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Tone in Saxwe

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Tone in Saxwe

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For Keith and Mary Beavon,
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Abbreviations

1	first person	L	floating L tone
2	second person	L%	low tone intonational phrase boundary
3	third person	M	mid tone
°	non-falling pitch frequency	M ^M	floating mid tone
↓	non-automatic downstep of pitch frequency	M-	left floating mid tone on nouns
ˊ	high tone	NA	not applicable
ˋ	low tone	NEG	negation marker
ˊˋ	mid tone	NP	noun phrase
ˊˋˊ	low-high tone	OCP	obligatory contour principle
ˋˊ	high-low tone	OUTC	outcome projection (modality)
ˋˋ	mid-falling tone	PART	second half of two-part morpheme
AM	associative marker	PhP	phonological phrase
ANT	anterior (aspect)	PL	plural
CG	clitic group	POSS	possessive
COMPL	completive (aspect)	PROG	progressive (aspect)
CONJ	conjunction	PROH	prohibitive
DEM	demonstrative	PROSP	prospective (modality)
DET	determiner	PW	phonological word
DS	different subject	Q	question
F ₀	pitch frequency	R	raised (feature)
FOC	focus	R ^R	rising upglide of pitch frequency
FUT	future (tense)	RED	reduplication prefix
GEN	genitive	REL	relativizer
H	high tone	REPET	repetitive (aspect)
H ^H	floating high tone	SBJV	subjunctive (modality)
H _ω	high tone phonological word boundary	SUB	subordination marker
HAB	habitual (aspect)	SG	singular
HORT	hortative (modality)	SS	same subject
IMP	imperative (modality)	TAM	tense, aspect, and modality
INDEF	indefinite	TBU	tone-bearing unit
IPFV	imperfective (aspect)	U	upper register (feature)
IP	intonational phrase	YNQ	yes-no question
IRR	irrealis (modality)		
JUSS	jussive (modality)		
L	low tone		

