

## Explanation of the format

There are four lines for each sentence in the stories, as in the example here:

Dārì	dvǵvp	Mvk̄ngyāó	rvshà	tiqré	ǹmǹng	vwāē,	wā.
dārì	dvǵvp	Mvk̄ngyā-ó	rvshà	tiq-ré	ǹmǹng	v-wā-ē	wā
long	time	Makangya-COM	monkey	one-CL	friend	INTR-make-N.PAST	HS

It is said, a long time ago Makangya and a flock of monkeys were friends with each other.

The first line is how the sentence was actually spoken, written in the Rvwang script. (Normally the words would be separated by spaces instead of tabs, but tabs are used here to line the items in the first three lines better.) The Unicode font Doulos SIL (available for free from [sil.org](http://sil.org)) is used, but any Unicode font will be OK. A non-Unicode font will not work.

The second line is the morphemic analysis of what was spoken, that is, separating out the different parts that go together to form words and phrases, giving them in their basic form.

The third line gives a gloss, a simple direct translation meaning or grammatical meaning. See the list on the next page for the abbreviations used in the glosses.

The fourth line gives the “free translation”, translation into grammatical and idiomatic English.

## Abbreviations used for grammatical analysis of the stories

Abb.	Meaning	Form(s)
1	First person (used alone for glossing the possessive prefix ( <i>nga-</i> ), used together with “-sg”, “-pl” for glossing person marking and pronoun forms)	
2	Second person (used alone for glossing the possessive prefix ( <i>nv-</i> ), used together with “-sg”, “-pl” for glossing person marking and pronoun forms)	
3	Third person (used alone for glossing the possessive prefix ( <i>àng-</i> ), used together with “-sg”, “-pl” for glossing person marking and pronoun forms)	
1pl	Post-verbal 1st person plural agreement marker	-ì
1plHOR	Post-verbal 1st person plural hortative marker	-í
1plPAST	Post-verbal 1st and 2nd person plural past marker	-shà
A	Actor argument of a transitive verb (used in the discussion, not the glosses)	
ADV	Adverbial marker	-dō, -í, -kū, -wā
AGT	Post-nominal agent marker	-í
AUG	Augmentative	-mè
AVS	Post-verbal adversative marker	ké ~ kē
BEN	Post-verbal benefactive marker	-ā, v̄m
CAUS	Causative verb prefix	dv- ~ shv-
CC	Copula complement)	
CFP	Contrastive verb prefix	dv-
CL	Classifier (where possible, the semantic scope of the classifier is added in parentheses or after colon, e.g. <i>bok</i> 'CL(books)' or 'CL:books')	
COM	Post-nominal comitative marker	n̄ng (= PURP), ó
CT	Copula topic	
DIM	Post-nominal diminutive marker	-cè
DIR	Post-verbal direction marker	rā ~ rá, ám, at, daq, lōng ~ lúng
DL	Post-verbal dual agreement marker	-shì
dl	Post-nominal dual marker	-ní
ECHO	Echo question marking final particle	lá

EXCL	Exclamatory/vocative/emphatic assertion	<i>é ~ lé</i>
FEMALE	Female gender suffix and classifier	<i>-mè</i>
GP	Group marking suffix	<i>-ré</i>
HS	Hearsay marker	<i>wā</i>
INTR	Intransitivizing verb prefix	<i>v-</i>
I.PAST	Third person intransitive past marker	<i>-ì</i>
INDTV	Indirect directive 'let ... V' (precative)	<i>laq- ~ lv-</i>
INF	Infinitive marker	<i>-lým</i>
INST	Post-nominal instrument marker	<i>-í</i>
LOC	Locative marker (also used for dative, purpose)	<i>-ō, -yǎng, kaq, taq</i>
MALE	Male gender marker and classifier	<i>-pè</i>
N.1	Non-1st person actor verb prefix	<i>è-</i>
N.PAST	Non-past sentence final marker	<i>-ē</i>
NEG	Negative prefix	<i>mv-</i>
NOM	Nominalizer	<i>wē, ká</i>
NVOC	Near vocative	<i>-á</i>
P	Patient argument of a transitive verb (used in the discussion, not the glosses)	
PART	Participle forming particle	<i>shaq</i>
PFV	Perfective marker	<i>bó ~ bō</i>
pl	Post-nominal plural marker	<i>-rì, -maq, lā</i>
PN	Proper name	
POSS	Post-nominal possessive particle	<i>-ò</i>
PREF	Formative noun prefix	<i>àng-</i>
PROB	Marker of probability	
PS	Predicate sequence marker (links two actions, “and”)	<i>nò</i>
PST	Proto-Sino-Tibetan (used with reconstructions)	
PTB	Proto-Tibeto-Burman (used with reconstructions)	
PURP	Purpose marker	<i>-nǎng</i>
Q	Question marking particle	<i>má</i>
R/M	Reflexive/middle marker	<i>-shì</i>
RECIP	Reciprocal marking postverbal auxiliary	<i>ké</i>
REDUP	Prefix on the second token of reduplicated adjective	<i>lv-</i>
REM	Reminder particle	<i>lè</i>

S	Single direct argument of an intransitive verb (used in the discussion, not the glosses)	
SL	Song Language (Mangrung)	
TMdys	Past tense marker, intermediate past (2-3 days to up to a year ago)	<i>a:p ~ vp</i>
TMhrs	Past tense marker, immediate past (within last 24 hrs)	<i>dá:r ~ dýr</i>
TMyrs	Past tense marker, remote past (years ago)	<i>yà:ng ~ yvng</i>
TNP	Transitive non-past (third person patient marker)	-ò
TOP	Topic marker	<i>nō</i>
TR.PAST	Transitive past marker	-à
VOC	Vocative marker	-ó
WH-	interrogative/indefinite morpheme	<i>kā-</i>
- (hyphen)	used in the gloss line to separate morphemes; used in the Rawang script for separating the negative prefix and the verb	