

International Journal of American Linguistics
 Style for the formatting of interlinearized linguistic examples

Inset examples in *IJAL* must be numbered sequentially throughout the paper using the numbering system shown below. All inset examples in languages other than English, Spanish, or other major European languages must be provided with interlinear glosses and translations. The first (data) line of inset examples is italicized.

The *IJAL* style for interlinearized examples adheres generally to the Leipzig glossing rules (<http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/LGR08.02.05.pdf>), with a few important differences indicated below by an asterisk (*). For issues not directly dealt with here, authors are encouraged to follow the Leipzig rules or, when in doubt, contact the editors.

Data may be presented in three- or four-line format. While for the sake of completeness, we encourage the use of four-line format, we recognize that for reasons of space, or for languages where morphophonemics is not an issue, three-line format may be a reasonable choice for some authors. Both systems are illustrated below.

Three-line format

(1a) *?u-gʷəč-əd* ^①→ičəxʷ →i^{ti} →i^{sqʷəbay?}
 PFV-look.for-ICS →i^{2SG} →i^{SPEC} →i^{dog}
 'You looked for the dog.'

**?u-gʷəč'* ^③ →ičəxʷ →i^{ti} →i^{sqʷəbay?}
 PFV-look.for ^④ →i^{2SG} →i^{SPEC} →i^{dog}
 'You looked for the dog.' (Hess 1993:16)

(1b) *hay lač-du-b=əxʷ* ^⑤ *?ə ti?il c'ičč'ič*
 then look.for-LC-MD=now PR DIST fish.hawk

^⑥ *ti?il tu=s=cut-t-əb=s* ^⑦ *?ə ti?il sčətxʷəd*
 DIST PST=NP=speak-ICS-MD=3PO PR DIST bear

'Then fish-hawk remembers what bear said to him.'
 (lit. 'Then his was-spoken-by-bear is remembered by fish-hawk.') (Hess 1993:194, line 46) ^⑦

Nuxalk ^⑧

(2) *?ałnap-is=kʷ=c'* *ta=qiiqtii=tč*
 know-3SG:3SG=QTV=now DISTAL:NFEM=baby=DIST:DEM
^⑨ *wa=s=kʷacta-tu-m* *x=ti=man=4*
 PROX:PL=NM=name-CS-3SG:PASS PR=PROX:NFEM=father=1PL.PO

⑩ 'The baby knew what he had been named by our father.' (Davis and Saunders 1980:108, line 12)

Four-line format

Upper Necaxa Totonac

(3) *katama:wé:um nakišt̥ikatkán* [Ⓐ]
 ka-tamá:-?e:-m nak=kin-št̥ikát-kan [Ⓑ]
 OPT-lie.down-DEB-1PL.SUB LOC=1SG.PO=sleeping.mat-PL.PO [Ⓒ]
 'Let's lie down on our sleeping mats.' [Ⓓ]

- ① use single **tabs** to align words and glosses; do not use spaces or multiple tabs
- ② use **SMALL CAPS** for grammatical labels
- ③ indicate affix boundaries with an **n-dash** rather than a hyphen; make sure morpheme boundaries match one-to-one with the interlinear glosses (*)
- ④ use a **period** instead of a space for multi-word glosses; never leave spaces on the analysis line (*)
- ⑤ use the **equal sign** for clitics, include it on both lines of the analysis
- ⑥ indent the second line of long examples
- ⑦ data drawn from published sources must be cited explicitly with a bibliographic reference and page numbers; it is good practice to provide a line number for examples drawn from texts
- ⑧ indicate change in cited language; give the language name if more than one is used in the paper or if the example is not from the primary language used in the paper
- ⑨ use a **colon** to separate glosses of morphemes expressed as a portmanteau; do not use a period (*)
- ⑩ use single quotes to enclose free translations; use of an initial capital letter and/or final period to indicate the example is a complete utterance is optional

- Ⓐ first line gives a phonetic or phonemic transcription; some authors may choose to use a practical orthography if this is defined in a footnote or elsewhere in the text
- Ⓑ second line gives the parsing of the words into morphemes given in full, or underlying, phonological form
- Ⓒ third line presents the analysis of the parsed elements, following the conventions above
- Ⓓ fourth line presents gloss or free translation