

Swahili is a Bantoid language of the Niger-Congo family, spoken in East Africa. Note: no data is given for second-person plural (2PL) subjects or objects, so all instances of ‘you’ are second-person singular (2SG).

[nitakupenda]	‘I will like you’	[atanipiga]	‘s/he will beat me’
[nitampenda]	‘I will like him/her’	[atakupiga]	‘s/he will beat you’
[nitawapenda]	‘I will like them’	[atampiga]	‘s/he will beat him/her’
[utanipenda]	‘you will like me’	[alinipiga]	‘s/he beat me’
[utampenda]	‘you will like him/her’	[alikipiga]	‘s/he beat you’
[atanipenda]	‘s/he will like me’	[alimpiga]	‘s/he beat him/her’
[atakupenda]	‘s/he will like you’	[amenipiga]	‘s/he has beaten me’
[atampenda]	‘s/he will like him/her’	[amekupiga]	‘s/he has beaten you’
[atatupenda]	‘s/he will like us’	[amempiga]	‘s/he has beaten him/her’
[atawapenda]	‘s/he will like them’	[ananipiga]	‘s/he is beating me’
[tutampenda]	‘we will like him/her’	[anakupiga]	‘s/he is beating you’
[watampenda]	‘they will like him/her’	[anampiga]	‘s/he is beating him/her’
[tulikulipa]	‘we paid you’	[unamsumbua]	‘you are annoying him/her’
[wametulipa]	‘they have paid us’	[atakusumbua]	‘s/he will annoy you’

(Tserdanelis and Wong 2004)

Ístmo Zapoteco (a.k.a. Isthmus Zapotec) is a Zapotecan language of the Oto-Manguean family, spoken in Mexico.

<i>noun root</i>	3SG POSS	2PL POSS	<i>gloss</i>
[palu]	[spalube]	[spalulu]	‘stick’
[ku:ba]	[sku:babe]	[sku:balu]	‘dough’
[tapa]	[stapabe]	[stapalu]	‘four’
[geta]	[sketabe]	[sketalu]	‘tortilla’
[bere]	[sperebe]	[sperelu]	‘chicken’
[doʔo]	[stoʔobe]	[stoʔolu]	‘rope’

(Tserdanelis and Wong 2004)

Basque is a language isolate, spoken in Spain. The data given are from the Biscayan dialect spoken in the Biscay province.

<i>noun root</i>	DEFINITE	INDEFINITE	<i>gloss</i>
[sagar]	[sagara]	[sagarbat]	‘apple’
[gison]	[gisona]	[gisombat]	‘man’
[buzten]	[buztena]	[buztembat]	‘tail’
[agin]	[agine]	[agimbet]	‘tooth’
[ari]	[arije]	[aribet]	‘thread’
[mendi]	[mendije]	[mendibet]	‘mountain’
[ʔjakur]	[ʔjakure]	[ʔjakurbet]	‘dog’
[buru]	[buruwe]	[burubet]	‘head’
[mutil]	[mutile]	[mutilbet]	‘boy’
[iku]	[ikuwe]	[ikubet]	‘fig’

(de Rijk 1970)

Serbo-Croatian is a South Slavic language of the Indo-European family, spoken in Serbia and neighboring areas.

MASC SG	FEM SG	NEUT SG	PLURAL	<i>gloss</i>	
[mlad]	[mlada]	[mlado]	[mladi]	‘young’	
[pust]	[pusta]	[pusto]	[pusti]	‘empty’	
[zelen]	[zelena]	[zeleno]	[zeleni]	‘green’	
[rapav]	[rapava]	[rapavo]	[rapavi]	‘rough’	
[mio]	[mila]	[milo]	[mili]	‘dear’	
[posustao]	[posustala]	[posustalo]	[posustali]	‘tired’	
[ledan]	[ledna]	[ledno]	[ledni]	‘frozen’	
[dobar]	[dobra]	[dobro]	[dobri]	‘good’	
[jasan]	[jasna]	[jasno]	[jasni]	‘clear’	
[mokar]	[mokra]	[mokro]	[mokri]	‘wet’	
[okrugao]	[okrugla]	[okruglo]	[okrugli]	‘round’	
[obao]	[obla]	[oblo]	[obli]	‘plump’	
[podao]	[podla]	[podlo]	[podli]	‘base’	(Kenstowicz 1994)

Zacapoaxtla Náhuat (a.k.a. Sierra Aztec) is an Uto-Aztec language spoken in Mexico. Assume there is a rule in Zacapoaxtla Náhuat that inserts [i] between two stops (not all instances of [i] are the result of this rule, however!).

[nikita]	‘I see it’	[kinitakeh]	‘they saw them’
[tikinita]	‘you see them’	[kitaja]	‘he was seeing it’
[kita]	‘he sees it’	[tikitaja]	‘you were seeing it’
[kinita]	‘he sees them’	[tikitas]	‘you will see it’
[nikitak]	‘I saw it’	[kitas]	‘he will see it’
[nikinitak]	‘I saw them’	[kitaskia]	‘he would see it’
[kitakeh]	‘they saw it’	[nikitaskia]	‘I would see it’
[kitak]	‘he saw it’		

(Key and Key 1953)

Maltese is Semitic language of the Afro-Asiatic family, spoken in Malta.

INDEFINITE	DEFINITE	<i>gloss</i>	INDEFINITE	DEFINITE	<i>gloss</i>
[fellus]	[ilfellus]	‘chicken’	[abt]	[labt]	‘armpit’
[mara]	[ilmara]	‘woman’	[omm]	[lomm]	‘mother’
[kelb]	[ilkelb]	‘dog’	[aria]	[laria]	‘air’
[?attus]	[il?attus]	‘cat’			
[shab]	[issshab]	‘clouds’	[ti:m]	[itti:m]	‘fig’
[hitan]	[ilhitan]	‘walls’	[natura]	[innatura]	‘nature’
[belt]	[ilbelt]	‘city’	[dawl]	[iddawl]	‘light’

(Tserdanelis and Wong 2004)