

### Conventions in Example Presentation for Linguists<sup>1</sup>

1. Separate affixes from stems and other affixes by using hyphens, in both the data line and the gloss line.
2. Use either hyphens or equals signs to separate clitics from their hosts.
3. If it takes more than one English word to translate a single morpheme in the data, separate those English words with periods, as in (1).

- (1) a. Me    pidió                    escribir una carta.  
      me he.requested    to.write one letter  
      ‘He asked me to write a letter.’  
      b. Me    pidi-ó                    escrib-ir    un-a    carta.  
          1SG request-PST.3SG    write-INF    one-F    letter  
          ‘He asked me to write a letter.’

4. Put glosses of grammatical morphemes in to a font which contrasts in some way with the font used for glosses which translate lexical morphemes. In (1), I’ve used small capitals for the grammatical morphemes. Others just capitalize the first letter of the gloss, or capitalize the entire word.
5. Put the free translation of the example into single quotes. Double quotes are generally not used.
6. If your examples come from some published source, somewhere in your paper say where they are taken from. You might be able to state it just once, perhaps in a footnote, if all examples come from the same source. But if the examples are drawn from various sources, you should provide the source of each example as it is given. Note that I did this for example (2).

- (2) Laoshi    song-le    yixie    pingyu    gei    mei-ge    xuesheng.  
      teacher    give-ASP    some    comment    to    every-CL    student  
      ‘The teacher gave some comment to every student.’  
      (Liu & Wu 2016)

7. Don’t break your examples across pages. For example, don’t allow the data line and the gloss line to appear at the bottom of one page and the translation at the top of the next.

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted from Macaulay (2006: 52-53), *Surviving Linguistics: A Guide for Graduate Students*.