Abbreviations

Interlinear glosses used in language examples:

1	first person exclusive
1EXC	first person exclusive
1EXCO	first exclusive 'object'
1EXCP	first exclusive possessor
1INC	first person inclusive
1INC.IMP	first inclusive imperative vocative
1INCO	first inclusive 'object'
1INCP	first inclusive possessor
1SGO	first singular 'object'
1SGP	first singular possessor
2	second person
2PLO	second plural 'object'
2PLP	second plural possessor
2SGO	second singular 'object'
2SGP	second singular possessor
3	third person
3PLO	third plural 'object'
3PLP	third plural possessor
3SGO	third singular 'object'
3SGP	third singular possessor
ALT	alternative marker
ASSOC	associative noun
CMP	comparative suffix
CND	conditional marker
CNT	contrastive marker
CNTX	contextual noun
CP	consumable possessive base
CRD	cardinal number marker
CS	causative particle
DEF	definite mood
DSDR	desiderative marker
EMPH	emphatic suffix
EXC	exclusive
EXCLM	exclamatory form
EXHST	exhaustive marker
FOC	focus marker
FUT	future tense
GP	general possessive base
HAB	frequency marker
IMM	immediacy marker
INC	inclusive
INIT	initiality marker
IRR	irrealis modality
LMT	limiter
LOC	locative preposition
MUT	mutual marker
NEG	negative particle
NM	numeral nominaliser
NSP	non-specific referent
NT	neutral modality
ORD	ordinal number marker
PL	plural
PN	personal name
PNLOC	location name
PRF	perfective aspect
PRG	progressive aspect
PRO	focused dummy argument
PRS	present tense
PSBL	possibilitative marker
PURP	purposive mood
RD	reduplicated syllable
RFL	reflexive proform
RL	realis modality
SB	subordinator
SBJ	subject indexing
SEQ	sequencer
SG	singular
SPC	specific referent suffix
that/thoseN	nearby category
that/thoseNV	not visible category
that/thosePV	potentially visible category
thereD	there distal
thereP	there proximal
this/theseR	within reach category
this/theseT	touching category
TR	transitivising suffix
VOC	vocative

Other abbreviations used in this dissertation:

A	actor (subject of TR predication)	NUM	number position
A.THM	active theme	O	object of TR predication
ADJ	adjectival function position	OBJ	'object' indexing position
AG	agent	ORDP	ordinal number phrase
APOSS	alienable possessive position	PAT	patient
ART	article position	PNLOC	personal name phrase
ASP	aspect marker position	PP	prepositional phrase
ASSOCP	associative noun phrase	PRO	pronoun position
AUX	auxiliary position	PROP	pronominal phrase
CNTXP	contextual noun phrase	QUANT	quantifier position
CONJ	conjunction position	RELC	relative clause
CRDP	cardinal number phrase	RFLP	reflexive phrase
CS	cause	S	sentence
DEM	demonstrative position	S	subject of ITR predication
DEMP	demonstrative phrase	s.o.	someone
DLP	deictic locative phrase	s.t.	something
EXP	experiencer	s.th.	something
FRQ	frequency marker position	SLOC	deictic spatial locative
INCORP	incorporated nominal position	SLOCP	deictic spatial locative phrase
INSTR	instrument	sp.	species
IPOSS	inalienable possessive position	SRC	source
ITR/itr	intransitive	ST	stative participant
MOD	modality marker	SUBJ	subject agreement position
MOOD	mood position	THM	theme
MULT	multiplicity markers	TNS	tense position
N	noun	TR/tr	transitive
NLOC	location name position	UNIT	unitative position
NLOCP	location name phrase	V	verb
NP	noun phrase	w.	with
NPPOSS	possessor NP		

A note on the orthographic representation of Kokota data

The issue of how to represent language data in a grammar using the language's existing orthography is more vexed than it initially seems, particularly in relation to the use of capital letters and punctuation. An argument often presented in favour of the use of both is political - to not use these orthographic devices discriminates against indigenous minority peoples. One would not, after all, present English language data without capitals or punctuation. On the other hand it can be argued that it is a fiction to pretend that data presented resembles actual use of the local orthography. Speakers do not write with hyphens present at morpheme breaks, for example. Moreover, in many languages, including Kokota, there is variation in the way speakers write the language. (In Kokota both 'j' and 'z' are used to represent the phoneme /z/, the use of macrons is erratic, and an apostrophe is used occasionally to represent an optional phonetic, but not phonemic, glottal stop.) In addition, Kokota speakers write names of English origin, and some loan words, with their English spelling, regardless of their actual language pronunciation (*James* for /zemesi/, for example). To write using the English spelling obscures the way in which loans are phonologically integrated into the language. However, to write *Zemesi* with a capital seems absurd, as only the linguist would ever spell the name in that way. The representation of language data cannot pretend to equate to the way speakers would write the language. In this dissertation I have chosen to treat the local orthography as a means of representing the language phonemically, with a one to one relationship between each letter and the phoneme, and a single orthographic form for each letter. An alternative would perhaps be to include in examples a line in the local orthography, with capitals, punctuation, no morpheme breaks, and local spelling conventions regarding names, loans and the like; and a second line with a phonemic representation, using either local orthographic forms or IPA. Given the morphophonemically straightforward nature of Kokota this would add considerably complexity to examples for very little profit, and so I have not done so here.

The arguments in favour of including punctuation seem stronger - commas and full stops allow the representation of pauses, while exclamation marks and question marks can be argued to represent intonation patterns. Although I can see merit in these arguments, for the purposes of this dissertation I have not employed exclamation and question marks, and avoided using commas and full stops as much as possible, to maintain the phonemic transcription quality of the language data. The chapter on imperatives and interrogation discusses intonation patterns, so this information is not represented in examples sentences, much as allophones are discussed in the chapter on segmental phonology but are not represented in examples elsewhere. Commas cannot be used simply to represent pauses in data, as speakers may pause in mid clause, phrase, or on occasions word, to think or to react to some nonlinguistic feature of the speech environment. Equally, in data from rapid speech pauses may be absent even at sentence boundaries. Consequently I have avoided the use of commas and full stops as much as possible, preferring a policy of having line breaks at clause boundaries, using commas only within a single line of data to represent clause boundaries accompanied by an actual pause by the speaker in that example.

Having said all that, I have not avoided capitals, and particularly punctuation, with unalterable conviction. The arguments in favour of their use have merit, and both their use and non-use have benefits. The form of data presented in this thesis represents a trade-off of benefits adopted for the present purposes.