

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](https://github.com/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.OBJ-peel-FMNT
“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-NOM 3S/cry/INCHO/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 hamišaluğ güğüna 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

<i>My s Marko poexa-l-i avtobus-om v Peredelkino</i>
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 Peredelkino 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?”