

3. Glossing

3.1. Glossing principles

The principles proposed here are based on those set out in:

Lehmann, Christian (1983). "Directions for interlinear morphemic translations." *Folia Linguistica* 16, 1982:193-224.

3.1.1. Rules

R1. An **interlinear morpheme translation** (Imt) is a translation of a text in a language L1 into a string of elements taken from a language L2 (here, one of the official Eurotyp languages), where, ideally, each morpheme of the L1 text is rendered by a morpheme of L2 or a configuration of symbols representing its meaning, and where the sequence of the units of the translation corresponds to the sequence of the morphemes which they render.

R2. The L1 text is generally given in an orthographic or phonemic representation, thus equalling field #2 or 4, respectively, of section 4.1.4. If L1 has a highly complex morphophonemics, there will be, in addition, a **morphemic representation**, equalling field #6. It will then be this line which the Imt translates.

R3. In non-philological publications, every **foreign language** text under grammatical analysis ought to be accompanied by an Imt. Principled exceptions in Eurotyp are English and French. Further possible exceptions include German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Russian as well as L2 (=L1) and, possibly, languages genetically closely related to L2.

R4. The **primary aim** of an Imt is to make the grammatical, in particular the morphological, structure of the L1 text transparent.

R5. The **degree of detail** displayed by an Imt depends on the purpose it is meant to serve. The following rules specify the properties of a complete Imt. They do not exclude less detailed Imts where they suffice. Cf. R14 for a possibility of underspecifying morpheme separation in L1.

R6. **Lexical morphemes** of L1 are rendered by lexical morphemes of L2.

R7. L1 **roots** (or stems) are not rendered by inflected (nominative or infinitive) forms of L2, but by roots (or stems).

R8. In contradistinction to an idiomatic translation, an Imt is not context-dependent. **Homonymy** is generally resolved in Imts, **polysemy** is not. A polysemous L1 morpheme is generally consistently rendered by its

nearest context-independent L2 equivalent. Distinct glosses for different uses of the same L1 morpheme are admitted if they correspond to conventional grammatical category labels as described in R9, and there does not exist another morpheme in L1 that takes one of these labels. If an L1 morpheme is rendered simultaneously by two L2 alternatives, these are separated by a slash (/).

R9. A **grammatical formative** of L1 will generally be rendered by a label or configuration of labels taken from the grammatical metalanguage and representing its grammatical meaning (category). Such **grammatical category labels** are put in upper case. Each grammatical category label should represent one and only one grammatical term.

An L2 translation of a grammatical formative may be provided if it is a word in L2 (e.g., adposition, pronoun, negator). Certain L2 words shall not be used in lmts; a list for English is provided in section 3.1.2.

R10. R1 entails that each element in an lmt represents the specific meaning (or grammatical function) of the particular L1 element it renders. It does not represent the **grammatical class** (e.g. the category of a morphological paradigm) of the L1 element.

R11. A **submorphemic unit**, e.g. a euphonic element such as an inserted glide or a Kompositionsfugenelement, may be rendered by 0.

R12. In L1 texts and lmts, the **word boundary symbol** is the blank space (), and the principal **morpheme boundary symbol** used is the hyphen (-).

R13. Each unit of the L1 text is rendered by at least one unit in the lmt. If there is a **boundary symbol in the L1 text**, there is a corresponding boundary symbol in the lmt. (In particular: there is a blank space, hyphen, angle bracket, plus sign or equal sign in an lmt if and only if there is an identical symbol in the L1 text corresponding to it.)

R14. If there are separate elements in an lmt — no matter whether they are morphemes, grammatical category labels or words — which do have **distinct morpheme counterparts in the L1 text but the latter are not separated**, such morpheme boundaries shown in the lmt but not in the L1 text are represented by a colon (:). This applies also to **portmanteau morphs**.

R15. If there is an element in an lmt which has **no significans in the L1 text**, it is put between parentheses (()).

R16. If a grammatical meaning is expressed by **internal modification** of a morpheme in the L1 text, the lmt contains first the counterpart of the affected morpheme, then a backslash (\), then the elements representing the meaning of the grammatical process.

R17. Elements representing lexical and/or grammatical **components of a single morpheme** in the L1 text are arranged in a line, and a period/full stop (.) is put between them. The period may be omitted in combinations of person and number.

