

\glinlines

FILES

- glinlines-demo2.pdf: this document.
- glinlines-demo2.tex: code for this document.
- in-glinlines2.tex: macro code.
- in-glossing.tex: user input file for PoS glossary.

The \glinlines macro The `\glinlines{}` macro provides for an unlimited number of word-for-word interlinear text/gloss lines, and an unlimited 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 T_EX, 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) 
 ugrt  q
 'Ugarītu  q
 Ugarit q

An ancient city in the east Mediterranean.

Also known as Ras Shamra (“head fennel” = Cape Fennel),

رأس شمرة

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-1ine-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.’

Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/306564/left-edge-vertical-alignment-in-gb4e>

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-(y)in*
.1SG .1SG.SUB-see-.2SG.OBJ
‘I saw you.’ (S1:71)

Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/184860/gb4e-leave-s-extra-space-before-translation/184862#184862>

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.

Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/337817/using-gb4e-inside-of-enumerate-environment/338093#338093>

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

`\commandA na \commandB`

e.g., upright brackets:

`:uplb;na:uprb` \mapsto *(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** .**COMP** .1**SG**.**PRS**-1-know-.**FV**
 ‘He said, “I know him.”’

Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/308454/gb4e-overwrite-italics-in-first-line>

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.

Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/600695/limiting-space-used-by-gb4e-and-adding-language-information-to-the-right>

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 χάνειντι**, 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 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 (in example 19a):

- (19) (a) *The **honeydew** melon*
 (b) **.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-wa¹ Mari-ga² **Nani**-o³ Non-da⁴ ka⁵ Yumi-ni⁶*
 Naoya-**TOP**¹ Mari-**NOM**² what-**ACC**³ drink-**PAST**⁴ Q⁵ Yumi-**DAT**⁶
*it-ta⁷ **no**?⁸*
 it-**PAST**⁷ Q?⁸
 '(Lit.) For which x, x a thing, Naoya said to Yumi whether Mari drink x.'

¹Text from various Wikipedias.

Word-stacks are `vbox` es and can be formatted with `\mfsformattedvboxon`.

(22)	<i>οὐ</i> ou not	<i>θέλω</i> thelō want. 1SG	<i>δὲ</i> de but	<i>ὕμᾱς</i> humas you. ACC.PL	<i>ἀγνοεῖν</i> agnoein be-ignorant. PRES.INF	<i>ἀδελφοί</i> adelphoi brothers. VOC
	<i>ὅτι</i> hoti that	<i>πολλάκις</i> polakis often	<i>προεθέμην</i> proethemēn planned. 1SG	<i>ἔλθεῖν</i> elthein 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)	<i>οὐ</i> ou not	<i>θέλω</i> thelō want. 1SG	<i>δὲ</i> de but	<i>ὕμᾱς</i> humas you. ACC.PL	<i>ἀγνοεῖν</i> agnoein 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 footnote²

- (30) *Text³, text, text.*
Text⁴, text, text.
Text⁵, text, text.
Text is here⁶, text, text.

² *This is a footnoted example.*

dA V iA Adj N

³A footnote.

⁴A footnote.

⁵A footnote.

⁶A footnote: Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/334636/using-gb4e-to-insert-footnote-in-gll-line>

(31)	<i>luizcid</i>	<i>dun-</i>	<i>ua-</i>	<i>glud-</i>	<i>gan</i>	<i>giumima</i>
	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					

Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/355934/horizontal-curly-braces-in-expex-glossing-example>

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

Even height and depth with an invisible \vrule.⁷

tfeL-ot-thgiR

			(32)
مثبة	حقيقة	هناك	
τω-δευτέρω	έτει	εν τω	
do reinado	ano-segundo	No	
x	x		
muthabatat	haqiqat	hunak	
installed	reality	there	
طويل	زمن	منذ	
Ναβουχοδονόσορ	βασιλείας	της	
Nabucodonsor	sonhou	de Nabucodonosor	
x	x	x	
tawil	zaman	mundh	
long	time	ago	

⁷The second, third and fourth lines are just dummy text.

المقروء	المحتوى	أن	وهي
και o espirito dele, x almaqu'ru' read	ενύπνιον desconcertou-se x almuhtawaa content	Ναβουχοδονόσορ e x 'ana that	ενυπνιάσθη um sonho, x wahi which
سيلي القارئ	ما	لصفحة	
και sono dele x silahi alqari distract the-reader	το πνεύμα αυτού o x ma what-will	εξέστη e x lisafhat 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 `\glsb{}{}` and `\glsup{}{}`. 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::glsb!b;` $\mapsto z_b$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

`e::glsb!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??

