

Grambank's  
typological advances  
support  
computational  
research  
on diverse languages



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# Typology in NLP

High resource languages

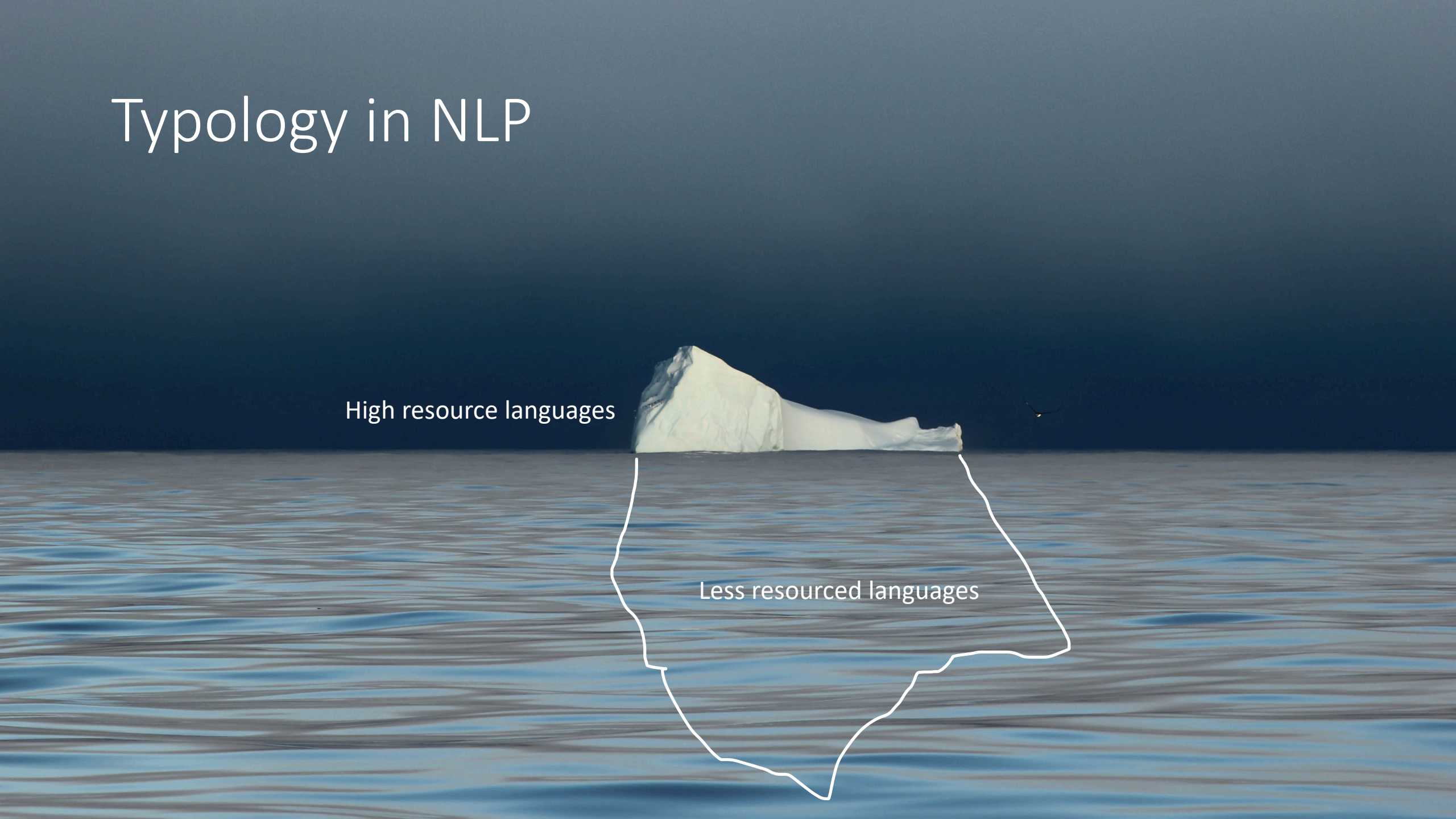




# Typology in NLP

High resource languages

Less resourced languages

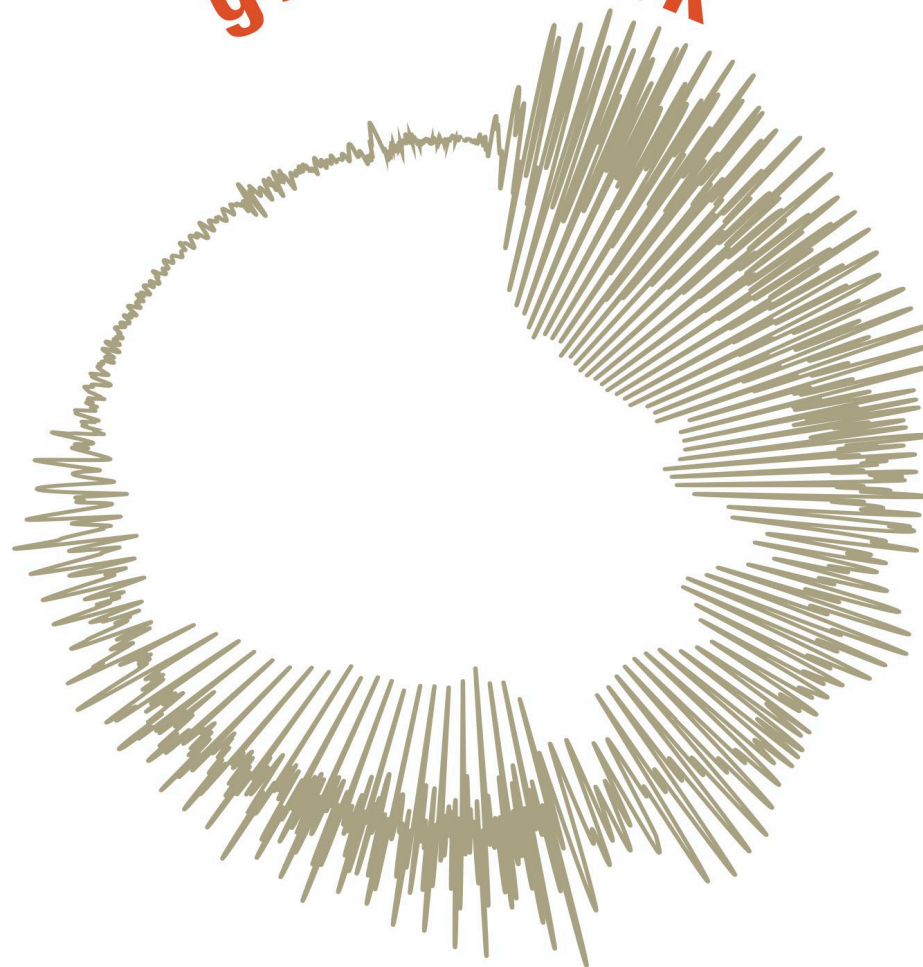




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# Features

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## Feature GB028: Is there a distinction between inclusive and exclusive?

