

## Various Semantic Fields for Data Elicitation

No.	Semantic Fields	Remarks	Grammar help
1.	Kinship terms	Make a chart of terms	How many are derived by reduplicating a syllable?
2.	Address terms	Relate them to Kinship terms	Does the hierarchical relation affect the grammar?
3.	Pronouns	Make a table including parameters of gender, number, and distance.	How do pronouns behave in various case relations?
4.	Profession Names	This will introduce you to the social network	Is there a way to specify gender in profession names?
5.	Household Items	Divide them by function they perform	What is the part-to-whole relationship and how is it symbolized, e.g. ‘bottom of a pan’, ‘back of a house’, ‘neck of a bottle’ etc.?
6.	Seasons, Weather, Time	Measurement technique of each of them	What is the position of the names for seasons, weather and time in a sentence?
7.	Celestial Bodies	Are these bare nouns, i.e. never case-marked?	If the language distinguishes between proximate and remote ‘demonstrative’ observe where are these placed. Ideal for collecting folk tales.
8	Pain, Illness and Diseases	Collect as many names for illnesses as possible.	These may be employed in dative or oblique-marked subject constructions, e.g., Hindi: <i>Sonia ko buk<sup>h</sup>ar he</i> and not * <i>Sonia buk<sup>h</sup>ar he</i> ‘Sonia has fever’.
9	Body parts	Collect names for organs inside the body also. There may be a separate	Most important for eliciting Genitive constructions. They are considered ‘inalienable’ possession and hence may differ from ‘alienable ones’ as in ‘Sonia’s book’.

		marking for internal and external body parts	
10	Numerals	Collect both ordinals and cardinals.	Check the position of these with other quantifiers.
11	Adornment, Costumes etc.	Collect terms for both women and men's clothing and jewellery.	Check the case marking of possession. Should be collected with No. 8 and 9 above. Also useful for obtaining nominal compounds.
12	Flora and Fauna	Collect the names of indigenous plants, birds, fish, ants, insects and vertebrates.	The terms will give you good insight of syllable structure available in the language as the names may give you both long and short words. Also useful for obtaining nominal and adjectival compounds.
13	Edible items	Collect cooking terms and different verb forms of cooking.	Useful for collecting compound nouns, and imperative constructions.
14	Expressives	Elicit words pertaining to all emotions and five senses of perception.	A major research on the kind of reduplication can be done by collecting Expressives. A must for Tibeto-Burman languages.
15	Games, Toys, and Sports	Elicit words for games played by both adults and children.	Helpful in obtaining compound nouns. 'Make believe' games are generally rendered as reduplicated word, e.g. Hindi: <i>gʰər gʰər</i> 'house'.