A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE ADVANTAGES OF USING XLINGPAPER

Stephen Marlett steve_marlett@sil.org
July 2019

THANKS TO ANDY BLACK*

(who also credits David Weber for beginning the idea of developing this program and starting to implement it — way before XML existed).

*Computer programmer, Ph.D. in linguistics (UC Santa Barbara), phonologist, linguistics consultant, SIL-UND instructor, SIL Peru and SIL Mexico (now retired).

ATTENTION

- XLingPaper has continued to develop even as it has become more stable (it is now 18 years old)
- Development of new sophisticated features has been in response to broader use
- Runs equally well on Macs or PCs or under Linux

MIS-NAMED

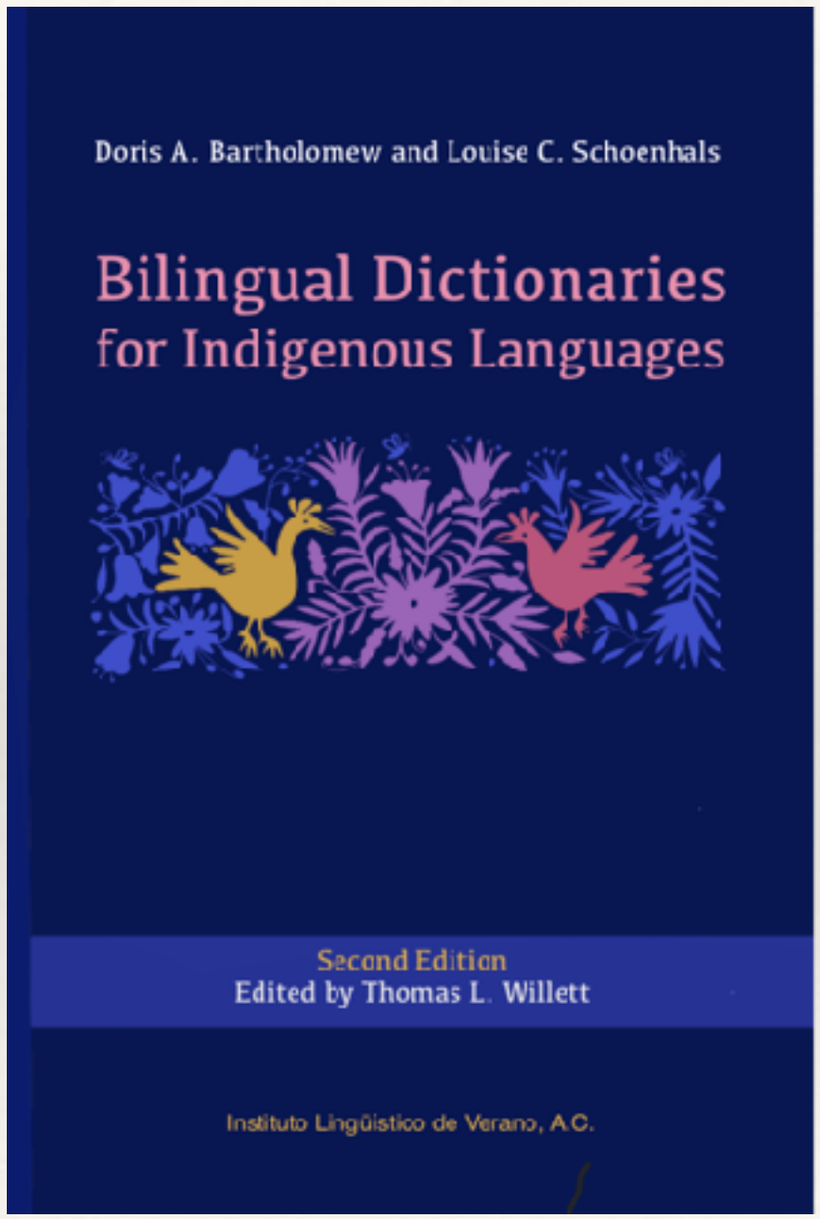
- Should be called **X-Great-Paper**
- Though especially suited for linguistic work, it is useful for any kind of academic writing (and more)

WHAT IS XLINGPAPER?

- It is an adaptation (via a plug-in) of a powerful XML editor that makes it easy to write archivable documents that may also generate web files, PDF files and others.
- It is used for writing papers, theses and books in a way that makes editing and formatting *much* easier than in programs like Word or OpenOffice.
- It is a superior way to work with texts (including from FLEx) in order publish them or use them in grammar papers.

EXAMPLES OF OUTPUT

- Theses
- Articles (mss. & actual publications)
- Book chapter mss.
- Books



The text of this book was done entirely in XLingPaper.

NOT JUST LINGUISTICS

Xiica ccámotam quih quixt quih cocóp xaha, imocóp xaha, taax iicp hac

Xiica caailajc coi ziix quih iti cöipactoj hac

Xavier Moreno quih, tiix yaaspoj iha.

