

Possessor truncation in kinship terms in Dutch dialects

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Abstract

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In this study we report a hardly noticed, poorly studied, and non-understood property of kinship terms in many Dutch dialects: a distinct, more impoverished possessor inflection in kinship terms, which was coined “possessor truncation” in Goeman *et al.* (2008). After reporting dialect-geographical, diachronic, and morphological properties of possessor truncation, we give a morphosyntactic account inspired on determiner drop in kinship terms in Italian. Possessor truncation in Dutch and determiner drop in Italian can be unified under the assumption that kinship terms generate their referential role within in the sub-lexical domain, while ordinary nouns merge these argumental properties in the supra-lexical domain.

Keywords: kinship terms, possessive pronouns, inflection, chain reduction, referential role, morphosyntax, distributive morphology, Dutch, Italian

1 Introduction

As was observed in Goeman *et al.* (2008), some Dutch dialects have a deviant possessive pronoun inflection in kinship terms.

- (1) a onze knecht
our-infl servant.masc
b ons vader
our- \emptyset father.masc

The difference in inflection between *onze* ‘our’ in (1a) and *ons* in (1b) cannot be attributed to gender as both nouns are masculine nouns.¹ The suggested dimension seems to be that masculine *kinship terms* show this “subtractive effect”, as Goeman *et al* (2008) call it. Goeman *et al*, however, leave open the possibility that it is a phonological effect, as a voiceless plosive in (1a) might have a different effect on a preceding schwa than a voiced fricative in (1b). Moreover, they notice that *onze vader* is not a very appropriate word to elicitate, as it is also used as a fixed, and possibly deviant, phrase in a well-known Christian prayer. In this study, we show that this effect is not an artifact in these words but occurs systematically in some (but not all) Dutch dialects. Moreover, we argue that it is not a semantic effect but a morphological effect that only holds in 3-gender dialects. This paper has two parts. In the first part we report our 2012 research on the morphosyntax of possessor truncation. This is given in section 2-4. It was the basis of our semantic study on fake indexicals in Dutch presented in Postma (2012). In section 5 we add some theoretical considerations on the -th- morpheme in response to the account given in Scholten (2015).

2 The data

In the introduction we have given some data from Goeman *et al.* (2008) on possessor truncation. Goeman *et al.* do not exclude the possibility it is a phonological effect. We made a more systematic investigation of the effect. To preclude phonological effects, we focus on possessive inflection in words with sonorant onsets. Secondly, we avoid the prayer effect by considering the MAND elicitation of *mijn vader* ‘my father’ and compare it with another masculine noun with a sonorant onset, such as *mijn mond* ‘my mouth’. If the word *mond* has not been elicited in the corpus, which occasionally occurs, we used the word *hond* ‘dog’, which has masculine gender as well. Typical forms in Northern Dutch are given in (2) and (3). The code in brackets is the Kloeke code of the location.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|
| (2) | a | mĩm̩ɔ̃nt | /min+mɔnd/ | Bellingwolde (C165p) | no effect |
| | b | mĩ vɔːdɔr | /min+vader/ | | |
| (3) | a. | mĩnɔ̃ mɔ̃nt | /mine+mɔnd/ | Eibergen (G255p) | full form |
| | b | mĩ vɔːdɔr | /min+vader/ | | truncated form |

While there is no difference between the possessive inflection in *mond* and *vader* in the dialect of Bellingwolde (Groningen province) in (2), we observe that there is an inflectional contrast in the dialect of Eibergen (Overijssel province), given in (3): the possessive pronoun has a truncated form in the case of *father*. The effect is also present in Southern Dutch (i.e. below the river Rhine): some dialects display the truncation effect, others don't. Typical forms in Southern Dutch dialects are given in (4) and (5).

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| (4) | a. | mēmōnt | /men+mond/ | Waregem (0080p) | no effect |
| | b. | mēvɑːdər | /men+vader/ | | |
| (5) | a. | mēnə mōnt | /mense+mond/ | Koewacht (1168p) | full form |
| | b. | mēn vɑːdər | /men+vader/ | | truncated form |

To make the effect a bit concrete, I give the situation for Limburgian (Kerkrade dialect, Q121p), taken from MAND. The Kerkrade dialect has three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter). In ordinary nouns, the possessor shows gender agreement as given in (6).

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|----------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| (6) | | definite | indefinite | possessive | |
| | a. | masc der monk | ne monk | minge monk | 'the/a/my mouth' |
| | b. | fem de deur | en deur | ming deur | 'the/a/my door' |
| | c. | neuter et hème | e hème | mi hème | 'the/a/my shirt' |

Instead of the expected *minge vader* 'my father' and *minge moder* 'my mother', we encounter forms as in (7):

- (7) a. mi vader 'my father'
 b. mi moder 'my mother'
 c. mi kink 'my child'

These masculine and feminine nouns display the form *mi* that we normally see in neuters, cf. (6c,7c).² We refer to this reduced form *mi* instead of *minge/ming* as the "truncated form". We may assume that truncation also occurs in neuters, despite the fact that it is not visible in the Kerkrade dialect. In the dialect of Grubbenvorst, for instance, where feminine nouns and neuter pattern together in possessives (*min deur* 'my door', *min hemd* 'my shirt'), both truncate to *mi N* in kinship constructions: *mi moder* 'my mother' and *mi kind* 'my child'. Not only is the pronoun without inflectional suffix, the final consonant of the root, e.g. the n-part of the singular possessor *min/din/sin* is truncated. Similar effects when the possessor is plural or feminine ('our', 'your.pl', 'their', and 'her'), although the truncation is less obvious. The question is then what the nature of this truncation is

and what triggers it. It only occurs in kinship terms. So it might be a semantic effect of encoding some anthropological dimension. It occurs in masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns, albeit not always visible in the latter.

The other question is in what dialects the effect occurs. To that purpose, we made an exhaustive dialect extraction from the MAND database, which dialects had possessive truncation in these two masculine words (given in appendix 1, cf. datasheet) and projected them in a dialect map.³ The results are rendered in (8).

(8)



The dialects can be classified in four groups. There are dialects without any effect, for instance Eelde in Drenthe, that has [mĩmːɔ̃nt] and [mĩvɔːdə], underlying /min+mond/ ‘my mouth’ and /min+vader/ ‘my father’. These dialects are indicated with the horizontal dashes. These mainly occur in the North and the West. For a part, reduced contrast is to be expected in the North and the West, as these dialects have less inflection in nouns. Furthermore, there are dialects that clearly have a distinction between possessors of kinship and possessors of other nouns. These come in two types: there are dialects that drop an inflectional morpheme before the kinship term, as illustrated in (3), (5) and (7) above. These mainly occur in Southern Dutch, but also the Twente dialects near Germany, north of the River Rhine, belong to this class. These are indicated in dark squares. The other type encompasses dialects that have an effect in the sense of phonological reduction from a full vowel to schwa, i.e. some segmental material of the possessive root was truncated in the kinship term, e.g. Aalsmeer that has [maĩn mɔ̃nt] versus [mə fɑːdər]. In these cases, a pho-

nological reduction effect is a possibility, but it might also have a morphological status. These dialects are indicated by grey bars. Finally, we have a small set of dialects that replace the word *vader* ‘father’ with another term such as *pa* and *pap* ‘dad’. Lexical replacement of the cognate of ‘father’ systematically leads to loss of the opposition.⁴ These are located in the South and form an enclave in the area with the truncation effect (indicated with black dots). We, therefore, suggest that these dialects have had the opposition, but started to use a new lexeme, which for some reason blocks truncation. As we will see, these new nouns do not belong to the appropriate nominal class.

3 Possessor truncation and gender

For most Dutch dialectologists, the cartographic pattern in (8) is familiar. It follows an important isogloss in the Netherlands: the isogloss between the 3-gender dialects in the South/ East and the 2-gender dialects of Holland and Frisia. The dialect map below is taken from Van Ginneken (1925), cf. (9). The dashed areas are the dialects with three genders (in indefinite noun phrases).

(9)



The similarity with Map 8 is striking. This could mean that the possessive truncation in kinship terms correlates with a morphosyntactic property that is related to the masculine-feminine gender opposition, which has been lost in the North. This leads us to think that the truncation effect is a morphosyntactic interaction between gender and possession, rather than

with some anthropological dimension. One should, however, notice that the similarity of the truncating dialects isogloss and 3/2-gender isogloss is especially due to the inflectional type (dark squares). It might mean that the effect is only *visible* in dialects with sufficiently rich morphological systems. Rich inflectional systems correlate with the 3-gender system, as inflection is what encodes gender. If we, however, take also the (phonological) reduction effect into account (yellow bars), the similarity between the maps is still present, but much less strong. Finally, there is a second sociological demarcation that parallels this line: a religious border between predominantly Catholic and the predominantly Protestant areas. The map is given in (10). Notice that the map only displays the Netherlands. The entire Belgian space is left out as it is predominantly Catholic.

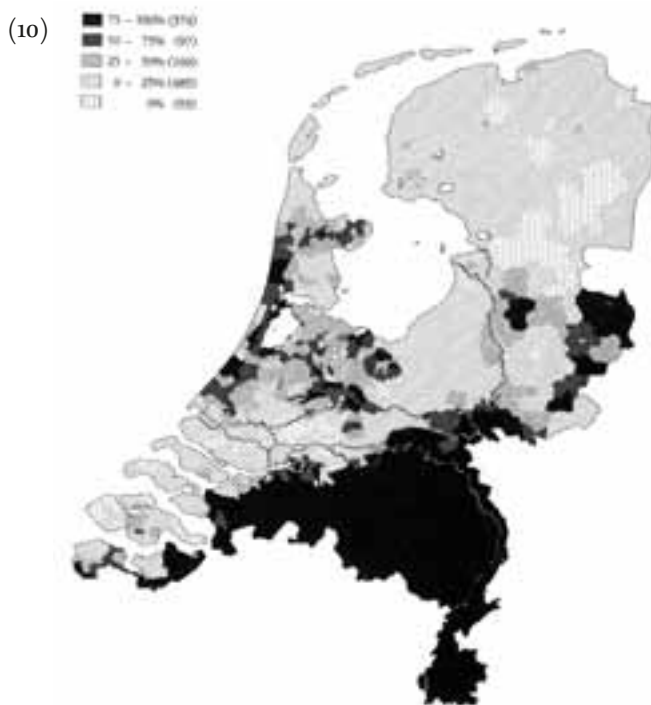


Fig 8. Catholic (dark) and Calvinistic areas (rest) in the Netherlands (Knippenberg 1992).

