**The \glinlines macro**    The \glinlines{} macro provides for an un-limited number of word-for-word interlinear text/gloss lines, and an un-limited number of free-form text lines for translations, notes, etc.

The macro can be used inside the linguistic example environment (exe) of the gb4e package, standing in place of the \gl... commands in some cases.

```
\begin{exe}
\ex
\gll Wenn jemand in die Wüste zieht und ... \\
If someone in the desert draws and ... \\
\trans `if one retreats to the desert and ... '
\end{exe}
```

produces:

(1)   Wenn jemand   in die Wüste zieht   und ...
       If       someone in the desert draws and ...

       'if one retreats to the desert and ... '

The \glinlines{} equivalent is:

```
\begin{exe}
\ex
\glinlines{%
        Wenn jemand in die Wüste zieht und ...
*/      If someone in the desert draws and  ...
glt     `If one retreats to the desert and ... '
\end{exe}
```

and produces:

(2)   Wenn jemand   in die Wüste zieht   und ...
       If       someone in the desert  draws and ...

       'If one retreats to the desert and ... '

The number of words in the text/gloss lines currently must be equal.

Lines are delineated with */ (arbitrarily chosen, can be set to some other string).

Words are split out by spaces. "they-have" is one word, "they have" is two words. Braces, which have a special meaning to TEX, can be used to group words, in effect shielding everything they contain from being seen: "{they have}" counts as one word. Because braces are eventually stripped out before printing, their presence affects the working of any attach-commands that \glinlines{} might use.

Free-form text as a translation (or any other matter) is introduced with glt (likewise arbitrary) as the default marker.

Multiple glosses are possible:

(3)　Auto　　uderzył　dziecko.
　　　car.NOM　hit.3SG　child.ACC
　　　car.ACC　hit.3SG　child.NOM
　　　'The car hit the child.' / 'The child hit the car.'

Each text/gloss line (the word-for-word lines, WFW), can have one or more free-form text lines (FFT) attached.

The unstarred version of the macro, `\glinlines`{}, will print the FFT line(s) attached to the last WFW line. The starred version, `\glinlines*`{}, will print all FFT lines.

(4)　Auto　　uderzył　dziecko.
　　　car.NOM　hit.3SG　child.ACC
　　　'The car hit the child.'
　　　car.ACC　hit.3SG　child.NOM
　　　'The child hit the car.'

The WFW lines can hold anything, not just glossing, as long as the number of words (i.e., ungrouped spaces) matches.

The FFT lines likewise can contain anything, not just translations.

(5)　gef　hundinum　matinn
　　　gje　hunden　　maten
　　　give　the dog　　the food
　　　gib　dem Hunde　das Essen
　　　One of the daily chores.

Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/156066/align-glosses-in-more-than-one-language-with-gb4e

〰〰〰〰〰〰〰

The `\glsetfirstlineformat`{} command will apply its contents to every word on the first line, e.g., font, font size, font colour.

To keep the spaces pristine as word-boundary markers, commands to be applied inside a line are marked with a colon (:) and suffixed to a word, e.g., `ugrt:writing` becomes `ugrt \writing`, which typesets as "ugrt ✐".

(6)　𒌋𒌋𒌋 𒁹𒅗𒁁 𒀀 𒀹
　　　ugrt ✐　　q
　　　ʾUgarītu ◀　q
　　　Ugarit　　q
　　　An ancient city in the east Mediterranean.
　　　Also known as Ras Shamra ("head fennel" = Cape Fennel),

