

Abbreviations, symbols, and conventions

Abbreviations used in glosses

1	first person	EQ	equative verb root
2	second person	FE	female ego (relating to kinship terms)
3	third person	FL	flexible, out of sight, or default
3:3	third person subject with third person direct object	FOC	focus
ABS	absolutive (viz., not possessed)	HAVE	have (verbalizing prefix)
AON	action/oblique nominalizer	HZ	horizontal
AUG	augment	HYPOTH	hypothetical
AUX	auxiliary	ID	independent
AW	motion away	IM	imperative
CM	compact	IMPF	imperfective
CNCSV	concessive	IN	intransitive
CRT	certainty	INF	infinitive
CRD	coordinator	INTNS	intensifier
DCL	declarative	IO	indirect object
DDS	demonstrative pronoun, distal singular	IR	irrealis
DDP	demonstrative pronoun, distal plural	LC	location
DO	direct object	LQ	liquid
DPS	demonstrative pronoun, proximal singular	MD	medial
DPP	demonstrative pronoun, proximal plural or location	ME	male ego (relating to kinship terms)
DP	dependent	MOD	modified (e.g., for attenuation)
DS	different subject	N	negative
DT	distal	ON	object nominalizer
EM	emphatic	P	possessor (as in 3P)
		PL	plural
		PRO	pronoun

PV	passive
PX	proximal
QM	question modal
RCP	reciprocal
RHET	rhetorical
RL	realis
S	subject (as in 1PLS)
SB	subjunctive irrealis

SG	singular
SN	subject nominalizer
TR	transitive
TWD	motion toward
UO	unspecified object
US	unspecified subject or possessor
UT	unspecified time
VT	vertical

Other abbreviations used

C	consonant (sometimes referring to a consonant position without specified underlying features; see §27.5)
<i>cf.</i>	see also
D	determiner
DP	determiner phrase
<i>e.g.</i>	for example
f.	female
ff	and following pages
<i>i.e.</i>	in other words
lit.	literally
m.	male
ⁿ	(superscript n) variable
NP	noun phrase
NTT	New Testament translation. Common abbreviations for particular books are used: Mt (Matthew), Mk (Mark), Jn (John), Ac (Acts), 1Ti (First

	Timothy), Tit (Titus), Hb (Hebrews), Rv (Revelation).
p.c.	personal communication
PP	postpositional phrase
PP _{ano}	postpositional phrase headed by the postposition ano
PP _{iti}	postpositional phrase headed by the postposition iti
<i>q.v.</i>	which see
UF	underlying form
V	vowel (sometimes referring to a vowel position without specified underlying features; see §13.2.3.2; this vowel may also be long: VV)
V	verb
V'	intermediate level in the verb phrase
VP	verb phrase
viz.	namely

	verbs inflect for either nt- AW (away, andative) or mo- TWD (toward, venitive) (§17.1.6).		
CM	compact . Compact profile definite article quij (the.CM, §21.2.2, which also is an element of complex demonstratives (e.g., hipquij Px-CM, §21.3).	DPP	hipiix) and noncontrastive (hipii) are distinguished (§16.2). demonstrative pronoun, proximal plural . Contrastive (hizáax) and noncontrastive (hizáa) are distinguished. Both may refer to plural or mass, an abstraction, or a location (§16.2).
CNCsv	concessive . Subordinator isax (§25.4.2.1).	DP	dependent . Irrealis mood has two forms, including dependent po- IR.DP (p- before most vowels) (§17.1.1.1). The form t- RL is realis mood in dependent clauses (§17.1.1.5), but also occurs in some independent clauses.
CRT	certainty . A postverbal adverb i (§20.4.2).	DS	different subject . Two forms: ma in dependent realis clauses, ta in dependent irrealis clauses (§3.6.1 and §9.1.1).
CRD	coordinator of nominals, xah . (§25.1).	DT	distal . (a) Distal realis mood prefix yo- (allomorph y- before most vowels) (§17.1.1.6). (b) Distal locative element him- combines with articles to form complex demonstratives such as himquij DT-CM (§21.3). (c) On distal/medial demonstrative pronouns, see DDS and DDP.
DCL	declarative modal, (ha , §20.5) and (hi , ho , §20.7).	EM	emphatic . (a) Emphatic realis mood prefix xo- (allomorphs xö- and x- before most vowels) (§17.1.1.8). (b) Emphatic enclitic adverb xo after irrealis verbs (§20.4.3). (c) First person emphatic pronoun hatée
DDS	demonstrative pronoun, distal singular . Contrastive (tiix) and noncontrastive (tii) are distinguished (§16.2).		
DDP	demonstrative pronoun, distal plural . Contrastive (taax) and noncontrastive (taa) are distinguished. Both may refer to plural or mass, an abstraction, or a location (§16.2).		
DO	direct object . First and second person direct objects display inflection on the verb, although it is written as a separate word in the practical orthography, e.g. ma 2SGDO (§17.1.2.3).		
DPS	demonstrative pronoun, proximal singular . Contrastive		

