic, Yes English</p> <p>رئيس /rayiys/</p> <p>'a president'</p> |

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| 9 | Self and reflexive | Some languages use the same set of pronouns as reflexives and intensifiers. Reflexive pronouns indicate coreference between the subject and a non-subject argument of a transitive verb. Intensifiers reinforce the pronouns they refer to. | Does your language have intensifiers which are distinct from reflexive pronouns? | <p>No English, Yes German</p> <p><i>Er sah sich in der Spiegelreihe</i></p> <p>'He saw himself in the mirror'</p> <p>(Reflexive)</p> <p><i>Er hat selbst die Konferenz eröffnet</i></p> <p>'He himself opened the conference'</p> <p>(Intensifier)</p> |
| 10 | Tone | Some languages use tone to express lexical distinctions. | Does your language use tone? | No English, Yes Chinese |
| 11 | Pro-drop | Some languages allow a subject pronoun to be dropped, languages of this kind are referred as pro-drop. | Is your language pro-drop? | <p>No English, Yes Greek</p> <p><i>Κάνεις αθλητισμό</i></p> <p><i>Κάνεις athlētismó?</i></p> <p>do.2.sg sport</p> <p>'Do you exercise?'</p> |

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| 12 | Future morphology | Some languages have verbal morphology dedicated to the expression of future time, whereas others do not, and rely on periphrastic constructions to encode future reference. | Does your language have future verbal morphology? | <p>No English, Yes French:</p> <p><i>Je partirai demain</i></p> <p>I leave.fut tomorrow</p> <p>'I will leave tomorrow'</p> |
| 13 | Imperative morphology | Some languages have verbal morphology dedicated to the expression of imperative (e.g. second person singular and/or plural imperatives). | Does your language have imperative verbal morphology? | <p>No English, Yes Limbu</p> <p>a.lps-∅-ε?! sleep-2sg-imp 'Sleep!'</p> <p>b.lps-amm-ε?! sleep-2pl-imp 'Sleep!'</p> |
| 14 | Past morphology | Some languages do not have dedicated verbal morphology for the expression of past time. | Does your language have dedicated morphology for the expression of past time? | <p>Yes, English, No Indonesian:</p> <p>air itu dingin</p> <p>water that cold</p> <p>'The water is/was cold.'</p> |

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| 15 | Order Adj N | In some languages, every adjective precedes the head noun in a nominal phrase, whereas in others, either the adjectives occur after the noun or display a variable order. | In your language, do all adjectives precede the noun? | <p>No Apatani, Yes English</p> <p><i>aki atu</i></p> <p><i>dog(N) small(Adj)</i></p> <p>'the small dog'</p> |
| 16 | SVO | In some languages the basic word order of a declarative sentence is: Subject-Verb-Object. | Does your language have the basic SVO order? | <p>No Irish, Yes English</p> <p>Sciob an cat an t-eiraball den luch Cut.past the cat the tail off-the mouse 'The cat cut the tail off the mouse'</p> |
| 17 | Order possessor - N | In some languages the noun denoting the possessor precedes the noun referring to the possessed item. | In your language, do possessors precede the possessed item? | <p>No Krongo, Yes English</p> <p>níimò má-Kùkkú mother gen-Kukku 'Kukku's mother'</p> |
| 18 | Order Prep-N | In some languages the prepositions precede their noun, whereas in other languages they follow it and, in fact, they are called postpositions. | Does your language have prepositions? | <p>No Hungarian, Yes English</p> <p>A könyv az asztal alatt van. The book the table under is 'The book is under the table'</p> |

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| 19 | Wh-fronting | In some languages, Wh words (i.e. questions words like <i>what, why, where</i> , etc.) always occur at the front of a sentence. | Does your language have Wh-fronting? | <p>No Lango, Yes English:</p> <p><i>òkélò ò-nènò ɲà</i></p> <p><i>Okelo 3sg-see.perf who</i></p> <p>'Who did Okelo see?'</p> |
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