Abbreviations and Glossing Guidelines *ESLL*
October 2019

1. Palatalization: with "curly" apostrophe as in Russian, e.g., *svad'ba* (not *svad'ba*)

2. Stress/accent: Acute (´) for primary stress and grave (`) for secondary; ictus where the acute and grave are part of the orthography. Diacritic marks for stress, tone, and length should be written above the vowel. Traditional marks for BCMS and Slovene.

3. Common symbols for representation
    [phonetic]
    /phonemic/ or italicized for meta discussion
    ex.: Uk vowels are */i, y, e, a, o, u/*
    {morphophonemic}

    Orthographic representation: italicized words in the text

    Vowel-zero alternations: vowel included in parentheses, as in:
    {d(e)n'-ø}

    Jers: use the jers where jers were vowels

    terminology:
        palatalized as synchronic
        palatal mutation for the diachronic process of turning things into palatals
        1st and 2nd regressive palatalizations, and the progressive palatalization

4. Glossing notes:

4.1   Follow glossing conventions (separate sheet). Use tables rather than spaces for alignment.

4.2   SMALL CAPS for gloss abbreviations

4.3   Order of categories

    4.3.1   *Case order*
        NOM-ACC-GEN-LOC-DAT-INST-VOC

    4.3.2   *Nominals*
        case.number.gender.animacy.definiteness(.gender of definite article)

    4.3.3   *Verbs*
        aspect.tense.mood.person.number

examples: GEN.SG.M

        PFV-AOR

(1)   Ru   *stol-á*
                table-GEN.SG.M

(2)   Mk *dojd-e*   *dojd-o-vme*
             come.PFV-AOR.3.SG come.PFV-AOR-1.PL

If there is a context where interpretation is truly is ambiguous, use a slash for gender or number, but dash for case or TAM categories:

    M/N.DAT-LOC-INS, e.g.

    IPFV-PFV.PRS-AOR.2/3.SG, e.g. Mk *nervira*

participles: see nominals

L-participles:
    where it is a participle, call it the L participle (LPT)
    where it is a tense, call it tense (PST or whatever)
    where it is neither a tense, nor a participle, call it the L form (LF)

Examples:

(3)   *Vsë*   *móžno,*   *bý-l-i*   *by*   *dén'g-i* (Ru)
    all-NOM.SG.N   possible   be-LF-PL   COND   money-NOM.PL
    'Everything is possible, if there's money.'

(4)   *toj*   *govor-e-l-ø*   *japonski* (Mk)
    he   speak.IPFV-IMP-LF-M   japanese.M
    'he   used to speak/has spoken Japanese'

(5)   *V mina-l-o-to* (Bg)
    in pass.LPT-N-DEF.N
    'in the past'

NOTE: for readability, the first line (the Slavic language) is in italics.
NOTE: Languages are marked here in the examples for you, as in (Ru), (Mk). They don't need to be marked in your chapter UNLESS it is unclear what the language is. This will vary by chapter.

4.4   **Marking of preferences**:
    {no mark}   preferred
    #   occurs but not the norm, normatively rejected
    ?   acceptable to some, rejected by others

| * | ungrammatical/unacceptable/impossible |

Abbreviations and Glossing Conventions

Language abbreviations

Slavic	Non-Slavic
Belarusian > Br	Albanian > Al
Bosnian > Bo	Armenian > Ar
Bosnian, Croatian, Montenegrin,	Aromanian > Ao
Serbian > BCMS	Celtic > Ce
Bulgarian > Bg	Danish > Da
Church Slavic > ChS	Dutch > Du
Common Slavic > CS	English > En
Croatian > Cr	Estonian > Es
Czech > Cz	Finnish > Fi
Kashubian > Ka	French > Fr
Lower Sorbian > LS	German > Ge
Macedonian > Mk	Gothic > Go
Montenegrin > Mo	Greek > Gr
Old Church Slavic > OCS	Hebrew > He
Polabian > Pb	Hittite > Hi
Polish > Po	Hungarian > Hu
Proto-Slavic > PSl	Icelandic > Ic
Russian > Ru	Indo-European > IE
Rusyn > Ry	Iranian > Ira
Serbian > Sr	Irish > Iri
Slovak > Sk	Italian > It
Slovene > Sn	Latin > La
Ukrainian > Uk	Latvian > Lt
Upper Sorbian > US	Lithuanian > Li
	Luwian > Lu
	Mongolian > Mo
	Norwegian > No
	Old High German > OHG
	Old Indian (Vedic) > OIn
	Old Prussian > OP
	Ossetian > Os
	Persian > Pe
	Romanian > Ro
	Sanskrit > Skt
	Silesian > Sil
	Tocharian > To
	Turkish > Tu
	Welsh > We

Note: If your article requires abbreviating further language or dialect names, provide a list of them preceding your article text and take care that the abbreviations do not overlap with those provided above.

