more they will be interested in cooperation and contribute good data. Ideally they can be trained in some research activities like recording, transcription, and translation (§3.4).

Data on morphosyntactic phenomena can be gathered by various methods of elicitation and by the recording of texts. Elicitation methods can be classified into translational and non-translational elicitation. Since translational elicitation may, as many fieldworkers have observed, lead to unreliable data, the non-translational strategies like substitution, paraphrasing, and transformation are preferred (§3.5.2). For a thorough understanding of the morphosyntax of the target language, ↳ fieldworkers record, transcribe, and translate texts as early as possible. This corpus of texts should, if possible, comprise texts of a variety of genres and deal with diverse topics, because the selection of certain grammatical constructions depends on the linguistic and extralinguistic context of the speech event (§3.5.3).

The fieldwork guides discussed in this chapter provide useful information on how to collect various types of data, but they also make evident that the methodology of gathering data for morphosyntactic analyses in the field is still in its infancy.

Websites for further information include:

http://www.ethnologue.com

http://www.ling.udel.edu/pcole/Linguistic_Questionnaires/LinguaQ.htm

http://wals.info

http://projects.chass.utoronto.ca/lingfieldwork