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## Leipzig glossing rules pdf

German sentence structure rules pdf.

This article lists common abbreviations for grammatical terms that are used in linguistic interlinear glossing of oral languages[nb 1] in English. The list provides conventional glosses as established by standard inventories of glossing abbreviations such as the Leipzig Glossing rules, [2] the most widely known standard. These will generally be the glosses used on Wikipedia. Synonymous glosses are listed as alternatives for reference purposes. In a few cases, long and short standard forms are listed, intended for texts where that gloss is rare or common.

## There is many, accord at the control of the control

Conventions Grammatical abbreviations are generally written in full or small caps to visually distinguish them from the translations of lexical words. For instance, capital or small-cap PAST (frequently abbreviated to PST) glosses a grammatical past-tense morpheme, while lower-case 'past' would be a literal translation of a word with that meaning. Similarly, (small) cap -DOWN might be a locative suffix used in nominal inflections, prototypically indicating direction downward but possibly also used where it is not translatable as 'down' would be a direct English translation of a word meaning 'down'.[3] Not all authors follow this convention. Person-number-gender is often further abbreviated, in which case the elements are not small caps. E.g. 3ms or 3msg for 3SG.M, 2fp or 2fpl for 2PL.F, also 1di for 1DU.INCL and 1pe for 1PL.EXCL.[4][nb 2] Authors may more severely abbreviate glosses than is the norm, if they are particularly frequent within a text, e.g. IP rather than IMM.PST for 'immediate past'.

This helps keep the gloss graphically aligned with the parsed text when the abbreviations are longer than the morphemes they gloss. Such shortened forms may be ambiguous with other authors or texts are so are not presented as normative here. Glosses may also be less abbreviated than the norm if they are not common in a particular text, so as to not tax the reader, e.g. TRANSTVZR for 'transitivizer' or SUBJUNCT for 'subjunctive'. At the extreme, glosses may not be abbreviated at all but simply written in small caps, e.g. COMPLEMENTIZER, NONTHEME or DOWNRIVER rather than COMP, NTH, DR.[5] Such long, obvious abbreviationse.g. in [6] have been omitted from the list below, but are always possible. A morpheme will sometimes be used as its own gloss.

This is typically done when it is the topic of discussion, and the author wishes it to be immediately recognized in the gloss among other morphemes with similar meanings, or when it has multiple or subtle meanings that would be impractical to gloss with a single conventional abbreviation. For example, if a passage has two contrasting nominalizing suffixes under discussion,  $\chi$  in and jolqel, they may be glossed GN and JQ, with the glosses explained in the text. [7] This is also seen when the meaning of a morpheme is debated, and glossing it one way or another would prejudice the discussion. Lexical morphemes are typically translated, using lower-case letters, though they may be given a grammatical gloss in small caps if they play a grammatical role in the text. Exceptions include proper nouns, which typically are not translated.



Proper nouns/names may simply be repeated in the gloss, or may be replaced with a placeholder such as "(name.F)" or "PN(F)" (for a female name). For kinship glosses, see the dedicated section below for a list of standard abbreviations. Lehmann recommends that abbreviations for syntactic roles not be used as glosses for arguments, as they are not morphological categories.

Glosses for case should be used instead, e.g. ERG or NOM for A.[8] Morphosyntactic abbreviations are typically typeset as full capitals even when small caps are used for glosses, [9] and include A (agent of transitive verb), B (core benefactive), [10] D or I (core dative / indirect object.), [11] E (experiencer of sensory verb), [12] G or R (goal or recipient - indirect object of ditransitive verb), [13] L (location argument), [14] O or P (patient of transitive verb), SA (Sa) and SP or SO (Sp, So) (agent- and patient-like argument in split-S alignment), [15] Se and SX (argument of equative/copular and existential verb), [11] Su (subject of v.t. or v.i.), [11] and T (theme - direct object of ditransitive verb), [14] These abbreviations are, however, commonly used as the basis for glosses for symmetrical voice systems (formerly called 'trigger' agreement, and by some still 'focus' (misleadingly, easi it in not prammatical focus), such as AV (agent voice), BF (beneficiary 'focus'), LT (locative 'trigger'). Glosses for generic concepts like 'particle', 'tense', 'tense', 'tense', 'tense', 'tense', 'beject marker' and the like are generally to be appropriate for historical linguistics or language, as it is not grammatical focus), such as AV (agent voice), BF (beneficiary 'focus'), LT (locative 'trigger'). Glosses for generic concepts like 'particle', 'tense', 'tense'

The Leipzig Glossing Rules:
Conventions for interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses

About the rules

The Leipzig Glossing Rules have been developed jointly by the Department of Linguistics of the Max Planck institute for Evolutionary Anthropology Bernard Contrie, Martin Isagelentiful and by the Department of Linguistics of the Wax Planck institute for Evolutionary Anthropology Bernard Contrie, Martin Isagelentiful and by the Department of Linguistics of the Vayylance' and abbreviated category libeds. The rules cover a large part of linguistic needs in glossing texts, but most authorn will feel the need to add for modifyl certain convertions respectally category libeds. Still, it will be useful to have a standard set of conventions that linguistic can refer to, and the Leipzig fules are proposed as such to trie community of linguists. The Rules are irreduced to reflect common usage, and only very few (newthy optional) invovations are proposed.

We intend to update the Leipzig Glossing Rules occasionally, so feedback is highly welcome.

Important references:

Lehmann, Christian 1902. "Directions for interlinear morphemic translations". Folia Linguistics 16 199-224.

Croft, William. 2003. Typology and universals. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. Xiv.cov.

The rules

for the version of February 2008)

Treamber

Interlinear morpheme-by-marphene glosses give information about the meanings and grammatical properties of individual words and parts of work. Linguists by and large confirm to certain neational conventions in glossing, and the main purpose of this document is to make the most widely used conventions explicit.

Depending on the author's purposes and the readem" assumed background knowledge, different degrees of detail will be chosen. The current rules therefore allow some fleetbally in various respects, and sometimes alternative options are

Leipzig, last change: May 31, 2015 Further updates will be managed by the Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals.

Transparent compounds of the glosses below, such as REMPST or REM.PST 'remote past', a compound of REM 'remote' and PST 'past', are not listed separately unless they have alternative forms that are included. For example, NPST non-past is not listed, as it is composable from N- non- + PST past. This convention is grounded in the Leipzig Glossing Rules.[2] Some authors use a lower-case n, for example nH for 'non-human'.[16] Some sources are moving from classical lative (LAT, -L) terminology to 'directional' (DIR), with concommitant changes in the abbreviations. Other authors contrast -lative and -directive.[17] Some sources use alternative abbreviations to distinguish e.g. nominalizer from nominalization,[18] or shorter abbreviations for compounded glosses in synthetic morphemes in a language, though some may be distinguished in historical linguistics.



