

Notational conventions

Following common conventions, sign language examples are glossed in English SMALL CAPS. Glosses that appeared in a different language in the source reference have been translated to English. Moreover, the following notational conventions are used:

${}_1\text{SIGN}_3$	Subscript numbers indicate points in the signing space used in verbal agreement and pronominalization. We use subscript '1' for a sign directed towards the body of the signer, '2' for a sign directed towards the addressee, and '3' for all other loci (can be subdivided into '3a', '3b', etc.).
$\text{INDEX}_3 / \text{IX}_3$	A pointing sign towards a locus in space; subscripts are used as explained above.
$\text{SIGN}++$	indicates reduplication of a sign to express grammatical features such as plural or aspect.
$\text{SIGN}^\wedge\text{SIGN}$	indicates the combination of two signs, be it the combination of two independent signs by compounding or a sign plus affix combination.
SIGN-SIGN	indicates that two words are needed to gloss a single sign.
S-I-G-N	represents a fingerspelled sign.

Lines above the glosses indicate the scope (i.e. onset and offset) of a particular non-manual marker, be it a lexical, a morphological, or a syntactic marker. Some of the abbreviations refer to the form of a non-manual marker while others refer to the function:

<u> </u> /xxx/	lexical marker: a mouth gesture or mouthing (silent articulation of a spoken word) associated with a sign; whenever possible, the phonetic form is given;
<u> </u> top	syntactic topic marker: raised eyebrows, head tilted slightly back;
<u> </u> wh	syntactic wh-question marker, often lowered eyebrows;
<u> </u> y/n	syntactic yes/no-question marker: raised eyebrows, forward head tilt;
<u> </u> neg	syntactic negation marker: side-to-side headshake;
<u> </u> re	raised eyebrows (e.g. topic, yes/no-question);
<u> </u> hs	headshake;
<u> </u> cd	chin down;
<u> </u> wr	wrinkled nose;
<u> </u> r	relative clause;
<u> </u> cond	conditional;
<u> </u> bf	body lean forward.