

Chapter 1

langsci-gb4e

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Put abstract here with `\abstract`.

1 Introduction

This document describes the `langsci-gb4e` package for typesetting linguistic examples. It builds upon the popular `gb4e` (by a) and `cgloss` (by X) packages. It also includes the package `jambox` by Alexis Dimitriadis.

2 History

3 Standard usage

This manual starts with the most common cases and describes the foundations and the more complicated cases later.

To produce a standard example, use `\ea` before and `\z` after

```
\ea  
The cat is on the mat  
\z
```

(1) The cat is on the mat

4 Judgments

To add judgments, there is a quick and dirty way and a proper way.

Change with `\papernote`

4.1 Quick and dirty way

Simply add a * in front of the sentence (or any other judgment). In groups of examples, this will look bad because vertical alignment is off (2–3).

```
\ea
The cat is on the mat
\z
\ea
* The cat are on the mat
\z
```

(2) The cat is on the mat
(3) * The cat are on the mat

4.2 Proper way

The proper way puts the judgment between [] and does the same for empty judgments in a group. The sentence itself is put in {}. In this way, the examples align nicely. (4–5).

```
\ea [] {
The cat is on the mat
}
\z
\ea [*] {
The cat are on the mat
}
\z
```

(4) The cat is on the mat
(5) * The cat are on the mat

4.3 Lists of examples

If there are several examples in a row, you can use only one \z at the very end and use \ex instead of \ea for examples after the first one (7–9).

```
\ea I like the flowers
\ex I like the daffodils
\ex I like the mountains
\ex I like the rolling hills
\z
```

(6) I like the flowers
(7) I like the daffodils
(8) I like the mountains
(9) I like the rolling hills

4.4 Subexamples

There are three predefined level of examples. \ea opens a new level and prints the first identifier; \z closes the last level. \ex adds a further example but does

not change levels.

<code>\ea one</code>	(10) one
<code>\ea eins</code>	a. eins
<code>\ex una</code>	b. una
<code>\z</code>	
<code>\ex two</code>	(11) two
<code>\ea zwei</code>	a. zwei
<code>\ex dos</code>	b. dos
<code>\z</code>	
<code>\ex three</code>	(12) three
<code>\ea drei</code>	a. drei
<code>\ea who needs all these</code>	i. who needs all these
<code>\ex levels of subexamples</code>	ii. levels of subexamples
<code>\z</code>	
<code>\z</code>	

5 The environments `exe` and `xlist`

The commands `\ea` and `\z` are shorthands for the environments `exe` (highest level) and `xlist` (subexamples and below). `\ea` works like `\begin{exe}\ex` or `\begin{xlist}\ex`, as the case may be. `\z` works like `\end{exe}` or `\end{xlist}`. In some cases, it can be necessary to resort to the environments instead of the shorthands, but this is rare.

<code>\begin{exe}</code>	
<code>\ex one</code>	
<code>\begin{xlist}</code>	
<code>\ex eins</code>	(13) one
<code>\ex una</code>	a. eins
<code>\end{xlist}</code>	b. una
<code>\ex two</code>	
<code>\begin{xlist}</code>	(14) two
<code>\ex zwei</code>	a. zwei
<code>\ex dos</code>	b. dos
<code>\end{xlist}</code>	
<code>\ex three</code>	(15) three
<code>\begin{xlist}</code>	a. drei
<code>\ex drei</code>	i. who needs all these
<code>\begin{xlist}</code>	ii. levels of subexamples
<code>\ex who needs all these</code>	
<code>\ex levels of</code>	
<code>subexamples</code>	
<code>\end{xlist}</code>	
<code>\end{xlist}</code>	
<code>\end{exe}</code>	

6 Advanced examples

Sometimes, you want to have a particular identifier for a particular example. This can be achieved with `\exi`.

- (16) Normal example
- (0) Particular example
- (17) Normal example

6.1 exi

6.2 primes

6.3 crossrefs

6.4 repeated

7 glossing

7.1 gll

7.2 glll

7.3 glt

7.4

7.5 O

8 series

9 lgr

10 jambox

11 what's removed

11.1 Xbar

11.2 arrows

11.3 greek