The covers of these publications were not made in XLingPaper, but the contents were.

THE SCREEN

Toolbar

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Attributes

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Endnotes

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Languages:

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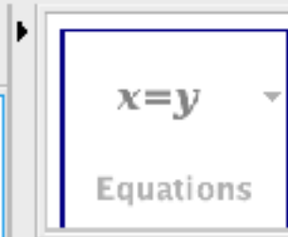

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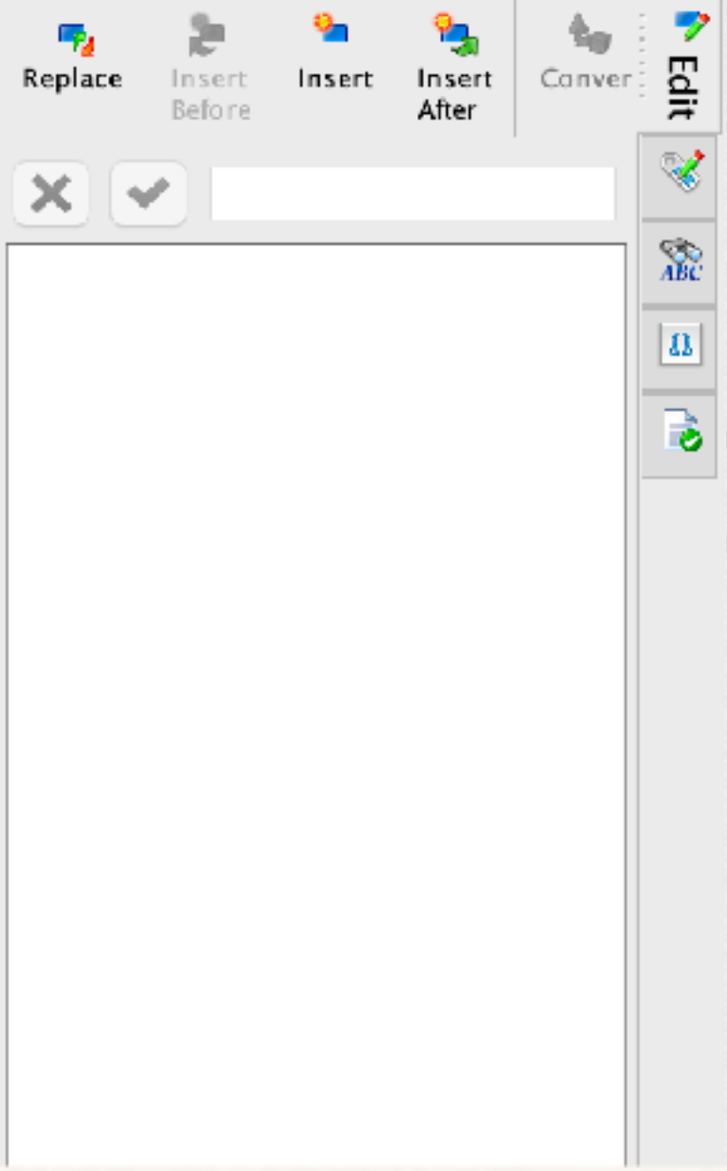

WHY USE XLINGPAPER?

- http://software.sil.org/downloads/r/xlingpaper/resources/documentation/WhyUseXLingPaper.pdf
- **Third wave writing and publishing**: https://www.sil.org/resources/publications/entry/7783

WHERE TO GET XLINGPAPER

- https://software.sil.org/xlingpaper (free)
- Works off of XMLmind XML editor (free for non-commercial use)

INSTALLATION

- It is important to install it properly. The instructions are clear, but it's helpful to have five minutes of help to do it right. ***Install only via XLingPaper instructions.***
- You will want to have a SmallCap font for grammatical abbreviations.
  - https://software.sil.org/xlingpaper/resources/small-caps-fonts/.

EFFICIENCY

- Formatting is relegated to **style sheets**; you focus on the **content**.
- The same paper can be output easily using different style sheets
  - [as in Word, but the XLingPaper approach is more modular and superior in other ways as well]

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Stephen A. Marlett

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Abstract

This paper presents three short interlinearized texts in Isthmus Zapotec using conventions that generally follow the Leipzig Glossing Rules. One is a procedural text (a recipe) and two are fictional pieces. An explanation of how the texts were prepared and glossed is included, with special attention to the glossing conventions. Some notes on facts of Isthmus Zapotec that are illustrated in these texts are also included.

Resumen

Este trabajo presenta tres breves textos inerlinearizados en el zapoteco del Istmo utilizando criterios que generalmente siguen las Reglas de Glosado de Leipzig. Uno es un texto de procedimiento (una receta) y los otros son obras ficticias. Se incluye una explicación de cómo los textos fueron preparados y glosados, con atención especial a los criterios del glosado. También se incluyen algunas notas sobre puntos del zapoteco del Istmo que se ilustran en estos textos.

