The **glossy** package*

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Abstract

The `glossy` package provides a simple solution for interlinear glosses. It's strength is typesetting glosses over multiple lines *and* pages. If you need more advanced features look into other packages[1].

Contents

1 Introduction

There are different packages for linguistic purposes. Especially there is `expex` with its great interlinear glosses features. But try typesetting longer texts with it, especially with page breaks. You will find yourself at some limits.

The `glossy` package provides a simple solution for those interlinear glosses across multiple pages. I use it to typeset an interlinear version of the new testament, these are *many* pages!

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*This document corresponds to glossy v0.4, dated 2019/03/29.

[1] E. g. `expex` (`https://www.ctan.org/pkg/expex`).

A gloss word is set into a box. These words are like actual words in a line, so there is no problem with line breaks and page breaks.

2   Usage

`\gsSetFirstStyle`
`\gsSetSecondStyle`
`\gsSetThirdStyle`
`\gsSetVerseStyle`

These macros set the style for the individual glosses. Those styles are automatically used by the `\gloss` macro. See "Implementation" for more information on how this is used.

The macro `\gsSetVerseStyle` sets the style of the verse-rated glosses. Verse-rated glosses are those defined by the `\gsVerse` macro.

`\gsFirstHeight`
`\gsSecondHeight`
`\gsThirdHeight`

These macros define the minimum height for the languages. You can use them to make your paragraphs look well aligned on twosided documents. To find out the values that fit your setup best, start with the font size your are using.

2.1   The Glossy Environment

`glossy`   The `glossy` environment provides the macros needed for typesetting the glosses. The following macros exist *only* inside this environment!

`\gloss`   This macro uses three parameters to typeset a gloss block.

`\gsVerse`   Use the `\gsVerse` macro to typeset a verse number only. It is *not* recommended to directly use this, use `\gsVBox` instead!

`\gsVBox`   `\gsVBox` uses it's four parameters to typeset a verse block next to a normal gloss block. It prevents a line break between those two gloss blocks.

`\gsO`   Use this inside your gloss block to typeset reading order marks. The default is superscripting the parameter. You can redefine it like the following:

```
1 % \renewcommand*{\gsO}[1]{\textsuperscript{#1}}
```

3   Example

The following example was produced with this package:

```
2 % \begin{glossy}
3 %   \gsVBox{1}{Hello}{1}{\gsO{1}Hallo}
4 %   \gloss{and}{2}{\gsO{2}und}
5 %   \gloss{good}{3}{\gsO{3}guten}
6 %   \gloss{morning.}{4}{\gsO{4}Morgen.}
7 % \end{glossy}
```

1 Hello   and   good   morning.
   1   2   3   4
^{1}Hallo ^{2}und ^{3}guten ^{4}Morgen.

4 Footnotes

You can create footnotes with the common macros \footnotemark and \footnotetext. You can find many resources for these macros online.

5 License

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6 Implementation

6.1 Gloss Format

\gs@firstStyle
\gs@secondStyle
\gs@thirdStyle
\gsSetFirstStyle
\gsSetSecondStyle
\gsSetThirdStyle

Let's first set the default styles of our three words and also provide some helper functions to redefine those:

```
8 \newcommand*{\gs@firstStyle}{}
9 \newcommand*{\gs@secondStyle}{}
10 \newcommand*{\gs@thirdStyle}{}
11 \newcommand*{\gsSetFirstStyle}[1]{\renewcommand\gs@firstStyle{#1}}
12 \newcommand*{\gsSetSecondStyle}[1]{\renewcommand\gs@secondStyle{#1}}
13 \newcommand*{\gsSetThirdStyle}[1]{\renewcommand\gs@thirdStyle{#1}}
```

Let's define some default heights for each language. The user can overwrite these values.

\gsFirstHeight
\gsSecondHeight
\gsThirdHeight

```
14 \newlength\gsFirstHeight
15 \newlength\gsSecondHeight
16 \newlength\gsThirdHeight
17
18 \setlength\gsFirstHeight{10pt}
19 \setlength\gsSecondHeight{10pt}
20 \setlength\gsThirdHeight{10pt}
```

\gs0   The \gs0 macro is a special case: It's defined directly. You can simply renew it.

```
21 \newcommand*{\gs0}[1]{\textsuperscript{#1}}%
```

\gs@verse   Next we define the default style of the verse number and a helper function. It
\gsSetVerseStyle   basically behaves like the other formatting macros.

```
22 \newcommand*{\gs@verse}{\bfseries}
23 \newcommand*{\gsSetVerseStyle}[1]{\renewcommand\gs@verse{#1}}
```

6.2   The Glossy Environment

glossy   The glossy environment first defines the \gloss and \gsVerse macros as well
\gloss   as \gsVBox and \gs0 and some default paragraph parameters. Then it opens a
\gsVerse   sloppypar to produce nicer paragraphs.
\gsVBox

```
24 \newenvironment{glossy}{%
25    \newcommand*{\gloss}[3]{%
26       \begin{tabular}{c}
27          {\gs@firstStyle{\rule{0pt}{\gsFirstHeight}##1}} \\%
28          {\gs@secondStyle{\rule{0pt}{\gsSecondHeight}##2}} \\%
29          {\gs@thirdStyle{\rule{0pt}{\gsThirdHeight}##3}} %
30       \end{tabular}%
31    }
32    \newcommand*{\gsVerse}[1]{%
33       \begin{tabular}{c}
34          {\gs@verse{\rule{0pt}{\gsFirstHeight}##1}} \\%
35          {\rule{0pt}{\gsSecondHeight}} \\%
36          {\rule{0pt}{\gsThirdHeight}}%
37       \end{tabular}%
38    }
39    \newcommand*{\gsVBox}[4]{\mbox{\gsVerse{##1}~\gloss{##2}{##3}{##4}}}
40    \lineskip 10pt
41    \parindent 1cm
42    \setlength\tabcolsep{0pt}
43    \begin{sloppypar}
44 }{%
45    \end{sloppypar}
46 }
```

Change History

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Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.