

Syntax trees and the JDIC 'Text Glossing' tool

For the sentences given below, please do the following:

- Provide a **transliteration**, a morpheme-by-morpheme **gloss**, and a naturalistic **translation** (see [Practice with tree structures](#) handout for examples of this format)
 - (a) Go to the JDIC online dictionary 'Text Glossing' tool:
[\[https://www.edrdg.org/cgi-bin/wwwjdic/wwwjdic?9T\]](https://www.edrdg.org/cgi-bin/wwwjdic/wwwjdic?9T).
 - (b) Copy a sentence from this PDF, paste it into the Text Glossing box, and click the "Begin Translation" button.
 - (c) Your sentence now appears in the top left, with color-coded words, and output of the "Text Glossing" analysis is provided below.
 - **Red** and **blue** items are listed individually. Each item is shown in kanji characters first, then its pronunciation is shown in hiragana inside **【 thick brackets 】** . Word-class information and one or more translations are also provided.
 - **Black** items are grammatical elements such as case suffixes that are not included in the output.
 - (d) Use the output of the "Text Glossing" analysis to produce the transliteration and the morpheme-by-morpheme gloss for the sentence.
 - For the **red/blue** items that are analyzed, you can use our [kana chart](#) web site to help you with the transliteration of each word if necessary (copy a hiragana character and paste it into your browser's search function when you are on the kana chart web page). Use the word-class and translation information to provide glosses for the words or morphemes, as appropriate.
 - For the black items that are not analyzed, you learned these hiragana for Exam 1, but you can use our [kana chart](#) web site to confirm what they are if needed.
- Once you have your transliteration, gloss, and translation finished, draw a **syntax tree** for the sentence.

(1) 歯医者が雑誌を読んだ。

(2) 電車で団地に帰った。