Glossing Rules

In this appendix we present the glossing rules that we ask you to follow while filling in the questionnaire. Interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses give information about the meanings and grammatical properties of individual words and parts of words. Section 1 exemplifies the notions of the detailed and essential glossing; section 2 draws your attention to a number of important technicalities concerning fonts, formatting and abbreviations; in section 3 the glossing rules are listed[1]; section 4 provides you with the list of standard abbreviations for grammatical categories.

Section 1. Detailed and not-so-detailed

Detailed glossing:

(1) Russian

My=ž	*s*	*druz'-jami*	*poexa-l-i*	*na*	*nov-oj*	*mashin-e*	*v*	*Peredelkino.*
1PL=FOC	COM	friend\PL-INS.PL	go-PST-PL	SUPE	new-F.LOC	car-LOC(F)	ALL	Peredelkino[ACC]

'We went with the friends to Peredelkino in the new car.' (SUPE = superessive)

Minimal glossing:

(2) Russian

My=ž	*s*	*druz'-jami*	*poexa-l-i*	*na*	*nov-oj*	*mashin-e*	*v*	*Peredelkino.*
we=FOC	with	friend-INS.PL	go-PST-PL	on	new-LOC	car-LOC	in	Peredelkino

'We went with the friends to Peredelkino in the new car.'

Section 2. Some technical guidelines

0A. Use a Unicode font for **ALL** non-English characters you need. If your language uses a non-roman script (e.g., Russian uses Cyrillic), please transcribe your examples in a simple romanization, using IPA symbols if necessary. If you do not know which fonts are Unicode, use one of the following free SIL fonts: Doulos SIL, Charis SIL, or Gentium[2]. **DO NOT USE** any of the SIL IPA or SIL IPA 93 fonts (SIL Doulos IPA, SIL Charis IPA 93, etc). They are obsolete, non-Unicode fonts and we cannot use data coded using them.

0B. Avoid using formatting features (bold, sub/superscripts, font size changes, etc.) in your examples. Tabs or tables can be used to align words, of course.

0C. At the top of your document, give a list of definitions of all gloss abbreviations you use, unless they appear in the List of Abbreviations at the end of this document.

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[1] These glossing rules are based on Leipzig Glossing Rules developed jointly by the Department of Linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Bernard Comrie, Martin Haspelmath) and by the Department of Linguistics of the University of Leipzig (Balthasar Bickel) (http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php), but were altered and abridged to fit the purposes of the Universals and the Typology of Reflexives project of the Utrecht institute of Linguistics OTS.

[2] They can be downloaded from http://scripts.sil.org/cms/scripts/page.php?site_id=nrsi&id=IPAhome#Charis

Section 3. Glossing rules

Rule	Representation	Example
1. Word-by-word alignment	Interlinear glosses are left-aligned vertically.	cf.(1)
2. Morpheme-by-morpheme correspondence	To separate morphemes use a hyphen "**-**".	(3) Lezgian (Haspelmath 1993:207) *Gila abur-u-n ferma hamišaluğ güğüna amuq'-da-č.* now they-OBL-GEN farm forever behind stay-FUT-NEG 'Now their farm will not stay behind forever.'
	Clitic boundaries are marked by an equals sign "=".	(4) West Greenlandic (Fortescue 1984:127) *palasi=lu niuirtur=lu* priest=and shopkeeper=and 'both the priest and the shopkeeper'
3. Grammatical category labels	Grammatical category labels are printed in upper case (capital) letters.	cf. examples above. A list of standard abbreviations is given at the end of this document.
4. One-to-many correspondences **BUT:**	If one morpheme realizes several grammatical categories, separate by a period ".".	(5) Latin *insul-arum* island-GEN.PL 'of the islands'
5. Person and number labels	are not separated by a period "."	(6) Italian *and-iamo* go-PRS.1PL (**NOT**: *go*-PRS.1.PL) 'we go'
6. Morphonological change	In case of ablaut, mutation, tone alternation, etc. to separate the category label and the rest of the gloss, use the backslash "\".	cf. (1) *druz'-jami* friend\PL-INS.PL '(with) friends' *druz'-jami* exemplifies a change of stem, cf. *drug* friend[NOM.SG]
		(7) Irish *bhris-is* PST\break-2SG 'you broke' (cf. nonpast *bris*-)
7. Agent-patient marking	For person-number affixes that express the agent-like (A) and the patient-like (P) argument of a transitive verb simultaneously, use the symbol ">" to indicate that the first is A and the second is P.	(8) Jaminjung (Schultze-Berndt 2000:92) *nanggayan guny-bi-yarluga?* who 2DU>3SG-FUT-poke 'Who do you two want to spear?'