глоссы (Leipzig Glossing Rules):
 для алюторского примера

Noun	NomSg	NomDu
`нерка′	wiru~wir red.salmon~Nom.Sg	wiru-t red.salmon-Nom.Du
'весна'	anu~?an spring~Nom.Sg	anu-t spring-Nom.Du

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[optional in place of period] when the language of the gloss lacks a one-word translation, a phrase may be joined by underscores, e.g., Turkish çık-mak (come out-INF) "to come out-With some authors, the reverse is also true, for a two-word phrase glossed with a single word. [2][21] >>, ->, : [optional in place of period] direction of polypersonal agreement in a single gloss, whether (a) possession (1S>SG means 1S possessor and singular possessum)or (b) transitivity (2>3 means 2 acts on 3, as in guny-bi-yarluga (2DU-3SG-FUT-poke. [2][23][4]: [optional in place of period] separates glosses where segmentation is irrelevant (morphemes may be segmentable, but author does not wish to separate them) [2]; : [optional in place of period] separates glosses that are combined in a portmanteau morpheme, as in aux chevaux (to;ART;PL horse;PL) "to the horses". Some authors use the colon indiscriminately for this convention and the previous. [24] [2][24] + [optional] compound word or fused morpheme. (Also used in 1+2 (inclusive) vs 1+3 (exclusive) person; EMPH+ strong emphatic) [8][11][25][26] & [optional in place of period] cross-referencing: X&Y = X/Y or Y/X or both [8] / | alternative meanings of ambiguous morpheme, e.g. 2/3 for a morpheme that may be either 2nd or 3rd person, or DAT/GEN for a suffix used for both dative and genitive. [27][6] \ [optional in place of period] a morpheme indicated by mutation, as in Väter-n (father\PL-DAT.PL) "to (our) fathers" (singular form Vater) [2] [...] -Ø may be used instead. [2] (...) [optional in place of hyphen] marks reduplication (e.g. Greek gé~graph-a PRF~write-1SG 'I have written', with word-initial reduplication) [2] (...) [2] (...) [2] (...) [2] (...) [2] (3...) [2] (3...) [2] (3...) [2] (3...) [2] (3...) [2] (3...) [3...] [3...] [4.. (ITER)Vb is word-initial infixation that makes the verb iterative) [2] \....(-...-, >....< [optional in place of hyphens] marks off a circumfix or bipartite stem. The second element may be glossed the same as the first, or as CIRC, STEM or \$: qe\lauf(en (PART.PRF)run(PART.PRF)r PART.PRF-run-PART.PRF ge-lauf-en PART.PRF-run-CIRC [8] \$ (second part of a discontinuous lexeme) [28]  $\sqrt{\text{[optional]}}$  used by some authors to mark which element is the root (in  $\langle x-\sqrt{y}-z\rangle$ , 'y' is the root) [29][30]? ??, X (morpheme not understood, unidentified morpheme) [31][32]  $\varnothing$  0,  $\varnothing$  zero (null) morpheme (such as fils- $\varnothing$  (son-MSG), with a 'zero' suffix for MSG). Brackets may be used instead. [2][33][8][34] 0 zeroth person ('one', as in Finnish, Keres) [35] 0 epenthetic segment (semantically null) [10] 1 first person (1msg, 1fpl, 1EXCL, DEM1 etc.): 1HON speaker-honorific, 1HML speaker-hon 3DU.N or 3ndu or 3nd; N3 or n3 non-3rd person) [occasionally 3sm, 3sn, 3sf, 3pm, 3pn, 3ff etc.][36] [2][21] 12, 13 inclusive, exclusive person (especially if not thought of as a form of 1pl)(rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 12 dual vs 122 plural inclusive, 33 vs 333 for 3du vs 3pl, etc.) [24][37][27] 3sp impersonal 'space' subject [19] 3.3'.CJ (3rd-person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 12 dual vs 122 plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 12 dual vs 122 plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1pl) (rarely other digit compounds, e.g. 1plural inclusive, exclusive person for 1plural inclusive person for 1 subj, 3rd-person obj conjunct-order verb) [1] 4 (a) fourth person (= OBV) (b) first person inclusive [38][39][1] I, II, III, IV etc. noun classes / genders [40][41][23] > ≥ < ≤ older and younger: 1SG> 'I' (speaker older than addressee), 2SG≤ 'you' (speaker older than addressee), 3SG≤ 'you' (speaker older than addressee), 3S addressee, depending on requirements of discourse) [37] =  $\neq$  same and different generations. 3DU $\neq$  'they two' (of same generation, e.g. me and my siblings) [37]  $\approx$  varies with [1] Grammatical abbreviations Conventional Gloss Variants Meaning Reference -A athematic (TAMA) athematic tense-aspect-mood, ANTA athematic antecedent, etc.) [42] A- associating (prefix on case abbreviation) [24] AA addressee authority (cf. SA) [21] AB from. May be equivalent to ABESS or ABL. Compounded for ABE(SS), ABL(AT), ABEL etc. if a single morpheme, as AB-ESS, AB-LAT or AB-DIR, AB-ELA etc. if not. [citation needed] AB, ABV[citation needed] above deictic center [43] ABESS ABE, AB abessive case (a.k.a. caritive case or privative (PRV) or aversive (AVERS) instead[8] [33][44][45] ABIL ABL, CAP[citation needed] (cap)ability (ACQ.ABIL acquired ability, INTR.ABIL intrinsic ability) [46] ABL ABLA ablative case ('from') [2][32] ABM ablative-modalis case [47] ABS ABSOL, AB[citation needed] absolutive case [2][18] ABST AB cn abstract (of nominal) [8] ABST AB cn abstract across (as opposed to up/down-hill, -river) [citation needed] AC animacy classifier [30] ACC AC accusative case [2][52] ACT actual [42][23] ACT actual [42][23] ACT actual [42][23] ACT actualizing [16] ACTY activity [35] AD near, by. May be equivalent to ADESS or ALL. Compounded for ADE(SS), (irregular ALL), ADEL etc. if