The correlation of possessor truncation with religion might be an argument for an anthropological explanation: the family structures in the Catholic areas might be distinct. This parallel is quite striking indeed, but it correlates less strongly with possessor truncation than the morphosyn-

tactic gender dimension. So we conjecture that, although it is possible that possessor truncation might encode some anthropological feature and family relations in certain societies, it is more probable that possessor truncation is a morphosyntactic phenomenon.

4 Possessor truncation diachronically

Possessor truncation is a poorly studied phenomenon. It is briefly mentioned in a few dialect grammars: Bezoen 1938, Pauwels 1958, De Schutter 1966, De Schutter & Nuyts 2005) without providing a synchronic or diachronic account. For that reason, it is difficult to study it dialect-geographically and diachronically. Fortunately, we have Winkler's *Dialecticon*, which includes the *Parable of the Prodigal Son* for a representative set of Dutch and Low German dialects. In the *Parable* the words 'father', 'son', and 'brother' occur various times: 'father' 5-10 times, 'son' 3-5 times, 'brother' 1-2 times, dependent on the wording of the texts. Moreover, this parable was elicited again by Scholtmeijer in 1996. This makes it possible to study possessor truncation diachronically. Curiously, truncation does not occur in all kinship terms. The word 'son' and its cognates is typically excluded. In this section we study the behaviour of 'son' versus 'father' and 'brother' in 6 Limburgian dialects.⁵ We do so for two time points: 1874 and 1996. The data (given in appendix 2, cf. datasheet) are summarized in (11).

(11) *Possessive inflection in Limburg*

| | <u>1874</u> | <u>full</u> | <u>truncated</u> |
|---------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| brother | 0 | | 10 |
| son | 21 | | 0 |
| father | 0 | | 39 |

So while 'brother' and 'father' only occur with the truncated form, 'son' only occurs with the fully inflected form. This is the situation in 1874. Hundred years later, in 1996, the effect is weaker, but still present (cf. 13 on the next page). In 'son', the truncated inflection is still absent, but 'father' and 'brother' migrate to the 'son' class. It seems that 'brother' is more sensitive to this than 'father'. But whenever 'father' is replaced by the new form *pap*, it migrates to the son-class as well. This has happened completely in the town of Sittard.

Notice that intervocalic /th/ has often been dropped giving rise to *vajer* and *broor*. In the case of 'father/mother/brother/sister/daughter', this dental

morpheme is historically a morpheme denoting kinship (Philippa 2003-2009, s.v. vader) and might still play a role synchronically.⁶ If we lump the etymological *-th-* forms together and oppose them to the form without *-th-*, ‘son’, we get a correlation table in (12) for 1874.

(12) 1874 Limburg full truncated

| | | |
|------|----|----|
| +th | 0 | 49 |
| - th | 21 | 0 |

The cross table implies that possessor truncation significantly correlates with the etymological presence of the *-th-* morpheme in masculine kinship terms (p-value < 0.00001). So if the morpheme *-th-* is really the cause of the truncation, reduction of the morpheme by intervocalic glide formation or deletion must have been still synchronically productive.

Hundred fifty years later, the opposition of untruncated possessors and full possessors in kinship terms in these Limburgian dialects still exists but it is subject to erosion.

(13) *Possessive inflection in Limburg*

| | <u>full</u> | <u>truncated</u> |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| <u>1996</u> | | |
| brother | 5 | 7 |
| son | 24 | 0 |
| father | 17 | 30 |

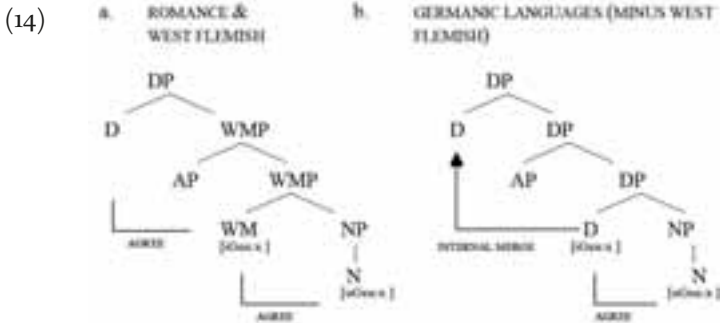
In many cases, ‘father’ and/or ‘brother’ have migrated to the *son*-class. The dialects of Roermond and Weert retain the original situation. In Maastricht, ‘father’ has joined the *son*- class, in Stampsroy and Venlo ‘brother’ ([broor]) has joined the *son*-class, while in Sittard both ‘father’ and ‘brother’ has joined the *son*-class. This dialect has lost the phenomenon altogether. It did so, by replacing *vader* ‘father’ by *pap* ‘dad’.

5 The morphosyntactic status of the *th*-morpheme

We are left with the circumstance that a specific set of nouns (some kinship terms) in Southern dialects have deviant possessive inflection. The ruling dimension cannot be the extra argument in ‘father’ (as Scholten 2015 assumes), since *mam*, *pap* or other two-place predicates like *ontvangst* (‘reception’, masc) or *overwinning* (‘victory’, fem) do not participate in possessor truncation. It cannot be the kinship dimension as such, since

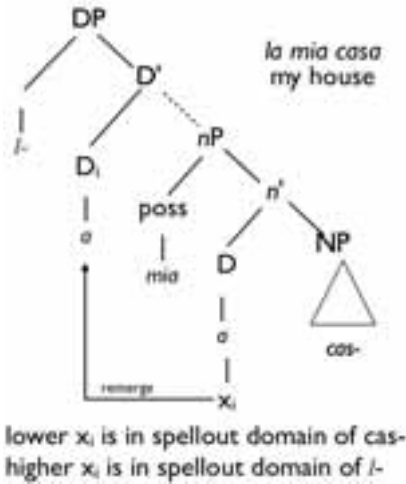
not all kinship terms show the effect ('son' does not participate). It cannot be gender, as 'son' does not participate while 'mother' does participate. The only way to describe this special class of nouns is by assuming that they establish a separate *nominal class*. In view of the observed correlation with the *-th-* morpheme, it is attractive to identify this nominal morpheme as a class marker in the sense of Bernstein (1993) and Picallo (2005).⁷

Class markers have a relation with the D-domain, which hosts the noun's referentiality. Schoorlemmer (2009) contrasts Romance (plus West-Flemish), which have systematic class markers, like /-a/ in Italian *la bocca* 'the mouth', with Germanic (minus West-Flemish) which are, Schoorlemmer assumes, without class markers. Schoorlemmer reserves a distinct label for class markers (WM) and the determiner (D). While in Romance class markers⁸ merge immediately to the NP-root as word marker (WM) in (14a), this function is taken over in Germanic by the D projection (14b), external to the nominal domain. A second difference is that D *agrees* with the class marker WM in gender in Romance, D is *remerged* in Germanic.⁹ Schoorlemmer's two configurations are given in (14).¹⁰

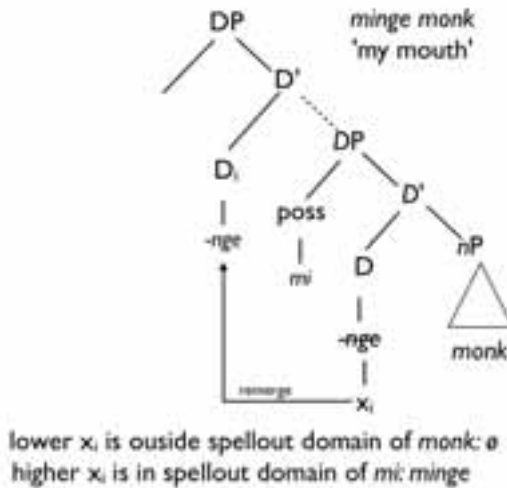


The difference between the two structures is, however, not so extreme as suggested by the labeling. In both cases the referential role is inserted low, i.e. below the adjective (AP). The difference is only whether the referential role, which we systematically label with D, is inserted 'late', i.e. after closure of the NP phase as in (14b), or 'early', i.e. before closure of the NP phase as in (14a). If it is inserted before closure, the low D can get joint spellout with the noun. If it is inserted after closure of *nP*, the lower D retains its phonological independence and is sensitive to DELETE after movement.¹¹ If we indicate the NP-phase level with *nP* (Svenonius 2004, Bošković 2008, Guisti 2015), we get the structures in (15ab).

(15) a.



b.

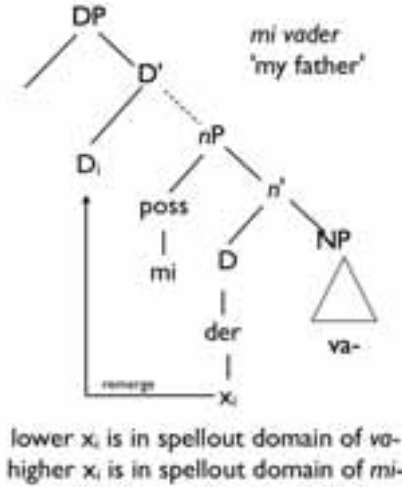


The fact that the two structures are closely related, makes it probable that the distribution over the two language types, Romance (plus West-Flemish) on one side and Germanic (minus West-Flemish) on the other side, might be less categorical. There is no *a priori* reason why Germanic would not have the structures of type (15a), or Romance the structures of type (15b), under the assumption that the variable insertion point of D, low or high with respect to the NP phase, is an option of UG.