رأس ثمرة

~~~~~~~~~~

**New line**   Post-pend a plus sign (+) to the word prior to where the new line should occur and use ++ for an actual plus sign, e.g., "Mink.+", "Mink++":

(7)  thu-mi-t-əm        =k'wa   Mink.
     GO.RIL.CTR.PASS  =.QUOT  Mink
     chichiya7-u-s                =k'wa   Mink+  te=      c'estaya.
     grandmother.PST.3POSS  =.QUOT  Mink   .DET=  knothole

   'Mink went towards it. The knothole was Mink's grandmother.'

Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/306764/breaking-line-in-gb4e
   Switching over to italic blue for the first line.
   Notice the emphasized e, subscript i, $e_i$, inside an italic environment.
   Emulate paragraph indentation with the usual space command(s) such as `\quad`.

(8)  *a delak*       *a uleker*  *er*  *ngak*  *el*  *kmo*      *ng-ngerai*  *a sensei*
     mother-my   asked       P    me      L    Comp   CL-what    teacher
     *a milskak*  *a buk*  *me*   *a Toki*  *a ulterur*  $e_i$  *er*  *ngak*
     gave         book     and   Toki     sold          P     me

   'My mother asked me what the teacher gave me a book and Toki sold me'

To do: outdent; multi-newlines.
Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/115591/how-can-i-indent-the-second-line-of-a-linguistic-gloss-with-gb4e-sty/115607#115607

**Prepend commands**   To prepend a command to a word, mark the command's finish with a semicolon (;), e.g., `:llapstar;`The` becomes `\llapstar `The` which becomes "*'The". (The `\llap`{} command is used here to overprint the * to the left, so that the text aligns vertically.)

(9)  *bites  dog  cat*
    verb  dd   cc

    'The dog bites the cat.'
  *'The cat bites the dog.'

**Dot Prefix**   Words (i.e., made up of letters A-Z, a-z, and digits 0-9) beginning with a dot are treated as parts of speech and their formatting is governed by the `\mfssetposformat{}` command, e.g., with

   `\mfssetposformat{ \scshape \bfseries \sffamily}`,

   ".1sg" becomes "**.1SG**".

(10)  *kma  t'-əlčqu-(ɣ)in*
    **.1SG**  **.1SG.SUB**-see-**.2SG.OBJ**

    'I saw you.' (S1:71)

**Patching the example number format**

11.  *Dies  ist  ein  Beispiel*
    This  is  an  example

    ( ) ↦. :  \usepackage{gb4e} \usepackage{etoolbox} \makeatletter \patchcmd\ exe {(\thexnumi)} {\thexnumi.} {}{} \makeatother

**Global settings**   The `\mfssetposformat{}` formatting continues to apply from one example to the next, like a global switch.

(12)  *Saja  mem-bawa   surat  itu  kepada  Ali.*
    I      **.CAUSE**-bring  letter  the  to      Ali.

    I brought the letter to Ali.

**Attaching commands**   Use `:commandA;na:commandB` to achieve

`\commandA` na `\commandB`
e.g., upright brackets:

`:uplb;na:uprb` ↦ (*na*) .

(13)   *nyumba   i-na-on-ek-a          (na)     wa-tu*
house(9)  9-.**PRS**-see-.**NEUT**-.**FV**  (.**COM**)  2-person

intended: '(A/the) house is seen by people.'

e.g., upright double quotes `:uplqq;x:uprqq;` .

(14)   *a-li-sem-a        kwamba "na-m-ju-a"*
1-.**PST**-speak-.**FV**  .**COM**   .**1SG**.**PRS**-1-know-.**FV**

'He said, "I know him."'

**Adding information to the right**   is done with `\glinlinesnote`{ `gloss example` }{ `note` }.