8. **Non-overt elements**	put in square brackets **[].**	(9) Latin *puer* boy[NOM.SG] 'boy'	
9. **Inherent categories**	e.g. gender, put in the round parenthesis **()**.	cf. (1) *na* *nov-oj* *mashin-e* SUPE new-F.LOC car-LOC(F) 'with a new car'	
10. **Bipartite elements** **and** **Circumfixes**	If a grammatical or lexical element consists of two parts which are treated as distinct morphological entities, the respective gloss may be **repeated**.	(10) Lakhota *na-wíčha-wa-xʔų* hear-3PL.UND-1SG.ACT-hear 'I hear them' (UND = undergoer, ACT = actor)	(11) German *ge-seh-en* PTCP-see-PTCP 'seen'
11. Infixes	are enclosed by angle brackets, and so is the object-language counterpart in the gloss	(12) Tagalog *b<um>ili* (stem: *bili)* <ACTFOC>buy 'buy'	(13) Latin *reli<n>qu-ere* (stem: *reliqu-)* leave<PRS>-INF 'to leave'
12. Reduplication	separate with a tilde "~"	(14) Hebrew *yerak~rak-im* green~ATT-M.PL 'greenish ones' (ATT = attenuative)	(15) Tagalog *bi~bili* IPFV~buy 'is buying'

Section 4. List of Standard Abbreviations

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
A	subject (agent-like argument) of canonical transitive verb
ABL	ablative
ABS	absolutive
ACC	accusative
ADJ	adjective
ADV	adverb(ial)
AGR	agreement
ALL	allative
ANTIP	antipassive
APPL	applicative
ART	article
AUX	auxiliary
BEN	benefactive
CAUS	causative
CLF	classifier
COM	comitative
COMP	complementizer
COMPL	completive
COND	conditional
COP	copula
CVB	converb
DAT	dative
DECL	declarative
DEF	definite
DEM	demonstrative
INDF	indefinite
INF	infinitive
INS	instrumental
INTR	intransitive
IPFV	imperfective
IRR	irrealis
LOC	locative
M	masculine
N	neuter
N-	non-(e.g. NSG – nonsingular, NPST – nonpast)
NEG	negation, negative
NMLZ	nominalizer/nominalization
NOM	nominative
OBJ	object
OBL	oblique
P	object (patient-like argument) of canonical transitive verb
PASS	passive
PFV	perfective
PL	plural
POSS	possessive
PRED	predicative
PRF	perfect
PRS	present
PROG	progressive
PROH	prohibitive
PROX	proximal/proximate
PST	past
PTCP	participle

DET	determiner
DIST	distal
DISTR	distributive
DU	dual
DUR	durative
ERG	ergative
EXCL	exclusive
F	feminine
FOC	focus
FUT	future
GEN	genitive
IMP	imperative
INCL	inclusive
IND	indicative
PURP	purposive
Q	question particle/marker
QUOT	quotative
RECP	reciprocal
REFL	reflexive
REL	relative
RES	resultative
S	single argument of canonical intransitive verb
SBJ	subject
SBJV	subjunctive
SG	singular
TOP	topic
TR	transitive
VOC	vocative