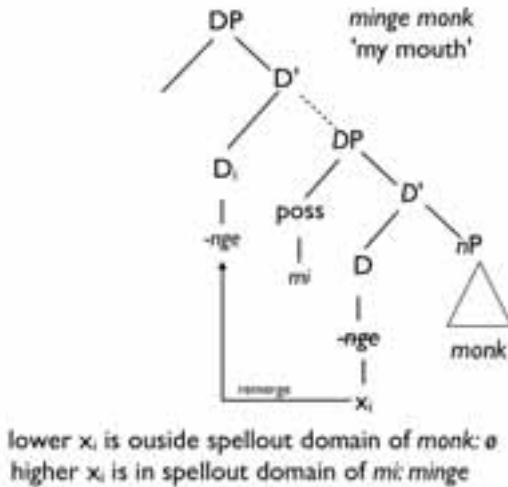
Now, as we concluded above, the Dutch dialects with possessor truncation do have (at least) one class marker: *-th-*. This has the shape of the Dutch determiner *de* and the fact that it is spelled out together with N indicates that it is inserted in the spellout domain of N, i.e. it is realized in

the “Romance” structure (15a). We assume that D is in the first projection above NP, which is *nP*. This is a combination of the Romance strategy using *agree* in (14a) and the Germanic strategy of having D inserted at the slot of the class marker, as in (14b) taken from Schoorlemmer (2009).

(16) a.



b.



Now what is the -n(e) part in *mijn*/(*dijne*)/*sjine* in the possessor system in West Germanic? It is this part that is truncated in kinship terms. If we identify this -n-part with the determiner, we can unify the two strategies in Dutch under the assumption that remerge of low D always takes place and that the difference is captured at the spellout level: a **high** spellout of

Evidence for the relation between the first projection above NP and the referential domain can be drawn from double articles in Swedish. According to Schoorlemmer (2009), the definite article is inserted low and remerged, let us assume for scope reasons,¹³ as illustrated in (20).¹⁴

- (20) a. d-et stora hus-et the big house neuter
 b. d-en stora bil-en the big car nonneuter
 c. [DP d-X [AP [DP X [NP noun]]]]
 d. [DP d-X [AP [NP noun - X]]] (with N-to-X)

Schoorlemmer assumes that this is cross-linguistically the case. What is special about Swedish is that the lower copy is not deleted. The reason is that *hus* has incorporated into *-et*. Since the DELETE operation needs a sufficient lexical integrity (in this case of *-et*) to execute (Nunes 2009), the necessary condition for DELETE is not met after incorporation of *hus* into *et: huset*. The higher copy *-et* cannot be deleted either as it incorporates into the *d-* morpheme, which is base-generated high (*d-* is not part of the article in Swedish, which is *-en/-et*). A double spellout is the result. In Dutch the article itself includes the *d-* morpheme. In ordinary cases, the lower copy is deleted. However, in special cases where the noun incorporates into it, the lower de copy cannot be deleted and gets spelled out. This strongly suggest that the *-th-* morpheme in Dutch kinship terms is the referent, that it is generated low, and that it is remerged into the D-domain.

- (21) [DP -D- [nP mi -D- [NP vaar]]]

As long as *mi* does not incorporate into the higher D copy, the higher copy can delete while the lower cannot, because N has incorporated into it: it lacks sufficient lexical integrity for the DELETE operation.

- (22) a. [DP -∅ [nP mi [NP våder]]] low spellout of D *mi våder*
 b. [DP -ne [nP mi [NP pap-∅]]] high spellout of D *mine pap*
 c. [DP -n [nP mi [NP vader]]] double spellout of D *mijn vader*
 d. [DP -∅ [nP mi [NP pap-∅]]] no spellout of D *

The phonological reduction of the intervocalic *-th/d-* in *vader*, *moeder*, etc. in Dutch dialects will have consequences for the stability of the construction in (22a).¹⁵ In the cases of the phonological (intervocalic) reduction from *broeder* [brudər] ‘brother’ to *broer* [bru³r], from *vader* to *vaar*, etc.,

or in the case of lexical replacement of *vader* by the loanword *pap*, the lower copy ultimately deletes and hence it has become impossible to leave the higher copy without spellout. The nouns now participate in the construction of (22b). The two other logical possibilities are standard Dutch (double spellout) in (22c) and, finally, no spellout (22d), which is ungrammatical.

There is semantic evidence of a lower copy of the referential index in kinship terms. As was noticed in Scholten (2015), kinship terms behave deviantly in NP-coordinations. While coordinations of other animate nouns have only one referent, of which the two nominal predicates are predicated as in (23a), kinship terms give rise to a dual reading, illustrated in (23b).

- (23) a mijn buurman en vriend one referent
 my neighbour and friend
 ιx [NEIGHBOUR(x,1) \wedge FRIEND (x, 1)]
- b. mijn broer en zus two referents
 my brother and sister
 $\iota(x,y)$ [BROTHER(x, 1) \wedge SISTER(y, 1)]

The contrast in behaviour of such NP coordinations indicates that ordinary animate nouns have their referential role external to NP, and hence external to NP coordinations, while kinship terms derive their referentiality from inside the NP. This referentiality is hosted in low D. We hypothesize that the differences in kinship terms between the various Dutch dialects are only a dimension of spellout: high (*mine pap*), low (*mi vader*), or both high and low (*mijn vader*), while neither high nor low is excluded. Double spellout is only possible in variants without morphological m/f gender oppositions. These are the dialects without possessor truncation.

| | | |
|------|--|---|
| (24) | Kinship terms generate their referentiality inside <i>nP</i> , which is remerged to D: | |
| | Logical Form | Phonological Form |
| | $[\iota x \dots [\iota x \text{ [NOUN]]}]$ | $[\iota x \text{ [X} \dots [\iota x \text{ [NP]]}]$ |
| a. | Dialects with m/f | |
| a1 | [+th]-kinship terms spell out the lower copy: | $[\iota x \text{ X} \dots [\iota x \text{ X [NP]]}]$ |
| a2 | [-th]- kinship terms spell out the higher copy | $[\iota x \text{ X} \dots [\iota x \text{ X [NP]]}]$ |
| a3. | — | * $[\iota x \text{ X} \dots [\iota x \text{ X [NP]]}]$ |
| b. | Dialects without m/f (e.g. Standard Dutch) | |
| | | $[\iota x \text{ X} \dots [\iota x \text{ X [NP]]}]$ |

Apparently, the m/f opposition present in Limburgian, but absent in Standard Dutch, licenses chain reduction of the D-chain (high or low) in some way (24a1/2). In the absence of a m/f opposition (dialects with common

gender), no chain reduction is allowed (24b). Nunes (2001) defines chain reduction of a movement chain as a way to comply to the linearization procedure as given in the Linear Correspondence Axiom (LCA).

(25) *Chain Reduction* (Nunes 2001)

- a. Let γ be a nontrivial chain $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$.
- b. Delete the minimal number of elements of γ that suffices for γ to be mapped into a linear order in accordance with the LCA.

Now, without going into the details of the LCA, it might be clear that if two copies x_i and x_{i+1} in a movement operation (COPY+MERGE+DELETE) do not form a chain, chain reduction cannot apply. One instance of this situation is when the two copies are *too close* to each other, and hence c-command each other. This is ruled out in standard movement, which fully participates in the three components, including DELETE. We then get the so-called anti-locality effect. However, from this very perspective, double spellout and reduplication can be seen as a consequence of precisely this local movement.

(26) *Local movement at the phonological interface*

Double spellout and reduplication are consequences of too-local movement

Let us now speculate on the reasons why chain reduction is not activated in the case of dialects with m/f opposition. Let us assume that the m/f distinction comes about by a gender projection, GP, present in Limburgian but absent in Northern dialects. The presence of this GP might be the reason that a sufficient distance is created between D and the remerged copy of D in Limburgian. On the other hand, the absence of GP in Northern dialects might explain the block on chain reduction in Northern dialects. This sheds a first light on the possible mechanism that might be at stake.

We realize that much work still has to be done in this new dimension of Dutch morphology, especially its relation with the masculine-feminine opposition. However, this first inventory has shown that formal linguistics might be a fruitful tool to handle this morphological dimension.

6 Conclusions

Many Dutch dialects display possessor truncation in kinship terms. Kinship terms have their referential role (“the article”) generated low, i.e. in the lexical domain (*nP*). This referential role is moved to D to get scope over the entire noun phrase (remerged). The *-n* morpheme in *mijn*/*(dijn)*/*zijn* in Dutch dialects can be identified as D. Possessor truncation is the low spellout of the referential role, which is sensitive to morphosyntactic features, such as gender, and nominal class, and therefore dialect dependent. It only occurs in the 3-gender area (Twente + Southern Dutch minus West Flemish). The presence of *-th-* (*father*) is a necessary condition for truncation, even though the morpheme might have been reduced to a glide under intervocalic lenition. Finally, possessor truncation is in decay, at least in the province of Limburg. It might be due to the decay of the *th*-morpheme and to the fact that deletion gets in its final stage where the intervocalic glide is not interpretable anymore as an underlying *-d-*.

Notes

1. Only the Southern and Eastern dialects have masculine nouns as opposed to feminine nouns. In the other dialects masculine and feminine nouns have merged into one common gender class, in opposition to neuter.
2. An anonymous reviewer reports similar truncation effects with indefinites in function of the kinship dimension, as illustrated by the contrast between the truncated (i) and untruncated (ii).

| | | |
|---|----------|---------------|
| (i) Ik heb gee vader/moeder nie meer | +kinship | truncation |
| I have no.∅ father/mother not anymore | | |
| (ii) Ik heb gene vogel / geen mand nie meer. | -kinship | no truncation |
| I have no.masc bird / no-fem basket not anymore | | |

This shows that indefinite determiners pattern with possessive pronouns (German *ein-group*).
3. There was no principled reason to limited ourselves to masculine nouns, apart form the fact that for the diachonic dimension we had to.
4. This is the picture that emerges on the basis of the MAND data (cf. data sheet) as well as native speaker judgements. Cf. <https://hdl.handle.net/10744/8d7375da-3a7d-413f-aaef-gfca0ed7b488>
5. Maastricht, Roermond, Sittard, Stamproy, Venlo, Weert.
6. This will be elaborated in section 5.
7. I thank Marijke de Belder for discussion on this point.
8. Class or word markers are indicated with WM in the tree. WMP stands for word marker phrase.
9. Internal merge or remerge is the minimalist equivalent of syntactic movement.

