

Pylingdocs: A 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`.

2 Common markdown

You can use all the familiar markdown components. Here is a link to the `pylingdocs` github repo. Here is some **bold** and *italic* and ***bold italic*** text.

1. here
2. is
3. a
4. numbered
5. list

Table 1: Consonant phonemes of Yawarana

	bilabial	alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
occlusive	/p /	/t /	/ch/	/k/	
nasal	/m /	/n /			
fricative		/s /			/j/
liquid		/r /			
glide	/w /		/y/		

and of course here is

- and one
- with
- bullet points¹

A quote:

Locating an individual language on a given point of the ergativity-nominativity axis and the diachronic interpretation of this axis seem to be conceptually different concerns, even if we were to assume that there are principles favouring one direction over the other. (Álvarez 1997, p. 71)

3 Pylingdocs markdown

Apart from database references, discussed in Section 6, there are a number of *pylingdocs*-specific commands, all patterning like links:

- cross-references: ?? or Section 1, see corresponding `label` commands
- example references:
 - single (1)
 - subexample (2b)
 - range: (1-??)
 - or bare: ??
- glosses: ACC
- todos:
- tables (with automatically generated table labels like Table 1):
- figures (with automatically generated table labels like ??):

[Cognate identification strategy: cognates.jpg]

¹And here is a (foot)note. You can use markdown in here: see Section 4 for details about Apalaí -se ‘SUP’ (E. Koehn and S. Koehn 1986, p. 77).

4 Other linguistic data

4.1 Native CLDF components

- forms: Tiriyo *pakoro se wae* ‘I want a house’ (Meira 1999, p. 417)
- languages: Hixkaryána
- cognate sets:

house-1

Form	Language	-	-	-	-	-
<i>jami</i>	Tiriyo	-	j	a	m	o
<i>azamo</i>	Apalaí	a	z	a	m	o
<i>ajamo</i>	Wayana	ə	j	a	m	o

4.2 Non-native components

Tiriyo *-e* ‘SUP’ (Meira 1999, p. 327) is a variant of Tiriyo *-(s)e* (Meira 1999, p. 327). Neither occur on Tiriyo *mahto* ‘fire’ (Meira 1999, p. 314), because it is a noun. They are related to Apalaí *-se* (E. Koehn and S. Koehn 1986, p. 77) and Wayana *-(h)e* (Tavares 2005, p. 236). This is thus a cognate set shared by Apalaí, Tiriyo, and Wayana.

- If Tiriyo *kure* ‘good / pretty / well’ (Meira 1999, p. 345) has too long a translation, try Tiriyo *kure* ‘good’ (Meira 1999, p. 345).
- This dataset contains the Ikpeng text “The old man”.

5 Interlinear examples

(1) Ikpeng

nen tan nen iwĩn.

nen tan nen i-wi-n
INAN.PROX here INAN.PROX 1POSS-machete-PERT

“My machete is here.” (personal knowledge)

(2) a. otumunto mun eto iwĩn otumunto

otumunto mun eto i-wi-n otumunto
where INAN.DIST UNCERT 1POSS-machete-PERT where

“Where might my machete be, where?”

b. nento nento yengli iwĩn

nen-to nen-to j-en-li i-wi-n
INAN.PROX-LOC INAN.PROX-LOC 1>3-put-HOD 1POSS-machete-PERT

“Here, here I put my machete.”

- (3) Tiriyo
 pai i wae teese wiraapa
 pai i-wae t-ee-se wiraapa
 tapir 3-super NPST-COP-NPST bow
 ‘The bow was stronger than the tapir.’ (Meira 1999, p. 420)
- (4) pai i wae teese wiraapa
 pai i-wae t-ee-se wiraapa
 tapir 3-super NPST-COP-NPST bow
 ‘The bow was stronger than the tapir.’ (Meira 1999, p. 420)
- (5) Tiriyo
 pai i wae t-ee-se wiraapa
 tapir 3-super NPST-COP-NPST bow
 ‘The bow was stronger than the tapir.’ (Meira 1999, p. 420)
- (6) Tiriyo (Meira 1999, p. 420)
 pai i wae teese wiraapa
 pai i-wae t-ee-se wiraapa
 tapir 3-super NPST-COP-NPST bow
 ‘The bow was stronger than the tapir.’ (metaphorically)
- (7) Tiriyo
 pai i wae teese wiraapa
 pai i-wae t-ee-se wiraapa
 tapir 3-super NPST-COP-NPST bow
 ‘The bow was stronger than the tapir.’ (Sérgio Meira, p.c.)

6 Citing literature

- see Álvarez (1997) or Álvarez (1997, pp. 133–134)
- with parentheses:
 - “Locating an individual language on a given point of the ergativity-nominativity axis and the diachronic interpretation of this axis seem to be conceptually different concerns” (Álvarez 1997)
 - “Locating an individual language on a given point of the ergativity-nominativity axis and the diachronic interpretation of this axis seem to be conceptually different concerns” (Álvarez 1997, p. 71)

- multiple citations:
 - Álvarez (1997, pp. 133–134) and Meira (1999, p. 218)
 - (Álvarez 1997, pp. 133–134; Meira 1999, p. 218)

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.
- Koehn, Edward and Sally Koehn (1986). “Apalai”. In: *Handbook of Amazonian Languages*. Ed. by Desmond C. Derbyshire and Geoffrey K. Pullum. Vol. 1. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter, pp. 33–127.
- Meira, Sérgio (1999). “A Grammar of Tiriyo”. PhD thesis. Rice University.
- Tavares, Petronila da Silva (2005). “A grammar of Wayana”. PhD thesis. University of Houston.