

## Glossing abbreviations

The system of interlinear glossing as practiced in this volume is based on the *Leipzig Glossing Rules* developed by members of the Department of Linguistics of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology and the Department of Linguistics of the University of Leipzig.

### Punctuation

Parallel in the object-language/transliteration and the meta-language/gloss:

- Connects **segmentable** morphemes.
- = Marks **clitic** boundaries.
- ~ Indicates **reduplication** morphemes.

Isolated in the object-language/transliteration or the meta-language/gloss:

- . Separates two meta-language elements that correspond to a single object-language element (that **cannot be separated** into corresponding different morphemes).
- : Separates two meta-language elements that correspond to a single object-language element that **could be separated** into corresponding different morphemes, **but the author chose not to separate it**; or it separates two object-language elements that correspond to a single meta-language element that could be separated into corresponding different morphemes, but the author chose not to separate it.
- **Combines** two meta-language elements that correspond to a single object-language element; or it combines two unconnected object-language elements that correspond to a single meta-language element.
- \ Marks a grammatical property in the object-language signaled by a morpho-phonological change (**ablaut, mutation, tone alternation**, etc.)

Different meanings in the meta-language/gloss and the object-language transliteration:

... in the meta-language:

- ( ) Marks **inherent**, non-overt categories.
- [ ] Marks a property that **does not correspond to an overt element** in the object-language.

... in the object-language/philological transliteration:

- ( ) Marks scholarly **reconstruction of non-overt phonemes** in writing systems with 'defective' spellings, e.g. unwritten glides in Egyptian.
- ┌ 1 Marks a passage in the written object-language that is **partially destroyed**.
- [ ] Marks a passage in the written object-language that is **completely destroyed**; eventually it contains scholarly reconstructions of the destroyed passage.
- { } Marks **extra elements** in the object-language that are to be classified either as **scribal errors** (philological emendation) or as **redundant information** as part of certain orthographical conventions.
- < > Marks additions to the object-language data, whose **missing** is to be classified as **scribal errors** (philological emendation).
- \* Marks **reconstructed** forms.

## Abbreviations

1	first person	EXCLM	exclamative
2	second person	EXTR	exterior
3	third person	F	feminine
ABL	ablative	FUT	future
ABSTR	abstractum	GEN	genitive
ACC	accusative	GN	god's name
ACT	active	GRND	ground
ADJ	adjective	ILL	illative
ADJZ	adjectivizer/adjectivization	IMP	imperative
ADV	adverb(ial)	IMPRS	impersonal
ADVZ	adverbializer/adverbialization	INDF	indefinite
AGR	agreement	INESS	inessive
AGT	agent marker	INF	infinitive
ALL	allative	INFR	inferior
ANT	anterior	INS	instrumental
AOR	aurist	IPFV	imperfective
APPL	applicative	IPRF	imperfect
ART	article	LOC	locative
ATTD	attached	LOCADV	locative-adverbialis
ATTN	attention catching particle	M	masculine
BASE	particle as base for enclitic pronoun	MED	medium
BEN	benefactive	MOD	modal
C	communis	MODP	modal particle
CAUS	causative	MP	medio-passive
CIRC	circumferential	N	neuter
CJVB	conjunctive verb	N...	non- (e.g.npst non-past)
CL	(written) classifier (trad. 'determinative')	NEG	negation, negative
CNSV	consecutive particle or suffix	NINFL	not inflected (here: for gender and number)
COLL	collective	NMLZ	nominalizer/nominalization
COND	conditional	NOM	nominative
CONN	connective particle	OBJ	object
COP	copula	OBLV	obligative
CORD	coordinating particle	OBP	<i>Ortsbezugspartikel</i>
DAT	dative	OPT	optative
DATLOC	dative-locative	ORD	ordinal number
DEF	definite	PASS	passive
DEM	demonstrative	PERS	personal
DIST	distal	PFV	perfective
DISTR	distributive	PL	plural
DU	dual	PLUPRF	plu-perfect
ELAT	elative	PN	personal name
EXCL	exclusive	POSS	possessive
		PP	adpositional phrase

PREP	preposition	SBRD	subordinating particle
PRF	perfect	SG	singular
PROH	prohibitive	SP	sentence particle
PROX	proximal/proximate	STAT	stative
PRS	present	STC	<i>status constructus</i>
PRT	preterite (= PST past)	STPR	<i>status pronominalis</i>
PST	past	SUPR	superior
PTCL	particle	TA	tense/aspect gram
PTCP	participle	TAM	tense/aspect/mode gram
QUOT	quotative	TERM	terminative-adverbialis
RECP	reciprocal	THMZ	thematizer/thematization
REFL	reflexive	TN	toponym
REL	relative	TOP	topic
RES	resultative	TR	transitive
SBJN	subjunction	VENT	ventive
SBJV	subjunctive	VOC	vocative

## Bibliography

### **Di Biase-Dyson, Kammerzell & Werning 2009**

Camilla Di Biase-Dyson, Frank Kammerzell & Daniel A. Werning, Glossing Ancient Egyptian: Suggestions for Adapting the Leipzig Glossing Rules, in: *Lingua Aegyptia. Journal of Egyptian Language Studies* 17 (2009), 243–266; <[http://www.gwdg.de/~dwernin/published/DiBiase\\_Kammerzell\\_Werning-2009-Glossing\\_Ancient\\_Egyptian.pdf](http://www.gwdg.de/~dwernin/published/DiBiase_Kammerzell_Werning-2009-Glossing_Ancient_Egyptian.pdf)>.

### ***Glossing Ancient Languages***

*Glossing Ancient Languages*, Open access Wiki, [http://wikis.hu-berlin.de/interlinear\\_glossing/](http://wikis.hu-berlin.de/interlinear_glossing/), edited by Daniel A. Werning, Berlin: Humboldt University Berlin.

### ***Leipzig Glossing Rules***

The Leipzig Glossing Rules: Conventions for Interlinear Morpheme-by-Morpheme Glosses, ed. 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>>, <<http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/LGR08.02.05.pdf>>, Leipzig, Sept., 12th 2008 (download 2009).