 Description  Map  Values



 **Patrons:** Hannah J. Haynie

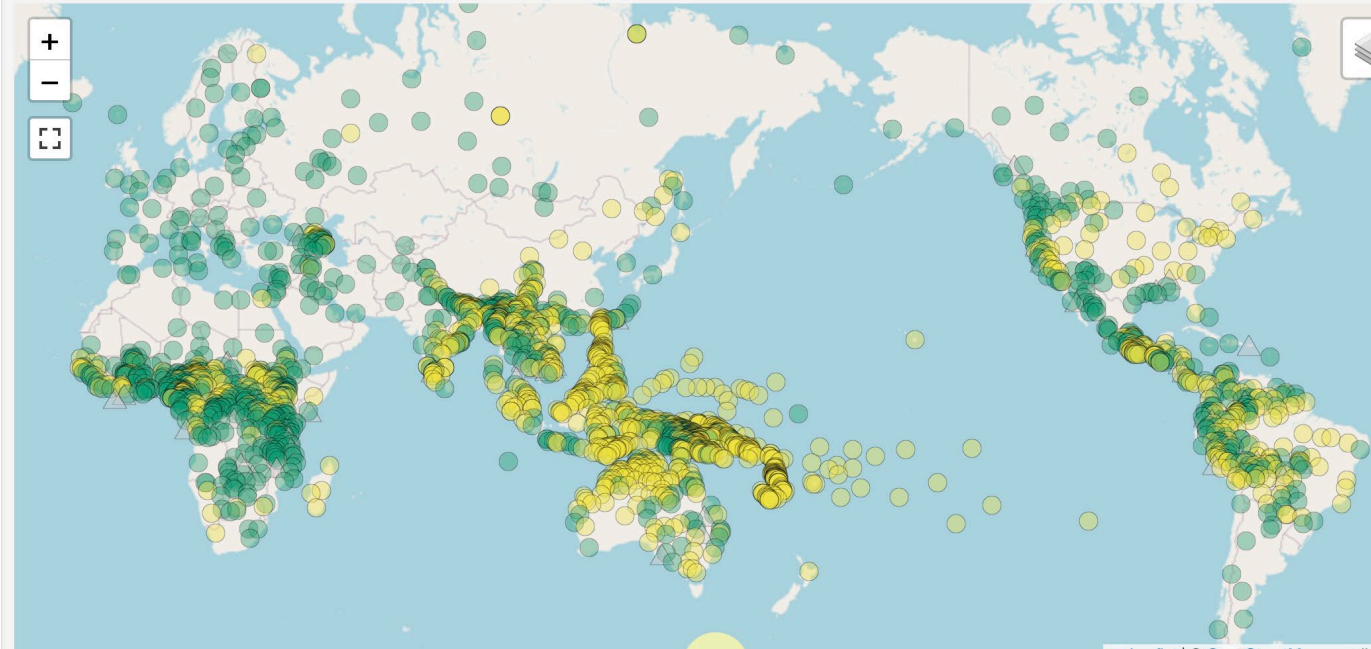
### Description

**Summary**

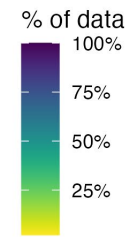
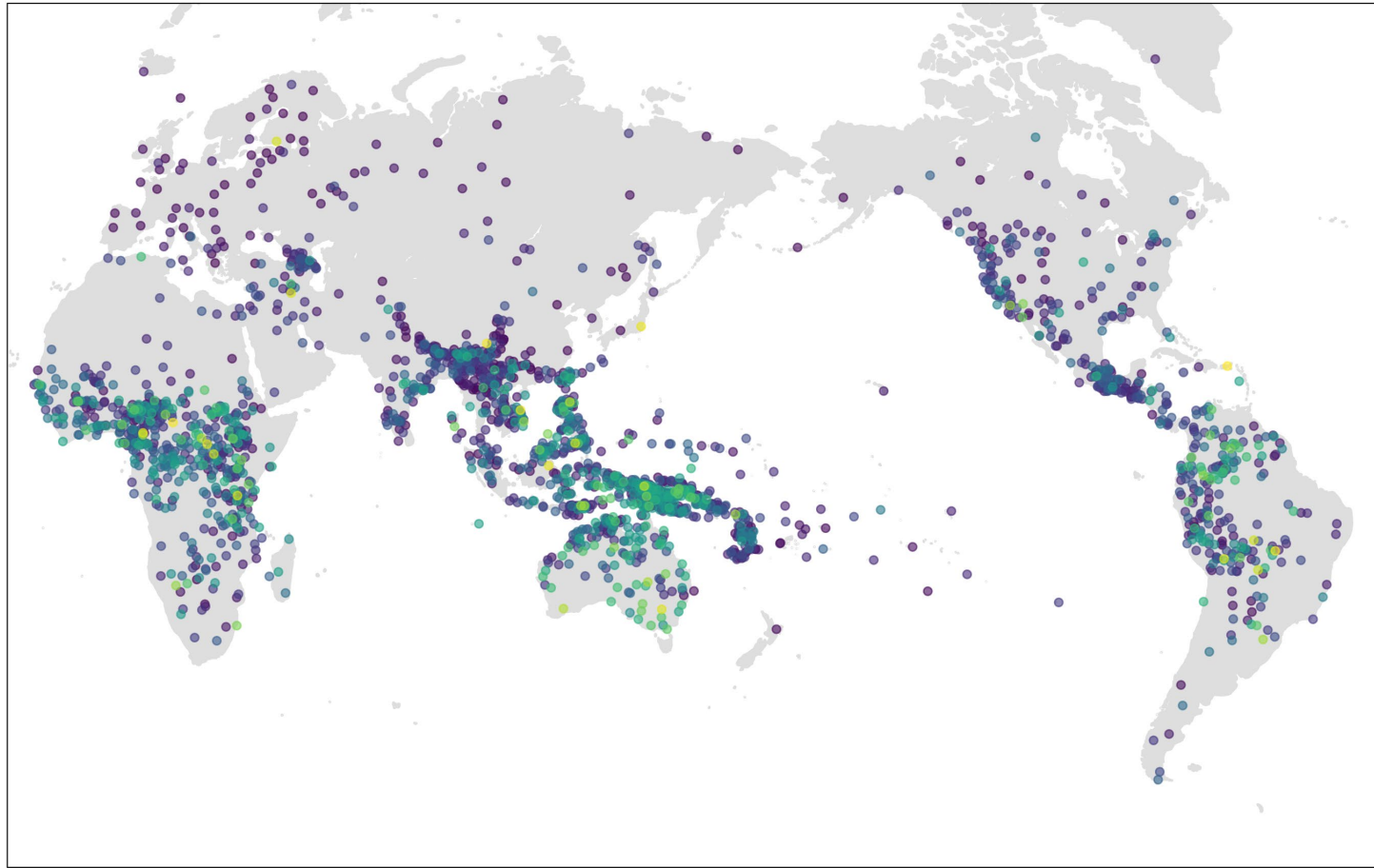
Is there a pronoun or other marker that explicitly marks the inclusion of an interlocutor? This feature is not restricted to the pronominal system but includes person indexing as well. If inclusive is marked overtly in either the pronominal system or through verbal marking this is sufficient to trigger a 1 for this feature, even if exclusive has no overt morphological marking.