	(§16.1.5); First person emphatic prefix (§17.1.2.1).		
EQ	equative copula verb used in the predicate nominal construction (§10.3).	HYPOTH	hypothetical subordinator piquix (§25.4.2.2).
FE	female ego (relating to kinship terms); thus 3P-father.FE means ‘her father’.	ID	independent . Irrealis mood has two forms, including si- IR.ID (s- in many contexts) (§17.1.1.3).
FL	flexible , out of sight, or default. The definite article quih (the.FL) occurs with flexible items (paper, cloth, etc.), but is also used for items that are out of sight, and also as a kind of default article. The verb $\sqrt{\text{ih}}$ be.FL is used with flexible items and also to mean <i>live</i> . The verb $\sqrt{\text{ah}}$ put.FL takes direct objects that are flexible in nature.	IM	imperative . The imperative prefix has several allomorphs (§17.2.2) including c- , h- , and null.
FOC	focus . Various enclitics: ah (§24.2.2), h (§24.2.3), and hi (§24.2.4).	IMPF	imperfective . Verbs stems typically distinguish between perfective (usually unmarked) and imperfective aspect, the latter typically indicated by means of a suffix (§17.1.8).
H	high tone (intonation peak)	IN	intransitive . Various prefixes have transitive and intransitive allomorphs, including hp- 1SGS.IN (§17.1.2.1), ica- INF.IN (§17.2.1), and ca- 1S.EM.IN (§17.1.2.1).
HAVE	have . Denominal verbs meaning <i>have X</i> (or something derived from that meaning) utilize the prefix i- (§19.3.3).	INF	infinitive . Two underlying allomorphs: ica- INF.IN for intransitive clauses and iha- Abl INF.TR for transitive ones (§17.2.1).
HZ	horizontal . Horizontal profile definite article com (the.Hz) (§21.2.1), which also is an element of complex demonstratives (e.g., hipcom (Px-Hz) (§21.3). The verb $\sqrt{\text{axquim}}$ (put.Hz) takes a horizontal item as direct object.	INTNS	intensifier . Various adverbs, including anxö and hax , are glossed this way (Chapter 24).
		IO	indirect object . Indirect objects and oblique objects display inflection on the verb (first and second person morphemes written as separate words): he 1IO, me 2IO, co- 3IO. They are

	vague with respect to number (§17.1.2.4). Two verbs have special stems when an indirect object occurs in the clause; they are glossed with ‘+IO’ (§19.12).		
IR	irrealis . Dependent (po- , IR.DP §17.1.1.1) and Independent si- , IR.ID, §17.1.1.3) are distinguished. Also see SB (subjunctive irrealis).		
LC	location . The article hac (the.LC, §21.2.5) with expressions of locations and also with some nominalizations.		
LQ	liquid . Some verbs meaning <i>put</i> are used primarily with liquids as direct objects (e.g. √ aca put.LQ).		
MD	medial . Medial locative elements ti- (singular) and ta- (plural) combine with articles to form complex demonstratives, e.g. ticop MD-VT (§21.3).		
ME	male ego (relating to kinship terms); thus 3P-father.ME means ‘his father’.		
MOD	modified . A word may have a shift in stress or an infix due to its occurrence with the attenuator xah (§24.6.1).		
N	negative . Prefix m- (§17.1.4) and its allomorphs due to assimilation.		
ON	object nominalizer . This derivational prefix has several realis allomorphs including o _{AbI-}		
			(§14.3.1).
P	possessor . Kinship terms, body part nouns, some personal items, and certain deverbal nouns may be inflected for possessor: hi- 1P, mi- 2P (ma- before kinship terms), i- 3P (a- before kinship terms) (§14.1.1).		
PL	plural . (a) Subject (§17.1.2.1) and (b) direct object (§17.1.2.3) inflection (the latter written as separate words in the practical orthography) distinguish plural from singular; e.g. m- 2SGS, ma- 2PLS, him 1SGDO, hizi 1PLDO. Indirect object inflection and independent personal pronouns do not distinguish number. Plural nouns are commonly inflected for a plural suffix (various allomorphs) (§13.2.1). Verbs with plural subjects typically carry a suffix indicating such (§17.1.3).		
PRO	pronoun . Two personal pronouns are commonly used: he 1PRO (§16.1.1) and me 2PRO (§16.1.2). On demonstrative pronouns, see DDS , DDP , DPS , DPP .		
PV	passive . The passive prefix (§17.1.5) has two basic allomorphs: p _{AbI-} before root-initial vowels, and ah- elsewhere. Only used with transitive stems.		