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. Introduction

ree short texts using currently espoused glossing conventions:
hort fictional pieces.[1] It is hoped that the presentation of these texts may help other researchers on Zapotec languages as they consider how to provide texts for a linguistic audience.[2] The texts themselves and information about them are given in appendices A-C.

The glosses, in English, are primarily based on my understanding of the Spanish sources, primarily Pickett et al. (2013), Pickett et al. (2001) and Villalobos Villalobos (1983/1976); I expect that they will need adjustment after further consultation.

The conventions used for presenting the texts are given in §2. In §3 I briefly discuss the use of verb forms in the procedural text since these are illustrative in interesting ways. Additional items of interest about Isthmus Zapotec seen in these texts are discussed in §4.

Isthmus Zapotec (ISO 639-3 code zai) is a well-known member of the Zapotecan family, itself part of the expansive Otomanguean family (Campbell 1997, Dryer & Haspelmath 2013).

2. Conventions

In this section I present a basic account of how the texts presented in appendices A-C have been glossed.[3]

2.1 Lines of presentation

The texts are presented in four lines of interlinearized words followed by two lines of free translation. All lines written in Zapotec are presented in the community-oriented orthography that has been in use for more

The content is seen this way when exported to PDF. The file you work on is not pure WSWYG.

Appendix C: Interlinear text:

This text is one of four short stories written by María Villalobos Villalobos (1983/1976:1-2). A recording by the author, presumably, is available at http://www.mexico.sil.org/resources/archives/76308; this story is simply labeled STORY1.WAV in that place. This text figured prominently in the discussion of the zero pronoun in Marlett & Pickett (2002/1996), a topic that continues to be of interest.[29]

In this fable, a fox joins a skunk in looking for something to eat. Since they are looking for food from illegitimate places, they split up for the day. Each has a bad experience in his efforts, although later each brags to the other about his success.

The text as it appears in Villalobos Villalobos (1983/1976) is given here:

Sicarí bizaaca lú ti be'te huiini'. Casi bidxí layú biree ziyubi ni go. Nécati biree me ralidxi me bidxaaga me ti mistu gui'xhi', na rabi laame:

—Paraa cheu', be'te bichi.

—Chi yube xiixa guiaba jlaagua' —na me.

—Zanda chi neu naa la? —na mistu gui'xhi rabi laame.

—Zanda pue —na me.

Para biree iropa came ze came, ziyuí' came diidxa'. Na mistu gui'xhi rabi laame:

—Xi jma culuí'la'dxu go lo yana gueela'.

De guluuñe huiini me ique me, na me:

—Neca bia' chonna si xandié ne chupa chonna zee. Laga lii ya' —rabi me mistu gui'xhi'.

—Laca cadi stale —na— neca chupa chonna si bere.

Zaqué ziyuí' came diidxa dede yendá came ra nuu ti ranchu. Para na mistu gui'xhi rabi laame:

—Rarí indaa saa nu, bichi. Idu'ya nu tu jma guiaba ni laa, ne laca rarí idxaaga nu para chibí' nu, bichi.

CONSISTENCY

- The structure of the file helps to ensure consistency. You *cannot* just mess around with a page or font. This helps you do work that is better in the long run.

EXAMPLES

- The numbering of examples is done automatically, and flawlessly
- Revisions in the order of sections, or changes in the text do not require *any* work to get the examples renumbered (it's automatic)
- Referencing examples (even with revisions happening) is simple and flawless; in the PDF (and other outputs), the references are hotlinks

TABLES

- The numbering of tables is done automatically, and flawlessly; in the outputs the references are hotlinks
- Revisions in the order of sections, or changes in the text do not require *any* work to get the tables renumbered (it's automatic)
- Referencing tables (even with revisions happening) is simple and flawless
- A list of tables is produced flawlessly

The list of tables produced automatically, upon exporting the text, with table numbers and page numbers.

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FIGURES

- The numbering of figures is done automatically, and flawlessly; in the outputs the references are hotlinks
- Revisions in the order of sections, or changes in the text do not require *any* work to get the figures renumbered (it's automatic)
- Referencing figures (even with revisions happening) is simple and flawless
- A list of figures is produced flawlessly

The list of figures produced automatically, upon exporting the text, with table numbers and page numbers.

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LANDSCAPE MODE

- Particular tables and figures can be set to appear in **landscape mode** — important for those items that are too large for the page size and margin settings

CONSTANT CHECKING

- Missing cross-referenced examples, tables, figures, sections, etc., caused by revisions are pointed out to the user, telling him/her where the problem exists, because these are constantly being checked by the program

NITPICKY CONSISTENCY

- Words can be converted to glosses with a simple maneuver so that the glosses have the required single quote marks (the smart quote type, if wanted) consistently
- Quotations can be tagged with a simple maneuver so that they have the required double quote marks (smart quote type, if wanted) consistently
- Free translations of the examples will always have the required single quote marks (smart quote type, if wanted), consistently, if set up properly

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- A table of contents is produced flawlessly
- With one stroke, one can change how much of the table (that is, to what level) is produced for the document
- Hotlinks come automatically

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The TOC is produced, upon export, according to the parameters that you set.