```
\begin{exe}
\ex
    \glinlinesnote{%
      Das ist ein deutsches Beispiel.
*/  this is a   German    example
    }{German}
\end{exe}
```

produces

(15)   *Das ist ein deutsches Beispiel.*                    (German)
this is a   German   example

A longer sentence:

(16)   *Das ist einer dieser   sehr langen Sätze,     die   es in der a*
this is  one   of-these very long    sentences that it  in the  a
*b deutschen Sprache   gibt.*
b German    language gives

(17)   *Das ist einer dieser    sehr langen Sätze,*              (German)
this is  one    of-these very  long     sentences
*die   es in der a b deutschen Sprache   gibt.*
that it  in the a  b German    language gives

This item has a language note.

**Extended commentary**   The example can be almost all free-form text (i.e., `glt` -tagged material):

(18)   *On the honeydew melon*[1]

The honeydew melon is one of the two main cultivar types in Cucumis melo Inodorus Group. It is characterized by the smooth rind and lack of musky odor.

Το πεπόνι χάνεϊντι, γνωστό και ως μελοπέπονο, είναι φρούτο της ποικιλίας muskmelon ή Cucumis melo της οικογένειας των κολοκυνθοειδών. Η ομάδα αυτή των Inodorus περιλαμβάνει το συγκεκριμένο πεπόνι αλλά και άλλα ανάμεικτα είδη πεπονιού και κολοκύθας.

El melón verde, melón blanco, casaba, melón rocío de miel o melón tuna es un fruto de la familia del melónCucumis melo (Cucumis melo) que se cultiva en general para el consumo gastronómico. La fruta es similar al melón anaranjado o cantalupo, pero tiene un sabor más dulce, contiene más agua y posee un color verde pálido o claro en su interior.

Le melon honeydew, ou melon miel, est un melon du groupe de cultivars de l'espèce Cucumis melo (famille des Cucurbitaceae). Le groupe Inodorus inclut le melon honeydew, le melon musqué, le melon d'hiver et d'autres hybrides du melon.

Il melone verde è un gruppo di colture appartenente al gruppo Inodorus della specie dei Cucumis melo.
Tale gruppo comprende oltre al melone verde anche il melone persiano, di inverno, casaba e crenshaw.

This example also illustrates the use of custom markdown commands and their attachment as postfixes, acting on the word they are attached to: `honeydew melon` becomes `honeydew:space;melon`, to be seen as one 'word', to which the `\ttikz` command (an overlaid green bounding

---

[1] Text from various Wikipedias.

box with red text) is applied as the pattern `word::command;` and the pattern is converted to `\command { word }` by a regular expression. The pattern `:command;` is converted to `\command`.

`honeydew::ttikz;` produces:

(19)  *The* <mark style="background-color:#90ee90">*honeydew*</mark>      *melon*
      **.ART** **.PROD.MET.ATTR** **.FRUIT**

(20)  *Naoya-wa*  *Mari-ga*   **Nani**-*o*  *Non-da*     *ka Yumi-ni*   *it-ta*
      Naoya-**TOP** Mari-**NOM** what-**ACC** drink-**PAST** Q   Yumi-**DAT** it-**PAST**
      ***no****?*
      Q?

      '(Lit.)  For which *x*, *x* a thing, Naoya said to Yumi whether Mari drink *x*.'

**Word-numbering**   can be switched on with `\mfsnumberedwordson`.

(21)  *Naoya-wa*[1]  *Mari-ga*[2]   <mark style="background-color:#f5e050">**Nani**</mark>-*o*[3]  *Non-da*[4]     *ka*[5] *Yumi-ni*[6]
      Naoya-**TOP**[1] Mari-**NOM**[2] what-**ACC**[3]  drink-**PAST**[4]  Q[5]  Yumi-**DAT**[6]
      *it-ta*[7]   <mark style="background-color:#f5e050">***no***</mark> *?*[8]
      it-**PAST**[7]  Q?[8]

      '(Lit.)  For which *x*, *x* a thing, Naoya said to Yumi whether Mari drink *x*.'

**Word-stacks**    , which are `vbox` es, can be formatted with `\mfsformattedvboxon`.

| (22) | *οὐ* | *θέλω* | *δὲ* | *ὑμᾶς* | *ἀγνοεῖν,* | *ἀδελφοί,* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | ou | thelō | de | humas | agnoein | adelphoi |
|  | not | want.**1SG** | but | you.**ACC.PL** | be-ignorant.**PRES.INF** | brothers.**VOC** |

| *ὅτι* | *πολλάκις* | *προεθέμην* | *ἐλθεῖν* |
|---|---|---|---|
| hoti | polakis | proethemēn | elthein |
| that | often | planned.**1SG** | come.**AOR.INF** |

But I don't want you to be unaware, brothers, that many times I planned to come.
(Rom 1.13)

The default style is `\colorbox{blue!12}`. It can be changed by setting the `[wordstackstyle = ...,]` option,
e.g.,
`[wordstackstyle = {\fcolorbox{blue}{red!8}},]`
produces:

(23)

| *οὐ* | *θέλω* | *δὲ* | *ὑμᾶς* | *ἀγνοεῖν* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ou | thelō | de | humas | agnoein |
| not | want.**1Sg** | but | you.**Acc.Pl** | be-ignorant.**Pres.Inf** |

(24)  *w-for-w  line  1*
w-for-w  line  2
w-for-w  line  3
w-for-w  line  4

Line 4, Trans A