General Abbreviations
    appr. < approximately
    b. < born, e.g., b. 1245
    BCE < before common era
    c. < century
    cc. < centuries
    ca < circa: ca 375 BCE
    cf. < confer
    CE < common era
    d. < died, e.g., d. 12 CE
    dial. < dialect
    e.g., < for example; please use comma afterward: e.g., X, Y, Z
    f./ff. < following page / following pages
    i.e., < that is; please use comma afterward i.e., X, Y, Z
    M < Middle (as in MRu = Middle Russian)
    MS/MSS < manuscript(s) (note capitals)
    O < Old (as in ORu = Old Russian)
    P < Proto- (as in PSl = Proto-Slavic)
    vs. < versus

Glossing conventions

. (period)	cumulative morphemes
- (hyphen)	morphemes
=	clitics
_	accentual units (across word boundaries)
´	primary stress (in languages where it is not part of the orthography)
`	secondary stress (in languages without tone)
'	primary stress in languages where ´ is part of the orthography
	traditional orthography for languages with tone
*	reconstructed or hypothetical form
[ ]	phonetic transcription
/ /	phonemic transcription
< >	graphemes
{ }	morphophonemic
1SG/1PL/1DU	first person singular/plural/dual
2SG/2PL/2DU	second person singular/plural/dual
3SG/3PL/3DU	third person singular/plural/dual
(V)	vowel/zero alternations
ø	zero morpheme (use only when relevant)

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
A	agent-like argument of canonical transitive verb
ABL	ablative
ABS	absolutive
ACC	accusative
ADJ	adjective
ADM	admirative
ADV	adverb(ial)
AGR	agreement
ALL	allative
ANT	anterior
ANTIP	antipassive
AOR	aorist
APEL	appelative
APLC	applicative
ART	article
ASS	assertive
AUX	auxiliary
BEN	benefactive
CAUS	causative
CLF	classifier
COM	comitative
COMP	complementizer
CMPL	completive
COND	conditional
CNFV	confirmative
COP	copula
CVB	converb
DAT	dative
DECL	declarative
DEF	definite
DEM	demonstrative
DET	determiner/determinate
DIM	diminutive
DIST	distal
DMS	dental modal subordinator
DISTR	distributive
DU	dual
DUB	dubitative
DUR	durative
EMP	emphatic
ERG	ergative
EVD	evidential
EXLA	exclamation

EXCL	exclusive
F	feminine
FOC	focus
FUT	future
GER	gerund
GEN	genitive
GEN2	second genitive
HYP	hypothetical
IMP	imperative
IMPF	imperfect
IPFV	imperfective
IMPS	impersonal
INCL	inclusive
INR	indeterminate
IND	indicative
INDF	indefinite
INF	infinitive
INS	instrumental
INTR	intransitive {NB: This is what we decided to use for –sja/se/się}
IRR	irrealis
JUS	jussive
LF	L-form
LPT	L-participle
LOC	locative
LOC2	second locative
M	masculine
MOD	modal
N	neuter
NEG	negation, negative
NEU	neutral
N-	non- (e.g. NSG nonsingular, NPST nonpast)
NMLZ	nominalizer/nominalization
NOM	nominative
NUM	numerical
OBJ	object
OBL	oblique
OPT	optative
P	patient-like argument of canonical transitive verb
PAU	paucal
PY	participle/participial
PC	particle of concord
PTCL	particle
PASS	passive
PST	past
PRF	perfect
PFV	perfective

PL	plural
POSS	possessive
PRED	predicative
PRF	perfect
PRS	present
PROG	progressive
PROH	prohibitive
PROX	proximal/proximate
PLU	pluperfect
PURP	purposive
Q	question particle/marker
QUOT	quotative
RECP	reciprocal
REFL	reflexive
REL	relative
REP	reported
RES	resultative
S	single argument of canonical intransitive verb
SBJ	subject
SBJV	subjunctive
SG	singular
TOP	topic
TR	transitive
VBL	verbal
VOC	vocative