REFERENCES

- Exactly the references that one uses in a paper are pulled together for the Reference section *without* missing any and *without* adding any that are not used.
- References in the paragraphs are hot links to the reference in the reference list
- URLs in the references (or elsewhere) are or can be hotlinks

The actual list of references used is only produced when the work is exported.

References

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MacLaury, Robert E. 1989. Zapotec body-part locatives: Prototypes and metaphoric extensions.

THE REFERENCES FILE

- References are stored in a highly structured format, to help ensure greater accuracy
- Having a master file for this helps to ensure greater accuracy and consistency in the long run and over multiple works

rBarnett85 1985. Cancionero de los seris. Cuadernos de Trabajo 3. Hermosillo, Sonora. Dirección General de Culturas Populares (Unidad Regional Sonora, Secretaría de Educación Pública). Cathy has copy

⊟ name:

Barreras Aguilar, Isabel & Mirna Castro Llamas cite as: Barreras Aguilar & Castro Ll

rBarrerasCastro04 eds.. 2004. Memorias del VII Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste. Hermosillo. Universidad de Sonora.

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Barriga Villanueva, Rebeca & Esther Herrera Zendeja cite as: Barriga & Herrera

rBarrigaZendejaHor eds.. 2014. Estructuras, lenguas y hablantes: Estudios en homenaje a Thomas C. Smith Stark. Mexico City. El Colegio de México..

⊟ name:

Bartholomew, Doris A. cite as: Bartholomew

rBartholomewGram 1983. Gramática zapoteca. Neil Nellis & Jane Goodner de Nellis *Diccionario Zapoteco: Zapoteco de Juárez* 337–442. Mexico City. Instituto Lingüístico de Verano. [zaa]

REVISIONS ARE EASIER

- Chapters can be moved easily and flawlessly
- Sections and subsections can be moved easily and flawlessly
- Things don't go crazy when you rearrange sections, as happens in Word because of the WSYWIG nature of Word

TABLES AND FIGURES

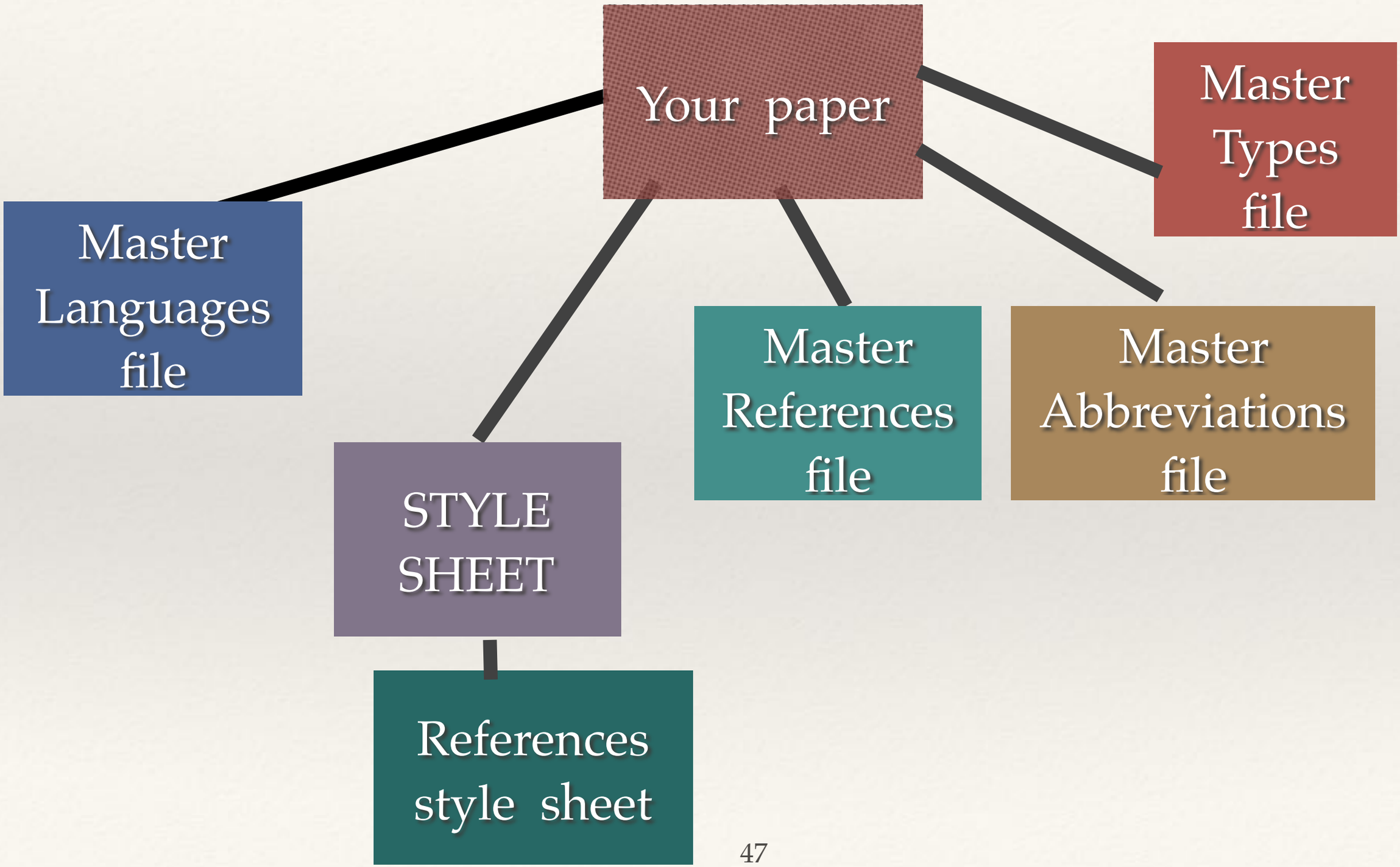
- Tables can be “tricky” to do at first, but they are then not going to do funny things (as happens in Word)
- Figures and other images are brought in as PDF or JPG or PNG ... images (not BMP or TIFF)
  - Trees are made in other programs and then included in the XML document as images

