

Linguistic Macros

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The lingmacros file contains a few macros that may be of use to linguists.
The major commands are

1. The enumsentence macros for creating example sentences

```
\enumsentence[label]{sentence}
\enumsentence[label]{\item[label] sentence 1
                      \item[label] sentence 2}
```

The enumsentence macros are similar to the math equation environment except that they take regular text. The `\label` command can be used inside of them.¹ Inside of the enumsentence either the `\toplabel` command for the sentence number only or the `\label` for sentence number and sublabel. Also defined is `\ex{number}` which gives a relative reference. (`\ex{1}`) or (`\ref{senta}`) give the number of the next enumsentence (1) or (1); (`\ex{2}`) or (`\ref{sentb}`) of the second succeeding enumsentence (2) or (2). (`\ref{sentbb}`) will give (2b).

- (1) This is the first sentence
- (2) a. this is a second sentence
- b. this is a third sentence

```
\enumsentence{This is the first sentence\label{senta}}
\enumsentence{\item this is a second sentence \toplabel{sentb}
              \item this is a third sentence\label{sentbb}}
```

2. The tree macros

```
\smalltree{alignment structure}
\modsmalltree{number of columns}{alignment structure}
```

¹The enumsentence macros use the counter, enums. For more information read the style file.

`\smalltree` is based on the tabular environment with a large baselineskip.
A simple example should suffice.

(3) a
 b c
 d e f

```
\enumsentence{\smalltree{& &a\\
&b& &c\\
d& &e& &f}}
```

`\modsmalltree` sometime works better.

(4) a
 b this is long
 d e f

```
\enumsentence{\modsmalltree{5}{& &a\\
&b& \mc{3}{this is long}\\
d& &e& &f}}
```

Note the use of the `\mc{number of columns}{text}` to span several columns.
The `\clap{text}` might also be useful; it is similar to the `\rlap` and `\llap` commands and produces a centered hbox of zero width. Lines need to be drawn in by hand or one can use the tree-dvips macros.

3. The gloss macros

```
\shortex{number of columns}{first line}{second line}{gloss}
\shortext{number of columns}{first line}{second line}
```

These can be combined to produce most of the glosses that linguists should need.

- (5) Was ist dem Kind geschenkt worden?
What is the child given been?
What has been given to the child?
- Das Finánzamt hat ihn geschnappt (und nicht
the finance authority has him caught (and not
die Polizei).
the police).
It was the IRS that caught him (and not the police).

```

\enumsentence{\shortex{6}{Was & ist & dem & Kind & geschenkt&worden?}
              {What& is & the & child& given &been?}
              {What has been given to the child?}}
\item \shortext{7}{Das & Fin\anzamt & hat & ihn & geschnappt &(und & nicht)
              {the &finance authority & has & him & caught &(and &not}

\shortex{2}{die &Polizei).}
              {the &police)}
              {It was the IRS that caught him (and not the police).}}

```

Unfortunately, I've not figured out a fullproof method of breaking the glosses automatically so they have to be done by hand.

4. AVM structures: These exist within lingmacros but Chris Manning's AVM macro package is better.