a single morpheme, as AD-ESS, AD-LAT, AD-ELA etc. if not. [16][17] AD agent demotion [20] AD anti-deictic [7] ADAP adaptive [21] ADD ADDIT additive case; additive focus [8][54][55] ADESS AD, ADE, ADES adessive case ('at'; more specific than LOC). See AD. [12] [56][33][8][2][30][57][31] ADEL adelative [58][8][12] ADJ adjective (ADJZ adjectivizer) [2][59][16] ADJ adjectivizer [59][60] ADM ADMON admonitive mood (warning) [8][61] ADR ADDR, AD addressive; addressee-anchored/orientated/perspective [17][16][22][62][1][21] ADV adverb(ial) (ADVZ ~ ADVR adverbializer); adverbial [25][56][35] AFF AFFMT, AFFM AFFIRM affirmative [33][50][60][16] AFFECT affectionate [24] AFM aforementioned [50] AFFT AFF affective case [60][65][23][16] aFOC argument-focus marker [1] AFW away from water (= UH) [66] AGG aggregate, collective (cf. COL) [32] AGN, AG.N, AGNR agent nominalization/noun [67][17][32] AGR, AG agreement affix (typically number-gender; cf. PNG)Lehmann (2004) recommends avoiding and specifying agreement categories.[8] [2][26] AGT AG agentive nominalizer) [33][8][48][62] ALL ADL, ADDIR allative case ('to'; also 'aditive' [sic], 'addirective') [2] [12][38] ALLOC AL allocutive (addressee honorific) [8][18] ALTER alterphoric, = N.EGO [69] AMBIPH ambiphoric pronoun [23] AMP amplifier [67] AN ANM, ANIM animate gender (ANPL animate plural; cf R; may exclude human referents) [15][7][80][83] AN, ACNR, ACNR action nominalizer [17][50][8] AN, ADN adnominalizer [7] ANA ANP, ANAPH anaphoric (demonstrative, suffix) [70][25][48][22][47] ANA action narrowly averted [1] AND andative ('going towards', cf venitive) [8] ANP adnominal verb [1] ANT anterior tense (relative tense; used for PRF in some traditions) [33] ANT Antecedent (ANTA athematic antecedent, ANTT thematic antecedent) [42] ANT, ANTC anticipated (future), anticipating [6][71][7] ANT ANTE in front of. May be equivalent to ANTESS or ANTL. Compounded for ANTE(SS), ANT-LAT, ANT-ELA etc. if not. [16][3] ANTEL anteelative (antelative) [17] ANTESS ANTE[citation needed] antessive case, anteessive ('before') [17] ANTIC, AC ACAUS anticausative [72][58][8][73][50] ANTIC anticipatory (ANT.SU anticipatory subject) [1] ANTIP, AP APASS, APS, ANTI, ATP antipassive voice [45][72][63][73][64][73][64][73][64][73][64][73][65][73][64][73][65][73][64][73][65][73][64][73][65][73][64][73][65][73][64][73][65][73][64][73][65][73][64][73][65][ adverbial particle [note: better to gloss the actual meaning] [18] APF adjective prefix [6] APL APPL, APP, AL applicative (subtypes APL.INS etc.)[8] [2][64][27][30] APPROB approbation [76] APR APPR apprehensive mood, apprehensional ('lest') [1][8][42] APRT PRESP,[citation needed] PRPART, PRP active participle, present participle [77][45][10] APRX APPR approximative [15][16] APUD near, in the vicinity of. May be equivalent to APUDESS or APUDL. Compounded for APUDE(SS), APUDL(AT), APUDEL etc. if a single morpheme, as APUD-ESS, APUD-LAT, APUD-ELA etc. if not. [16][3] AR, AREA areal (place/time/situation) [59][68][1] ARG argumentative [78] ART article [2] AS associative plural (also ASC.PL, ASSOC.PL, ASS.P), (c) associative mood (d) compounds, e.g. ASSOC.MOT associated motion [8][17][42][62][54][26][78][19] ASP aspect, as a gloss and specifying the aspect. [8] [33] ASRT ASS, ASST, ASSERT assertive mood [8][1][68][80][19] ASSP asserted past participle [19] ASSUM ASSU, ASS cn? assumptive mood, assumed evidential [8][21] AST assistive [80] ASYM asymmetric (= NSYM) [21] AT at (locative) [English preposition as a gloss] [16] ATN attributive (L.ATR attributive derived from place name), attributor [41][58][17][8] ATTEN ATT, ATTN attenuative [2][8][1] AUD auditory evidential, auditive [8][38] AUG (a) augmentative; (b) augment (in Bantu noun classes)(c) augmented number (e.g. of imperative) [58][8][54][4] AUX auxiliary werbPer Lehmann (2004), this should only be used if it uniquely identifies the morpheme (i.e., there is only one auxiliary morpheme in the language.)[8] [2] AV AF, AT, A agent/actor voice/focus/trigger (NAV, NAF non-actor voice) [58][7][81][82][83][50][8] AVERT avertive [68] AVR AVERS aversative, aversive [84][8][35] BE, TB 'be' verb (a conflation of EXIST and COP) [cf. COP] [citation needed] BEL below deictic center [43] BEN BENEF benefactive case ('for') [2][26] BG BCKG background [85][54] BI bivalent [79] BOT bottom (presumably also 'BTM') [51] BOU, BOUND boundary (a. boundary-emphasizing; b. geographic boundary (21][24] BR bound root [50] BT boundary tone [86] BV[citation needed] BF beneficiary voice/focus/trigger [81][7] C COMM common gender (C.SG or cs common singular, C.PL or cp common plural) [33][8] C current evidence [21] C conceptualizer [36] - C 'compass', in language where relative position is based on cardinal direction rather than left, right, front and behind (ABLC compass allative) [42] C- complementizing (prefix on case abbreviation) [24] C.EXIST ceased existence [1] CAR CARIT caritive case [87][88] CARD cardinal numeral (morpheme or grammatical feature) [8] CAU, CSL causal-final case; causal [77][7] CAUS CAU, CS, CSTVZR causative [2][52][76][31] CC (a) conditional converb, (b) clause-chain marker [10][69] CDM core development [50] CDN conjunct dubitive preterite [19] CE continued event [67] CENT centric case [73] CENTRIF centrifugal (motion) [6] CENTRIP centripetal (motion) [6] CERT certainty (evidential) [70][88] CESS cessative [60] CFOC contrastive focus [51] CHEZ at X's place, at the home of (from the French preposition chez) [16] CHO chômeur [71] CHR cohortative (often = HORT) [47] CIF contrary information flow [89] CIRC CIR, CIRCUM (a) circumstantive ('in', 'by')(b) circumstantial voice (= CV) [8][81][10][88][11] CIRC CIRCUM, \$ (empty tag to mark second element of a circumfix) [2][28] CIRC circumferential [16] CIRCUMESS circumferential [16] CIRCUMFEREN CL clause-level, e.g. &CL clause-level 'and', COMPL.CL completive clause marking [31][19] CLF CL, CLASS, CLFSR classifier from CL class marker.