- 195 features
- Wide range of morphosyntactic phenomena
- Mostly binary (1 'yes'/0 'no')
- 0 vs. ? vs. NULL is meaningful
- No hierarchical structures

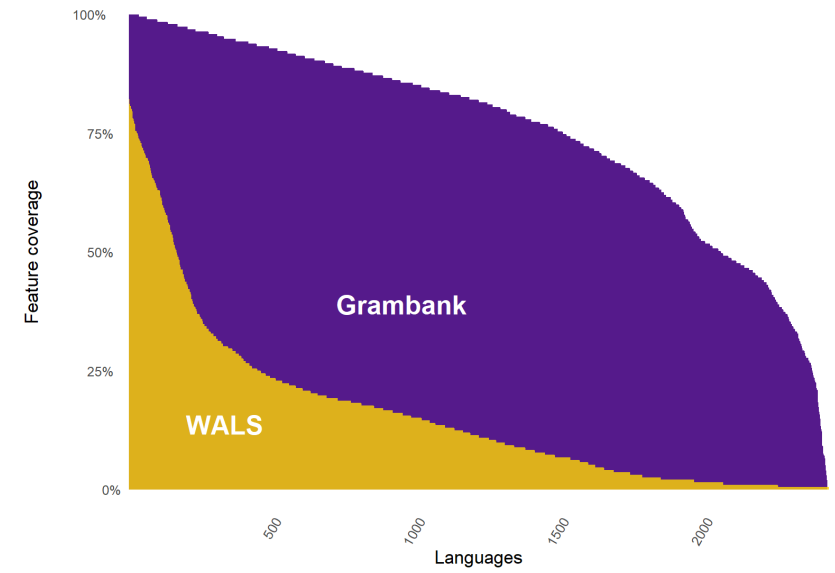
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# Coverage





# Usability


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## GB028

Robert Forkel edited this page on Jun 30, 2021 · 22 revisions

### Is there a distinction between inclusive and exclusive?

#### Summary

Is there a pronoun or other marker that explicitly marks the inclusion of an interlocutor? This feature is not restricted to the pronominal system but includes person [indexing](#) as well. If inclusive is marked overtly in either the pronominal system or through verbal marking this is sufficient to trigger a 1 for this feature, even if exclusive has no overt morphological marking.

#### Procedure

- Code 1 if there is a pronoun or other marker, such as a person index, that explicitly marks the inclusion of an interlocutor in the first person plural.
- Code 0 if the sections of the grammar discussing pronoun systems and person indexing on verbs describe no distinctions between inclusive and exclusive persons, and no pronominal forms or indices are found in examples glossed with grammatical information including INCL/EXCL or meanings such as ‘you and I’ or ‘we all (not you)’. Pay close attention to the non-singular forms of first person pronouns and indices.
- If you are uncertain whether some pronominal or index form(s) mark(s) a clusivity distinction (e.g. a form in a single

#### Examples

**Southern Sierra Miwok** (ISO 639-3: skd, Glottolog: sout2985)

Personal Pronominal Suffixes:

	Series 1	Series 2	Series 3	Series 4
1DU.INCL			-ti:	-ti:
1PL	-tti-/ -mahhi:	-me-		
1PL.INCL			-ticci:	-ticci:
1PL.EXCL			-mahhi:	-mahhi:

(Broadbent 1964: 43)

Southern Sierra Miwok would be coded as 1. The lack of a first person dual exclusive form does not affect this designation, nor does the fact that the language has first person plural markers in Series 1 and 2 that do not mark clusivity.

#### Further reading

Cysouw, Michael. 2003. *The paradigmatic structure of person marking*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Filimonova, Elena. 2005. *Clusivity: Typology and case studies of the inclusive exclusive distinction*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

#### References

Broadbent, Sylvia M. 1964. *The Southern Sierra Miwok language*. (University of California Publications in Linguistics, 38.)

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