

pylingdocs demo

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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 ??.

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)

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 wītoto-ton 'person-PL' (Meira 1999: 139), kīmē-njamo '1+2-PL' (Meira 1999: 140), and akēērē-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. Tiriyo *-se* 'SUP'
2. Tiriyo *-je* 'SUP'
3. Tiriyo *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. Tiriyo *-se* 'SUP' (Meira 1999, p. 327)
2. Tiriyo *-je* 'SUP' (Meira 1999, p. 327)
3. Tiriyo *mahto* 'fire' (Meira 1999, p. 314)

or

1. Tiriyo *-se* (Meira 1999, p. 327)
2. Tiriyo *-je* (Meira 1999, p. 327)
3. Tiriyo *mahto* (Meira 1999, p. 314)

or

1. Tiriyo *-se* 'supine' (Meira 1999, p. 327)
2. Tiriyo *mahto* 'people' (Meira 1999, p. 314)

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

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4.1.2 Another level 3 section

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References

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