R18. The hyphen as a general purpose morpheme boundary symbol may be partly substituted, in L1 texts and likewise in lmts, by symbols signalling **specific kinds of morpheme concatenation**. Possible special purpose boundary symbols include the plus sign (+) for compounding and derivation, and the equal sign (=) for cliticization.

R19. **Infixes** and **circumfixes** as well as the elements rendering them in an lmt are set off by angle brackets (<> or ><) as their boundary symbols. In the lmt, the equivalent of the discontinuous morpheme precedes the equivalent of the infix or enclosed sequence, respectively. (Multiple circumfixes are intractable.)

R20. If **constituent structure** is to be displayed, square brackets ([]) can be inserted in the lmt. The use of labeled square brackets is discouraged, except for specific points being made in the context. Cf., however, section 4.1.4, #8.

R21. **Syllabification** is inadmissible in morphemically analyzed texts.

R22. There is no **punctuation** in lmts. Parentheses including optional material in the L1 line are also not repeated in the lmt (cf. R15). The only exception is the orthographic hyphen in the L1 text, which is rendered by two hyphens in the lmt.

R23. For each pair of an L1 text word and the set of elements rendering it, the latter is arranged below the former in such a way that they are left-justified. If such an **arrangement** is impossible, the following minimum requirement must be observed: If there is, in an lmt, an equivalent to an element of an L1 text line, it is contained in the line immediately below that line.

R24. 1. lmts are composed in a smaller type than L1 texts. If this is impossible, at least grammatical category labels should be in small capitals.

2. Grammatical category labels are abbreviated, without a period at the end. Ideally, the abbreviations should not be longer than four letters. Abbreviations for standard terms in the grammatical metalanguage are provided in section 3.2.

3. If such components consist of a specific and a generic category, the generic one is omitted from the lmt (cf. R10).

R25. The **distance** between an L1 text line and the line immediately preceding it is greater than that between it and the lmt line belonging to it.

3.1.2. English morphemes excluded from lmts

An lmt must not take advantage of the (accidental) homonymy of L2 morphemes. No bound grammatical or derivational morphemes appear in lmts (cf. R9). Free grammatical morphemes may be used to render free grammatical morphemes. However, use of those in the second column is discouraged:

Word class	instead of	use
Copulas, auxiliaries	<i>be</i> <i>have</i> (except to mean 'possess, own')	Cop, Pass, Prog ... Pf, Oblg ...
Prepositions	<i>by</i> <i>with</i> <i>for</i> <i>as</i> <i>from</i> <i>to</i> <i>of</i>	Ag, Erg ... Inst, Com, Assoc ... Ben, Purp ... Eq, Ess ... Abl, Del ... Dat, All, Dest, Term, Inf ... Gen
Subordinators	<i>that</i> <i>if</i>	Comp, Sr (, D3) Int, Cond.Sr
Relativizers	<i>that</i> <i>who</i> <i>which</i>	Rel Rel.Hum.Nom ... Rel.NHum.Nom ...

3.1.3. Symbols

L1	lmt	meaning
$x y$	$x y$	word boundary between x and y
$x-y$	$x-y$	morpheme boundary between x and y
$a<x>b$	$ab<x>$	x is an infix in ab

$x > a < y$	$\langle xy \rangle a$	xy is a circumfix around a
$x + y$	$x + y$	x and y form a compound or a derivative stem
$x = y$	$x = y$	x and y are joined by clisis
z	x / y	x and y are alternative meanings of ambiguous z
xy	$x : y$	morpheme boundary between x and y not shown in the L1 text
	(x)	x does not have a significans in the L1 text
z	$x y$	y is an internal modification of lexeme x
x	$[x]$	x is a syntactic constituent
x	$[x]Y$	x is a syntactic constituent of category Y

3.2. Abbreviations of grammatical category labels

The following list contains the abbreviations of the grammatical category labels that may be used in an lmt. They form a subset of the terms listed in section 2.2. Where there is no abbreviation provided, this means that the term should not be used in an lmt. Terms such as `complementizer, connective, linker, subordinator' are mentioned here under the proviso of R10.

In some cases, a comment indicates that the meaning or necessity of the term remains to be clarified in future versions.