[23] The category of classifier should be specified, [8] e.g. "CLF:round"[93] or "CLF.HUM"[8] [2][33][89][60][6] CM (a) conjugation COMM commitment, committal [67][11] CN common noun (e.g. CN.DET common-noun determiner) [79] CN conjunct nominal [59] CNS, CONSTR, CNSTR construct state/form [94][78][1] CNS, CNSQ, CONS consequential (e.g. consequential mood) [21][64][42] CNTF CF, CTR, CTRFCT, CNTR.FACT counterfactual conditional, contrafactuality [58][89][47][1][24] CNTR CONTR, CTR, CONT, CON contrastive, contrastive focus (= CONTR.FOC), contrastive focus (= CONTR.F [88] COCAUS concomitative-causitive COH coherence [50] COL COLL collective number/numeral [8][51][60] COMP CMP, COMPL, COMPL, COMPL, COMPLR complementizer (= SUBR)[8] [2][33][88][67][60] COMP comparative case (unequal comparison) [35][51] COMPUL compulsional [88] CON CNA, CNTV conative [68][16][47][8] CON concrete [citation needed] CONC CNCS, CONCESS concessive ('although') (> CONCP concessive particle) [8][64][88][16][7] CONC concurrent [6] CONC concu ('if', 'would') (GCOND given conditional, GCCOND given conditional, GCCOND given concessive conditional) [2][12][77][7] CONF CFM, CONFIRM confirmational, confirmational, confirmational relation), conjunct person marking [8][19][20] CONJC CONJ conjectural (evidential) (NCONJ negative conjectural) [8] [88][1][7] CONN CN, CNN, CT connective (particle, mood, case) [2][58][8][73][95][47][55] CONS consecutive; concessive [22][62][71] CONS consecutive; concessive [23][21] [58][8][20][1] CONT on a vertical surface. (From English contact.) May be equivalent to CONTESS or CONTL(AT). Compounded for CONT-ESS, CONT-LAT or CONT-EIA etc. if not. [16][3] CONT continuous direction [24] CONT contentive [17] COOP cooperative [88][7] COORD coordination, coordinative [16][69] COP BE copula, copulative (BE identity copula, BELOC locative-existential copula)[86][2][48][31] COR COREF, CO.REF coreference, coreferential [38][73][88][19] CP conjunctive participle [7] CQ content question (= WH.Q) [31][96] CRAS crastinal tense ('tomorrow') [8] CRD, CARD cardinal pronoun [23] [53] CRS current relevance marker, currently relevant state (as in the perfect) [97] CSM change of state marker [19] CSO cosubordinator [98] CT circumstantial topic [1] CTEXP contraexpectative [70] CTG CNTG contingent mood [70][64][39] CNTG contingent mood [70][64][64][64] CNTG contingent mood [70][64][64][64] CNTG contingent mood [70][64][64][64] CNTG contingent mood [70][64][64] CNTG contingent mood [70][64] CNTG contingent mood [70 [70][39][23][53][78][1] CTR control [50] CUS CU, CUST, CUSTOM customary (cf. USIT [47][40][98][88][78] CV[citation needed] CF, TF circumstantial/theme voice/focus/trigger [58] CV copula verbalizer [98] CV characteristic vowel [99] CV conveyance voice (cf. CV circumstantial voice) [100] CVB CONV, CNV, C converb [2][22][1][21] DAT dative case [2] DC dectic center [62] DC downcoast [citation needed] DD discourise definite [101] DE different event, change of event (cf DS) [102][25] DE discontinued event [67] de DE dual exclusive (= DU.EX) [4][8] DEAG deagentive [79][78] DEB OBLG, OBLIG, OBLI debitive / obligative mood [88][16][17][76] DEC decausative [10] DECL DEC, DCL declarative mood [2][1][69] DED deductive evidential [52] DEF DF definite [2][21] DEFIN definitive [78] DEFOC defocus [88] DEFR deferential (speaker-humble) [8] DEI cn?, DEIC, DEIX, DX, D deixis, deictic (D12 deictic of 12 person) [15][16][74][8] DEL.IMP delayed imperative (a command for later; cf. IMM) [103] DEL delative case ('off of', 'down from') [8] DEL, DLM[citation needed] DEM D demonstrative (DEM1 proximate dem, DEM2 present/given dem, DEM3 remote dem; DEM.ADDR near addressee, DEM.DOWN lower than reference point, DEM.NEAR ~ DEM.NR near, DEM.NP higher than reference point) [15][2][16][21] DEN denominal [14] DEO DEONT denominal [14 deportmentive [42] DEPR depreciatory, deprecative [38] DER DERIV derivation, derivational morpheme (e.g. ADJ.DER adjective-derived) [40][89][77] DEREL derelational [60] DES DESI cn?, DESID desiderative mood (= OPT) (DESN desiderative noun)[10] [33][8][79][25][63][78] DEST destinative aspect or case ('to') (non-finite verb form = supine)[8] [33][56] DET D determiner [2][18] DETR DTRNZ detransitivizer, detransitivi direct/inferred) [33][8][21][67][19][35] DIR DIREC directive, directional (= LAT); typically suffixed to another element such as AD-, POST-, SUB-, SUPER-. [33][8][8] DIR directed (DIRA athematic directed, DIRT thematic directed) [42] DIS dislocative [25] DISC DM, DSC, D discourse marker [32][33][59][50] DIS.CON discursive connector [32] DISJ DIS, DJ disjunctive, disjunct person marking [105][19][10][21] DISSAT dissatisfaction [76] DIST. BAR distal, distant (DIST.FUT, DIST.PST, D.PRF; DIST.IMPV distal imperative) [2][14][39][7][31][19][1][30] DISTR DSTR,

