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 ... \\
If someone in the desert draws and lives ... \\
\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 lives ...

    '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 the attach-commands that \glinlines{} might use.

Free-form text is introduced with glt (likewise arbitrary).

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 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.

~~~~~~~~~

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, 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 prints as "ugrt ✐".

(6) 𒌑𒄀𒊑𒋫 ✐ q
     ugrt ✐   q
     ʾUgarītu ◖▶ 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, e.g., "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.

(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:
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 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., ".1sg" becomes "**.1SG**".

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

          'I saw you.' (S1:71)

Source Reference
```
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/184860/gb4e-leav
es-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-gb4
e-inside-of-enumerate-environment/338093#338093
```

Attaching commands   Use `:commandA;na:commandB`   to achieve `\commandAna\commandB`
   e.g., `:uplb;na:uprb` ↦ (na)(upright brackets).

(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.'

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

          'He said, "I know him."'

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

(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.

(18) *On the honeydew melon*

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

      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 per-
      siano, di inverno, casaba e crenshaw.

(19) *The honeydew   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?

5

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

(21) *Naoya-wa*[1] *Mari-ga*[2] **Nani**-*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] **no**?[8]
it-**Past**[7] Q?[8]

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

(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)

(23) *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

(24) *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=

(25)   Somebody has arrived late.
   #Ich bin schon   da
   I   am already there
   'I am here already.'

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

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

(28)   *
   [This] b is an example which displays properly.

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

Text, see footnote[1]

(30)   *Text[2], text, text.*
   Text[3], text, text.
   Text[4], text, text.

   Text is here[5], text, text.

---

[1] *This is a footnoted example.*
   dA   V iA Adj   N
[2] A footnote.
[3] A footnote.
[4] A footnote.
[5] 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

Source Reference
https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/355934/horizontal-curly-braces-in-expex-glossing-example
   xxx

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

Even height and depth with a zero width \vrule.

tfeL-ot-thgiR

(32)

مثبتة	حقيقة	هناك
τω-δευτέρω	έτει	εν τω
do reinado	ano-segundo	No
x	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*

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

Source Reference

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{}`.

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

Single-item Sequence as Input Line

(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??

Sequence item as Input Line

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

5

Attaching a command to every word on a line

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

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
απ́	αυτού
from	his

Attaching commands to specific words

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

(39) (a) The cat sat on the mat.
(b) 1 2 3 4 5 7
(c) The cat sat on the mat.

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

Attaching multiple commands to one word

addcxa=
addc a w=
addcxb=

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

(41)   The cat sat on the mat. e_i

11

Highlighting a Wordstack

`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.]