Line 4, Trans B
Line 4, Trans C

(25)  *w-for-w  line  1*
Line 1, Trans A
Line 1, Trans B
Line 1, Trans C
w-for-w  line  2
Line 2, Trans A
Line 2, Trans B
Line 2, Trans C
w-for-w  line  3
Line 3, Trans A
Line 3, Trans B
Line 3, Trans C
w-for-w  line  4
Line 4, Trans A
Line 4, Trans B
Line 4, Trans C

**option key preamble**=

(26)  SOMEBODY HAS ARRIVED LATE.
*#Ich  bin  schon    da*
I    am  already  there
'I am here already.'

Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/308008/gb4e-phantom-spacing

In plain code, square brackets on the first word is an issue, since an `\item[...]` will set the item dotpoint to whatever "…" is, but is not an issue with `\glinlines`.

(27)  *[This] a is an example which displays properly.*

No special treatment, uses `[This]`

(28)  *
      [This] b is an example which displays properly (not).*

uses `\ex[*]`

(29) **[This] c is an example which displays properly.*

uses `llapstar`

Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/590883/how-to-use-gb4e-to-produce-glossed-example-with-bracket

Text, see footnote[2]

(30)  *Text[3], text, text.*
      Text[4], text, text.
      Text[5], text, text.

      Text is here[6], text, text.

---

[2] *This is a  footnoted example.*
   dA   V  iA  Adj        N
[3]A footnote.
[4]A footnote.
[5]A footnote.
[6]A footnote: Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/334636/using-gb4e-to-insert-footnote-in-gll-line

(31)

| *luizcid* | *dun-* | *ua-* | *glud-* | *gan* | *giumima* |
|-----------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|
| ART | PFX | PFX | V | SFX | N |
| ATEL- | NPST- | be.**OLD**- | ACT- | VST.**PTCP** | woman |
| there was a | being old | | | woman who | |

Something else

Ergative subject of muiddrin

Over text

Under text

xxx

**Right-to-Left**   See the example (uses polyglossia).

**Even height and depth**   with a zero width \vrule.

## tfeL-ot-thgiR

(32)

| هناك | حقيقة | مثبتة |
|------|-------|-------|
| εν τω | έτει | τω-δευτέρω |
| No | ano-segundo | do reinado |
| x | x | x |
| hunak | haqiqat | muthabatat |
| *there* | *reality* | *installed* |

| منذ | زمن | طويل |
|-----|-----|------|
| της | βασιλείας | Ναβουχοδονόσορ |
| de Nabucodonosor | sonhou | Nabucodonsor |
| x | x | x |
| mundh | zaman | tawil |
| *ago* | *time* | *long* |

| المقروء | المحتوى | أن | وهي |
|---|---|---|---|
| και | ενύπνιον | Ναβουχοδονόσορ | ενυπνιάσθη |
| o espirito dele, | desconcertou-se | e | um sonho, |
| x | x | x | x |
| almaqru' | almuhtawaa | 'ana | wahi |
| *read* | *content* | *that* | *which* |

| سيلهي القارئ | ما | لصفحة |
|---|---|---|
| και | το πνεύμα αυτού | εξέστη |
| sono dele | o | e |
| x | x | x |
| silahi alqari | ma | lisafhat |
| *distract the-reader* | *what-will* | *for-page* |

| عن الترك |
|---|
| ο ύπνος αυτού |
| se lhe fugiu. |
| y |
| ean alturk |
| *about the-turk/leaving* |

'There is a long-established fact that the readable content of a page will distract the reader from leaving.'

Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/317589/arabic-russian-interlinear-text/317703#317703

**Reset line formats** with \glresetlineformats.

(33)   x y z
       a b c
       a b c
       a b c
       a b c
       a b c

**Subscripts and Superscripts**   with `\glsub{}` and `\glsuper{}`. These are wrappers for the LaTeX `\textsubscript{}` and `\textsuperscript{}` commands.

(34)  $x_a$ $y_\alpha$ $z_b$
      $a^x$ $b^y$ $c^z$
      $a_1$ $b_2$ $c_3$
      $_1a$ $_2b$ $_3c$
      $^xa$ $^yb$ $^zc$
      a   b   $e_i$

`x:suba;` $\mapsto$ $x_a$

`y:subalpha;` $\mapsto$ $y_\alpha$

`z::glsub!b;` $\mapsto$ $z_b$

`a::glsuper!x;` $\mapsto$ $a^x$

`b::glsuper!y;` $\mapsto$ $b^y$

`c::glsuper!z;` $\mapsto$ $c^z$

`a::glsub!1;` $\mapsto$ $a_1$

`b::glsub!2;` $\mapsto$ $b_2$

`c::glsub!3;` $\mapsto$ $c_3$

`::glsub!1;a` $\mapsto$ $_1a$

`::glsub!2;b` $\mapsto$ $_2b$

`::glsub!3;c` $\mapsto$ $_3c$

`::glsuper!x;a` $\mapsto$ $^xa$

`::glsuper!y;b` $\mapsto$ $^yb$

`::glsuper!z;c` $\mapsto$ $^zc$

`e::glsub!i;` $\mapsto$ $e_i$

**Single-item Sequence as Input Line**   An item that will be used multiple times can be stored once and retrieved multiple times.

(35)   The cat sat on the mat.
       The cat sat on the mat!
       The cat sat on the mat?
       The cat sat on the mat??

The command `\mfsloadaseql` takes four parameters: [ namespace (optional) ] { sequence name } { separator } { (multiline) data } so that `\mfsloadaseql{cat}{.}{The cat sat on the mat. }` loads `The cat sat on the mat`. And the command `\mfsuseaseql` { sequence name } { output delimiter } retrieves it.