Term	Abbr	Comment
abessive	(prv) (avers)	recommended terms are `privative' and `aversive'
ablative	abl	`from'
absolute	absl	independent (non-incorporated) form of noun
absolute	abs	case
accusative	acc	case
action nominalizer	acnr	

active	act	voice
actor	acr	case or verb agreement or cross-reference position for the actor function in an active system
addressee-honorific	2hon	
addressee-humble	2hml	
adelative	adel	local case
adessive	adess	local case
adhortative	hort	mood
aditive	adit	case; unclear whether necessary
adjectiv(al)izer	adjr	
admonitive	adm	
adverbializer	advr	
adversative	advrs	subordinate clause type: 'whereas'
affirmative	affmt	opposite to negative; Welsh -e; normally unmarked
agentive	ag	'by'
agent nominalizer	agnr	
alienable	al	possessive attribution morpheme
allative	all	'to'
allocutive	alloc	addressee-honorific in Basque
anaphoric	ana	
andative	and	directional
animate	an	
anterior	ant	relative tense
anticausative	acaus	detransitivization by suppression of agent
antipassive	apass	
aorist	aor	perfective past (as opposed to imperfect)
applicative	appl	verbal derivation. Subtypes may be distinguished by APPL.REC, APPL.INST etc.
apprehensional	appr	subordinate clause type: 'lest'
assertive	asrt	modality: subtype of declarative: high degree of commitment
associative	assoc	'the man with the red hat'; distinct from proprietive?

attributor	at	morpheme that links an attribute to the head
augmentative	aug	
auxiliary	aux	only admissible for a morpheme which is neutral to particular verbal categories
aversive	avers	local case
benefactive	ben	case, verbal derivation
cardinal	card	numeral
caritive	(prv)	recommended term is `privative'
causative	caus	valency increase (including transitivity) by addition of agent
circumstantial	circ	subordinate clause type
clamative	(excl)	recommended term is `exclamative'
classifier	clf	
clitic	clt	to be used only if no (functional) categorial distinction applies
collective	coll	
comitative	com	
common	comm	gender (either masc. or fem.); cf. `human' and `animate'
comparative	cmpr	degree
complementizer	comp	kind of subordinator
completive	cmp	if there is only one relevant aspectual distinction, call it perfective (vs. imperfective)
conative	cntv	mood
concessive	conc	
conditional	cond	mood
conjunctive participle	(ger)	recommended term is `gerund'
connector	conn	Hittite <i>nu</i>
consecutive	consec	subordinate clause
construct	const	construct state: form of a noun
continuous	cont	
copula	cop	
crastinal	cras	tense referring to tomorrow

customary	(hab)	recommended term is `habitual'
dative	dat	
deagentive	(acaus)	recommended term is `anticausative'
debitive	(oblig)	recommended term is `obligative'
declarative	decl	marker of sentence-type; normally unmarked
deferential	defr	
definite	def	
deictic of 1 person	d1	
deictic of 12 person	d12	
deictic of 2 person	d2	
deictic of 3 person	d3	
delative	del	local case: `down from'
demonstrative	dem	
dependent verb form	(subj)	recommended term is `subjunctive'
desiderative	des	
destinative	dest	local case: `up to'? Cf. also `terminative, purposive'.
detransitivizer	detr	see also `anticausative' and `introversive'
different subject	ds	
diminutive	dim	
direct	dr	as opposed to inverse
direct object	do	verb agreement or cross-reference position
directional	dir	`towards'
distal	dist	far from deictic center
distributive	dstr	nominal or verbal category
ditransitive `goal'	g	
ditransitive `theme'	t	
dual	du	
dual exclusive	de	
dual inclusive	di	
dubitative	dub	
durative	dur	aktionsart

dynamic	dyn	vs. stative
egressive	egr	aktionsart?
elative	elat	local case: `out of`
emphatic	emph	e.g., class of pronoun
equative	eqt	1. case/adposition (`as'); 2. feature/morph of the adjective in equative clauses in Celtic
ergative	erg	case, verb agreement or cross-reference position
essive	ess	case: `as'. See also `transformative'.
exclamative	excl	mood
exclusive		recommended terms are `dual exclusive', `plural exclusive'
exist(ential)	exist	grammatical verb
experiential	exp	aspect; e.g., `have you ever tasted tofu?'
extraversive	extrv	transitivization by addition of patient
factitive	fact	
familiar	fam	pronominal category
feminine	f	gender
finite	fin	
first person dual inclusive	12	if treated as a quasi-singular; otherwise `dual inclusive'
focus	foc	morpheme marking the focus
formal	frm	mood
frequentative	freq	aktionsart: multiple times on several occasions
future	fut	
generic	gnr	determination
genitive	gen	
gerund	ger	verbal adverb or converb; cf. `action nominalizer'
gerundive	(oblg)	recommended term is `obligative'
habitual	hab	
habitual-generic		recommended terms are `habitual', `generic'
habitual-past		recommended terms are `habitual', `past'