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

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

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 (addc[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

addca=
 addcc=

(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=pkvsstrong]** , 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 formatting is:

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

Using options to attach commands to specific words

addcb=
addcaw=
addccw=
addcxa=

(39) (a) The **cat** 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=pkvc`, is applying the command `pkvc` 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.

Inline lookup

An inline lookup “Cat” is word 2 in the lookup.

Done with:

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

Inline gloss

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

`addcxa=`
`addc[a]w=`
`addcxb=`

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

How To `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`⁸ makes the second wordstack red italic. Up to three wordstacks and be highlighted (addws[a-c]).

`addwsa=`

(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.]

⁸Defined as `\newcommand\textredit[1]{\textcolor{red}{\textit{#1}}}`.

Standalone commands

Note `\glnote{}`

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

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

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- (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

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Parallel `\gltwoex{}`

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

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

(48) The quick brown fox (49) The cat sat on the mat.
 DA ADJ1 ADJ2 N DA N V PREP DA N
 jumps over the lazy
 V PREP DA ADJ1
 dog.
 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  
 鷄雌饕 Qíyí Chěn  
 \xppname\*[mpya=3;2,font=\cjkb\color{blue},,]{鷄雌饕}

~~~~~

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
`\glcldb{zzz}` \mapsto \zzz{}
`\glmeta{zzz}` \mapsto zzz
`\glsub{zzz}` \mapsto zzz
`\glsuper{zzz}` \mapsto zzz
`\subalpha{zzz}` \mapsto _aZZZ
`\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-ngera i a sensei  
                  mother-my asked    P me    L Comp CL-what    teacher  
 a milskak a buk me a Toki a ulterur *e<sub>i</sub>* er  
                  gave      book and Toki sold                   me  
 ‘My mother asked me what the teacher gave me a book and Toki sold me’

|                 |           |          |     |        |           |                      |            |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----|--------|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| <b>SpeakerB</b> | a delak   | a uleker | er  | ngak   | el        | kmo                  | ng-ngera i |
|                 | mother-my | asked    | P   | me     | L         | Comp                 | CL-what    |
| a sensei        | a milskak | a buk    | me  | a Toki | a ulterur | <i>e<sub>i</sub></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) Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/632989/custom-xlist-environment-for-simplistic-speaker-labels-in-gb4e/633644#633644>

**Parts-of-speech Glossary** The PoS Glossary is automated: Items for the parts-of-speech glossary are collected when `glossary=` option is set to true; and printed with `\printglossary[type=pos]` (see the `glossaries` package). Definitions are loaded into a sequence via a manually edited 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

## Parts of Speech

**3ps** Third-person singular. 20

**3pspp** Third-person singular personal pronoun. 20

**adv** Adverbial. 20

**def** Definite article. 20

**dem** Demonstrative article. 20

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 (`type=pos`) when used (and formatted).

‘Ordinary’ glossaries can be done the usual (manual) way. For example, `cat` and `dog` were `gl`sed a few pages back, using `cat::gls`; meta code, producing:

## Glossary of Cats and Dogs

**cat** feline carnivore, member of the mammalian family, Felidæ. 18

**dog** canine carnivore, member of the mammalian family, Canidæ. 18

Source Reference

<https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/699687/get-the-same-effect-of-the-leipzig-commands-with-the-typgloss-package>

**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*

- (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<sub>n</sub>

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`  $\mapsto$  ✓texte

`:uplbrace;text:writing;;uprbrace`  $\mapsto$  {text 

`text::underWavy;;`  $\mapsto$  text;

`text :UL;text text:LU;;gluline text text*/a b c d e`

$\mapsto$   $\frac{\text{a} \quad \text{b} \quad \text{c}}{\text{d} \quad \text{e}}$

~~~~~

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 gresetlineformats mfspre-
format mfssetpreformat mfsposformat mfssetposformat mfssetfirstline-
func mfskeepdotposon mfskeepdotposoff mfsghosstranson mfsghosstran-
soff mfsformattedvboxon mfsformattedvboxoff mfsnumberedwordson mf-
snumberedwordsoff

ADMIN COMMANDS

mfsloadwords mfsuseaseql mfsuseaseqli mfsloadaseql textglossout tran-
sout mfsloadaseq mfsloadaprop mfsortaseq mfsgetapropkv mfsaddaprop
mfsseqtoprop mfsuseaprop makenewge

SUNDRY COMMANDS

marktext xppinyin xppname

*