Conventions and abbreviations

Conventions in the glosses

- hyphen (-) indicates a morpheme break
- = indicates a clitic
- when one Koromu word requires an English gloss with two elements, these are separated by full stops as in mere ‘move.up’
- when an English gloss has two words separated by the colon : the second word indicates a more specific meaning of the first
- person and number labels are not separated by full stops
- underlining (_) indicates vowel alternation or vowel elision
- … indicates that there are preceding or following clauses which are not included
- a verb gloss in capitals indicates a grammaticised verb, here PUT, ne STAY, sure START, yare GO, ta END, te GET
- when words have more than one meaning, the relevant meaning is used in the gloss

Conventions in word formation rules (see Chapter 2)

- a + indicates a boundary before another morpheme, suffix, enclitic or word
- a # indicates a boundary that is specifically before a phasal verb
- the symbols ## indicate a boundary prior to a word

Abbreviations / Glosses

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<td>DR</td>
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<td>EMPH</td>
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https://doi.org/10.1515/9781501510953-208
EXC  Exclamatory enclitic
F    Future
FINC Future Inclusive
GEN  Genitive
G/L  Goal/Locative
GRD  Ground (background) marking particle
HAB  Habitual
IGEN Inanimate referent genitive
IMP  Imperative
INC  Inclusive
INS  Instrument
INT  Intensive
INTS Intensifier
LOC  Locative
LK.P  Linking Particle
LTD  Loose Temporal Dependency
MANN Manner postposition
NADJ Nominal adjectiviser
NEG  Negative
N:S  Near:Source
N:G/L Near:goal/locative
NF   Non-future
NOM  Nominaliser
O    Object
ORNT Orientation postposition
p    Plural
P    Possessive/Partitive
P-N  Person-Number
PNP  Prominent Noun Phrase
POS  Possibility
PRES Present tense-aspect suffix
PRO  Prohibitive
Q    Question enclitic
REAS Reason
REC  Reciprocal
RDP  Reduplication (partial)
RSM  Resemblative
s    Singular
S/L  Source/Locative
SR   Same Referent Close Succession
SVC  Serial Verb Construction
TADJ Temporal Adjectiviser
TP   Tok Pisin
T:S  Tense/Subject
UNC  Uncertainty
V    Verb
X    Exclusive