hesternal	hest	yesterday's past
hodiernal future	hodfut	
hodiernal past	hodpst	
honorific	hon	
hortative	hort	will usually be `imperative'; use hortative only if morphologically unrelated to imperative
human	hum	
humble	hml	comprises `speaker-humble, addressee-humble, referent-humble'
hypocoristic	hcr	subcategory of affect
hypothetical	hyp	mood
illative	ill	local case: `into'
immediate future	immfut	
immediate past	(recpst)	recommended term is `recent past'
imperative	imp	
imperfect	impf	imperfective past (as opposed to aorist)
imperfective	ipfv	
impersonal	impr	to be used in glosses only if distinct from the specific persons
impersonal passive	ips	passive without promotion of anything to subject
inalienable	inal	possessive attribution morpheme
inanimate	inan	
inceptive	(ingr)	recommended term is 'ingressive'
inchoative	inch	become N/Adj
inclusive		recommended terms are `dual inclusive', `plural inclusive'
inconsequential	incons	subordinate clause
indefinite	indef	
indicative	ind	
indirect object	io	verb agreement or cross-reference position
inessive	iness	local case: `inside'
inferential	infr	mood
infinitive	inf	

ingressive	ingr	aktionsart
injunctive	inj	not generally needed
instructive	(man)	case in Finnish; recommended term is `manner'
instrument nominalizer	instr	derivational morpheme
instrumental	inst	case
intensive	ints	verbal category, often aktionsart
interrogative	int	question particle or morphological category
intransitive	intr	
intransitive subject	s	verbal agreement or cross-reference position only if opposed to both A and P; use SBJ otherwise
intr. subject and tr. object	(abs)	recommended term is `absolute'
introversive	intrv	detransitivization by suppression of patient
inverse	inv	as opposed to direct; usually a verbal category
invisible	invs	
irrealis	irls	
iterative	iter	aktionsart: several times on one occasion
jussive	juss	3. ps. imperative or dependent mood in Semitic
lative	lat	local case
ligature	lig	
linker	lnk	morpheme linking subconstituents of a phrase, typically an NP; properly includes `attributor'
locative	loc	local case
logophoric	log	pronominal or verbal
malefactive	mal	verbal derivation
manner	man	
manner nominalizer	mannr	
masculine	m	gender

masculine personal	mhum	
medial	med	medial distance from deictic center
medial verb form	medv	verb form
mediative	medt	adposition/case ('between, among; by means of'); unclear whether needed
mediopassive	medp	
middle	mid	voice which excludes passive voice
motivative	mtv	case, sometimes called 'causal'
mutation		not used outside Celtic
narrative	narr	tense
near future	nrfut	after 'immediate future'
necessitative	(oblig)	recommended term is 'obligative'
negative	neg	
neuter	nt	gender
nominalizer	nr	see also the more specific ones
nominative	nom	
noncompletive	ncmp	
nonfinite	nfin	
nonfuture	nfut	
nonhuman	nhum	
nonmasculine personal	nmhum	
nonpast	npst	
nonsingular	nsg	
nonspecific	nspec	
nonvolitional	nvol	
non-plural	npl	one or two as opposed to plural
non-singular	nsg	> 1; only if there is a plural for > 2
noun class n	cln	
object	obj	verb agreement or cross-reference position
obligative	oblig	
oblique	obl	case
obviative	obv	
optative	opt	

