

Notation and Transliteration

/ indicates alternative usages.

Optional words are written in brackets ().

In a table, a dash - indicates that an item is absent.

→ derives a resultant sentence from its parent.

Each non-English quotation is followed by the English translation in inverted commas “”. If the non-English and English orders of words are not the same, an English version in the non-English order is given in square brackets []. In that case, any postpositions or other postposed words are connected to their head nouns by a hyphen (-).

If the word order of a quotation is the same as the English translation, but contains more or less words than the English, those words are given in square brackets in the English version.

* indicates an improper usage.

{x} indicates a functional or discourse element “x” in Chapters 13. to 16. {x\y} means that the elements “x” and “y” are a single word. Subscripts {x₁} are used to indicate that two elements are the same, if they have the same subscript, or different if their subscripts are different.

Alphabets other than Latin are transliterated into the Latin alphabet, except for Greek. The reason for this exception is that there is no generally agreed method of doing so. A phonetic transliteration from the Greek alphabet would not be acceptable, and a literal transliteration would be misleading. Greek means Modern Greek.

Russian transliterations are by the author, following the BSI system. ’ indicates palatalisation of the preceding vowel (ь). ‘ indicates that the preceding vowel is hard (ѣ).

Arabic transliterations follow Badawi et al. (2004), except that: ʔ is the glottal stop; ɧ and ʕ are the pharyngeal consonants; ɖ, ɣ, ʈ, and ɟ are the velarised consonants; θ and ð are the interdental fricatives; x and ɣ are the velar fricatives. Arabic means the standard written language; the grammar of the spoken dialects differs in some respects. The definite article “al-”/“l-” is represented as a prefix. Nunation (tanwīn) is not represented by an indefinite article. Duals are translated as a prefixed “two-”.

Hindi transliterations follow R.S. McGregor (1987), except that: ~ indicates nasalisation of the preceding vowel; ɖ, ɳ, ʀ, ʂ, and ʈ are the retroflex consonants.

In Chinese examples, “le” following a verb is translated by “(aorist)”, and other aspectual words are treated similarly, although there may be some lack of correspondence with the English equivalent. The attribute particle “de” is translated “of”.

Persian transliterations follow Lambton (1963), except that ʃ is the “sh” sound (voiceless laminal fricative); ʔ is the glottal stop. The ezafe “-e” is translated “of”.

Inuit examples are taken from Fortescue (1984), and employ the standard Latin transliteration. It is the official language of Greenland.

Verbs are listed in the standard dictionary form. In the case of Greek, this is the first person singular of the present tense, ending in “-ω” (active) or “-μαι” (passive or deponent). For Arabic, it is the third person singular of the past perfective.

Examples from Indonesian and Malay have been taken on the assumption that they are the same language.