10. Taken from Schoorlemmer (2009:230). We have added the agree relation between D and WM in Romance/West Flemish in (14a).
11. We assume decomposition of movement in the basic operations COPY+MERGE+DELETE.
12. An anonymous reviewer draws attention to the fact that the Italian kinship terms *pappa*, and *mamma* retain the article and are, hence, on a par with *zoon* and *pap* in Limburgian.
13. Schoorlemmer assumes the trigger is a semantic type mismatch. This is not the place to go into this in detail.
14. Roberts (2012) claims that the referential role is born low in general and is extracted from the NP domain (*NP*).
15. Conversely, the reanalysis that took place in Scandinavian, where *d-* is not part of D anymore, has consequences for the spellout of D in *fader* > *far*.

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Appendix 1

Datasheet: Part 1

The appendix (datasheet) is also published on <https://hdl.handle.net/10744/8d7375da-3a7d-413f-aaef-9fca0ed7b488> and on <http://en.aup.nl/nl/tijdschriften/source-material-taal-en-tongval.html>

Kinship effect *in mijn mond* versus *mijn vader* ('my mouth/father') in the MAND.

| Kloeke | transcriptie (IPA) | type | Kloeke | transcriptie (IPA) |
|--------|------------------------|------|--------|--------------------|
| K087p | mæɪn / mɪ | | K087p | mæɪn |
| E117p | maj̃n mɔ̃nt | ? | E117p | mə faːdər |
| E173p | maj̃n mɔ̃nt | ? | E173p | mə faːdər |
| E179q | mɛy mɔ̃nt | ? | E179q | ma vædər |
| E192p | mei mɔ̃nt | ? | E192p | mə vaːdər |
| E193q | mɛimɔ̃nt | ? | E193q | mə vaːdər |
| E200p | mæi mɔ̃nt / mɛin mɔ̃nt | ? | E200p | mɛn faːdər |
| E223p | mɛɪ̃n mɔ̃nt | ? | E223p | mə vaːdər |
| E227p | mɛin mɔ̃nt | ? | E227p | mə vaːdər |
| F145p | min mɔ̃nt | ? | F145p | mə vɔːdər |
| F170p | mimɔ̃nt | ? | F170p | mə vɔːdər |
| F173p | min mɔ̃nt | ? | F173p | mən vaːdər |
| H002p | mimɔ̃nt | ? | H002p | məvɔːdər |
| H016p | mimɔ̃nt | ? | H016p | məvɔːdər |
| I025p | min mɔ̃nt | ? | I025p | mə faːdər |
| I036p | min mɔ̃nt | ? | I036p | mə vaːdər |
| I042p | mɪ n mɔ̃nth | ? | I042p | mən vaːdər |
| I052p | mɛin mɔ̃nt | ? | I052p | mə vɔːdər |
| I057p | mei mɔ̃nth | ? | I057p | mə vɔːdər |
| I099p | mimɔ̃nt | ? | I099p | mə vaːdər |
| K016p | mɛi mɔ̃nt | ? | K016p | mə vaːdər |
| K027p | maj̃n mɔ̃nt | ? | K027p | mə vɔdə |
| K039p | mɛi mɔ̃nt | ? | K039p | mə vɔ dɛɣ |
| K060p | mɛ i mɔ̃nt | ? | K060p | mə vaːdər |
| K079p | maj̃n mɔ̃nt | ? | K079p | mə vɔ dər |
| K123p | maj̃n mɔ̃nt | ? | K123p | mə vaːdər |
| L005p | mei mɔ̃nt | ? | L001p | mə vaːdər |
| L008p | mə muɪ | ? | L008a | mɛi vɔːdɛɣ |
| L014p | mə mɔ̃nt | ? | L014p | mə vɔ də |
| L017p | mɛ i mɔ̃nt | ? | L017p | mə vaːdɛɣ |
| L020p | mɛin mɔ̃nth | ? | L020p | mə fɔːdər |
| L021p | mən mɔ̃nt / mɛin mɔ̃nt | ? | L021p | mə vɔdər |
| L044p | mɛin mɔ̃nt | ? | L044p | mə vɔ dɛɣ |
| L091b | mɛin mɔ̃nt | ? | L091b | mə vɔːdər |

| | | | | |
|-------|------------|---|-------|-------------|
| N014p | mĩmũnt | ? | N014p | məvəːdər |
| N056p | mĩmũnt | ? | N056p | məvəːdər |
| N067p | mĩmũnt | ? | N067p | məvəːdər |
| N141p | mĩmũn | ? | N141p | məvəːdər |
| N163p | mĩmũnt | ? | N163p | məvəːdər |
| A001z | min mylə | 0 | A001z | min taː |
| A007p | mi mɔːnt | 0 | A007p | min vaːdər |
| B022a | mĩnhõnt | 0 | B022a | mĩ pʰaː |
| B029p | mĩnhũn | 0 | B029p | mĩnhaːit |
| B042p | mĩmũnt | 0 | B042p | mim pabə |
| B060p | min hu | 0 | B060p | min hɛit |
| B077p | min hu ɲ | 0 | B077p | min hɔːit |
| B096p | minho ɰn | 0 | B096p | minhait |
| B101p | mimũnth | 0 | B101p | min fɔːɟə |
| B120p | mĩnhũn | 0 | B120p | mĩnhaːit |
| B127p | min ho ɲ | 0 | B127p | min hɛːit |
| C001a | mimũnth | 0 | C001a | mim pʰæː |
| C026p | mim mɔ̃t | 0 | C026p | mim pæː |
| C033p | minmũnt | 0 | C033p | mĩvoːdər |
| C041a | mimũnth | 0 | C041a | min pæː |
| C068p | mĩmũnt | 0 | C068p | mĩpaː |
| C070a | mĩmũnt | 0 | C070a | mĩvoːdər |
| C079p | mĩmũnt | 0 | C079p | mĩvoːdər |
| C085p | min mũntʰ | 0 | C085p | mĩ vɔːdər |
| C103a | mi mɔnt | 0 | C103a | mĩ fɔːdər |
| C105p | mĩ mɔnt | 0 | C105p | mĩfɔːjər |
| C118p | mĩmũnt | 0 | C118p | mĩvoːdər |
| C128p | mimũnth | 0 | C128p | mĩ vɔːdər |
| C131p | mĩmũntʰ | 0 | C131p | mĩ vɔːdər |
| C149p | mĩm ɔnt | 0 | C149p | mĩvoːdə |
| C159p | mimũnth | 0 | C159p | mĩ fɔːdər |
| C163p | mimũntʰ | 0 | C163p | mĩvoːdər |
| C165p | mĩmɔ̃nt | 0 | C165p | mĩ vɔːdər |
| C176p | min mɔnt | 0 | C176p | minfɔːdə |
| C181t | mĩː mɔnt | 0 | C181t | mĩːn fɔːdər |
| C183p | mĩm ɔnt | 0 | C183p | mĩnfɔːdər |
| C189p | min mɔnth | 0 | C189p | min vɔːdər |
| C192p | mĩ mɔnt | 0 | C192p | mĩvoːdər |
| D001p | mɛːɲ mũnth | 0 | D001p | mɛːɲ feːidə |
| D006p | mɛĩ mɔ̃t | 0 | D006p | mɛĩ vaːdər |
| E003a | miːn mɔnt | 0 | E003a | miːn faːdər |