PX	<u>proximal</u> . (a) Proximal realis mood prefix mi- (§17.1.1.7). (b) Proximal locative hip- (singular), hiz- (plural) used with articles to form complex demonstratives (e.g., hipcom , Px-Hz (§21.3)).		
QM	<u>question modal</u> . An enclitic that is written as a suffix: -ya (Chapter 6 and §20.5).		
RCP	<u>reciprocal</u> : pti (§11.5).		
RHET	<u>rhetorical</u> (§26.10).		
RL	<u>realis</u> . Four realis mood prefixes are distinguished: yo- DT, mi- PX, xo- EM, and t- RL (§17.1.1.5). The latter is labeled simply RL because of its greater distribution.		
S	<u>subject</u> . First and second person subjects display inflection on the verb, e.g. m- 2SGS, ma- 2PLS (§17.1.2.1). Third person subject is overtly marked only when the direct object is also third person (see 3:3).		
SB	<u>subjunctive irrealis</u> . One of the irrealis mood prefixes, tm- (§17.1.1.4).		
SG	<u>singular</u> . (a) Subject (§17.1.2.1) and (b) direct object (§17.1.2.3) inflection (the latter written as separate words in the practical orthography) distinguish plural from singular; e.g. hp- 1SGS.IN, h- 1SGS.TR, ha- 1PLS, ma 2SGDO, mazi 2PLDO. Indirect object inflection and independent		
			personal pronouns do not distinguish number. One postposition has a plural stem if the complement is plural and a singular stem if the complement is singular: \sqrt{Vcot} (with.PL), \sqrt{Vhax} (with.SG).
		SN	<u>subject nominalizer</u> . This derivational prefix has three realis allomorphs: i- if the verb is negative, ha- otherwise if the verb is passive, and c-/qu- otherwise (§14.1).
		TR	<u>transitive</u> . The prefix i- occurs overtly (but is often deleted phonologically) in certain deverbal nouns (§14.1.1). Various prefixes have transitive and intransitive allomorphs, including h- 1SGS.TR (§17.1.2.1), ih_{Abl}- INF.TR (§17.2.1), and a- 1S.EM.TR (§17.1.2.1).
		TWD	<u>motion toward</u> . A very small set of verbs inflect for either nt- AW (away, andative) or mo- TWD (toward, venitive) (§17.1.6).
		UO	<u>unspecified object</u> . The derivational prefix o_{Abl}- or one of its allomorphs indicates that the direct object (usually patient) is unspecified (§19.1.1).
		US	<u>unspecified subject or possessor</u> . The prefix ca- (a) on verbs (§17.1.5) and nouns (§13.2.3.2).

UT **unspecified time**. The enclitic **x** (§3.6.3) most commonly occurs on verbs of adverbial clauses.

V_T **vertical**. Vertical profile definite

article **cop** (§21.2.3) with variant **cap**, which also is an element of complex demonstratives (e.g., **himcop** D_T-V_T (§21.3)).

Special symbols

§ section

√ beginning of a root or stem

* ungrammatical (Inside of a cross-reference to a dictionary entry, however, it indicates the head word.)

semantically or pragmatically anomalous

% stylistically unnatural

? before an example: of questionable grammaticality; in gloss, uncertainty of meaning of the morpheme itself

/ alternate or expanded gloss (E.g., sun/day, the gloss *sun* is basic and *day* is a contextually-appropriate sense.)

