Ugarit Alignment Guidelines (GRC-ENG)

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1. Punctuation

Punctuation is never aligned, for two reasons:

* 1. There was no punctuation in the original edition of the Greek text
  2. Aligning punctuation improperly skews the proportion of 1-1 alignments compared to others (i.e., 1-N, N-N)

1. Untranslated/poorly translated words
   1. If words appear only in either the source language (GRK) or the translation (ENG) OR are not lexically consistent, they are not aligned.
2. Idiomatic Phrases
   1. If a group of words in one language possesses a semantic equivalent in the other, the phrases are aligned with an N-N link (i.e., dative of possession)
3. Repetition
   1. Due to the capabilities of the software, the first instance of a word that is repeated (usually in ENG) in one language is aligned to the only instance in the other language. Again, repetition is found mostly as dramatic flair in translation (ENG).
4. Negation
   1. Align negation 1-1 (i.e., uses of οὐ, μὴ) unless:
      1. The negative English morpheme is abbreviated (-n’t) and cannot be separated from the word group.
      2. The structure of the verbal phrase is changed in English.
5. Verbs
   1. Because of the complex nature of Greek verbs, verbal groups are aligned as a whole unit. These can be N-N, N-1, 1-N.
   2. Notes on verbs and subjects
      1. If the subject is a separate noun/pronoun, it’s aligned 1-1.
      2. When the subject is implicit in *both* languages, only the verb is aligned.
      3. When the subject is explicit in English, but implicit in Greek:
         1. A pronoun is aligned together with the verb (1-N).
         2. If the English subject is a noun/proper noun it is left unaligned.
      4. Everything listed above applies to the accusative + infinitive construction.
   3. If the translator alters the voice of a verb but it retains the same meaning, the verb is aligned regardless of voice.
   4. Compound verbs in Greek are aligned with the full English expression.

Example: ἀναβάλλω – “I throw up”

* 1. If they are necessary to fully understand the meaning of the verb, extra prepositions in the English text are aligned in the verb group.

1. Participles
   1. Participles with attributive/implicit forms align with the corresponding word/s. The agreeing noun is aligned separately.
   2. Participles acting as dependent clauses in English are aligned 1-N.
   3. Substantive and attributive participles are aligned with the full explicit translation. Palladino and Shamsian’s example: τοὺς μὲν ἔχοντας - some people who had: ‘τοὺς μὲν’ - ‘some people’; ‘ἔχοντας᾽ - ‘who had’.
   4. When there is an article that corresponds with the participle, it is aligned N-N.
   5. Genitive absolutes follow the standard practices for participles, with the agreeing noun aligned separately.
2. Prepositional Phrases
   1. Prepositional phrases are aligned with each component 1-1 when possible. If the equivalent English expression is imperfect, the annotators discretion is to be employed.
3. Case Uses
   1. Inflected nouns are aligned with the corresponding English translation 1-N. Example: ‘χρῑστοῦ’ – “of Christ”
   2. Modifiers do not obey this rule (9a).
   3. If English prepositions are incorrect, the Greek word is aligned *only* with the lexical translation.
4. Pronouns
   1. Pronouns that correspond in English are aligned 1-1.
   2. Pronouns that replace a noun in one language are not aligned.
5. Determiners (articles, etc.)
   1. When determiners are found in the Greek and the English and are equivalent, they are aligned 1-1.
   2. When they are not equivalent in meaning, only the noun is aligned.
   3. When the determiner is found in English but not in Greek *and* they are semantically equivalent, the Greek-English alignment should be 1-N.
   4. Phrasal translations are aligned to the determiner + noun group N-1 or N-N.
6. Adjectives and Adverbs
   1. These are aligned as individual lexical units.
   2. Comparatives and superlatives are aligned with the full corresponding English translation, which can result in 1-1 or 1-N links.