DISB, DIST (a) distributive case; (b) distributive plural[citation needed](c) distributive aspect [2][37][60][10] DITR ditransitive [20] DIV diversative [10] DN deverbal noun [19] DNZ denizen [51] DM a) demonstrative marker; directive marker; directive marker (polite command) [23][21] DO DO, DOBJ direct object (ive) [33][4] DO do like a ... (verbalizing suffix) [24] DOM (a) differential object marking; (b) direct-object marker [106][16][55] DON donative (auxiliary of benefactive) [42][8] DOX doxastic [46] DP distant past. = REM.PST [70] DP distant past continuative [50] DP distant past completive [50] DR downriver (cf DH toward the water) [107][73] DR different reference [1] DS DA different taxis [25] DTR detrimentary [64] DU DL, d dual number (M.DU or md masculine dual, F.DU or fd feminine dual) [2][40][89] DUB DBT, DUBIT dubitative mood, dubitative mood, dubitative [8][51][53] DUPLIC, DV duplicative [78][1] DUR durative aspect (continuous aspect) [2] DV[citation needed] DF direction voice/focus/trigger [7] DWN, DN DOWN downward [7][51] DY DYAD cn? dyadic (e.g. wife-DY 'man and wife') [108][61] DYN DYNM dynamic aspect / eventive [8][23] -E (used to form various essive cases) EA epistemic authority (= EGO) [69] EC euphonic consonant (= EP) [16] EFF effector [26] EFOC extra-focal [79] EGO egophoric (NEGO non-egophoric) [16][21] EGR egressive [8] EI euphonic insertion [15] ELA EL, ELAT, ELV elative case ('out of') [72][33][45][8][79][6] ELPA existential + locative + possessive + attributive [69] EM a) extension marker; b) evaluative marker [16][21] EMO EMOT[citation needed] emotive [42][80] EMP EMPH, EM, E (a) emphatic base of pronouns), (b) emphasizer, emphatic base

Retrieved 12 February 2023. EP E, EPENTH, EPENT, 0 epenthetic morpheme, epenthetical [15][58][25][78][10] EPI, EPIS, EM, EPST, EPIST epistemic mood or modality [25][81][93] EPIT epithet [37] EQU equative (= COP [69] ERG ergative case [2] ES echo subject [1] ESS essive case ('as') [33] EV EVD, EVI, EVID evidential (DIR.EV etc.)[per