```
\glinlines{%
        \mfsuseaseql{cat}{.}
*/      \mfsuseaseql{cat}{!}
*/      \mfsuseaseql{cat}{?}
*/      \mfsuseaseql{cat}{??}
}
```

12

**Sequence item as Input Line**   Multiple items can be stored as records in a sequence and then retrieved from that sequence by record number. For examples, sentences in a narrative.

(36)   Many Volcanoes Erupt Mulberry Jam Sandwiches.
     The cat sat on the mat.
     The quick brown fox jumps over.

Storing:

```
\mfsloadaseql{dog}{*/}{%
The cat sat on the mat.
*/ The quick brown fox jumps over.
*/ Many Volcanoes Erupt Mulberry Jam Sandwiches.
}
```

Retrieving:

```
\glinlines{%
        \mfsuseaseqli{dog}{3}
*/      \mfsuseaseqli{dog}{1}
*/      \mfsuseaseqli{dog}{2}
}
```

**Using a lookup table**   A property list can store (case sensitive) `key` = `value` pairs as records, and `value` can be retrieved with `\mfsgetapropkv` { propertylist name } { key }.
Storing:

```
\mfsloadaprop{cat}{%
The=1
,cat=2
,sat=3
,on=4
,the=5
,mat=6
,mat.=7
}
```

Retrieving the value attached to key `the` = 5.

```
\mfsgetapropkv{cat}{the}
```

**Auto-attaching a command to every word on a line**   The option [ addca = pkvcat ] will postfix the example custom command `\pkvcat` to every word on line `a` (the first line). The first three lines (a–c) have this built-in addc- ability.

(37)  1    2    3    4    5    7
      1    2    3    4    5    6.    pkvcat added manually (note the dot)
      The  cat  sat  on   the  mat.  source text

**Doing lookups**

(38)

| G1722 | G3588 | G2094 | G3588 | G1208 | G3588 | G932 | * |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| εν | τω | έτει | τω | δευτέρω | της | βασιλείας | Ναβουχοδονόσορ |
| in | the | year | the | second | of-the | reign | Nebuchadnezzar |

| G1797 | * | G1798 | G2532 | G1839 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ενυπνιάσθη | Ναβουχοδονόσορ | ενύπνιον | και | εξέστη |
| dreamed | Nebuchadnezzar | a-dream | and | was-startled |

| G3588 | G4151 | G1473 | G2532 | G3588 | G5258 | G1473 | G1096 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| το | πνεύμα | αυτού | και | ο | ύπνος | αυτού | εγένετο |
| the | spirit | his | and | the | sleep | his | went |

| G575 | G1473 |
|---|---|
| απ ΄ | αυτού |
| from | his |

The gloss contains the same Greek, three times.

The first line is doing a lookup of the `strong` property list which contains (unique) entries of the sort `εν=G1722`, word to Strong Concordance number: `[addca=pkvstrong]`, which uses `\mfsgetapropkv`.

The second line is the Greek text left as-is.

The third line is doing a lookup of the `nabeng` property list which contains (unique) entries of the sort `εν=in`, word to English translation: `[addcc=pkvnabeng]`, which uses `\mfsgetapropkv`.

General formating is:

