Introduction

Interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses are common in linguistic texts to give information about the meanings of individual words and morphemes in the language being studied. A set of conventions called the **Leipzig Glossing Rules** was developed to give linguists a general set of standards and principles for how to format these glosses. The most recent version of these rules can be found in pdf form at this link, provided by the Department of Linguistics at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology.

There is a staggering variety of LaTex packages designed to properly align and format glosses (including gb4e, ling-macros, linguex, expex, and probably even more). These modules vary in the complexity of their syntax and the amount of control they give to the user of various aspects of formatting. The typst-leipzig-glossing module is designed to provide utilities for creating aligned Leipzig-style glosses in Typst, while keeping the syntax as intuitive as possible and allowing users as much control over how their glosses look as is feasible.

This pdf will show examples of the module's functionality and detail relevant parameters. For more information or to inform devs of a bug or other issue, visit the module's Github repository neunenak/typst-leipzig-glossing.

Some basic Examples

The classic example of the inflected Georgian verb with an 8-segment consonant cluster:

> გვ-ფრცქვნ-ი
> gv-prtskvn-i
> 1pl.ᴏʙᴊ-peel-ꜰᴍɴᴛ
> "You peeled us"

```
#gloss(
    source_text: ([გვ-ფრცქვნ-ი],),
    source_text_style: none,
    transliteration: ([gv-prtskvn-i],),
    morphemes: ([1pl.#obj\-peel-#fmnt],),
    translation: "You peeled us",
)
```

Some more Georgian examples:

> from "Georgian and the Unaccusative Hypothesis", Harris, 1982
> ბავშვ-ი   ატირდა
> bavšv-i   aṭirda
> child-ɴᴏᴍ   3S/cry/ɪɴᴄʜᴏ/II
> "The child burst out crying"

```
#gloss(
    header_text: [from "Georgian and the Unaccusative Hypothesis", Harris, 1982],
    source_text: ([ბავშვ-ი], [ატირდა]),
    source_text_style: (item) => text(fill: red)[#item],
    transliteration: ([bavšv-i], [aṭirda]),
    morphemes: ([child-#smallcaps[nom]], [3S/cry/#smallcaps[incho]/II]),
    translation: [The child burst out crying],
)
```

And an example in English:

I'm	*eat-ing*	*your*	*head*
1SG.SBJ=to.be	eat-PROG	2SG.POS	head

"**I'm eating your head!**"

```
#gloss(
  source_text: ([I'm], [eat-ing], [your], [head]),
  morphemes: ([1#sg.#subj\=to.be], [eat-#prog], [2#sg.#pos], [head]),
  morphemes_style: text.with(fill: blue),
  translation: text(weight: "semibold")[I'm eating your head!],
)
```

The `#gloss` function has three pre-defined parameters for glossing levels: `source_text`, `transliteration`, and `morphemes`. It also has two parameters for unaligned text: `header_text` for text that precedes the gloss, and `translation` for text that follows the gloss.

Leipzig Glossing Rules PDF examples

See https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf

(1)

Indonesian (Sneddon 1996:237)

Mereka	*di*	*Jakarta*	*sekarang.*
they	in	Jakarta	now

"They are in Jakarta now"

(2)

Lezgian (Haspelmath 1993:207)

Gila	*abur-u-n*	*ferma*	*hamišaluǧ*	*güǧüna*	*amuq'-da-č.*
now	they-OBL-GEN	farm	forever	behind	stay-FUT-NEG

"Now their farm will not stay behind forever."

(3)

West Greenlandic (Fortescue 1984:127)

palasi=lu	*niuirtur=lu*
priest=and	shopkeeper=and

"both the priest and the shopkeeper"

(4)

Hakha Lai

a-nii -láay
3SG-laugh-FUT

"s/he will laugh"

(5)

Russian

My	*s*	*Marko*	*poexa-l-i*	*avtobus-om*	*v*	*Peredelkino*
1PL	COM	Marko	go-PST-PL	bus-INS	ALL	Peredelkino
we	with	Marko	go-PST-PL	bus-by	to	Peredelkino

"Marko and I went to Perdelkino by bus"

(6)

Turkish
çık-mak
come.out-INF
"to come out"

(7)

Latin
insul-arum
island-GEN-PL
"of the islands"

(8)

French
aux   chevaux
to-ART-PL   horse.PL
"to the horses"

(9)

German
unser-n   Väter-n
our-DAT-PL   father.PL-DAT.PL
"to our fathers"

(10)

Hittite (Lehmann 1982:211)
n=an   apedani   mehuni   essandu.
CONN=him   that.DAT.SG   time.DAT.SG   eat.they.shall
"They shall celebrate him on that date"

(11)

Jaminjung (Schultze-Berndt 2000:92)
nanggayan   guny-bi-yarluga?
who   2DU.A.3SG.P-FUT-poke
"Who do you two want to spear?"