POSSESSOR TRUNCATION IN KINSHIP TERMS IN DUTCH DIALECTS

| | | | | |
|-------|---|---|-------|---------------------------------------|
| E009p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E009p | mɑ̃i va:də |
| E014a | mɔj mɑ̃nt | 0 | E014a | mɔj vadər |
| E019p | məmɑ̃nt ^h | 0 | E019p | mə ʔa:dəʃ |
| E027p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E027p | mɑ̃jn va:dər |
| E030p | məmɑ̃nt ^h | 0 | E030p | mə va:ʃdər |
| E040p | mɛjn month | 0 | E040p | mɛjn va:dər |
| E041p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E041p | mɑ̃jn va:dər |
| E043p | mən mɑ̃nt | 0 | E043p | mən va:dər |
| E050p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E050p | mɑ̃jn va:dər |
| E058p | mɛ:n mɑ̃nt | 0 | E058p | mɛ:n vadər |
| E060p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E060p | mɑ̃jn va:dər |
| E069p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt ^h / mə | 0 | E069p | mə va:də- |
| E076p | mɛ̃jmonth | 0 | E076p | mɛ̃jvɑ:dəʃ |
| E077p | mɛjn month | 0 | E077p | mɛjn va:dər |
| E080p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E080p | mɛjn ʔa:dəʃ |
| E084p | məmɑ̃nt | 0 | E084p | mə ʔa:dəʃ |
| E091b | mɪ:n mu:nt ^h / mɛ:n mu:nt ^h | 0 | E091b | mɪ:n vɑ:dər / mɛ:n vɑ:dər |
| E091p | mɛjn month / mə month | 0 | E091p | mɛjn va:dər / mə va:dər / mɛjn va:dər |
| E092p | mɛjn month | 0 | E092p | mɛjn va:dər / mɛjn vɑ:dər |
| E093p | mɑ̃jmonth | 0 | E093p | mɑ̃i vɑ:dəʃ |
| E111p | mɛjn month ^h | 0 | E111p | mɛjn fa:dəʃ |
| E127p | mɛjn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E127p | mɛjn va:dər |
| E129p | mɑ̃jmonth | 0 | E129p | mɑ̃jvɑ:dəʃ |
| E133p | mə mɑ̃nt | 0 | E133p | mə fɑ:dər |
| E155p | mə mɑ̃nt | 0 | E155p | mə va:dər |
| E169p | mɛjn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E169p | mɛjn fa:dər |
| E178p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E178p | mɑ̃jn fa:dər |
| E181p | mɛjn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E181p | mɛjn fa:dər |
| E183p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E183p | mɑ̃jn fɑ:dər |
| E198h | mə mɑ̃nt | 0 | E198h | mə fɑ:dər |
| E198p | mə mɑ̃nt | 0 | E198p | mə fɑ:dər |
| E209p | mɛjn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E209p | mɛjn ʔa:dəʃ |
| E211p | mɑ̃i mɑ̃nt | 0 | E211p | mɑ̃i va:dər |
| E215p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E215p | mɑ̃jn vɑ:dər |
| E220p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E220p | mə va:dəʃ |
| E225p | mɑ̃jn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E225p | mɛjn va:dər |
| E231p | məmɑ̃nt | 0 | E231p | mə va:dər |
| E232q | mɛjn mɑ̃nt | 0 | E232q | mɛjn va:dər |
| F017p | mɪn hɑ̃nt | 0 | F017p | mɪn hɑ̃nt |
| F036p | mɪn hɑ̃nt | 0 | F036p | mɪn hɑ̃nt |
| F042p | mɪmɑ̃nt | 0 | F042p | mɪfɑ:dər |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|-------|----------------------------------|
| F043p | mĩmɔnt ^h | 0 | F043p | mĩya:dəŋ / min hejt ^h |
| F047p | min mɔnth | 0 | F047p | min fa:dəŋ |
| F050a | mĩ mɔnt | 0 | F050a | mĩ fe: |
| F052p | mĩmɔnt | 0 | F052p | mĩfa:dəŋ |
| F053p | mimɔnt | 0 | F053p | mĩ fa:dəŋ |
| F056p | mĩmɔnt | 0 | F056p | mĩfa:dŋ |
| F060p | mimɔnt | 0 | F060p | mi fe:də |
| F063p | mĩmɔnt | 0 | F063p | mĩfæ: |
| F065p | mi mɔnt | 0 | F065p | min va:dəŋ |
| F066p | min mɔnt | 0 | F066p | mĩ va:r |
| F070p | min mɔnt | 0 | F070p | min ve:dəŋ |
| F074p | mimɔnt | 0 | F074p | mĩva:dəŋ |
| F076p | mi mɔnt | 0 | F076p | mĩ fa: |
| F077p | məmɔnt | 0 | F077p | mə va:dəŋ |
| F083p | min mɔnth | 0 | F083p | mi va: |
| F084p | mimɔnt ^h | 0 | F084p | min vajjəŋ |
| F086p | mi mɔnt | 0 | F086p | mi va:r |
| F089p | min mɔ'nt | 0 | F089p | mĩ va: |
| F090p | mi mɔnt | 0 | F090p | min va:dəŋ |
| F095c | min mɔnth | 0 | F095c | min vɔ:dəŋ |
| F095p | mĩmɔnt | 0 | F095p | mĩn va: |
| F096p | mimɔnt ^h | 0 | F096p | mi ya: |
| F098p | mi mɔnt ^h | 0 | F098p | min va: |
| F100p | min mɔnth | 0 | F100p | min va:dəŋ |
| F103p | mimɔnt | 0 | F103p | mĩ va: |
| F106p | mi mɔnt | 0 | F106p | mi va: |
| F107p | min mɔnt | 0 | F107p | mĩ ya: |
| F107q | mim mɔnt | 0 | F107q | mĩ va:dəŋ |
| F108p | min mɔnt | 0 | F108p | min vadəŋ |
| F109p | mimɔnt | 0 | F109p | mə vɔ'ə |
| F111p | min mɔnt | 0 | F111p | mə vɔqŋ |
| F113p | mimɔnt | 0 | F113p | mĩ va: |
| F119p | mimɔnt ^h | 0 | F119p | mĩ va:də |
| F120p | mĩ?mɔnt ^h | 0 | F120p | mĩ va: |
| F121p | mij mo'jkt | 0 | F121p | mij va:dəŋ |
| F124p | min mɔnt | 0 | F124p | min vɔ'ədəŋ |
| F129p | min mɔnt | 0 | F129p | mĩ va:dəŋ |
| F132p | mi mɔnt ^h | 0 | F132p | mi va:də |
| F133p | min mɔnt | 0 | F133p | min va:də |
| F138p | min mɔnt ^h | 0 | F138p | mi ya: |
| F144p | mĩn mɔnt | 0 | F144p | mij va:dəŋ |

POSSESSOR TRUNCATION IN KINSHIP TERMS IN DUTCH DIALECTS

| | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|---|-------|---------------|
| F151p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F151p | mĩ va:də̀r |
| F154p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F154p | mi fa:də̀r |
| F156p | min hɔ̃nt | 0 | F156p | min va:də̀r |
| F158p | min mɔ̃nt ^h | 0 | F158p | min va:ðə̀g |
| F161p | min mont ^h | 0 | F161p | min va:də̀r |
| F165p | min hɔ̃nt | 0 | F165p | mĩ va:də̀g |
| F169p | mimɔ̃nt | 0 | F169p | mĩ va:də̀r |
| F172p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F172p | min ya:də̀r |
| F175p | mimɔ̃nt | 0 | F175p | mĩ va:də̀r |
| F178p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F178p | min va:də̀r |
| F179p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F179p | mĩ yv:də̀g |
| F181p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F181p | min va:də̀r |
| F184p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F184p | min va:də̀r |
| F191p | mən mɔ̃nt | 0 | F191p | mə̀ ya:də̀r |
| F193p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F193p | min vɔ:ə̀dər |
| F197p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | F197p | min ya:də̀g |
| F200p | mimɔ̃nt | 0 | F200p | mi va:də̀r |
| F204p | mimɔ̃nt | 0 | F204p | min vɔ:ə̀də̀g |
| F205p | min hɔ̃nt | 0 | F205p | mĩ ya:də̀r |
| F206p | min mɔ̃nt ^h | 0 | F206p | min va:də̀r |
| G001b | min hu:n | 0 | G001b | mĩn he:it |
| G002p | mĩm:ɔ̃nth | 0 | G002p | mĩfa:dɛ |
| G006p | mimɔ̃nt | 0 | G006p | mĩva: |
| G009p | mim:ɔ̃nth | 0 | G009p | mifɔ:də̀r |
| G015p | mĩmɔ̃nt | 0 | G015p | mĩvɔ:də̀r |
| G015q | mĩmɔ̃nt | 0 | G015q | mimpa: |
| G024p | mĩ mɔ̃nt | 0 | G024p | mĩ fa |
| G030p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | G030p | miva: |
| G032b | mimɔ̃nt | 0 | G032b | mifv:də̀r |
| G036p | mĩ mɔ̃nt | 0 | G036p | mĩn fɔ:də̀r |
| G037p | min mɔ̃nth | 0 | G037p | min vɔ:də̀r |
| G039p | mĩmɔ̃nth | 0 | G039p | mĩfɔ:dɛ |
| G048p | mĩmɔ̃n th | 0 | G048p | mĩva: |
| G055p | mi mɔ̃nt | 0 | G055p | mĩ fɔ: |
| G060a | mĩ mɔ̃nt ^h | 0 | G060a | mĩ fa: |
| G076p | mi mɔ̃nt | 0 | G076p | mi fa: |
| G077p | mĩm:ɔ̃nth | 0 | G077p | mĩva: |
| G081p | mĩ mɔ̃nt | 0 | G081p | mĩ fa: |
| G090a | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | G090a | min va: |
| G091p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | G091p | min va: |
| G092p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | G092p | min fa:də̀r |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|---|-------|-----------------|
| G095p | minhont | 0 | G095p | mĩvæ:ðr / mivæ: |
| G102p | mimðnt | 0 | G102p | mĩfa: |
| G113p | min mçnt | 0 | G113p | mi va: |
| G115p | min mont ^h | 0 | G115p | mi ya: |
| G138p | min mçnt | 0 | G138p | min væ: |
| G139p | mĩn' mçnt ^h | 0 | G139p | mĩ' væ: |
| G171p | min mç:nt ^h | 0 | G171p | mĩ ya: |
| G172p | minn mç:t | 0 | G172p | mi va: |
| G177p | minmç:wt | 0 | G177p | mĩva:ər |
| G180p | min mçunth | 0 | G180p | mi færa / mi fæ |
| G197p | mĩn' mç:nt ^h | 0 | G197p | mĩ væ: |
| G201p | mĩnmç:t | 0 | G201p | mĩva: |
| G203p | min mçnt | 0 | G203p | mĩfa:də |
| G207p | mĩn mçnt ^h | 0 | G207p | mĩ fa:ɹ |
| G209p | min mç:nt ^h | 0 | G209p | mĩ va: |
| G221p | min mçnŋ ^h | 0 | G221p | min va:dər |
| G233p | minmç:nt | 0 | G233p | mĩfa: |
| G246p | min mçnt ^h | 0 | G246p | mi fa: |
| G252p | min mçnt | 0 | G252p | mĩ væ: |
| G278p | min mçnt ^h | 0 | G278p | mĩ ya:də |
| G280p | min mçnt | 0 | G280p | mĩ va:dər |
| H003p | məmçnt | 0 | H003p | məvə:dər |
| H036p | məmçnt | 0 | H036p | məvə:ədərə |
| H054p | mĩmçnt | 0 | H054p | mĩvə:dər |
| H076p | mçmçnt | 0 | H076p | məvə:ədər |
| H084p | mĩmont | 0 | H084p | mĩvə:dərə |
| I004p | mēĩ mç:t | 0 | I004p | mēĩn va:dər |
| I009p | main / mñ | 0 | I009p | main / mñ |
| I019p | min mçnt | 0 | I019p | mĩ va:dər |
| I021p | mēĩ mçnt | 0 | I021p | mēĩ va:dər |
| I028p | məmçnt | 0 | I028p | mə va:dər |
| I029p | mē'j mçnt | 0 | I029p | mē'jn fa:ədər |
| I033p | məmçnŋ | 0 | I033p | məvə:dər |
| I045p | min mçnt | 0 | I045k | mĩ və:dər |
| I047p | mi mçnt | 0 | I047p | min və:dər |
| I049p | məmçnt ^h | 0 | I049p | mə va:dər |
| I058p | mi mçnt | 0 | I058p | min və:dər |
| I062a | mĩ mçnt | 0 | I062a | mĩn va:dər |
| I065a | mimçnt | 0 | I065a | mĩ və:dər |
| I067p | min mçnt | 0 | I067p | min və:dər |
| I069p | min mç:nt | 0 | I069p | min və:dər |

