

pylingdocs demo

Florian Matter

October 28, 2022
version XXX

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Citing literature	2
3	Integrating linguistic entities	2
3.1	Examples	3
3.1.1	Interlinearized glossed examples	3
3.1.2	Manual examples	3
3.2	Arguments	3
4	Tables	5
4.1	A level 2 section	5
4.1.1	A level 3 section	5
4.1.2	Another level 3 section	5

1 Introduction

This document does double service as a test for `pylingdocs` and a showcase of its capabilities. It aims to demonstrate every feature and model currently available in `pylingdocs`. The underlying `pylingdocs`-flavored markdown input can be found here. It uses data from the CLDF test dataset.

We'll start with some generic markdown stuff. Here is a link: `pylingdocs`. Here is some **bold** and *italic* text.

1. here
 2. is
 3. a
 4. numbered
 5. list
- and one

- with
- bullet points

Here's a cross reference to Section 3. Here's a cross reference¹ to Table 1.

2 Citing literature

`pylingdocs` supports citation styles commonly used in linguistics:

- Álvarez (1997)
- (Álvarez 1997).
- Álvarez (1997, pp. 133–134)
- (Álvarez 1997, pp. 133–134)
- Álvarez (1997, pp. 133–134) and Meira (1999, p. 218)
- (Álvarez 1997, pp. 133–134; Meira 1999, p. 218)
- Álvarez (1997, pp. 133–134, 198) and Meira (1999, pp. 218–323)
- (Álvarez 1997, pp. 133–134, 198; Meira 1999, pp. 218–323)

3 Integrating linguistic entities

The core functionality of `pylingdocs` is including linguistic data in your prose. This is achieved by using the `cldfviz` tool to access datasets in the CLDF format. A number of models are built-in, at the moment:

1. morphemes: *-se* 'SUP'
2. morphs: *-je* 'SUP'
3. languages: Tiriyo
4. texts: "Ekiri"
5. forms: *mahto* 'fire'

You can use `cldfviz` syntax: Apalaí is the same as Apalaí.

You can also refer to multiple entities of the same kind: The Tiriyo suffix *-se* 'SUP' has the allomorphs *-se*, *-je*, and *-e*. Apalaí and Tiriyo are both Cariban languages, as are Ikpeng, Upper Xingu Carib, and Pemón. This becomes very practical if you are citing data:

1. Apalaí apoto 'fire' (Koehn and Koehn 1986: 59), Tiriyo mahto 'fire' (Meira 1999: 314), and Waiwai wehto 'fire' (Howard 2001: 485)
2. Tiriyo wõtoto-ton 'person-PL' (Meira 1999: 139), kimë-njamo '1+2-PL' (Meira 1999: 140), and akëërë-ne 'with-PL' (Meira 1999: 375)

¹And here is a (foot)note. You can use markdown in here: see Section 3 for details about *-se* 'SUP'.

3.1 Examples

3.1.1 Interlinearized glossed examples

Glossed examples are inserted like any other entity, but are not rendered in-line:

- (1) Ikpeng (Pachêco 2001, p. 279)
ekĩĩ ru man eroang tĩmamin ĩna

ekiri ru man ero-aŋ ti-mami-n ĩna
old PART AFF go-REM.CONT COR-work-PERT OBL

‘The old man went to his work,’

- (2) a. Ikpeng
yuwyang man tĩwĩn:

j-uwj-aŋ man ti-wi-n
3>3-search-REM.CONT AFF COR-machete-PERT

‘He looked for his machete.’

- b. Ikpeng
ĩwĩn mun eto ankang man

i-wi-n mun eto an-k-aŋ man
1POSS-machete-PERT INAN.DIST UNCERT 3-say-REM.CONT AFF

“‘Where might my machete be?’, he asked.’

Example references should be versatile enough for most purposes: (1), (2b), (2), (2a-b), (1-2), (2arbitrarysuffix)

3.1.2 Manual examples

These can contain tables, lists, whatever:

- (3) Tiriyo -se ‘SUP’
Apalaĩ -se ‘SUP’

They can also have multiple parts:

- (4) a. Tiriyo -se ‘SUP’
Apalaĩ -se ‘SUP’
b. -se ‘SUP’

3.2 Arguments

Pass arguments to the visualizer, with examples:

(5) Ikpeng (Pachêco 2001, p. 279)

rik rik rik yuwitkang man

rik rik rik j-uwi-tk-an man
IDEO.hear IDEO.hear IDEO.hear 3>3-search-ITER-REM.CONT AFF

'So he went looking for it.'

(5)

Language labels, translations, and sources can be manipulated:

1. Tiriyó *-se* 'SUP'

2. Tiriyó *-je* 'SUP'

3. Tiriyó *mahto* 'fire'

or

1. *-se* 'SUP' (Meira 1999, p. 327)

2. *-je* 'SUP' (Meira 1999, p. 327)

3. *mahto* 'fire' (Meira 1999, p. 314)

or

1. *-se*

2. *-je*

3. *mahto*

or

1. Tiriyó *-se* 'SUP' (Meira 1999, p. 327)

2. Tiriyó *-je* 'SUP' (Meira 1999, p. 327)

3. Tiriyó *mahto* 'fire' (Meira 1999, p. 314)

or

1. Tiriyó *-se* (Meira 1999, p. 327)

2. Tiriyó *-je* (Meira 1999, p. 327)

3. Tiriyó *mahto* (Meira 1999, p. 314)

or

1. Tiriyó *-se* 'supine' (Meira 1999, p. 327)

2. Tiriyó *mahto* 'people' (Meira 1999, p. 314)

this is a todo

can you ask questions here?