```
\glsetfirstlineformat{\footnotesize\ttfamily}
\glsetsecondlineformat{\selectlanguage{greek}\color{blue}{%
\vrule height 12pt depth 6pt width 0pt}}
\glsetthirdlineformat{\small}
\mfsformattedvboxon
```

14

**Using options to attach commands to specific words**

`addc` `b` `=`
`addc` `a` `w=`
`addc` `c` `w=`
`addcxa=`

(39) (a) The $\qquad$ cat $\qquad$ sat on the mat.

    (b) 1     2     3  4  5  7

    (c) The   cat     sat on the  mat.

The option `addcaw=2;doemph,` is applying the command `doemph` to word 2 of line (a).

The option `addcb=pkvcat,` is applying the command `pkvcat` to every word of line (b).

The option `addccw=6;doemph,` is applying the command `doemph` to word 6 of line (c).

The option `addcxa=3;1;doemph,` is applying the command `doemph` to word 1 of line (c).

The option `linenumsa=true,` displays the (first six) line numbers as lower case alphabetic.

**An inline lookup**   "Cat" is word 2 in the lookup.

Done with:

```
``Cat'' is word
{\glinlines[addcaw=1;pkvcat]{cat}}
in the lookup.
```

Here is an example, Naoya-wa   Mari-ga    , of some inline glossing.
Naoya-.**TOP**  Mari-.**NOM**

**Separator string**   The `\glinlines` assumes that the line separator markup is `*/` . The underlying macro `\glinlinesbase` takes the separator string as a parameter (namespace, sequence name, separator string, data), so that

                             ①    ②  ③     ④

    `\glinlinesbase[gloss]{sep}{xx}{AtextxxBtext}`

    ① = sequence namespace, ②= sequence name, ③ = delimiter, ④ = delimited data

uses xx as separator and produces Atext . The `linesep` option passes
                                          Btext
the line separator through, so that

{ `\glinlines`[linesep=yy]{CtextyyDtext} }
produces Ctext .
         Dtext

**Attaching multiple commands to one word**

<div style="margin-left:-8em; float:left">
`addcxa=`
`addc a w=`
`addcxb=`
</div>

(40) (a) ***The*** cat sat on the mat. $e_i$

  `addcaw=1;textbf,` makes the first word (1) on the first line (a) bold (textbf). There are 3 line-based options like this: `addcaw` , `addcbw` , `addccw` , for the first, second and third lines respectively.

  `addcxa=1;1;textit,` , line;word;command format, makes the first word (1) on the first line (1) italic (textit). There are 6 options like this: addcx[a-f]. They can refer to any line, including the same one.

  `addcxb=1;1;underWavy,` , the first word of the first line is underlined with a wavy line.

  `addcxc=1;7;textit,` makes the seventh word (7) on the first line (1) italic (textit).

(41)    The cat sat on the mat. $e_i$

**Highlighting a Wordstack**    A wordstack can be styled with `addwsa=` . For example, `addwsa=2;textredit` [7] makes the second wordstack red italic. Up to three wordstacks and be highlighted (addws[a-c]).

<div style="margin-left:-8em; float:left">
`addwsa=`
</div>

(42)    The *cat* sat on the mat.
       The *cat* sat on the mat.
       The *cat* sat on the mat.
       The *cat* sat on the mat.

(43) (a) 我 没 有 问 题
   (b) wǒ méi* yǒu* wèn tí
   (c) I no have ask question

   'I don't have questions.'
   [Line (b) does a lookup of the xpinyin-database.def. * = first of multiple readings.]

---

[7]Defined as `\newcommand\textredit[1]{\textcolor{red}{\textit{#1}}}`.

**Standalone commands**

**Note** `\glnote{}`

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

(44)  Das ist ein deutsches Beispiel.                    (German)
      this is  a    German    example

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

(45)  Das ist einer dieser  sehr langen Sätze,    die es (German)
      this is  one   of.THESE very long    sentences that it
      in der a b deutschen Sprache   gibt.
      in the a b German    language gives

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