POSSESSOR TRUNCATION IN KINSHIP TERMS IN DUTCH DIALECTS

| | | | | |
|-------|--------------|---|-------|--------------|
| I073p | min mɔ̃nth | 0 | I073p | min vɔːdər |
| I076p | mim'ɔ̃nt | 0 | I076p | mī vɔːdər |
| I079p | mɛi mɔ̃nth | 0 | I079p | mɛi faːdər |
| I081p | mimɔ̃nt | 0 | I081p | mīn ʏaːdər |
| I083p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | I083p | mə vaːdər |
| I085p | mimɔ̃mt | 0 | I085p | min vaːdər |
| I087p | min mɔ̃nt | 0 | I087p | mī ʏɔːdər |
| I095p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | I095p | mə vɔːdər |
| I106p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | I106p | mə vɔdər |
| I108p | mɔ̃mɔ̃nt | 0 | I108p | mɔ̃vɔːdər |
| I117a | mimɔ̃nt | 0 | I117a | mī ʏaːdər |
| I118p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | I118p | mə vɔːdər |
| I125p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | I125p | mə vɔdər |
| I128p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | I128p | mə vɔːdər |
| I140p | minmɔ̃nth | 0 | I140p | minɣvɔdər |
| I200p | mæmɔ̃nt | 0 | I200p | mævɔdər |
| I255p | mɛ'ɣɔ̃nt | 0 | I255p | mɛ'ɣvɔːdər |
| K005p | mən month | 0 | K005p | mən vaːdər |
| K008p | mɛ'ɣn mɔ̃nth | 0 | K008p | mɛ'ɣn vaːdər |
| K014p | mɛɣn mɔ̃nt | 0 | K014p | mɛɣn faːdər |
| K035p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | K035p | mə vɔaːdər |
| K043p | mɛɣn mɔ̃nt | 0 | K043p | mɛi ʏaːdər |
| K054p | mɔ̃ɣn | 0 | K054p | mɔ̃ɣn |
| K064p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | K064p | mən vaːdər |
| K074p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | K074p | mə ʏaːdər |
| K078p | mən hɔ̃nt | 0 | K078p | mə ʏaːdər |
| K092p | mɛi mɔ̃nt | 0 | K092p | mɛɣn vaːdər |
| K094a | mɔ̃ɣn | 0 | K094a | mɔ̃ɣn |
| K096p | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | K096p | mə vɔːdər |
| K098a | mə mɔ̃nt | 0 | K098a | mə vaːdər |
| K113p | mɛɣmɔ̃nt | 0 | K113p | mɛi vadər |
| K122p | min hɔ̃nt | 0 | K122p | min vɔdər |
| K152p | mɔ̃ɣn mɔ̃nth | 0 | K152p | mɔ̃ɣn faːdər |
| K160p | mɛi mɔ̃nt | 0 | K160p | mɛɣn fɔːdər |
| K164p | mən hɔ̃nth | 0 | K164p | mən faːdər |
| K183p | mɛnə mɔ̃nt | 0 | K183p | mɛnə vɔdər |
| K184p | mɛnə mɔ̃nt | 0 | K184p | mɛnə vadər |
| K187p | mɛnə mɔ̃nt | 0 | K187p | mɛnə vɔdər |
| K188a | mən month | 0 | K188a | mən fɔːdər |
| K189p | mɛːnəmɔ̃nt | 0 | K189p | mɛːnəvɔːdər |
| K190p | məmɔ̃nth | 0 | K190p | məvɔːdər |

| | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|---|-------|-----------------------------------|
| K229p | ma:ɿnəmɔnt | 0 | K229p | mai:nəvɔ:dər |
| K237p | ma:ɿnəmɔŋkt | 0 | K237p | mainəvɔ |
| K257p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 0 | K257p | mənəvɔ:dər |
| K278p | mɛnəmɔnt | 0 | K278p | mənəvɔ:dər |
| K289p | ma:mɔnt | 0 | K289p | ma:mvɔ:ɹdər |
| K309p | mɛ:nɔnt | 0 | K309p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| L008a | mɛi mɔnt | 0 | L005p | mɛi vɔ:dər |
| L029p | min mɔnth | 0 | L029p | mīva:dəɹ |
| L030p | mī mɔnt | 0 | L030p | mī'va:dər |
| L033p | minmɔnt | 0 | L033p | mīva:dər |
| L034p | mimɔnt | 0 | L034p | mī va:dəɹ |
| L037p | min mɔnt | 0 | L037p | mī va:dər |
| L052p | mɛin mɔnt | 0 | L052p | mɛi vɔ:dər |
| L068p | mīŋ mɔnt | 0 | L068p | min fɔ:dəɹ |
| L071p | min mɔnt | 0 | L071p | min fɔ:dər |
| L082p | min mɔnth | 0 | L082p | min va:dər |
| L084p | min mɔnth | 0 | L084p | min va:də |
| L088p | mɔn mɔnt | 0 | L088p | mɔn vɔ:dəɹ |
| L208p | mɛ̃nə mɔnt | 0 | L208p | mɛ̃nə vadəɹ |
| L228p | mæɿnə mɔnt | 0 | L228p | mɛ̃nə vɔ:dəɹ |
| L244p | mɔnə mɔnt | 0 | L244p | mɔnə vadər |
| L264p | mɔnə mɔnt | 0 | L264p | mɔnə vadəɹ |
| L267p | minmɔŋk | 0 | L267p | minva:dər |
| L270p | minə mɔ'ŋk - minə --v mɔ'ŋk -s3 -s | 0 | L270p | minə va:dəɹ - minə --v va:dəɹ --s |
| L281p | mɛ̃nə mɔnt | 0 | L281p | mɛ̃nə vadər |
| L290p | min mɔŋ'k - min --v mɔŋ'k -s4 -s | 0 | L290p | mī va:dəɹ - mī --v va:dəɹ --v |
| L293p | mī:n mɔntɛ - mī:n --s mɔntɛ --s | 0 | L293p | mī va:dəɹ - mī va:dəɹ --v |
| L299p | mīŋ mɔntɛ - mīŋ --v mɔntɛ -s -s | 0 | L299p | min va:dəɹ - min --v va:dəɹ -s -s |
| M004p | min mɔŋh | 0 | M004p | min va:də |
| M040p | mimɔnt | 0 | M040p | mī va:dər |
| M042p | min mɔnt ^h | 0 | M042p | min va:də |
| N003p | məmɔnt | 0 | N003p | məvɔ:dər |
| N006p | məmɔnt | 0 | N006p | məvɔ:dər |
| N021p | mīmɔnt | 0 | N021p | mīvɔ:dər |
| N028a | mɛ mɔnt | 0 | N028a | memvɔ:drə |
| N065p | mīmɔnt | 0 | N065p | mīnvɔ:ɹdər |
| N072p | məmɔnt | 0 | N072p | məvɔ:ɹdər |
| N085p | mīmɔnt | 0 | N085p | mīvɔ:ɹdərə |
| N104p | məmɔnt | 0 | N104p | məvɔ:dər |

POSSESSOR TRUNCATION IN KINSHIP TERMS IN DUTCH DIALECTS

| | | | | |
|-------|--|---|-------|---|
| N108p | məm̥jnt | 0 | N108p | məvɔ:dər |
| N145p | men:ont | 0 | N145p | menvɔ:ɔdərə |
| N175p | memənt | 0 | N175p | memvɔ:ɔdər |
| O080p | mēmənt | 0 | O080p | mēvɔ:dər |
| O082p | memənt | 0 | O082p | menvɔ:ɔdərə |
| O183p | mēmənt | 0 | O183p | mē'nvɔ:ɔdərə |
| O187p | mønmo'nt | 0 | O187p | mevɔ:ɔdərə |
| O235p | mɑ:ɟmo'nt | 0 | O235p | mɑ:ɟvɑ:dər |
| O265p | mīmənt | 0 | O265p | mi:ənvudər |
| P168p | menəmənt | 0 | P168p | menəvədər |
| Q005p | mi:nəmənt - mi:nəmənt --s --s | 0 | Q005p | mi:nəvɔ:dər - mi:nəvɔ:dər --s --s |
| Q020p | mi'nə mɔj:tj - mi'nə -s- mɔj:tj -s- | 0 | Q020p | mi'nə vɑ:dər - mi'nə -s- vɑ:dər -s- |
| Q077p | mē:nəmənt - mē:nəmənt --s --s | 0 | Q077p | mēnəvɔ:dər - mēnəvɔ:dər --v --s |
| Q095p | minə mɔ'nt - minə --s mɔ'nt --s | 0 | Q095p | minə vɑ'ɟjəɟ - minə --v vɑ'ɟjəɟ --v |
| Q168p | mɑinəmənt - mɑinəmənt --v --s | 0 | Q168p | mənəvɔ:jər - mənəvɔ:jər - -v --s |
| Q179p | mənəmənt | 0 | Q179p | mənəvɔ:jər |
| Q193p | mi:nə mɔ'nt - mi:nə -n1 -s mɔ'nt -s3 -s | 0 | Q193p | mi'nə vɑjəɟ - mi'nə -n1 -s vɑjəɟ --v |
| G174p | minəmo:jnt | 1 | G174p | mīvɑ:də |
| G177b | minə mɔjnt | 1 | G177b | min fɑ:r |
| G224p | mijnə mɔ:tʰ | 1 | G224p | mī yə: |
| G248p | minɱ mɔnt | 1 | G248p | min vɑ: |
| G251p | minə mɔnt | 1 | G251p | mī vɑ:də |
| G255p | minə mɔnt | 1 | G255p | mī vɑ:dəɟ |
| G257p | minə mɔnt | 1 | G257p | mī vɑ:dər |
| G279a | min: mɔnt | 1 | G279a | mī vɑ:dər |
| H061p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | H061p | məvɔ:drə |
| H069p | mijnəmɔnt | 1 | H069p | mīvɔ:dər |
| H116p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | H116p | məvɔ:dərə |
| H119p | mijnəmont | 1 | H119p | mīnvɔ:ɔdərə |
| I116c | mɛnə mɔ'nt | 1 | I116c | mɛ vɔdər |
| I119p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | I119p | məm̥vɔ:dər |
| I126p | mænəmɔnt | 1 | I126p | mən̥vɔ:dərə |
| I133p | mē:nəmo:jnt | 1 | I133p | mē:vɔdərə |
| I143p | mɛnə mɔnt | 1 | I143p | mɛ vɔdər |
| I148p | mē'nəmənt | 1 | I148p | mē'nvɔ:dər |
| I152a | mɛnə mɔnt | 1 | I152a | mə vɔdrə |
| I152p | mijnəmɔnt | 1 | I152p | məvɔ:dər |