INDEXES

- Indexes can be produced by the program (with some investment of time by the author in choosing and tagging the words to be indexed)

BUT WAIT, THERE'S MORE!

A MODULAR APPROACH



ABBREVIATIONS

- The abbreviations master list allows you to go through a glossed text (or examples that you have added manually) and check the abbreviations, convert them to small caps, and create — flawlessly and easily — a list of the exact set of abbreviations you have used.
- In the outputs, the abbreviations in the examples are all hotlinks to that list (may be a footnote or on a separate page)

ABBREVIATI

The actual list of abbreviations used is produced upon export, not created by hand.

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
A	agent-like argument of canonical transitive verb
ABST	abstract
ALL	allative
ASP	aspect
CLF	classifier
COMP	complementizer
DT	distal
GNRL	general
GRP	group
HSHD	household
INDF	indefinite
INT	intensifier
IRR	irrealis
LNGTH	length
LVTHG	living thing

hyphen appears on this line because the corresponding less-th
have a direct translation or because the free translation enco
The English free translation, which appears next, intends to
implicit information is deemed helpful to include, that inform
Whatever metadata is available about the texts is provided
tive appendices.

You have the option of specifying where the abbreviations appear (as table or in a footnote).

[5]Words that have been adapted from Spanish, as evidenced by phonological changes and represented in the orthography, are glossed the same as native Zapotec words.

[6]See https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php. The abbreviations used in this paper are: 1PL = first person plural, 1SG = first person singular, 2PL = second person plural, 2SG = second person singular, 3 = third person, AMB.PROG = ambulatory progressive, ANML = animal, ANDTV = andative, CAUS = causative, DEF = definite, DEM = demonstrative, DT = distal, EXCL = exclusive, FUT.A = future A, FUT.B = future B, HOST = host, HUM = human, IMPF = imperfective, INAN = inanimate, INCL = inclusive, INDF = indefinite, INTR = intransitive, IRR = irrealis, LA = "la" morpheme, LOC = location, MD = medial, NOM = nominative, N.V = not visible, PFV = perfective, PL = plural, POS = posesivo, POSS = possessive, PRON = pronoun, PROG = progressive, PROG.MOT = progressive on motion verb, PX = proximal, QUES = question, RCP = reciprocal, REL = relativizer, SBRD = subordinator, STAT = stative, SUPE = superessive.

[7]In Pickett et al. (2013) the tonal information is given separately from the word itself (since tone is not explicitly marked in the official orthography). In that work, if no tone is explicitly indicated, the tones are all low. Otherwise, "b" indicates a low tone, "a" indicates a rising tone, and "al" indicates a high tone. For more information on a basic analysis of the tones and other phonological features of Isthmus Zapotec, including the laryngeal features that are distinctive on the vowels, see Pickett et al. (2010).

[8]The enclitic pronouns are not found in the body of Pickett et al. (2013), but are discussed in an appendix in that volume. The tones for these are indicated when they are clearly known from other pieces in that work.

[9]I have made three small emendations to correct errors that apparently crept into the translation of the first text.

EXAMPLES AND ALIGNMENT

- Examples that you put into the text manually are all word-aligned perfectly — no messing around
- Longer-than-one-line examples perfectly wrap around (if XeLaTex is used for the export), depending on the margins set by the style sheet you are using
- If you set the ISO codes in the Master Languages file, examples from different languages can automatically have the ISO code appear in the example so that the language is unambiguously identified

El adverbio medial se refiere a un lugar que no se visualiza ni tan cerca ni tan lejos del hablante. El uso de este [illegible] se ilustra en (3)-(4).