~~~~~~~~~~

**Parallel** `\gltwoex{}`

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

(46)  Das ist ein deutsches     (47)  Das  ist  einer  dieser   sehr
      this is  a    German            this is   one   of-these very
      Beispiel.                        langen Sätze,    die es in der
      example                          long    sentences that it  in the
                                       a b deutschen Sprache   gibt.
                                       a b German    language gives

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna.

(48) The quick brown fox
     DA  ADJ1  ADJ2   N
     jumps over  the lazy
     V       PREP DA  ADJ1
     dog.
     N

(49) The cat sat on    the mat.
     DA  N   V   PREP  DA  N

~~~~~~~~~~~

我诸葛 亮 ↦ wǒ zhū gé* liàng
我诸葛 亮 ↦ wǒ zhū (gé,gě) liàng
`\xpppinyin*{我诸葛 亮}`
Zhūgé Liàng, ...
`\xppname{诸葛 亮}, ...`
Zhūgě Liàng, ...
`\xppname[mpya=2;2]{诸葛 亮}, ...`

(qí,dàn,chú) (yí,yà,yá) (sǎn,chěn,càn)
✓3:2:3  Chúyà Càn
✓1:1:2  Qíyí Chěn
✓2:3:-  Dànyá Chěn
✓-:-:-  Dànyá Chěn
✓-:-:2  Dànyá Chěn
✓-:-:-  Dànyá Chěn
✓1:1:2  Qíyí Chěn
✓-:-:-  Qíyí Chěn
✓-:-:2  Qíyí Chěn
✓-:-:-  Qíyí Chěn
Qíyí Chěn
鵁鸒餋 Qíyí Chěn
`\xppname*[mpya=3;2,font=\cjkb\color{blue},]{鵁鸒 餋}`

~~~~~~~~~~~

**Meta Commands**  xxx

`\speech` ↦ 📢

`\writing` ↦ ✏

`\uplb` ↦ (

`\uprb` ↦ )

`\uplq` ↦ '

`\uprq` ↦ '

\uplqq $\mapsto$ "

\uprqq $\mapsto$ "

\emphe $\mapsto$ *e*

\suba $\mapsto$ ₐ

\subi $\mapsto$ ᵢ

\emphx $\mapsto$ *x*

\bffbox{zzz} $\mapsto$ **zzz**

\bffcolorbox{zzz} $\mapsto$ **zzz**

\llaphash{zzz} $\mapsto$ #zzz

\llapstar{zzz} $\mapsto$ *zzz

\glcmd{zzz} $\mapsto$ \zzz

\glcmdb{zzz} $\mapsto$ \zzz{}

\glmeta{zzz} $\mapsto$ zzz

\glsub{zzz} $\mapsto$ $_{zzz}$

\glsuper{zzz} $\mapsto$ $^{zzz}$

\subalpha{zzz} $\mapsto$ $_{\alpha}$zzz

\pkvtest{zzz} $\mapsto$ zzz

\doemph{zzz} $\mapsto$ ZZZ

〰〰〰〰〰〰

\glspeaker

**Conversation** can be done with \glspeaker{ speaker }{ utterance },
where utterance is a \glinlines{} structure.

(50) **SpeakerA** a delak a uleker er ngak el kmo ng-ngerai a sensei
mother-my asked P me L Comp CL-what teacher
a milskak a buk me a Toki a ulterur $e_i$ er
gave book and Toki sold me
'My mother asked me what the teacher gave me a book and Toki
sold me'

| **SpeakerB** | a delak | a uleker | er | ngak | el | kmo | ng-ngerai |
| | mother-my | asked | P | me | L | Comp | CL-what |

| a sensei | a milskak | a buk | me | a Toki | a ulterur | $e_i$ | er |
| teacher | gave | book | and | Toki | sold | | me |

'My mother asked me what the teacher gave me a book and Toki
sold me'

(Related)

**Parts-of-speech Glossary**   Items for the parts-of-speech glossary are collected when `glossary=` option is set to true; and printed with t`\printglossaries` (from the `glossaries` package). Definitions are loaded into a sequence via an input file, `in-glossing.tex`.