| | | | | |
|-------|------------------------|---|-------|--------------|
| I154a | menəmənt | 1 | I154a | mēvɔdərə |
| I158p | mē:nəmont | 1 | I158p | mē:nvɔdərə |
| I161p | mē:əmɔnt | 1 | I161p | mē:vo:ɔdərə |
| I167p | mɛnə mənt | 1 | I167p | mɛn vɔdərə |
| I168p | mɛnə mɔnt | 1 | I168p | mɛn vɔdərə |
| I170p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | I170p | mē:nvɔdərə |
| I171p | mē:nəno:nt | 1 | I171p | mē:nvɔdərə |
| I175p | menəmənt | 1 | I175p | mɛvɔdər |
| I178p | mē:nəmo:nt | 1 | I178p | mɛvo:dər |
| I184p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | I184p | mɛnvɔ:dərə |
| I192p | mē:əmɔ:nt | 1 | I192p | mē:vo:ɔdərə |
| I203p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | I203p | mɛnvɔ:dərə |
| I208p | mē:nəmo:nt | 1 | I208p | mē:nvɔdərə |
| I216p | mē:nəmo:nt | 1 | I216p | mɛvo:dər |
| I220p | mə:ənəmo:nt | 1 | I220p | mə:vɔ:dər |
| I233p | mē:nəmo:nt | 1 | I233p | mē:nvɔ:ɔdərə |
| I241p | mə:nəmũnt | 1 | I241p | mə:vɔdər |
| I252p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | I252p | mē:nvɔ:dərə |
| I258p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | I258p | mē:nvɔdərə |
| I262p | mɔnɔmənt | 1 | I262p | mɔnvɔ:ɔdər |
| I273p | menəmo:nt | 1 | I273p | mē:nvɔ:dər |
| I275p | mə:inəmənt | 1 | I275p | mə:ivadər |
| K101p | mɛjnə mənt | 1 | K101p | mɛi vɔ:dər |
| K108p | mɔnə mɔnt | 1 | K108p | mɔ vɔ:dər |
| K120a | mə:inə mənt | 1 | K120a | məi vɔ:dər |
| K125p | mənə mənt ^b | 1 | K125p | mə fɔ:dəɟ |
| K150p | mɛjnə mənt | 1 | K150p | mɛj va:dəɟ |
| K155p | mənə mənt | 1 | K155p | mə va:dər |
| K163p | mē:nə mənt | 1 | K163p | mɛn vadər |
| K172p | mənə mənt | 1 | K172p | mən va:dər |
| K173p | mɛjnə mənth | 1 | K173p | mɛjn fɔ:dər |
| K180p | mənə mənt | 1 | K180p | mə vɔdər |
| K185p | mɛnə mənt | 1 | K185p | mē:n va:dəɟ |
| K192p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | K192p | mē:mvo:dər |
| K194p | mē:nə mənt | 1 | K194p | mən va:dəɟ |
| K195p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | K195p | mēvɔ:dəɟ |
| K196p | mənəmənt | 1 | K196p | məmvo:dər |
| K197p | mənə mənt ^b | 1 | K197p | mɛn vɔ:dəɟ |
| K200p | mənə mənt | 1 | K200p | mənə vadər |
| K201p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | K201p | mē:mvo:dər |
| K204p | mē:nəmənt | 1 | K204p | mē:nəvo:dər |

POSSESSOR TRUNCATION IN KINSHIP TERMS IN DUTCH DIALECTS

| | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|-------|---------------------------------|
| K210p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 1 | K210p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| K216p | mɛnə mɔnt | 1 | K216p | mɛnə vadər |
| K222p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 1 | K222p | məm̩vɔ:dər |
| K230p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 1 | K230p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| K239p | mɑ:ɲnəmɔnt | 1 | K239p | mɑ:ɲmvɔ:dər |
| K240p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | K240p | məvɔ:dər |
| K244p | mɑ:ɛnəmɔnt | 1 | K244p | mɑ:ɛvɔ:dər |
| K247p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 1 | K247p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| K249p | manəmɔnt | 1 | K249p | ma:vɔ:dər |
| K251p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 1 | K251p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| K265p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | K265p | məm̩vɔ:dər |
| K274p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 1 | K274p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| K275a | maɲnəmɔnt | 1 | K275a | maɲvɔ:dər |
| K277p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | K277p | məvɔ:dər |
| K287p | mɑ:nəmɔnt | 1 | K287p | mɑ:vɔ:dər |
| K291p | manəmɔnt | 1 | K291p | ma:vɔ:dər |
| K299p | ma:nəmɔnt | 1 | K299p | ma:vɔ:dər |
| K307p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 1 | K307p | mɛ:mvɔ:dər |
| K312p | mɛnəmɔnt | 1 | K312p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| K316p | mɛnəmɔnt | 1 | K316p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| K330p | mɛnəmɔnt | 1 | K330p | məvadər |
| K333b | manəmɔnt | 1 | K333b | ma:vɔ:dər |
| K342p | manəmɔnt | 1 | K342p | ma:vɔ:dər |
| K348p | manəmɔnt | 1 | K348p | ma:vɔ:dər |
| K353p | mɛnəmɔnt | 1 | K353p | mɛvɔ:dər |
| K358p | mɛnəmɔnt - mənəmɔnt --v --s | 1 | K358p | mɛva:dər - mɛva:dər --v - -s |
| K361p | mənəmɔnt - mənəmɔnt --v --s | 1 | K361p | məva:dər - məva:dər --v - -s |
| L054p | mənə mɔnt | 1 | L054p | mə vɔ:dəɣ |
| L095p | mənə mɔnt | 1 | L095p | mə vɔ:dəɣ |
| L110p | minə mɔnt | 1 | L110p | miː vɔ:dəɣ |
| L119p | minə mɔnt | 1 | L119p | miɲ vɔ:dəɣ |
| L148p | mɛnə mɔnt | 1 | L148p | mɛ vadər |
| L151p | mənə mɔnt | 1 | L151p | mən vadər |
| L153p | mɛɲnə mɔnt | 1 | L153p | mə vɔ:dəɣ |
| L157p | miɲə mɔnt | 1 | L157p | mɛɲn vadəɣ |
| L160p | minə mɔnt | 1 | L160p | miːn va:dəɣ |
| L163p | minə mɔnt | 1 | L163p | miː fɔt |
| L180p | mɛnə mɔnt | 1 | L180p | mə vɔ:dəɣ |
| L183p | mɛnə mɔnt | 1 | L183p | miː vadəɣ |
| L187a | minə mɔnt | 1 | L187a | miːn vadəɣ |

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|-------|-----------------------------------|
| L191p | minə mɔ:nt | 1 | L191p | min va:ədəg |
| L200p | mənə mənt | 1 | L200p | mən vqdəf |
| L204p | mɪnə mɔnt | 1 | L204p | mɪ vadəf |
| L214p | minə mɔ:nt | 1 | L214p | min va:dəg |
| L224p | mənə mɔnt | 1 | L224p | mən vadər |
| L237p | mənə mɔnt | 1 | L237p | mən vadər |
| L240p | mənə mɔnt | 1 | L240p | mənə vadər |
| L245b | minə mɔ:nt - minə --v mɔ:nt --s | 1 | L245b | mɪva:dəg - mɪva:dəg --v |
| L249p | minə mɔ:n't - minə --v mɔ:n't - s4 -s | 1 | L249p | mi va:dək - mi --v va:dək --s |
| L262p | mɪnə mɔnt | 1 | L262p | mɪn vqdək |
| L265p | mɪnə mɔnt | 1 | L265p | mɪn va:dəg |
| L266p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --v mɔ:nt - s1 -s | 1 | L266p | mi va:dəg - mi --v va:dəg --s |
| L271p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --v mɔ:nt --s | 1 | L271p | mɪ va:dəg - mɪ --v va:dəg --v |
| L285p | mɪnə mɔ:nt - mɪnə --v mɔ:nt --s | 1 | L285p | mi vɔ:dəg - mi --v vɔ:dəg --v |
| L286p | mi nəmɔnt - mi nəmɔnt --v --s | 1 | L286p | minvɔ:ədək - minvɔ:ədək --v --s |
| L288a | minəmɔntə - minəmɔntə -s- | 1 | L288a | minva:dək |
| L288p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --s mɔ:nt -s1 -s | 1 | L288p | mi va:dəg - mi --v va:dəg --v |
| L314p | mənəmɔnt - mənəmɔnt --v --s | 1 | L314p | məvɔ:dək - məvɔ:dək --v --s |
| L320p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --s mɔ:nt -s | 1 | L320p | mi va:dəg - mi --v va:dəg -s |
| L325p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --v mɔ:nt --s | 1 | L325p | mi: va:dəg - mi: --v12 va:dəg --v |
| L329p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --v mɔ:nt -s -s | 1 | L329p | mi va:dək - mi --v va:dək -s -s |
| L355p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | L355p | məvɔ:dək |
| L356p | mi nəmɔnt - mi nəmɔnt --v --s | 1 | L356p | mənəpa: - mənəpa: --v --v |
| L360p | mi nəmɔnt - mi nəmɔnt --v | 1 | L360p | me:va:dək - me:va:dək --v |
| L368p | mi:nəmɔnt - mi:nəmɔnt --v --s | 1 | L368p | mi:fa:dək - mi:fa:dək --v --s |
| L371p | mi:nemont | 1 | L371p | mi:nəva:dək - mi:nəva:dək --v --s |
| L381p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --s mɔ:nt --s | 1 | L381p | mi va:dəg - mi --v va:dəg --s |
| L387p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --v mɔ:nt -s | 1 | L387p | min va:dəg - min --v va:dəg --s |
| L413p | mənəmɔnt - mənəmɔnt --v --s | 1 | L413p | məvɔ:dək - məvɔ:dək --s |
| L416p | mi:nənt - mi:nənt --v --s | 1 | L416p | mi va:jək - mi va:jək --v - |