EXESS 'ex-essive', which is commonly misspelled 'excessive' [16][19][24] EXCL, EXC, exclamatory [15][88][37][47] EX.DUR excessive duration [89] EXEC executive (auxiliary) [69] EXESS exessive case [111] EXFOC extrafocal (cleft subordinate clause EXH ADH exhortative, adhortative, adhortative, adhortative, adhortative, exclamatory [15][88][37][47] EXPER cn? experiencer case [33][15][45][7] EXPER, EXP.EV experiential, eyewitness = direct evidential (cf. WIT). EXPER.PAST experienced past. [33][8][78][79] EXPECT expectational [88] EXPL, EXP experienced (aspect, demonstrative), extendible; extension (sound stretch) [40][53][47][34] EXT external evidential [69] EXTRV extraversive (trz by addition of ugr) [8] EXTT extended topic [69] EZF, EZ, IZAF ezafe = izafet [16][55][78] FEM feminine gender (F.SG, FSG or fs feminine singular, F.PL, FPL or fp feminine plural) (FEM also 'female speaker') [2][21] FA future extor [45] FAC FACT (a) factual; (b) factitive evidential/mood, factual; (b) factitive (A-FACT NP 'make NP A') [33][79][88][67][8] FAM familiar, as for familiar register (as the T-V distinction) and familiar pronominal [58][8] FC future conjunct (NFH non-finite [1] FFL frighthmid (NFH non-finite [1] FNESTH firsthand (NFH non-firsthand) (NFH non-firstha

'particle' should be avoided; instead translate/gloss the meaning. [8] [98] [106] [37] ENDO endopathic (= EGO) [69] ENC enunciatif System: Past, Present, and Future: A study of language contact, change, endangerment, and maintenance (PDF) (PhD).

[37][22][38][34][19] FS false start [22] FTV FACT factative tense (PRES if stative, PAST if not) [22][42] FUT.INT, ITF future intention, intentional future [88][16] FV, TV final/terminal vowel [6][1] G1, G2, G3, G4 etc. GND etc.

Lehmann (2004), the particular evidential should be specified][8](PREV.EVID.EV previous-evidence evidential) [15][8][19][50] EV euphonic vowel (= EP) [16] EV experiencer voice [71] EVIT evitative case (= aversive case) [25][42] EVT eventual [16] EXAL DEF exaltive/deferential (high-status register) [109][95] EXC, XS excessive [cf.

They are not distinguished below, as any such usage tends to be idiosyncratic to the author. Punctuation and numbers Conventional Gloss Variants Meaning Reference - separator for segmentable morphemes, e.g., Lezgian amuq'-da-č (stay-FUT-NEG) "will not stay" [2] = =, \_ [optional in place of hyphen] separator for clitics, e.g., West Greenlandic palasi=lu niuirtur=lu (priest=and shopkeeper=and) "both the priest and the shopkeeper" [2][20]. when a morph is rendered by more than one gloss, the glosses are separated by periods, e.g., French aux chevaux (to.ART.PL horse.PL) "to the horses" A period is not used between person and number, e.g. 1PL, 2SG, 1DU, 3NSG (nonsingular). [2]



and the same and t

gender / noun class (e.g. G4 = 4th gender; may be used alongside M, F etc.) [2][55] GEM generalized evaluative marker [21] GEN GN, G genitive case, genitive form of pronoun [2][31][71] GENZ generalized [1] GER GRD gerund, gerundive (for the latter, use obligative)[8] [33][45][36] GIV given [113] GKN general knowledge (evidential) [21] GM gender marker [or specify the gender] [16] GNF general non-finite [7] GNO GNOMIC gnomic (generic) aspect [73][89] GNR GENR, GENR

LA) [76][23] HAB HABIT habitual aspect [8][33] HBL habilitive [16] HCR hypocoristic [8] HES T hesternal tense ('yesterday') [8] HIST historic(al), as in historical present or past historic tense [22] HNDR number of h.undreds (in a numeral) HOD TOD hodiernal tense ('yesterday') [8] HIST historic(al), as in historical present or past historic tense [22] HNDR number of h.undreds (in a numeral) HOD TOD hodiernal tense ('yesterday') [8] HIST historic(al), as in historical present or past historic tense [22] HNDR number of h.undreds (in a numeral) HOD TOD hodiernal tense ('yesterday') [8] HIST historic(al), as in historical present or past historic tense [22] HNDR number of h.undreds (in a numeral) HOD TOD hodiernal tense ('yesterday') [8] HIST historic(al), hodiernal tense ('yesterday') [8] HIST historic(al), as in historical past [16] HOR horizon tall past [16] HOR horizon tall past [16] HOR horizon of interest [16] HOR horizon tall past [16] HOR horizon

person (as 1IN or 1PL.IN) [2][110] INCP, INCIP incipient (INCPA athematic incipient, INCPT thematic incipient, INDEP, INDE, INDET indeterminate [117][93] INDH indefinite human ('somebody') [118] INDIR indirective (motion inward); indirect(?) (INDIR.COP indirective copula); indirect evidential [88][16][78][19][21] INDIV individualizer [24] INDN indefinite non-human ('something') [118] INEL inelative case ('in') [8][18][55][45][1][57] INF infinitive [2] INFL inflectional [33] INFR INFER, INFERN, INF inferential mood, inferred evidential [8][99][1][19] ING, INGR ingressive case [39][50] INJ INTERJ, INTIJ, INTJ, INTJ, INTER interjection (incl. 'filler'), interjective [47][12][7][33][19][10] INS INST, INSTR instrumental case [2][60][28] INS instantiated [42] INT INTER, INTER, interjective (= Q); C.INT content interrogative mood [58][8][19][100] INT internal evidential [69] INTER within (a solid object). May be equivalent to INTERESS or INTERL. Compounded for INTEREL etc. if not. [16][3] INTERESS interessive INTER, INTER,

intensive [58][8][47][10][15][88][31][1] INTV INTENSITY, INTENSITY, INTENSITY, INTER-ELA etc. if not. [16][3] INTENSITY, INTENSITY,