(51)   Ein-mal   gibt      es         drei  Bären...
       One-.**ADV** gave.**3PS** it.**3PSPP** three Bears...

       Once upon a time there were three Bears...

(52)   cew         wee
       woman.**DEF**  this/that.**DEM**

       To the woman

The definitional file for the above is `in-glossing.tex` and contains:

```
\mfsloadaseq[leipzig]{glossing}{%
def;Definite article
,dem;Demonstrative article
,adv;Adverbial
,3ps;Third-person singular
,3pspp;Third-person singular personal pronoun
}
```

The expl3 sequence is sorted, loaded into a property list of key-value pairs (name, definition) and added to the glossary when used (and formatted).

**Adhoc Override of PoS formatting**   .PoS-command;
For `\uniq`{} defined as

```
\newcommand\uniq[1]{{\normalfont\mdseries\itshape\color{red}#1}}
```

`.PoS` $\mapsto$ **.PoS**
`.PoS-uniq;` $\mapsto$ *.PoS*

20

(53)  Ein-mal  gibt  es  drei  Bären…
  One-.**ADV**  gave.**3PS**  it.*3pspp*  three  Bears…
  Once upon a time there were three Bears…

**Prepending and postpending commands in general**   Normal commands can be added to the text as markdown-style affixes, which are then processed as regular expressions.

Part of speech: .pos

`text.pos` $\mapsto$ text.**POS**

Overlay PoS formatting: text.pos-command; $\mapsto$ text.\command{pos}

`text.pos-textit;` $\mapsto$ text.***POS***
`text.pos-uniq;` $\mapsto$ text.*pos*

Command+argument: ::command!arg; $\mapsto$ \command{arg}

`textA::textsubscript!n;` $\mapsto$ textA$_n$

Command+word-as-argument: word::command; $\mapsto$ \command{word}

`text::textbf;` $\mapsto$ **text**

Command: :command;text $\mapsto$ \command text
and
Command: text:command $\mapsto$ text\command

`text :Large;text:normalsize text` $\mapsto$ text text text
`:tick;text:emphe` $\mapsto$ ✓text*e*
`:uplbrace;text:writing;::uprbrace` $\mapsto$ {text ✎}
`text::underWavy;;` $\mapsto$ text;
`text :UL;text text:LU::gluline text text*/a b c d e`
$\mapsto$ text text text text text
  a    b    c    d    e

**Usage**  Commands

User Commands
glinlinesbase glinlines

Options
preamble linesep wordstackstyle addca addcb addcc addcaw addcbw addccw addcxa addcxb addcxc addcxd addcxe addcxf linenumsa addwsa addwsb addwsc glossary

Standalone Commands
glnote (right-hand side language note) glspeaker (speaker name) glt-woex (two examples) glmarker (circled numbers, ①) glruby (two-stacked ② text, two)

To Do
glrange

Formatting
glusebox glinlinesnote glfirstlineformat glsetfirstlineformat glsecond-lineformat glsetsecondlineformat glthirdlineformat glsetthirdlineformat glfourthlineformat glsetfourthlineformat glfifthlineformat glsetfifthline-format glsixthlineformat glsetsixthlineformat glresetlineformats mfspre-format mfssetpreformat mfsposformat mfssetposformat mfssetfirstline-func mfskeepdotposon mfskeepdotposoff mfsglosstranson mfsglosstran-soff mfsformattedvboxon mfsformattedvboxoff mfsnumberedwordson mf-snumberedwordsoff

Admin Commands
mfsloadwords mfsuseaseql mfsuseaseqli mfsloadaseql textglossout tran-sout mfsloadaseq mfsloadaprop mfssortaseq mfsgetapropkv mfsaddaprop mfsseqtoprop mfsuseaprop makenewge

Sundry Commands
marktext xpppinyin xppname