Notes and List of Symbols, Notations and Abbreviations

Notes:
Grammatical categories are represented in small letters and attached to the root/stem meaning via dots. Word examples are given in italics, with English glosses in double quotes (i.e. between double inverted commas). Phonetic or rather phonemic symbols conform mostly to the IPA-standard with some modifications mentioned in the literature related to Arabic studies. Agreement features are represented as capitals in square brackets. Some other features are represented as capitals in brackets. Shorter citations (less than 40 words) are marked by double quotes; longer citations (40 or more than 40 words) are highlighted by indentation. This is to follow APA style.

List of Symbols, Notations and Abbreviations:

/ separates singular/broken plural forms of nouns and adjectives, and past/present or perfect/imperfect citation forms of verbs, or pairs of masculine-feminine adjectives or nominalized adjectives or verbal adjectives (i.e. active and passive participles) both of which undergo the same masculine sound plural (MSP) with the MSP suffix -iin, e.g., qalbu/qluubu “hearts”; daras/ya-drus “to study. madruusu/madruus-ah/madruus-iin “studied carefully” qahmu/qahm-ah/qahm-iin “old, elder, not young”

// encloses phonemic transcription
-
Morpheme boundary (e.g. the feminine marker -eh in mdarrs-eh “female teacher” the masculine of which is mdarrsu)

"“ encloses English glosses or translations

“ “ see the gloss of the forms under the reference number of their patterns

* indicates a hypothetical or reconstructed form or ungrammatical construction

→ the resulting form is: is realized as

xxxiii
analyzed as follows; equals

alternates with; or

and

encloses reference numbers of noun patterns (N.P) or adjective patterns (A.P), e.g., (2.1.4.7) that refers to $C_1uC_2C_3aC_4u$ as in qurTaasu,
(3.1.4.2.2) that refers to A.P $mC_1aC_2C_3aC_2u$ as in mxabxab-u “fat & healthy”, etc.

(2.1.4.7) from left to right, this indicates (chapter 2. section 1. quadri-consonantal (4 consonants). noun pattern 7.)

(3.1.4.2.2) from left to right, this indicates (chapter 3. section 1. quadri-consonantal (4 consonants). adjective pattern 2. sub-pattern 2))

\( ^\wedge \) Close transition, e.g., Hda’s 11 = Hd-\( ^\wedge \)-a’s.

c refers to the word ‘see’, e.g., “c (3.1.4.2.2)” = “see (3.1.4.2.2)”

\( ^\# \) a phonological and morphological boundary; usually loosely glossed as ‘word boundary’ but having more specific meaning in some theories

\( ^\sqrt \) Root morpheme, e.g. \( ^\sqrt \) Tyr as in Teeru/Tyuuru “a bird/birds”

\( ^\sqrt ^\wedge \) allomorph

\( ^\sqrt V \) reduplication of the second radical/root-consonant, a morpheme

plus or internal juncture or a phonological and morphological boundary; usually loosely glossed as ‘morpheme boundary’ but having more specific meaning in some theories

the dot ‘.’ Is used to refer to the syllable boundary as in am.msaa.miir “the nails”

minus or inserted between morphemes and affixes, e.g., mdarrs-eh “female teacher” (cf mdarrsu “male teacher”); am-mdarrs-eh “the female teacher” (cf. am-mdarrsu “the male teacher”)
### Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>±</td>
<td>plus-minus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[+ H]</td>
<td>plus human/Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[- H]</td>
<td>minus Human/Non-Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[± H]</td>
<td>plus-minus Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“=”</td>
<td>same meaning or translation under the ‘item’, gloss of the previous form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“= (f)”</td>
<td>same meaning or translation (feminine), under the ‘item’, gloss of the previous form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Consonants

- **C** Consonants
- **CC** Geminated consonants are doubled
- **C₁** First consonant of the root
- **C₂** Second consonant of the root
- **C₃** Third consonant of the root
- **C₁C₂C₃** The root
- **C₁-2-3-4** refers to the root-consonants/radicals of root morphemes
- **ℓ** small ℓ refers to vowel of the pattern
- **vv** Long vowels are doubled
- **(TC)** tri-consonantal
- **(QC)** quadric-consonantal
- **(QqC)** quinque-consonantal
- **(N)** Refers to masculine nouns majority of which ends in /u/
- **(N-eh)** refers to feminine nouns ending in -eh/-ah and having masculine counterparts
- **(N-eh)** refers to feminine nouns ending in -eh/-ah and not having masculine counterparts
- **(A)** Refers to masculine adjectives majority of which ends in /u/
- **(A-eh)** refers to feminine adjectives ending in -eh/-ah and having masculine counterparts
- **(A-eh)** refers to feminine adjectives ending in -eh/-ah and not having masculine counterparts

