

# Transcriptions, glosses, sources of examples

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## Transcription, glosses, sources of examples

For Indic languages, the transcription used by the journal *Indian Linguistics* has been followed, its chief advantage being its use by an active group of linguists, especially Probal Dasgupta *et al.*, who write on Bengali. Note that while /E/ in Bengali represents the short front half-open vowel /æ/ with lips neutral (close to English *man*), in Hindi it stands for shwa.

In general, all non-English forms have been glossed. However, this does not imply that they are adequately replaced by the one-to-one glosses. Glosses are to be taken as guides. The practice of glossing is best detached from both the thesis of perfect translatability between languages and its contrary. In some cases of groups of Czech verbs very finely distinguished into *Aktionsarten*, glosses are especially inadequate, even misleading. Here the reader is encouraged to consult a native speaker or at least an extensive bilingual dictionary. Morpheme-by-morpheme glosses are provided for the reader's orientation in selected Indic examples.

The sources of many Slavic examples are other writers on aspect. This is acknowledged by the inclusion of the name of the author who is the immediate source. In some few cases I regret that no record was kept of the source. Otherwise, when no name appears, the examples are my own. Czech infinitives in citations of other writers have sometimes been retained in the obsolescent ending *-ti*, otherwise they appear with *-t*.