~ variant; alternative

() with ungrammatical examples, parenthesized translations indicates a target meaning

() with data, parenthesized words indicate optional elements

() with translations, parenthesized material provides additional information

[] with phonetic symbols, square brackets encloses phonetic transcription

[] with orthographic symbols, square brackets indicate (a) a morphological constituent or a syntactic constituent, depending on the context; or (b) material that was absent from the recording but supplied by an editor

// with phonetic symbols, diagonals enclose phonemic transcription

{ } enclose a putative underlying form of a morpheme. In Appendix E, boldface curly braces are also used as explained there.

| divider between prefix and citation form.

... material omitted here

° follows a word or precedes and follows an idiomatic expression that is discussed in the idiom glossary, Appendix D; sometimes the literal translation appears in the gloss line but sometimes it only appears in Appendix D.

- in the gloss line, indicates that no suitable gloss was available
- + joins certain glosses (those for the blended object prefixes §17.1.2.5, and for the derived dative verbs that (§19.12))
- < from (such as to show an underlying form or derivation)
- <> surround glosses of special morphemes

Guide to orthographic symbols

The spelling of Seri words (including major loanwords) uses the following conventions to write the sounds corresponding to the symbols of the International Phonetic Association, although the phonetic facts presented in §28.5 need to be taken into consideration:

	IPA
a, aa	a, aa
c	k
cö	k ^w
e, ee	ε, εε
f	ϕ
h	ʔ
i, ii	i, ii
j	x
jö	x ^w

	IPA
m	m
n	n
o, oo	o, oo
p	p
qu	k
r	r
s	s
t	t
x	χ

l	ɭ	xö	χ ^w
l̄	l	y	j
		z	ʃ

Acute accent indicates primary word stress when stress is not on the first syllable of the orthographic word; this convention is used here as it was in the 2005 dictionary. Acute accent is also written on interrogative pronouns and adverbs (as in Spanish), and sometimes on other words when helpful to the reader. Grave accent is occasionally used to indicate clearly that the usually-stressed word is unstressed in a particular context.

Presentation of examples

Bold face is used for all Seri examples cited in the practical orthography. Example: **haxz**.

Phonetic transcriptions are presented in square brackets using symbols of the International Phonetic Association. Example: **haxz** [ʔaχʃ].

‘Regular font with single quotes’ is used for Spanish translations. Example: **haxz** ‘perro’.

Italics are used for English translations. Example: **haxz** *dog*.

SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS are used occasionally to indicate focal stress. Example: *I found a DOG*.

SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS are used for glosses of grammatical morphemes. Example: **cop**

the.VT.

A hyphen marks a morphological division within a word or to divide glosses. Example: **i-yo-m-aho** 3:3-DT-N-see.

A full stop joins words that combine to gloss a single morpheme. Examples: **maacoj** old.man, **cop** the.VT.

Subscripted indices indicate coreference (i...i) or lack of coreference (i ... j).

Punctuation in the Seri examples:

The standard conventions used in the punctuation of Spanish are also used for punctuating Seri. This means that questions utilize an inverted question mark before the part of the sentence that contains the question, and exclamations utilize an inverted exclamation mark.

Accents in the Seri examples:

The conventions for representing stress in the Seri words in this grammar are different than those used in the 2005 dictionary. They are based more closely on the nature of the stress system of the language (see §28.2).

- (a) If the penultimate syllable of the word is stressed, an accent is not used. Example: **mojepe** (rather than **mojépe**).

- (b) If the long vowel of the word is stressed (as is typical), an accent is not used. Example: **comcaac** (rather than **comcáac**).
- (c) If the word ends in a consonant cluster and the vowel preceding that cluster is stressed, an accent is not used. Example: **Tahejoc** (rather than **Tahéjoc**).
- (d) Words having exceptional stress have a written accent, even when the placement of stress is predictable based on morphological information. Examples: **xoját** and **yocáp**.
- (e) Accent marks are sometimes used to distinguish homonyms, following conventions that are used in writing Seri locally. Example: **zó** for *how?*, versus **zo** *a, an*.