Denise,

I haven’t found any options that work perfectly for getting your interlinear text into a Word document formatted the way you want. It seems each option has some drawbacks. I’m using Word 2010 in doing these tests, so I don’t know how older versions might differ from my results.

As Beth mentioned, our export to Open Office seems to provide the most satisfactory results. I thought there might be a chance of using that approach and then saving to Word format from Open Office, but Open Office failed to write the output file when I tried that. Pasting from Open Office back into Word lost all of the baseline and gloss lines, so that option is out. If you could provide an appendix to your Word document that is in Open Office format, you might consider this option.

The two interlinear export options we have for getting text into Word are “Microsoft Word 2007 XML” and “Microsoft Word XML”. Both exports make use of Word styles so that once the data is in Word, you can adjust the stylesheet to change many parameters on how it displays. If you click or highlight various parts of the text with the stylesheet window open, you can scroll in the stylesheet window to see which style is being used and change the properties on the style to affect the way it looks throughout the document. For example, in the file you sent, baseline uses the Interlin Morph hac\_\_GAWR style, glosses use the Interlin Morpheme Gloss en style, free translations use the Interlin Freeform en style, and the interlinear bundle is using the Interlin Words style.

We do not have a way to add surrounding text, so if you want parentheses around segment numbers, those will have to be added by hand. Likewise quotes around the free translation will need to be added by hand. If you understand Word macros, I think it should be fairly easy to record and/or write a macro that searches for text of a given style and puts in the enclosing punctuation.

Our “Microsoft Word XML” export uses text boxes for the interlinear bundles. In order for this to look decent, you have to run Word macros (Adjust\_Interlinear and Adjust\_Tables) that we supply on the resulting Word document. You would need to do that after adding the enclosing punctuation, or run them a second time after adding the punctuation. The primary advantage I see with this option is that you can format the baseline to italic with a simple style change. A major disadvantage of this format is a Word problem with copying the text from one Word document to another. For some reason it seems to drop the Interlin Word Gloss style and reverts it to Normal making it very hard to do styled formatting on the copied text. This would not be a problem if you could keep your interlinear text in a separate file.

Our “Microsoft Word 2007 XML” export uses math equations for the interlinear bundles. This has definite advantages in that it will automatically wrap the interlinear bundles into a paragraph and adjust automatically to bundle widths without the need for running any macros. The major disadvantage with this format is that Word refuses to use bold and/or italic from the baseline style. Everything else seems to work: font, size, color, etc. But as long as you want to use italic for the baseline text, this is a major hurdle. It can be hard formatted to italic, so you could record/write a macro that would find each of these styles and add hard formatted italic to make it work. The other thing that seems to be difficult in this format is to reduce the interline spacing between the baseline and gloss lines. If you right-click in the formula you can choose Matrix Spacing that allows you to specify minimum distance between baselines. But this will not override the space required for fonts. Charis SIL and Doulos SIL fonts both have extra space above and below the letters to allow for diacritics. Using a different font, such as Times New Roman should help. Another problem with this format shows up when words in your bundle have homograph numbers. This throws off the vertical alignment of remaining bundles on the line. This may not be a problem with your data, however. It also seems for me that Word is losing the Morph style when I copy the text to another Word document. It looks like you were able to do this successfully, though, so maybe this style copying is something that is unique to my system?

Incidentally, I was unable to get to your Flex project because I don’t have permission for that area of Insite.

I’ll now look at the dictionary side of things and send a separate e-mail on that.

Ken

sdfsdfasdfsdfsdfasdfsfd

The place to change the spacing is in the Paragraph portion of Interlin Words style. Remove the spacing after and change the line spacing to Single. But unfortunately, this still doesn’t reduce the space between the baseline and gloss. I tried Doulos SIL Compaq and smaller point size and it still doesn’t reduce the spacing as much as I’d like. Even using the Matrix Alignment right-click option in Word doesn’t seem to reduce the spacing. So it seems that Word has its own idea of how much spacing to place between rows in a math function and I don’t see any way to override it 

So if the spacing is too big an issue, that would be an argument for using one of the other approaches instead of Word 2007 XML.

Ken

asdfadfasdfasdfasdfasdfafd

We have another question about the appearance of the interlinearized text, which we haven’t asked before (and you hopefully haven’t addressed it, but maybe I missed it): Is there any way in Flex (or in Word, after I’ve exported the Word 2007 XML file) to add hyphens in the morpheme gloss line and then to remove all the spaces between the individual morphemes in a single word? For example, my exported text currently looks like this:

But Denie wants it to look like this, with added hyphens and no spacing between morphemes. Notice that in the verb “say” it is only the first morpheme and its gloss are aligned and everything else is just tacked on.

*zwān            kurdī            m-wāž-ām*

language        Kurdish         IPFV-say.PRS-1PL

Reply:

There is one way you can sort of get the format you want, but it would require a fair amount of work. If you highlight the interlinear text in Flex, copy it, then paste it into Word, instead of using piles for bundles, the pasted result in Word will be lines of text with tabs between morphs/glosses. For the morphemes you want to join, you could remove the tabs. Since there are no hyphens in the gloss lines, you’d have to replace the tab with a hyphen when joining these glosses. This approach also does not attach any styles to the text, so any formatting would have to be done manually. You may also need to adjust the tab stops. This would probably be easier than trying to convert our piles to rows. Interline spacing could easily be made identical to what you have in your examples.

xasdfasdfasdfasdfasdfasdfasfd

Denise and Nick,

Getting your dictionary into Word should be more satisfactory than interlinear text.

The way to get a nicely formatted output of your dictionary is to use the Pathway program <http://pathway.sil.org/>. A version of Pathway for different versions of Flex can be downloaded from <http://code.google.com/p/pathway/downloads/list>.  After installing Pathway, I think you’ll have an option in the File Export dialog for exporting your dictionary via Pathway. If it doesn’t show up, you might need to go to Tools…Utilities and check the Pathway option and run it. Choose the Open Office output option. This will export your dictionary to an odt file. I think LibreOffice (<http://www.libreoffice.org/>) might be the best option for opening the odt file and then from there you can export it to a Word docx file. Caution! When you open the odt file in LibreOffice 3.3 it pops up a dialog asking if you want to Update all links? It appears if you answer Yes, it immediately wipes out your data. So be sure to answer No.

Once you get your dictionary into a docx file, then you can open it in Word and cut and paste the entries from there into your document. Again, there are styles associated with different parts of the entry so you can modify those styles as needed. In particular, you may want to change the entry\_letData\_dicBody style to reduce the paragraph spacing to make it take less space. Once it’s in your final Word document, you can have Word format that section into 2 columns to further conserve space.

Ken