Notations and conventions

1. Brief quotations in the middle of the text are indicated by double quotes.

2. Longer quotations are cited in as fully indented paragraphs, in 10.5 font size, without any quotation marks.

3. Doulos SIL (Unicode) font is used to represent the data.

4. Grammatical glosses are given in SMALL CAPS (not ALL CAPS).

5. *Italics* is used to mention brief data in the running texts.

6. Single morpheme/word in the running text is shown in *italics* (Doulos SIL) followed by gloss in single quotes

7. A complex morpheme or word is indicated in *italics* (Doulos SIL) followed by both a morpheme-by-morpheme gloss and a free translation, as *kʰar-lan-
mar-bai* ‘run-DIST-really-PERF’.

8. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used for representing the data of Bodo.

9. The data from other languages is also represented in IPA.

10. The Bodo data is represented in a three-line convention: text-cum-
morpheme break line, gloss line and free translation line in English.

11. Morpheme break has been done on the basis of the orthographic surface form for example *buŋ-* instead of *buŋ-gw* as pronounced.

12. Many cited examples have a source identifier from the Fieldworks Language Explorer database indicated in square brackets such as [242: 5.24]. It stands for text number, paragraph number in the text and sentence number in the paragraph.

13. Glossing is used according to the function of the form. For example, if -*guṃ* marker is used to mark several functions such as future, dubitative, etc. then the glossing of this marker is given according to those functions, for example, *guṃ* ‘FUT’, *guṃ* ‘DUB’.

14. To indicate an ungrammatical sentence, an asterisk (*) has been used.
15. In order to draw attention to certain aspects of the data the BOLD will be used. The relevant expression will be shown in bold as in ‘gao’.

16. / oblique is used for optional items as in -lin/dlin.

17. // obliques enclose phonological representations, indicating the pronunciation as opposed to the spelling.

18. {} enclose specific terms of forms/words used in a particular construction

19. < is used to show that a form/word is actually derived from another form, such as in bi < bu, bi is derived from bu.