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.

Basic glossing functionality

As a first example, here is a gloss of a text in Georgian, along with the Typst code used to generate it:

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

And an example for English that exhibits some additional styling:

> I'm   eat-ing   your   head
> 1ꜱɢ.ꜱʙᴊ=to.be   eat-ᴘʀᴏɢ   2ꜱɢ.ᴘᴏꜱ   head
> **"I'm eating your head!"**

```
#gloss(
  source_text: ([I'm], [eat-ing], [your], [head]),
  source_text_style: (item) => text(fill: red)[#item],
  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.

If one wishes to add more than three glossing lines, there is an additional parameter `gloss_lines` that can take a list of arbitrarily many more glossing lines, which will appear below those specified in the aforementioned parameters:

Further Example Glosses

These example glosses replicate the ones given in 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?"