Notes on the Use of the Dictionary

The *Kavalan Dictionary* consists of a sketch of Kavalan grammar, the main body of the dictionary of about 3,000 entries, and an index cross-referencing English glosses with Kavalan words.

Arrangement of the Dictionary

All lexical entries, including roots, stems, and derived forms in the sub-entries are all given in boldface in the dictionary. The root is treated as the main entry (headword), while the stem forms and derived forms (derivatives) are treated as sub-entries under the same root, which is mostly bound. Most derived forms that indicate different focus and aspect forms of the same verb root are treated as the “same” verb stem and given under the Agent-focused (AF) form, such as *smaqut* ‘to move’. For example, the Patient-focused (PF) form *saqutan*, irrealis PF form *saquta*, non-Agent focused (NAF) imperative *saquti kal* ‘Move it away!’ and future tense *qasaqut* and *qasaqutan* are all given and illustrated under the same sub-entry, *smaqut*, which is a neutral form and listed under the root *saqut*; see Sections 4.1-4.4 in the Introduction for a discussion of the focus and aspect systems of Kavalan. Since the PF and imperative forms can be regularly derived or predicted, they do not appear in the main or sub-entries. However, the Instrumental-focused form, such as *ti-saqut* ‘to carry with something’ is listed as a separate sub-entry under the same main entry, *saqut*. All the sub-entries are arranged in alphabetical order under the same root. All headwords and derivatives in Kavalan are arranged in alphabetical order. All free forms are given Chinese and English glosses, but bound forms are not. When there are homonyms, they are treated as separate entries, indicated by superscripts, such as ¹, ², ³.

Definitions of entries and translations of example sentences are given in both Chinese and English, and in that order.

For the ease of retrieving Kavalan words, an English index is given at the end of the dictionary. Let it be noted that only the root is given in the Index, one should look up the complete affixed forms in the main body of the Dictionary.

Orthography (Spelling)

There are 14 consonants: /p, t, k, q, ', s, b, z, R, m, n, ng, l, r/, two semivowels: /w, y/, and four vowels: /i, u, e, a/ in Kavalan. In additional
to these, /c/ occurs in ciw or cuv 'shout to move an animal' and /h/ in a few loanwords. These are arranged in alphabetical order: /a, b, c, e, h, i, k, l, m, n, ng, p, q, r, R, s, t, u, v, w, y, z/. Among these, the glottal stop follows q. Since it is not phonemic, it is left out at the beginning before a vowel or ending after a vowel of a root or a lexical form, e.g., 'aipa' as aipa 'miserable'. The glottal stop is present phonetically, but there is usually no phonemic contrast in these positions. However, it is phonemically significant adjacent to a consonant, e.g. 'lak 'other person'.

**Some Conventions and Special Symbols**

- derived from, e.g. <A derived by assimilation, <M derived by metathesis
- derived as, e.g. PAn *C > t in Kavalan
- clitic, e.g. =ti, =pa, =ka, =ay
- bound root or affix, e.g. a-, -an, -i, -ku. A hyphen between two forms indicates a compound form
- infix, e.g. <m>, <n>, <in>
- or, e.g. tal- ~ tall- (different phonetic realization in different phonetic environments)
- plus, e.g. kin- + Numeral, as in kin-turu 'three people'
- imperative, e.g. burai=ka! 'Give it to him!'
- gloss followed by grammatical function, e.g. iku I/Nom
- * indicates hypothetical or ungrammatical, e.g. *maCa 'eye'

**Abbreviations**

- AF, Agent-focus
- Caus, causative
- exc, exclusive
- Imp, imperative
- inc, inclusive
- LF, Locative-focus
- Loc, locative
- Neu, neutral
- Obl, oblique
- per, person
- pl, plural
- Q, question particle
- RF, Referential-focus
- Sta, stative
- 3p, 3rd person marker
- Asp, aspect
- Conj, conjunctive
- Fut, future
- Icp, inceptive
- inv, invisible
- Lig, ligature
- N, noun
- Nmz, nominalizer
- PAn, Proto-Austronesian
- pn, personal marker
- Prf, perfective
- Rec, reciprocal
- Rel, relativizer
- Top, topic
- BF, Beneficiary-focus
- dist, distant
- Gen, genitive
- IF, Instrumental-focus
- Ir, irrealis
- lit, literally
- NAF, non-Agent focus
- Nom, nominative
- PF, Patient-focus
- poss, possessive
- Prg, progressive
- Red, reduplication
- sg, singular
- V, verb