Example numbers done automatically.

(3)
[tpl-Tlac] à?kwì MD PFV.ver.1SG>3SG hermano.de.hombre.2SG
'Allí vi a tu hermano.' [ENM, 13 enero 2010]

(4)
[tcf-Zila] Mijngii a'khueen tá'gí' xálú, náná.
mīhngīī à?kwèèⁿ htá?gí? ʃálú náná
cerca MD OPT.poner.2SG olla.pequeña señora/ita
'Señora, ponga la olla allí cerca.' [GTC, 27 diciembre 2010]

ISO codes given automatically, if that parameter is set.

Este adverbio [illegible] emplo (5) porque indica que la acción de movimiento se debe termin[illegible] e quien está corriendo y el grillo le dice que pare con esta expresión.

(5)
[tcf-Mali] «¡A'kh[illegible] ixngi.
MD grillo
'«¡Ya!» dijo el grillo.' [TyG:17]

El adverbio distal se refiere a un lugar que se visualiza como alejado del hablante, esté a la vista o no. Se ilustra este adverbio en (6)-(7).

(6)
[tcf-Zila] Atraxnú' xúbá dí gí' ñú'úún mbaya.
ātdāʃnú? ʃúbá dí gí? jú?úúⁿ mbàjà
OPT.dar.2SG>1SG plato SBD:INAN EST.estar.encima DIST IRRSBD.poseer.1SG
'Dame el plato que está allá para que me lo lleve.' [GTC, 22 diciembre 2010]

SPELLING

- Spelling can be automatically checked for words of the text (and new words learned)
- Words marked as being in “other” languages are ignored for spelling checks, helping you to focus on the corrections that need to be made
- This is a major help when working on linguistic papers that cite data from other languages than that of the body of the paper

SAVES

- A simple parameter can ensure that the files you are working on are saved every so-many seconds or every so-many keystrokes.

BIG FILES ARE NOT A PROBLEM

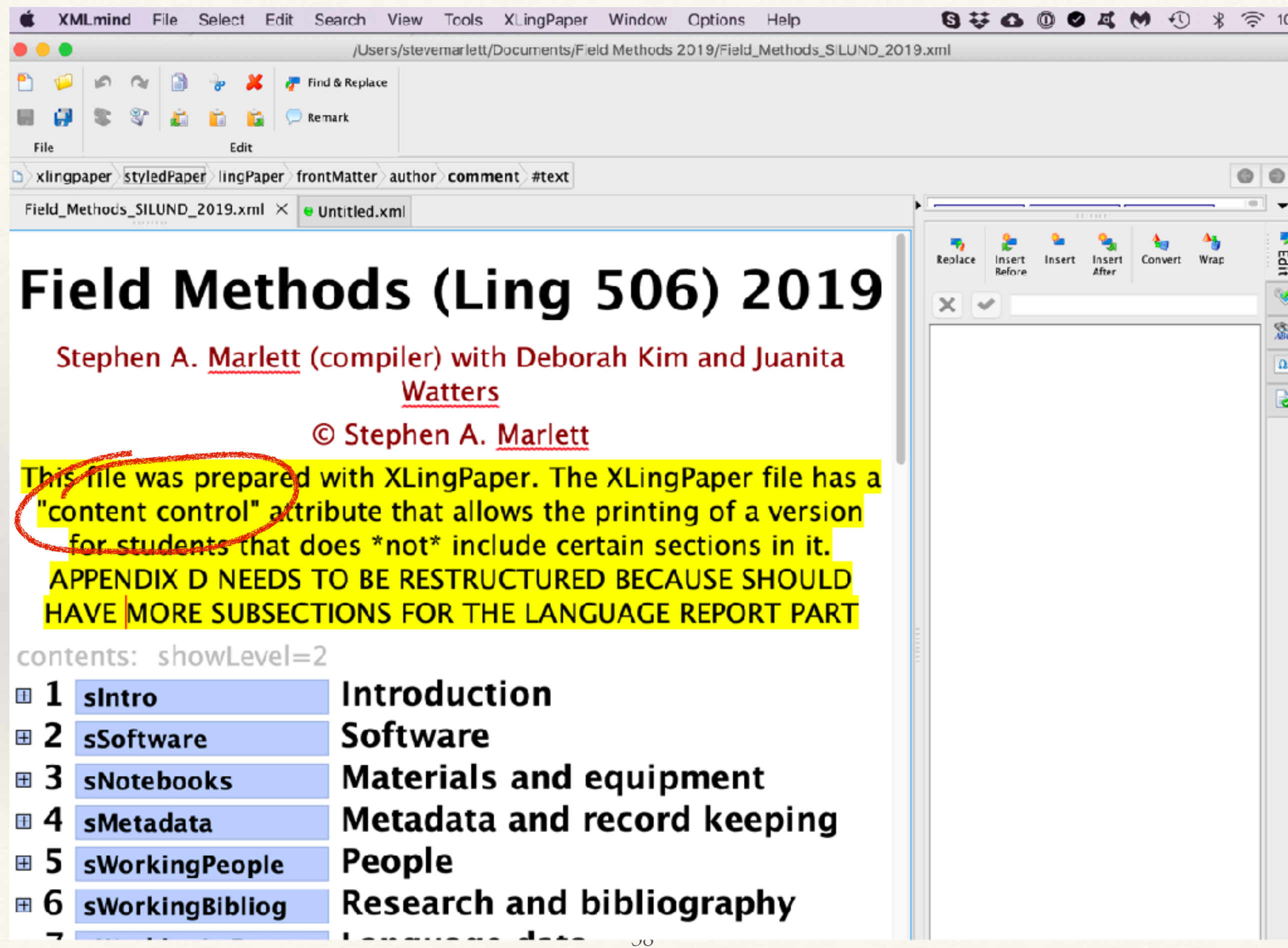
- Whether it's a paper or a book, the size of the document is not a problem
- (You may need to upgrade the RAM; the program does occupy a lot of memory to work efficiently.)

