

CONVENTIONS, SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Notational Conventions

The general conventions for CoNE proper and the CC are as follows:

- (i) Bold. Reconstructions: thus ***berxt** is the distal reconstructed ancestor of OE *beorht*, *briht* etc. BRIGHT.
- (ii) Square brackets. Phonetic representations of the standard kind, including the phonic material mapped into OE orthographical representations e.g. OE -g- = [ɣ].
- (iii) Italics. Orthographic representations of linguistic forms, except those in the LAEME CTT (see (v) below). Thus OE *beorht* as above, Go *bairhts*. Also emphasis in running text.
- (iv) Small caps. Glosses and lexeme identifiers. So OE *beorht*, Go *bairhts* BRIGHT.
- (v) Caps. Aside from language and geographical names (OE, PGmc, Go = Old English, Proto-Germanic, Gothic), caps are used for citation of forms from the LAEME CTT, except for special letters like y = thorn, z = yogh. For full details of the conventions for LAEME internal format see the CoNE Document entitled Template Description.
- (vi) Hyphen. In etymologies and commentary, hyphen indicates a formative boundary, not only between morphs with semantic or grammatical content, but thematic elements and items of unknown import such as IE root-extensions. So OE *word* WORD derives ultimately from IE ***wVr-dh-**, where ***-dh-** is a derivational element of unknown meaning. Hyphen also indicates, as in this example, an incomplete form, such as a root or stem without endings. In LAEME forms, hyphen indicates that linguistic elements linked by it are separated by a space in the manuscript.

Symbols

(a) Segmental symbols

\bar{a}^1	WGmc *a : e.g. <i>wāron</i> < *w ar-un ; appears as \bar{a} only in WS, otherwise \bar{e}
\bar{a}^2	<i>i</i> -Umlaut of Gmc *ai , e.g. <i>lādan</i> LEAD < *laið-jan
C	unspecified consonant
FRV	front rounded vowel
L	unspecified liquid
N	unspecified nasal
R	unspecified sonorant

T	unspecified obstruent
V	unspecified vowel
acute accent over vowel	primary stress, e.g. <i>ó</i>
grave accent over vowel	secondary stress, e.g. <i>ò</i>
colon	long segment in phonetic reconstructions, e.g. [a:]
macron over vowel	signifies length, e.g. <i>ē</i>
breve over vowel	signifies shortness, e.g. <i>ĕo</i>

(b) Other symbols

+	Formative boundary in a LAEME citation but with no space in the manuscript between the elements
±	Formative boundary in a LAEME citation not marked in LAEME but supplied for CoNE
~	An element in a CoNE tag indicating that it is not treated as a separate tag in LAEME but has been separated for the purposes of CoNE, e.g. \$~el,~ol/xs. Also in commentary ‘alternates with’
,	conjoins changes that affect an item, in sequential order
&	conjoins changes that affect an item, but in undecidable order
>	becomes
<	derives from
⇒	derivative
‘...’	scare quotes; quotation; representation of <i>litterae</i>
<...>	representation of <i>figurae</i>
/.../	phonemic representation
(...)	optional item
((...))	abbreviated reference to a change in the Corpus of Changes
([...])	abbreviated reference to a special code
#	word terminus
*	reconstructed or unattested form; ill-formed reflex

Abbreviations

(a) Grammatical

acc	accusative
cgn	cognate (to)
dat	dative
F, fem	feminine
G, gen	genitive
ind	indicative
K	class (of verb – LAEME convention)
M, masc	masculine
nom	nominative
Nt, neut	neuter
part	participle
pres	present
pl	plural
S	strong
sg	singular
W	weak

(b) Linguistic and geographical

Angl	Anglian
BC	Brythonic Celtic
C	century, e.g. C9a = first half of the 9th century
E	east(ern)
e	early
GC	Goidelic Celtic
Gmc	Germanic
Go	Gothic
Gr	Greek
GVS	Great Vowel Shift
IE	Indo-European
Ing	Ingvaeonic

Kt	Kentish
L	Latin
l	late
LSS	Litteral Substitution Set
ME	Middle English
Merc	Mercian
ML	midland
MLG	Middle Low German
N	north(ern)
Nth	(Old) Northumbrian
NWGmc	North West Germanic
ODa	Old Danish
OE	Old English
OFr	Old Frisian
ONw	Old Norwegian
ON	Old Norse (i.e. Old Scandinavian in general; but the forms normally given are Classical Old Icelandic)
OSw	Old Swedish
PGmc	Proto-Germanic
PrOE	Proto-Old English
PRom	Proto-Romance
S	south(ern)
Sc	Scandinavian
W	west(ern)
WGmc	West Germanic
WS	West Saxon

(c) Texts, dictionaries and linguistic atlases

AB	‘AB language’, i.e. the language of Cambridge, Corpus College MS 402 and Oxford Bodleian Library, Bodley 34
AR	<i>Ancrene Riwe</i>
AW	<i>Ancrene Wisse</i>
B-T	Bosworth-Toller’s <i>Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</i>

CM	<i>Cursor Mundi</i>
CTT	Corpus of Tagged Text
DOE	<i>Dictionary of Old English</i>
LAEME	<i>A Linguistic Atlas of Early Middle English</i>
LALME	<i>A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediæval English</i>
Li	Lindisfarne Gospels
MED	<i>Middle English Dictionary</i>
OED	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
O&N	<i>The Owl and the Nightingale</i>
Ru1	Rushworth Gospels (Merc portion)
Ru2	Rushworth Gospels (Nth portion)
PM	<i>Poema Morale</i>
VP	Vespasian Psalter
VV	<i>Vices and Virtues</i>