*Korean Semantic Primes, with English equivalents (Kyung-Joo Yoon 2015, cf. Yoon (2008))*

|  |  |
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| **na, ne, nwukwu, mwues~kes, salamtul, mom** | substantives |
| i, you, someone, something~thing, people, body |
| **conglyutul(-uy), pwupwuntul(-uy)** | relational substantives |
| kinds, parts |
| **i, ttokkath-, talu-** | determiners |
| this, the same, other~else |
| **han, twu, myech~ etten N+ tul, motun, manh-, cek-** | quantifiers |
| one, two, some, all, much~many, little~few |
| **coh-, nappu-** | evaluators |
| good, bad |
| **khu-, cak-** | descriptors |
| big, small |
| **al-, sayngkakha-, wenha-~V+ko.siph-, wenhaci anh~V+ko.siphci anh, nukki-, po-, tut-** | mental predicates |
| know, think, want, don’t want, feel, see, hear |
| **malha-, maltul, sasil** | speech |
| say, words, true |
| **ha-, ilena-~sayngki-, wumciki-** | actions, events, movement |
| do, happen, move |
| **iss-, iss-, iss-**  | location, existence,specification |
| be (somewhere), there is, be (someone/something) |
| **nay** | possession |
| (is) mine |
| **sal-, cwuk-** | life and death |
| live, die |
| **tta~encey, cikum, cen, hwu, olay(-tongan), camkkan(-tongan), elma tongan, swunkan**  | time |
| when~time, now, before, after, a long time, a short time, for some time, moment |
| **kos~eti, yeki, wi, alay, mel-, kakkap-, ccok, an, tah-(-a.iss)** | place |
| where~place, here, above, below, far, near, side, inside, touch |
| **an~V+ci.anh-, ama V-(u)l.kes.i-, -(u)l.swu. (ka) .iss-, ttaymwun(ey), -(u)myen** | logical concepts |
| not, maybe, can, because, if |
| **acwu, te** | intensifier, augmentor |
| very, more |
| **kath-** | similarity |
| like |

**Notes**: • Exponents of primes can be polysemous, i.e. they can have other, additional meanings • Exponents of primes may be words, bound morphemes, or phrasemes • They can be formally complex • They can have language-specific combinatorial variants (allolexes, indicated with ~) • Each prime has well-specified syntactic (combinatorial) properties.