COMMENTS

- You can put some text into “comments” so that they are there in the file but will never be output
- The comments are then *very* visible in the XML document, but never ever appear in any output
- Comments may be part of various of the modular documents

MORE CONTROL

- You can tag different sections, paragraphs, even examples using a “content control” that you set up so that you can choose whether or not to export certain sections at a given time, or not
- E.g., Teacher's notes, answers
- E.g., English vs. Spanish version of the same text, all in one document


XMLmind File Select Edit Search View Tools XLingPaper Window Options Help
/Users/stevemarlett/Documents/Field Methods 2019/Field_Methods_SILUND_2019.xml
Find & Replace
Remark
File
Edit
xlingpaper styledPaper lingPaper frontMatter author comment #text
Field_Methods_SILUND_2019.xml
Untitled.xml
Replace
Insert Before
Insert
Insert After
Convert
Wrap
Edit
Field Methods (Ling 506) 2019
Stephen A. Marlett (compiler) with Deborah Kim and Juanita Watters
© Stephen A. Marlett
This file was prepared with XLingPaper. The XLingPaper file has a "content control" attribute that allows the printing of a version for students that does *not* include certain sections in it.
APPENDIX D NEEDS TO BE RESTRUCTURED BECAUSE SHOULD HAVE MORE SUBSECTIONS FOR THE LANGUAGE REPORT PART
contents: showLevel=2
1 sIntro Introduction
2 sSoftware Software
3 sNotebooks Materials and equipment
4 sMetadata Metadata and record keeping
5 sWorkingPeople People
6 sWorkingBibliog Research and bibliography

BUT WAIT, THERE'S MORE!

AND IT'S GREAT FOR LINGUISTS (FOR WHOM IT WAS MADE)

USING TEXTS

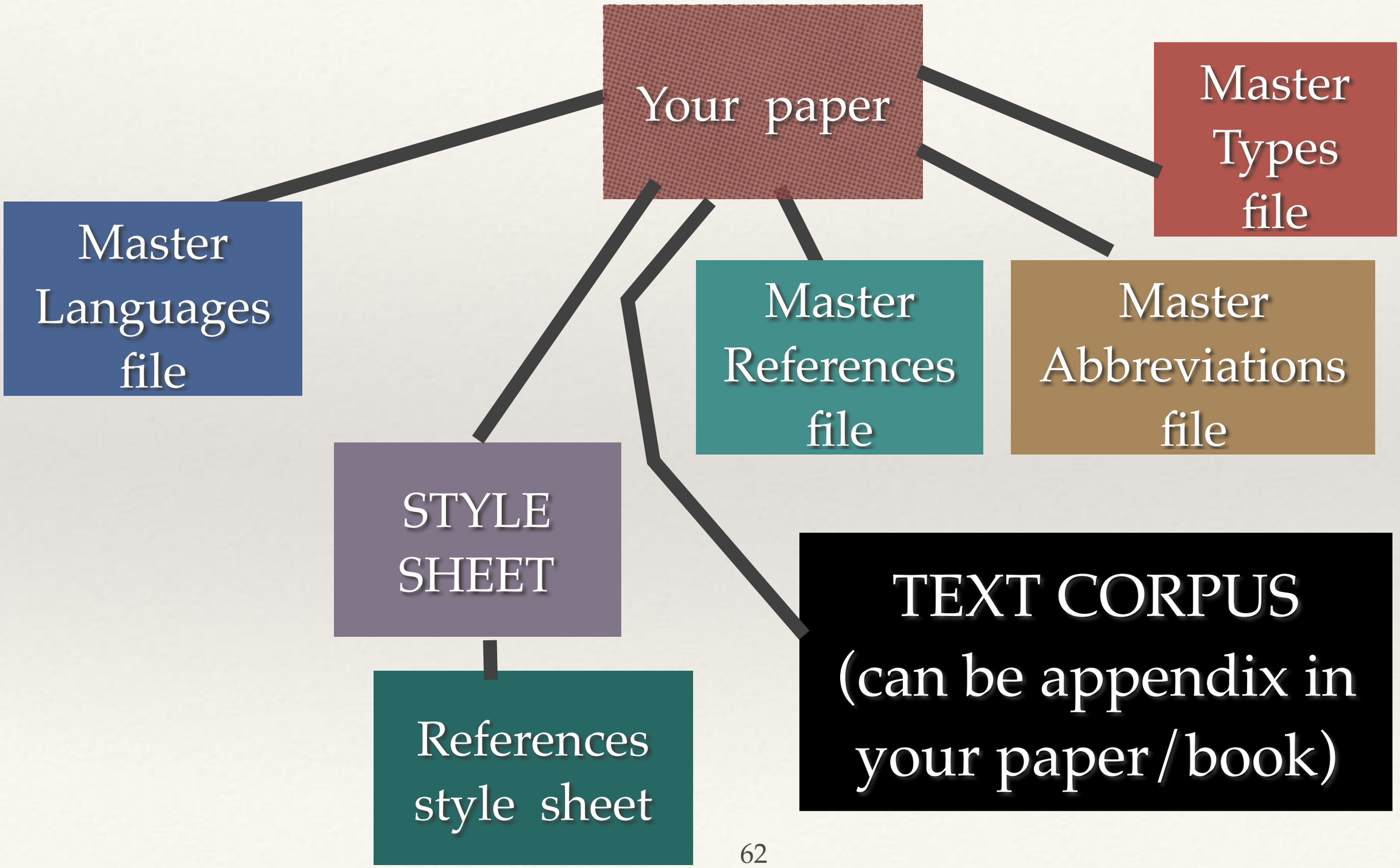
- So what do you do with the texts that you created in FLEx? Nothing? Most alternatives are painful ... and therefore people aren't using them and are missing out on making a contribution that is essential.

