

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
ბავშვი-ი ატირდა
bavšv-i aṭirda
child-NOM 3S/cry/INCHO/II
"The child burst out crying"

```
#gloss(  
  header_text: [from "Georgian and the Unaccusative Hypothesis", Alice Harris,  
1982],  
  source_text: ([ბავშვი-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 which exhibits some additional styling, and uses imports from another file for common glossing abbreviations:

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

```
#import "linguistic-abbreviations.typ": *

#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 additional_gloss_lines that can take a list of arbitrarily many more glossing lines, which will appear below those specified in the aforementioned parameters:

```
Hunzib (van den Berg 1995:46)
ождиг      хоhхе      мукъер
oʒdig      χōχe      muq'er
ož-di-g    xōxe      m-uq'e-r
boy-OBL-AD tree(G4)  G4-bend-PRET
at boy     tree      bent
"Because of the boy, the tree bent."
```

```
#gloss(
  header_text: [Hunzib (van den Berg 1995:46)],
  source_text: ([ождиг],[хо#super[н]хе],[мукъер]),
  transliteration: ([oʒdig],[χōχe],[muq'er]),
  morphemes: ([ož-di-g],[xōxe],[m-uq'e-r]),
  additional_gloss_lines: (
    ([boy-#smallcaps[obl]-#smallcaps[ad]], [tree(#smallcaps[g4]]),
    [#smallcaps[g4]-bend-#smallcaps[pret]]),
    ([at boy], [tree], [bent]),
  ),
  translation: ["Because of the boy, the tree bent."]
)
```

To number gloss examples, use #numbered_gloss in place of gloss. All other parameters remain the same.

```
(1) ᲑᲗ-ᲞᲣᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ-Გ
gv-prtskvn-i
1PL.OBJ-peel-FMNT
"You peeled us"
```


- (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?”