LM landmark [53][36] LM, LI linking morph, linking interfix [20][7] LN last (= family) name [86] LNK LK, LINK linker, linking element: an interfix or a ligature [58][81][47] LOG logophoric (LOG.A speaker-logophoric PN, LOG.B addressee-logophoric PN) [8][1] LOQ delocutive [53] LP linking particle [1] LQ limiting quantifier [21] LS lexical stem [16] LV LF locative/location voice/focus/trigger [81][7][100] LV lengthened vowel [7] M MASC masculine gender (M.SG, MSG or ms masculine singular, M.PL, MPL or mp masculine plural) [2] M- (a) modal case (prefix on case abbreviation, e.g. MABL modal ablative)(b) marked (e.g. MNF marked non-future) [23][24] MAL malefactive case [38][25] MALE male speaker [21] MOT, MEDIT meditative [16][78] M.E. multiple event [88] MEA measure [67] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [21] MOT, MEDIT meditative [16][78] M.E. multiple event [88] MEA measure [67] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [21] MOT, MEDIT meditative [16][78] M.E. multiple event [88] MEA measure [67] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [21] MOT, MEDIT meditative [16][78] M.E. multiple event [88] MEA measure [67] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [21] MOT, MEDIT meditative [16][78] M.E. multiple event [88] MEA measure [67] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [21] MOT, MEDIT meditative [16][78] M.E. multiple event [88] MEA measure [87] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [87] M.E. multiple event [88] MEA measure [87] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [87] M.E. multiple event [88] MEA measure [87] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [87] M.E. multiple event [88] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [87] M.E. multiple event [88] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [87] M.E. multiple event [88] MED (a) mediative; (b) medial clitic [87] M.E. multiple event [88] MED (a) mediative; (b) mediative; (c) mediative; (d) mediative; (e) mediati (e.g. medial past, medial demonstrative = GIV); (c) middle voice (= MID) [14][48][16][78] MF maximal field of view [36] MIR MIN minimal number [98][23] MIR ADM (ad)mirative [73][25][68][88] MIRN negative mirative [25] MIS miscellaneous gender [65] MIT mitigation [46] MLOC modal locative [6] MOD, MO modal case (modalis), e.g. certainty [88][39][56][4] MON momentane, momentative (single-event verb) [58][15][4] MONO monofocal person [58] MOT motion (combined with location glosses), mutative [78][99] MOV MVMT movement [64][38] MS maximal scope [36] MSAP main speech-act participant (= 1st person in assertions, 2nd in questions) MSD MASD masdar (verbal noun) [41][56][16] MT mental state (classifier) [30] MUL MULT, MLT, [citation needed] multiplicative case, numeral [77][54] MULT multal [56] MVR mover [36] N NEUT, NT neuter gender (N.SG, NSG or ns neuter singular; NPST, nPST non-past; NPRS, nPRS non-present; NFUT, nFUT, nFUT, nFUT, nFUT, nFUT, nPST non-singular; NPST, nPST non-past; NPRS, nPRS non-present; NFUT, nFUT, nFUT, nPST non-singular; NPST, nPST non-past; NPST, nPST non-past; NPRS, nPRS non-present; NFUT, nFUT, nPST non-singular; NPST, nPST non-past; NPST non-p non-future; NF, nF non-feminine; NFIN, nFIN non-finite; NPOSS, nPOS non-possessed; N1, n1 non-1st person [i.e. 2/3], N3 non-3rd person; NPFV, nPFV imperfective) [2][8][22][54][16][18][21] -N name (FN feminine name, PN proper name or place name, PN proper NAR cn? narrative tense [58][8] NC noncontrol [20] NC noun-class marker [6] NCOMPL ICP, INC, INCMP, INCPL, INCOMPL incompletive appositional) [39] NCUR noncourative [17] NDEF INDF, INDEF, IND indefinite [2][15][60] [10] NEC necessitative [72][19] NEG NOT, NG negation, negative (EX.NEG existential negation, ID.NEG identity negation) [2][119][31][21] NEGAT negative nominalization [24] NEUT NEUTR, NTR neutral aspect [22][56][96] NEX non-extended [47] NF non-final form/marker (cf. non-extended [47] NEUT NEUTR, NTR neutral aspect [22][56][96] NEX non-extended [47] NF non-final form/marker (cf. non-extended [47] NEUT NEUTR, NTR neutral aspect [22][56][96] NEX non-extended [47] NF non-final form/marker (cf. non-extended [47] NEUT NEUTR, NTR neutral aspect [22][56][96] NEX non-extended [47] NF non-final form/marker (cf. non-extended [47] NEUT NEUTR, NTR neutral aspect [22][56][96] NEX non-extended [47] NF non-final form/marker (cf. non-extended [47] NEUT NEUTR, NTR neutral aspect [22][56][96] NEX non-extended [47] NF non-final form/marker (cf. non-extended [47] NEUT NEUTR, NTR neutral aspect [22][56][96] NEX non-extended [47] NF non-final form/marker (cf. non-extended [47] NF non-final form/mar feminine) [101][27] NF non-finite (cf. non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) [8] NFIN NF cn? non-finite clause) (NF may be ambiguous with non-feminine) (NF may be ambiguous wi NMLZ, NLZ, NOMZ, NOMZR, NM, NML, NOMI, NOM 'not yet' [16] NONIN noninstigational [38] N/P neuter plural [53] NP noun particle (cf. NP 'noun phrase') [19] NP near past [34] NPC non-past completive [53] NPDL noun-phrase delimiter [6] NPF noun prefix [6] NPFV, IMPFV, IMPF of unpossessed noun) [78][19] NPP non-past progressive [53] NR near (as in NR.DIST 'near distal') [70] NS non-subject (see oblique case) [73] NS non-specific) [21] NTEL, ATEL, AT atelic [78][30] NTL neutral direction [7] NTR INTR cn?, INTRANS, ITR intransitive (covers an intransitive (covers an intransitive (ase for the S argument, = NOMS) [2][26][16] NV neutral version (cf. SBV subjective version) [99] NVEXP nonvisual experiential (evidential) [19] NVIS INVIS, NVSEN non-visual (evidential) NVSEN non-visual experiential (evidential) [19] NVIS INVIS, NVSEN non-visual (evidential) [10] NVIS INVIS INVI visual sensory); invisible (deixis) [22][23][35] NVN nominal cyclical expansion (cf. VNV) [47] NVOL AVOL, INVOL nonvolitional, involuntative/involitive [50][19][46][37] NW non-witnessed [99] NX.PST (= UWPST) non-experienced past [80] -O objective ablative, EVITO objective evitative), 3mO 3m object, 2SG.O 2sg object [42][37][4] OBJ OBJV, OB object (ive), object agreement (TOP.OB topical object); object marker [18] ONOM onomatopoeia [67][19] OP object prefix [6] OPP opposite [60] OPT optative mood (= DES) [33] OR orientation (direction) marker [19][21] OR open reference (not specifically DS or SS) [35] ORD ordinal numeral [8] ORD ordinal numeral numeral [8] ORD ordinal numeral [8] ORD ordinal numeral assertions, 1st or 3rd in questions) [21] OUT outward [7] OV objective version [19] P pre-, post- (P.HOD prehodiernal, P.CRAS postcrastinal) [89] P proper (as opposed to common: ABS.P absolutitive proper case; GEN.P genitive proper case; GEN.P genitive proper case; GEN.P genitive proper case. masc & fem possessor). = 1POSS etc. [37] P.ANT past anterior [6] P.IMP plural imperative (= PAS/IMP) [36] PASS PAS, PSV passive voice [2][36][11][47] PABS past absolutive [19] PAT patientive (= UND) Lehmann (2004) recommends avoiding, as it is not the value of a morphological category. [8] [33] PAUS pausal, pause [22][78] PAU PAUC, PA cn?, pc paucal number (M.PAU or mpc masculine paucal, F.PAU or fpc feminine paucal; GPAUC greater paucal in past, deferred realization [19] PDS previous event, different subject [19] PE perpetuity [25] PE previous event [117] -pe PE plural exclusive (= PL.EX) [4][8] PEG pegative case (a special case for the giver) [22] PEJ pejorative [25][39] PERAMB perambulative [70][32] PERI peripheral [91] PERL PER cn?, PRL perlative case [8][53][47] PERM permission permissive mood [58] PERM permanent [6] PERS P personal (PERS.EV personal experience, PERS.EV personal experience, PERS.EV) [26] PERS P personal experience (= PERS.EV) [27] PERS P personal experience (= PERS.EV) [28] PERS P personal experienc PERT pertensive [1] PERV pervasive [78] PFV PF, PERFV perfective aspect [2][68][26] PHAB past habitual [53] PHAS phasal aspect [67] -pi PI plural inclusive (= PL.IN) [4][8] PIMPF progressive imperfective [76] PINF physical inferential [19] PK personal knowledge [1] PL p, PLUR plural (but 1PL also 1p, 3PL.M also 3mp) [2][45] PLUP PLU, PPRF, PPERF, PLUPERF, P determiner) [79][21] PO primary object [8] PO patient-orientated verb [53] PODIR postdirective (= postlative) [12] POES POSTE, POSTES postessive case ('after') [12][50][56][17] POL polite register [33] POS positive [1] POES POSTE, POSTES postessive, possessive, possessi possessive classifier) [2][14][20][1] POSB POSSB, POSTIB possible, modal possibility [58][76][55] POST PO- postlocative (behind). May be equivalent to POSTESS or POST-LAT or POST-DIR, POST-ELAT or POST-ELAT or POST-DIR, POST-ELAT or POST-DIR, POST-ELAT or POST-DIR, etc. if not. [41][16][3][12] POST, POSTP postposition, postpositional case [58] POST post-terminal aspect [19] POSTL PODIR, POSTLAT, POSTDIR postdirective possessive particle; (b) present progressive; (c) past perfect; (d) pragmatic particle [61][27][1] [7] PPA active perfect participle [18] PPAST post-terminal past [19] PPF perfect participle [21] PPFV past perfect participle [21] PPFV past perfect participle [18] PPAT pragmatic (in PR.PART pragmatic (in PR.PART pragmatic participle) [18] PPAT pragmatic (in PR.PART pragmatic participle) [18] PPAST post-terminal past participle [18] PPFV past perfect participle [18] PPAST post-terminal past participle [18] PPFV past perfect participle [18] PPFV past participle [18] PPF