ordinal	ord	numeral category
participle marker	part	
partitive	prtv	case
passive	pass	
past	pst	
patient nominalizer	patnr	
paucal	pau	
pejorative	pej	subcategory of affect
perfect	pf	tense/aspect
perfective	pfv	aspect
pergressive	(perl)	Unclear. If local case, then recommended term is `perlative'.
perlative	perl	local case
place nominalizer	locnr	
pluperfect	plup	past or perfect of a past
plural	pl	
plural exclusive	pe	
plural inclusive	pi	
pluritive	(pl)	plural of a singulative (e.g. Turkana); recommended term is `plural'
polite	(frm)	recommended term is `formal'
positive	(affm)	recommended term is `affirmative'
possessive	poss	possessive adjective, pronoun and cross-reference; not attributor
postcrastinal	pocras	kind of future
postrelative	postel	local case
posterior	post	relative tense
postessive	postess	local case
post-hodiernal	pohod	
potential	pot	
precative	prec	mood for requesting; unclear whether needed
preclusive	preclus	case `apart from'?
predicative	pred	predicative form of nominal base; unclear whether needed

present	prs	
preterite	(pst)	recommended term is `past'
pre-hesternal	prhest	
primary object	po	
privative	prv	case: `without'
processive	process	case?
processual	proc	verbal derivation?
progressive	prog	
prohibitive	proh	
prolative	prol	local case: `along'?
propriative	propr	`provided with, possessing'
prospective	prosp	`going to'; opposite of perfect
proximal	prox	near the deictic center
proximate	prx	vs. obviative
punctual	pnct	aktionsart morpheme (if it exists)
purposive	purp	case and subordinate clause type
quadral		assumed not to exist
quality nominalizer	qlnr	
quotative	quot	morpheme marking direct speech
realis	rls	verbal category typically used to mark a real state of affairs
recent past	recpst	
reciprocal	recp	pronominal or verbal; if the latter, a voice
reduplicative	(rdp)	gloss by function or treat as phonological part of allomorph
referentive	rfr	case: `about'
referent-honorific	3hon	
referent-humble	3hml	
reflexive	rfl	pronominal or verbal; if the latter, a voice
reinforcement marker	(intns)	recommended term is `intensive'
relative	rel	morpheme marking relative clause, incl. relative pronoun
relative	(rfr)	case; recommended term is `referentive'
remote	(dist)	recommended term is `distal'

remote past	rempst	
repetitive	rep	only if distinct from iterative
reportative	rprt	evidentiality
restricted	sg	in a personal system such as Nandi, Kayapo and other Papuan languages
resultative	res	aspect or aktionsart
reversive	rvrs	
same subject	ss	
secondary object	so	
semelfactive	smlf	
sensory evidential	sens	
separative	(abl)	local case; recommended term is `ablative' until evidence to the contrary
sequential	seq	semantic relation of clause; vs. simultaneous
simultaneous	sim	simultaneity (subordinate clause?)
singular	sg	
singulative	sgt	
sociative	(assoc)	case; recommended term is `associative'
speaker-honorific	1hon	
speaker-humble	1hml	
specific	spec	determination
stative	stat	
subrelative	subel	local case
subessive	subess	local case
subject	sbj	verb agreement or cross-reference position
subject verb agreement	idx.sbj	
subjunctive	subj	verbal category typically used in subordinate clauses
sublative	subl	local case
submorphemic unit	0	
subordinator	sr	includes `comp'
superdirective	(supl)	local case; unclear whether needed; recommended term is super-lative

superrelative	supel	local case
superessive	supess	local case
superlative	sup	
super-lative	supl	
terminative	term	local case or aktionsart
topic	top	
transformative	trnsf	case: `becoming'; see also `essive'
transitive	tr	
transitive patient	p	only if opposed to both S and A; use OBJ otherwise
transitive subject	a	only if opposed to both S and P; use ERG otherwise
transitivizer	trr	see also `causative' and `extraversive'
translative	trnsl	local case
trial	trl	all trials seen up to now are paucals (Greenberg)
undergoer	ugr	case or verb agreement or cross-reference position for the inactive function in an active system
unrestricted	pl	in a personal system such as Nandi, Kayapo and other Papuan languages
unspecified	unspec	unspecified argument of relational base
validator		recommended terms are `assertive', `declarative', provisionally
venitive	ven	directional
verbalizer	vr	
visible	vs	deixis
visual	vis	evidential
vocative	voc	case
volitional	vol	action carried out volitionally; usually verbal category
volitive	vol	recommended term is `volitional'
1st person	1	
2nd person	2	
3rd person	3	

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