### Place Noun

**FN** Place Noun

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XXXV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HN</td>
<td>Hypostatic Noun</td>
<td>C_{i}a{C}<em>{ii}{C}</em>{3}\u2013u \text{Nil “deep”}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>Instrumental Noun</td>
<td>C_{i}aC_{ii}{C}_{3}\u2013u \text{amiiq-ah Nil “deep”}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VN</td>
<td>Verbal Noun</td>
<td>C_{i}a{C}<em>{ii}{C}</em>{3}\u2013u \text{amiiq-ah Nil “deep”}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(TC VN)</td>
<td>Tri-consonantal verbal nouns</td>
<td>C_{i}a{C}<em>{ii}{C}</em>{3}\u2013u \text{amiiq-ah Nil “deep”}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(QC VN)</td>
<td>Quadri-consonantal verbal nouns</td>
<td>C_{i}a{C}<em>{ii}{C}</em>{3}\u2013u \text{amiiq-ah Nil “deep”}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(QqC VN)</td>
<td>Quinque-consonantal verbal nouns</td>
<td>C_{i}a{C}<em>{ii}{C}</em>{3}\u2013u \text{amiiq-ah Nil “deep”}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>refers to adjectives that are inflected for gender but not for number in TYA, e.g. (3.1.3.8) C_{i}a{C}<em>{ii}{C}</em>{3}\u2013u \text{amiiq-ah Nil “deep”} or refers to adjectives that are neither inflected for number nor for gender in TYA, e.g. (3.1.3.1) C_{i}a{C}<em>{ii}{C}</em>{3}\u2013u \text{kanaanu Nil “warm”}, see sections and tables (3.2.2.4) and (3.2.2.5), respectively in chapter 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;A</td>
<td>Revowelling and Affixation is shown in the same plural form (e.g. the TYA plural form rsuum-aatu “drawings” shows the two plural techniques R&amp;A (cf. s. Noun rasmu “drawing”); see also sections and tables (2.2.2.3.4) and (3.2.2.3.4)).</td>
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<tr>
<td>R/A</td>
<td>Revowelling or Affixation is shown in two different plural forms (e.g. the TYA plural forms mxaadu (BP) “pillows” and mxadd-aatu FSP “pillows” show the two plural techniques R/A respectively. (cf. s. Noun mxadd-eh “pillow”); see also sections and tables (2.2.2.3.3.1), (2.2.2.3.3.2) and (3.2.2.3.3)).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>Collective Noun</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CPL</td>
<td>Common Plural (refer to the common third plural pronoun they, the common second plural pronoun you, and the common first plural pronoun we CS will be used to refer to the common first singular pronoun I; see Appendix 1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
<td>Common Singular (usually refers to the common first singular pronoun I; Appendix 1)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN</td>
<td>Abstract Noun</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Avoid Homophony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCC</td>
<td>Number of Consonant Constraint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Masculine</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F Feminine
MN Masculine Noun
FN Feminine Noun
MA Masculine Adjective
FA Feminine Adjective
s/sg. Singular
s. Form Singular Form
SMN Singular Masculine Noun
SFN Singular Feminine Noun
DU Dual
MD Masculine Dual
FD Feminine Dual
pl plural
MSP Masculine Sound Plural
FSP Feminine Sound Plural
BP Broken Plural
RBP Revowelling/Revowelled Broken Plural
LW Loanword
Num Number
NP Noun Phrase
PBUH Pease Be Upon Him
sth/sb something/somebody
sth something
sb somebody
StF Stem Formative
Aff. Affixes
Suff. Suffixes
VM Vowel Melody
OCP Obligatory Contour Principle
TYA  Tihami Yemeni Arabic
CA  Classical Arabic
CEA  Colloquial Egyptian Arabic
YA  Yemeni Arabic
IA  Iraqi Arabic
MSA  Modern Standard Arabic
LA  Literary Arabic
SA  Syrian Arabic

Other less frequent symbols, notations and abbreviations will be explained when introduced.