

## Leipzig Glossing Examples

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

გვ-ფრტსკვნ-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  
*My s Marko poexa-l-i avtobus-om v Peredelkino*  
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)  
*n=an apedani mehuni essandu.*  
CONN=him that.DAT.SG time.DAT.SG eat.they.shall  
“They shall celebrate him on that date”

(11)

Jaminjung (Schultze-Berndt 2000:92)

*nanggayan guny-bi-yarluga?*

who 2DU.A.3SG.P-FUT-poke

“Who do you two want to spear?”