Table 1: A caption

A header, out here?			
Pemón	Section 3		
<i>pira</i> ‘NEG’			<i>italics</i>
<i>menjaarë</i> ‘now’	<i>mahto</i> ‘fire’		<i>mahto</i> ‘fire’
<i>mahto</i> ‘fire’	<i>menjaarë</i> ‘now’		<i>mahto</i> ‘fire’
<i>mahto</i> ‘fire’	<i>mahto</i> ‘fire’		<i>menjaarë</i> ‘now’
<i>menjaarë</i> ‘now’	<i>mahto</i> ‘fire’		<i>mahto</i> ‘fire’

4 Tables

Tables are stored as csv files, which can contain pylingdocs markdown.

4.1 A level 2 section

Something about nominal possession.

4.1.1 A level 3 section

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Proin rhoncus massa sit amet diam pellentesque, sit amet consequat mauris congue. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Aenean gravida orci velit, at scelerisque magna imperdiet id. Phasellus condimentum quam ac sapien elementum, non luctus ipsum mollis. Curabitur vel consequat odio. Integer malesuada luctus lacus, a faucibus urna vestibulum eu. In non egestas nisi. Vestibulum feugiat arcu mauris, vitae dignissim elit tristique quis. Aliquam ullamcorper massa ac laoreet fermentum. Phasellus turpis orci, dictum non sapien quis, porttitor consectetur turpis. Ut neque orci, posuere et rhoncus sit amet, imperdiet eget ex. Proin ultricies elit non libero ultricies, sit amet fermentum mauris semper. Phasellus lacus turpis, euismod id leo at, venenatis dapibus nisl. Curabitur a dignissim elit. Nunc vel massa sit amet mi elementum mollis.

Duis vel nunc facilisis, efficitur nulla volutpat, fringilla augue. Nullam sed felis non velit consequat vulputate non quis magna. Pellentesque nec magna eu mi eleifend elementum. Praesent mollis vitae purus vel commodo. Morbi sodales tortor sit amet enim ornare elementum. Nunc bibendum leo nec sapien tincidunt aliquam. Nulla facilisi. Maecenas ut purus porttitor quam convallis finibus. Integer condimentum leo at eros congue venenatis. Curabitur volutpat, ante in tincidunt viverra, lorem eros condimentum urna, ut elementum tortor quam eu turpis. Aenean ultrices, libero ac euismod vulputate, diam neque condimentum sapien, eu volutpat tellus leo id felis. Cras metus dui, mollis sed pulvinar id, tincidunt id ante. Nulla sed eros vel erat fermentum accumsan at venenatis leo.

4.1.2 Another level 3 section

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Proin rhoncus massa sit amet diam pellentesque, sit amet consequat mauris congue. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Aenean gravida orci velit, at scelerisque magna imperdiet id. Phasellus condimentum quam ac sapien elementum, non luctus ipsum mollis. Curabitur vel consequat odio. Integer malesuada luctus lacus, a faucibus urna vestibulum eu. In non egestas nisi. Vestibulum feugiat arcu mauris, vitae dignissim elit tristique quis. Aliquam ullamcorper massa ac laoreet fermentum. Phasellus turpis orci, dictum non sapien quis, porttitor consectetur turpis. Ut neque orci, posuere et rhoncus sit amet, imperdiet eget ex. Proin ultricies elit non libero ultricies, sit amet fermentum mauris semper. Phasellus lacus turpis, euismod id leo at, venenatis dapibus nisl. Curabitur a dignissim elit. Nunc vel massa sit amet mi elementum mollis.

Duis vel nunc facilisis, efficitur nulla voluptat, fringilla augue. Nullam sed felis non velit consequat vulputate non quis magna. Pellentesque nec magna eu mi eleifend elementum. Praesent mollis vitae purus vel commodo. Morbi sodales tortor sit amet enim ornare elementum. Nunc bibendum leo nec sapien tincidunt aliquam. Nulla facilisi. Maecenas ut purus porttitor quam convallis finibus. Integer condimentum leo at eros congue venenatis. Curabitur voluptat, ante in tincidunt viverra, lorem eros condimentum urna, ut elementum tortor quam eu turpis. Aenean ultrices, libero ac euismod vulputate, diam neque condimentum sapien, eu voluptat tellus leo id felis. Cras metus dui, mollis sed pulvinar id, tincidunt id ante. Nulla sed eros vel erat fermentum accumsan at venenatis leo.

References

- Álvarez, José (1997). “Split Ergativity and Complementary Distribution of NP’s and Pronominal Affixes in Pemón (Cariban).” In: *Opción* 13.24, pp. 69–94.
- Meira, Sérgio (1999). “A Grammar of Tiriyo”. PhD thesis. Rice University.
- Pachêco, Frantomé B. (2001). “Morfossintaxe do verbo Ikpeng (Karíb)”. PhD thesis. Universidade Estadual de Campinas.