POSSESSOR TRUNCATION IN KINSHIP TERMS IN DUTCH DIALECTS

| | | | | -s |
|-------|--|---|-------|------------------------------------|
| L423p | mejnəmont - mejnəmont --s --s | 1 | L423p | mejva:dər - mejva:dər --v --s |
| L432p | mi:nə mɔ̃ntɛ - mi:nə --s mɔ̃ntɛ -s -s | 1 | L432p | mi va:dəg - mi --v va:dəg -s -s |
| M007p | minə mɔ̃ntʰ | 1 | M007p | min va:rə |
| M009p | minə mɔ̃ntʰ | 1 | M009p | mi va:̃ |
| M010p | minə mɔ̃nt | 1 | M010p | mī fa:də |
| M013p | minəmənt | 1 | M013p | minva:dər |
| N038p | mijnəmont | 1 | N038p | mjivo:dər |
| N078p | mijnəmənt | 1 | N078p | mjivo:ədərə |
| N130p | mijnəmənt | 1 | N130p | mjivo:ədər |
| O018p | mɛ:nəmo:nt | 1 | O018p | mɛ:nvo:dər |
| O046p | mɛ:nəmo:nt | 1 | O046p | mɛ:vo:ədər |
| O057p | mɛ:nəmo:nt | 1 | O057p | mɛ:va:dər |
| O061p | mæ:nəmont | 1 | O061p | mæ:vo:ər |
| O063p | manəmənt | 1 | O063p | mɛ:nvo:ədər |
| O069p | mænəmənt | 1 | O069p | mæ:və:ədər |
| O093p | mɛ:nəmo:nt | 1 | O093p | mɛ:nvo:ədərə |
| O098p | mɛ:nəmənt | 1 | O098p | mɛ:nvo:ədərə |
| O113p | mɛ:nəmo:nt | 1 | O113p | mɛ:nvɔ̃ərə |
| O139p | mɛ:nəmo:nt | 1 | O139p | mɛ:nvo:dər |
| O148p | mənəmont | 1 | O148p | məvo:dər |
| O152p | mɔ̃nəmont | 1 | O152p | mavo:ər |
| O162p | mɑ:ənəmo:nt | 1 | O162p | mɑ:va:dər |
| O165p | mɑ:inəmənt | 1 | O165p | mɑ:ivədər |
| O202p | mənəmo:nt | 1 | O202p | mɛ:nvu:ədər |
| O208p | mɛ:nəmo:nt | 1 | O208p | mɛ:nvo:ərə |
| O217p | mɛ:n:mont | 1 | O217p | mɛ:nbri:vən |
| O228p | manəmont | 1 | O228p | mavo:jər |
| O232p | mɑ:ənəmont | 1 | O232p | mɑ:ənvo:ər |
| O239p | mənəmont | 1 | O239p | məvu:ər |
| O276p | mənəmənt | 1 | O276p | mɛ:vo:ər |
| P002p | mɑ:inəmənt | 1 | P002p | mɑ:va:dər |
| P016p | mɑ:inəmənt | 1 | P016p | mɑ:vo:dər |
| P018p | mɑ:inəmənt | 1 | P018p | mɑivo:dər |
| P025p | mɑ:nəmənt | 1 | P025p | mɑ:və:dər |
| P039p | mənəmont | 1 | P039p | mənəpa |
| P041p | mɑ:nəmənt | 1 | P041p | mɑ:vo:dər |
| P047p | mɛ:nəmənt | 1 | P047p | məvo:dər |
| P050p | mənəmənt | 1 | P050p | mɛ:vo:dər |
| P055p | mənəmənt | 1 | P055p | mɛ:vo:dər |

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----|-------|---------------------------------|
| P078p | maɪnəmɔnt | 1 | P078p | mavɔ:dər |
| P080p | maɪnəmɔnt | 1 | P080p | maɪvɔ:dər |
| P088p | maɪnəmɔnt | 1 | P088p | mənəpaː |
| P102p | mɛ:nəmɔnt | 1 | P102p | mɛmvo:dər |
| P112p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | P112p | məvɔ:r |
| P117p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | P117p | mɛ:vɔ:dər |
| P124p | maɪnəmɔnt | 1 | P124p | ma:vɔ:dər |
| P133p | ma:ɪnəmɔnt | 1 | P133p | maɪvɔ:dər |
| P136p | ma:ɪnəmɔnt | 1 | P136p | ma:vɔ:dər |
| P145p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | P145p | mɛvɔ:dər |
| P174p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | P174p | mɛvadər |
| P199p | ma:nəmɔnt | 1 | P199p | ma:vɔ:r |
| P212p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | P212p | mɛvɔ:r |
| P214p | mənəmɔnt | 1 | P214p | mɛvɔ:r |
| Q002p | mɛnəmɔnt | 1 | Q002p | məvɔ:dər |
| Q003p | mɛinənɦɔnt - mɛinənɦɔnt --s --s | 1 | Q003p | mɛivɔ:dər - mɛivɔ:dər --v --s |
| Q009p | mi:nəmɔnt - mi:nəmɔnt --s | 1 | Q009p | miva:dər - miva:dər --v -s |
| Q035p | minə mɔjtɕ - minə --v mɔjtɕ --s | 1 | Q035p | mɪ˥ ɣa:dər - mɪ˥ --v ɣa:dər --v |
| Q071p | mənənɦɔnt - mənənɦɔnt --v --s | 1 | Q071p | məvɔ:dər - məvɔ:dər --v -s |
| Q075p | mənəmɔnt - mənəmɔnt --v --s | 1 | Q075p | mənəvɔ:dər - mənəvɔ:dər --v --s |
| Q099p | minə mɔ:nt - minə --v mɔ:nt --v | 1 | Q099p | mə va:dək - mə va:dək --s |
| Q121p | miŋə mɔːŋ˥k | 1 | Q121p | mi vadək - mi --v vadək -v |
| Q162p | ma:ɪnəmɔnt - ma:ɪnəmɔnt --s | 1 | Q162p | ma:ɪvɔjər - ma:ɪvɔjər --v --v |
| Q198p | mənə mɔj:t - mənə mɔj:t --s | 1 | Q198p | mə va:dəŋ |
| Q200p | mi nəmɔnt - mi nəmɔnt --s --s | 1 | Q200p | miva:dər - miva:dər --v -s |
| L316p | mi nəmɔnt | gg | L316p | mi nəpaː |
| O255p | mamɔnt | gg | O255p | ma:pa |
| O286p | mamɔnt | gg | O286p | mɛ:nəpa |
| P099p | mənəmɔnt | gg | P099p | mənəpa |
| P108a | mənəmɔnt | gg | P108a | mənəpaː |
| P118p | mənəmɔnt | gg | P118p | mənəpa |
| P155p | mənəmɔnt | gg | P155p | mənəpa |
| P177a | mənəmɔnt | gg | P177a | mənəpaː |
| P179p | mənəmɔnt | gg | P179p | mənəpaː |
| P188p | mənəmɔnt | gg | P188p | mənəpaː |

POSSESSOR TRUNCATION IN KINSHIP TERMS IN DUTCH DIALECTS

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|----|-------|---------------------------------|
| P219p | menəmənt | gg | P219p | mɛːnəpa |
| P220p | mənəmənt | gg | P220p | mənəpaː |
| Q032p | minə məntʃə - minə --s məntʃə -- s | gg | Q032p | minə pəp - minə --v pəp - -v |
| Q078p | menəmənt | gg | Q078p | mənəpaː |
| Q083p | mənəmənt | gg | Q083p | mənəpaː |
| Q091p | minəmənt - minəmənt --v --s | gg | Q091p | mənəpaː - mənəpaː --v --v |
| Q112p | minə mənˈt - minə --v mənˈt --s | gg | Q112p | minə pəp - minə --v pəp - -v |
| Q156p | menəmənt | gg | Q156p | mənəpaː |
| Q171p | mənəmənt | gg | Q171p | mənəpaː |

Generalizations:

- There is a kinship effect in masculin nouns: kinship terms loss their possessive flection
- The effect is limited to the 3-gender area



language variants with m/f opposition have an inalienable effect with kinship terms



Datasheet Part 2 - Possessive truncation in Limburgian (Winkler, 1874 versus Scholtmeijer 1996)

Statistics

| <u>Winkler-old (1874)</u> | | | <u>Winkler-new (1996)</u> | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------|
| Maastricht | long | short | Maastricht | long | short |
| broer | 0 | 2 | broer | 0 | 2 |
| zoon | 2 | 0 | zoon | 4 | 0 |
| vader | 0 | 8 | vader | 8 | 0 |

| Roermond | long | short | Roermond | long | short |
|----------|------|-------|----------|------|-------|
| broer | 0 | 1 | broer | 0 | 2 |
| zoon | 5 | 0 | zoon | 4 | 0 |
| vader | 0 | 7 | vader | 0 | 8 |

| Sittard | long | short | Sittard | long | short |
|---------|------|-------|----------------|------|-------|
| brouer | 0 | 1 | brouwer | 2 | 0 |
| zoon | 3 | 0 | zoon | 4 | 0 |
| vader | 0 | 8 | pap | 9 | 0 |

| Stamproy | long | short | Stamproy | long | short |
|----------|------|-------|--------------|------|-------|
| broer | 0 | 2 | broor | 1 | 1 |
| zoon | 3 | 0 | zoon | 4 | 0 |
| vader | 0 | 6 | vader | 0 | 8 |

| Venlo | long | short | Venlo | long | short |
|-------|------|-------|--------------|------|-------|
| broer | 0 | 2 | broor | 2 | 0 |
| zoon | 5 | 0 | zoon | 4 | 0 |
| vader | 0 | 7 | vader | 0 | 7 |
| Weert | long | short | Weert | long | short |
| broer | 0 | 2 | broer | 0 | 2 |
| zoon | 3 | 0 | zoon | 4 | 0 |
| vader | 0 | 3 | vader | 0 | 7 |

— —

| | | |
|----------|------|-------|
| Gelderen | long | short |
| broer | 0 | 2 |
| zoon | 4 | 0 |
| vader | 0 | 5 |
| | long | short |

Dusseldorf

| | | |
|--------|---|---|
| broder | - | + |
| jong | + | - |
| vader | - | + |

dinne jong vs di broder/si vatter

No effect

Emmerik

Meurs