

Leipzig Glossing Examples

This is the classic example of the inflected Georgian verb with an 8-segment consonant cluster:

გვ-ფრცქვნ-ი
gv-prtskvn-i
1pl.OBJ-peel-FMNT

“You peeled us”

Some more Georgian:

from “Georgian and the Unaccusative Hypothesis”, Harris, 1982

ბავშვ-ი ატირდა
bavšv-i aṭirda
child-NOM 3S/cry/INCHO/II

“The child burst out crying”

```
#gloss(  
  header_text: [from "Georgian and the Unaccusative Hypothesis", Harris, 1982],  
  source_text: ([ბავშვ-ი], [ატირდა]),  
  source_text_style: (item) => text(fill: red)[#item],  
  transliteration: ([bavšv-i], [aṭirda]),  
  morphemes: ([child-#smallcaps[nom]], [3S/cry/#smallcaps[incho]/II]),  
  translation: [The child burst out crying],  
)
```

And how about an example in English:

I'm eat-ing your head
1SG.SBJ=to.be eat-PROG 2SG.POS head

“I’m eating your head!”

```
#gloss(  
  source_text: ([I'm], [eat-ing], [your], [head]),  
  morphemes: ([1#sg.#subj\=to.be], [eat-#prog], [2#sg.#pos], [head]),  
  morphemes_style: text.with(fill: blue),  
  translation: text(weight: "semibold")[I'm eating your head!],  
)
```

Leipzig Glossing Rules PDF examples

See <https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf>

(1) Indonesian (Sneddon 1996:237)

Mereka di Jakarta sekarang.
they in Jakarta now

“They are in Jakarta now”

(2) 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.”

(3) West Greenlandic (Fortescue 1984:127)

palasi=lu niuirtur=lu
priest=and shopkeeper=and

“both the priest and the shopkeeper”

(4) Hakha Lai

a-nii -láay
3SG-laugh-FUT

“s/he will laugh”

(5) Russian

<i>My s</i>	<i>Marko</i>	<i>poexa-l-i</i>	<i>avtobus-om</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>Peredelkino</i>	
1PL	COM	Marko	go-PST-PL	bus-INS	ALL	Peredelkino
we	with	Marko	go-PST-PL	bus-by	to	Peredelkino

“Marko and I went to Peredelkino by bus”

(6) Turkish

çık-mak
come.out-INF

“to come out”

(7) Latin

insul-arum
island-GEN-PL

“of the islands”

(8) French

aux chevaux
to-ART-PL horse.PL

“to the horses”

(9) German

unser-n Väter-n
our-DAT-PL father.PL-DAT.PL

“to our fathers”

(10) Hittite (Lehmann 1982:211)

<i>n=an</i>	<i>apedani</i>	<i>mehuni</i>	<i>essandu.</i>
CONN=him	that.DAT.SG	time.DAT.SG	eat.they.shall

“They shall celebrate him on that date”

(11) Jaminjung (Schultze-Berndt 2000:92)

<i>nanggayan</i>	<i>guny-bi-yarluga?</i>
who	2DU.A.3SG.P-FUT-poke

“Who do you two want to spear?”