particle) [1] PRC precedence [47] PREC precative mood (requests) [8] PREC, PRECON precondition, PRECT thematic precondition, PRECT t

PFV.PST) [2][1] PREV previous (in evidentials) [19] PREVEN preventive [19] PRF PFT, PF, PERF perfect [33][54][50][8][60][2] PRFRM, PERFORM performative [38][78] PRIOR, PR prior, preceding [42][6] PRIV PRV, PRVT privative case [8][50][16] PRO PN, PRN, PRN, PRON pronominal base, (PRO only) proform [33][22][54][67] PROB PB probabilitive [89] [19] PROCOMP procomplement [19] PROD product verbalizer [19] PROL PROL PROLAT, PRL prolative case (= VIA) [8][22][16] PROL PROHB proprietive case (quality of having X) [58][8][72][42][6] PROP propernoun marker [6][81] PROPOS, PROP propositive mood (inclusive jussive) [121][11] PROS PROSEC prosecutive case ('across', 'along') [122][78] PROSP PROS, PROP protasis [89] PROV pro-verb [10] PROX PX, PRX proximal demonstrative; proximate (e.g. PROX.IMP) proximate imperative) [2][31][19][100] PRP property predication [7] PRS PRES, PR present tense [2][60][1] PRSC prescriptive [61] PRSV presentative [36] ps- pseudo-passive, psPASS pseudo-passive, psPASS pseudo-passive [28] PS passing state [27] PS passing state [28] PS passing state [28 same subject) [67] PSS previous event, same subject of v.i. (PSA previous same agent); PSSI and PSST previous event, same subject of v.i. and v.t. [67][19] PSSM, PSSD possessum (impersonal), possessed [48][50] PSSR possessor [64] PST PAST, PA, PS, P, PAS past tense (e.g. PINDEF past indefinite, MPST modal past, SPST simple past) [2][53][1] [19][32][7] PSTN past nominalization [24] PST.PR past/present (different readings on different word classes) [31] PT potent case inflection [23] PTCL, PRT, PTC, PT, PTL, PCL, PART particle(Lehmann (2004) recommends avoiding this and instead translating/glossing the meaning.),[8]particalizer [58][33][77][12][13][47][41] PTCP PART, PCP, PPL, PTP, PPLE, PRTC, PTCPL, PARTIC, PARTICIP, P participle, participle (mood) [2][33][11][8][13][60][35][19] PUNC PUNCT, PNC, PU, PNCL, PCT, PNCT punctual aspect, punctiliar [6][58][8][14][38][25][35][36] PRP PURP, PUR purposive case/converb (NPRP non-purposive) [35][2][100] PV PF, PT, OV patient/object voice/focus/trigger[is Starosta 'object focus, not voice?] [81][7][83][82][71] PV pivot form/nominal [53] PV possessive verbalizer [21] PVB PREV, PRV, PV preverb [22][58] PVP post-verbal particle (only particle so glossed) [96] PX possessive suffix [57] Q QST, beings) (R.SG or rs rational singular, R.PL or rp rational singula [47] REAL RLS, RL, R realis mood [8][48][80][54] REC RCT, R recent past (REC.PST, REC.P recent past tense, R.PRF recent past (REC.PST, REC.P recent past tense, R.PRF recen with meaning of reduplicated element) [58][22][23][80] REF RFR referential, referen regressive [1][37] REL R (a) relative clause marker (RELZ relativizer); (b) relative pronoun affix; (c) relative pronoun affix; (c) relative future [88] RELEV releative future [88] RELEV releative pronoun affix; (d) relative pronoun affix; (e) relative pronoun affix; (e) relative future [88] RELEV releative future [88] REM RM, RMT remote: REM.PST or REM.P remote class [91] RETURN returnative [6] REV revisionary [1] RF referential-focus [71] RLN relational [20] RSM, RES[citation needed] resumptive marker, resumptive marker, resumptive pronoun [54] RESP respect [58] RESP respective) [95][7] REV reversative, reversive [25][101][6] REV reverential [21] R/M reflexive/middle voice [37] RM relative marker [78] RNR result nominalizer [19] ROOT R, \$ (empty tag to mark second element of a divided root) [2][16][28] ROY royal (e.g. pronouns) [37] RP (a) recent past, = REC.PST(b) remote past, = REM.PST [38][27] RP reflexive-possessive [21] RPC remote past continuous [53] RPI remote past inferred [50] RPR remote past [51] RPT remote past reported [50] RPR remote past reported evidential (= HSY); reportative [32][81][47] RR, R reflexive/reciprocal [76][67] RSN reason [64] RST REST, RES, RSTR restrictive (restrictive numeral, adverbial) [69][117][10][7][34] RT roundtrip [6] RV[citation needed] RF reason voice/focus/trigger [7] -S subjective (ABLS subjective evitative), 3fS 3f subjective evitative), 3fS 3f subjective evitative), 3fS 3f subjective evitative), 3fS 3f subjective (ABLS subjective ablative, EVITS subjective evitative), 3fS 3f subjective evitative evitative evitative evitative evitative evitative evitative evitativ participant (cf. MSAP) [28] SBEL SUBEL subelative case ('from under') [12] SBEN self-benefactive [62] SBESS SUBE cn?, SUBESS subessive case ('under') [12][8] SBJ SUBJ, S, S/A, SBJT, SJ subject case, subject agreement (NSBJ non-subject) [28] SBESS SUBE cn?, SUBESS subessive case ('under') [12][8] SBI, SUBJ, S, S/A, SBJT, SJ subject case, SD sudden-discovery tense [19] SDS simultaneous event, different subject [19] SE same event (cf SS) (SE.DA same event (cf SS) (SE.DA same event, different argument/subject) [102][25] SEC second-hand (SEC.EV second-hand evidential, IMP.SEC second-hand imperative) [88][19] SEJ sejunct (opposite of conjunct) [42] SEM SMLF, SEMEL semelfactive aspect ('once') [124][8] [35] SEM special evaluative marker [21] SEN SNS, SENS, sentence focus [53] SFP, SFS sentence-final particle/suffix [19][7] SG s, SING singular (but 1SG also 1s, 3SG.M also 3ms) [2][45] SGV SGT, SINGL, SGLT singulative number, singulative num based on prototypical member of group) [56][15][117][16] sIN singular intransitive action [19] SINV inverted subject [99] SIT situative (situational aspect) [30][78] SJV SBJV, SUBJ, SUBJV, SUBJ, SUBJV, SUBJ, SUBJV, SUBJ, SUBJV, SUBJV kiss-teeth) [86] SL same level (spatial deixis) [91] SM series marker [16] SMBL SEMBL semblative [23][65][42] SMI semeliterative [1] SOC (a) sociative case (socialis); (b) sociative case (socialis); (b) sociative case (socialis); (b) sociative case (socialis); (c) sociative case (socialis); (d) sociative case (socialis); (e) sociative case (socialis); (e) sociative case (socialis); (e) sociative case (socialis); (e) sociative case (socialis); (f) sociative case (socialis); (h) sociative case (socialis); (e) sociative case (socialis); (f) sociative case (socialis); (h) sociative case See usage note at particle and FP. [89][86] SP simple past, [citation needed] perfective past [80] SP subject prefix [6] SP speaker: SP.PROX speaker: SP.PROX speaker: SP.PROX speaker perspective [62][21] SPL spotlighting [47] SPONT spontaneous [110] SR (a) same referent, (b) switch reference [23][69] SRC, SO source [50][55] SRP self-reporting pronoun [98] SS SA same-subject overlap ('while') [31] SSS same-subject succession ('then') [31] SSS simultaneous event, same subject (SSS) [58][8][40][25] SRD self-reporting pronoun [98] SS SA same-subject overlap ('while') [31] SSS same-subject succession ('then') [31] SSS simultaneous event, same subject (SSS) [58][8][40][25] SRD self-reporting pronoun [98] SS SA same-subject overlap ('while') [31] SSS same-subject succession ('then') [31] SSS simultaneous event, same subject (SSS) [58][8][40][25] SRD self-reporting pronoun [98] SS SA same-subject succession ('then') [31] SSS simultaneous event, same subject (SSS) [58][8][40][25] SRD self-reporting pronoun [98] SS SA same-subject succession ('then') [31] SSS simultaneous event, same subject (SSS) [58][8][40][25] SRD self-reporting pronoun [98] SS SA same-subject succession ('then') [31] SSS simultaneous event, same subject (SSS) [58][8][40][25] SRD self-reporting pronoun [98] SSD self-reporting pronoun [98] SS

SPL Splutiglating [17] STON splutationeds [17] STON splutationeds [17] STON splutationeds (17) Stoned (18) STN ST) Statistic clause) [19] STA Stanish Subject (25) Solidation (18) STN Strong [1] SUB sublocative (under), also subtractive (under),

cf UR.) [citation needed] UL upper level (spatial deixis) [91] UNCERT uncertain mood [78] UNIF unified [4] UNSP UNSPEC unspecified (person, tense) [15][8][54][23] UNW 'unwillingness' marker [79] UP upward [7] UR upriver (cf UH away from the water) [73] USIT usitative, for usual, customary or typical events [65][53] UTIL utilitive [42] UV UF

andergoer voice/focus/trigger (= { PV + LV + CV }) {81}[128] UW uncertain visual [21] UWPST unwitnessed past [99] V viewer [36] -V trigger (used for AV, PV, LV, CV etc.) class, and the content of the

of relations.

Parallel aunts and uncles are MoSi and FaBr; cross-aunts and uncles are FaSi and MoBr. Cross-cousins (+Cu) and parallel cousins (+Cu) are children of a man's brother or woman's sister; cross-niece and nephew are the opposite. 'Elder' and 'younger' occurs before these markers: o||Cu, y+Cu, and the gender of the ego comes at the very beginning, e.g.  $\sigma$ o||CuF,  $\varphi$ y+CuM.

Literature Leipzig Glossing Rules Payne. Thomas F.

with Ø for the same (zero) generation. E.g. Gen Ø Ch (child of someone in the same generation, i.e. of a sibling or cousin); & Gen+1F (female one generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male); Gen-2M (male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two generation up, i.e. mother or a male two generation up, i.e. mother or aunt, of a male two gene

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Retrieved from " 1 The Leipzig Glossing Rules: Conventions for interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses About the rules The Leipzig Glossing Rules have been 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 Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Bernard Comrie, Martin Haspelmath) and 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 Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Bernard Comrie, Martin Haspelmath) and by the Department of Linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Bernard Comrie, Martin Haspelmath) and physhology and an appendix with a proposed of linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Bernard Comrie, Martin Haspelmath) and physhology and physhology (Bernard Comrie of Schology (Bernard Comrie) as such to the Conventions of the University Person, and the Leipzig Glossing Rules are proposed as such to the community of linguists of the Max Planck Institute for eader of linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for eader of linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for eader of linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for eader of linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for eader of linguistics and an appendix with a proposed of linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for eader of linguistics and planck Institute for eade

by an equals sign, both in the object language and in the gloss. (3) West Greenlandic (Fortescue 1984:127) palasi=lu niuirtur=lu priest=and shopkeeper and 'both the priest and the shopkeeper and 'both the p