EXPORT FROM FLEX

- (Always do this from the Print View tab!)
- Best option (the only one I use): XLingPaper, word-alignment — it creates a file that is a document with an appendix that has the interlinearized text in it, which can then be used in various ways
- The text examples are all uniquely labeled and appear with the text name and line number automatically

huge advantage

A MODULAR APPROACH



PULLING IN TEXT EXAMPLES

- If you have a FLEx-produced text in an appendix or in a separate corpus of texts document, you can pull in particular examples without copying them
- Thus, if you correct the line in the text, wherever that line is cited (and pulled in) is also corrected, automatically
- Reference to the source comes in automatically with a hyperlink to that line in the text

The Perfective is used to describe a [illegible] taken.

This example was brought in from the text corpus by cross-reference. In the XML file of the body of the paper, the example is not visible

(32) *Ora ma' gu'gui*
ora ma' gu'gui
when already PFV:be.cooke[illegible]
ŏrà mă' rà'guì'
'After those ingredients have cooked a bit,'
'*Cuando ya están cocidos un poco,*'

[CalPes:8.1]

The Future.B form is used for the verb meaning 'be able' in (33); this is typical for this particular verb when describing a present situation.

(33) *ne cada tobi za-nda guxhii ∅ caadxi limón*
ne tobi z-anda g-uxhii =∅ caadxi
with/and each one FUT.B-be.possible FUT.A-CAUS:be.squeezed =3 little.bit lemon
nĕ tòbì ràndă rùxhìi #∅ càadxĭ
'and each one (person) can squeeze in some lemon'
'*y cada uno puede agregar algo de limón*'

[CalPes:10.2]

The conditional clause that completes the sentence occurs in the expected Imperfective form; see (34).

(34) *pa racala'dxi' ∅.*
pa r-acala'dxi' =∅
if IMPF-want(happen:liver) =3
pă ràcà là'dxì' #∅
'if s/he wishes.'

ANNOTATIONS IN REFERENCE FILE

- You can keep annotations in the reference file so that you can easily produce an output containing an annotated bibliography for those items you choose

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Whether or not the references file contains “annotations”, one can use XLingPaper to produce a paper that lists out publications, with or without annotations (chosen individually)

FROM A PUBLISHED ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY (ARRANGED CHRONOLOGICALLY, DRAWING ON A MASTER REFERENCE FILES

Crawford, Judith. 1976. Seri and Yuman. In Margaret Langdon & Shirley Silver (eds.). *Hokan studies,* 305-324. The Hague: Mouton.

[Provides a helpful historical overview of the proposals for relating Seri to other languages.]

Turner, Paul R. 1976. Pluralization of nouns in Seri and Chontal. In Margaret Langdon & Shirley Silver (eds.). *Hokan studies,* 297-304. The Hague: Mouton.

Waterhouse, Viola G. 1976. Another look at Chontal and Hokan. In Margaret Langdon & Shirley Silver (eds.). *Hokan studies,* 325-343. The Hague: Mouton.

[Includes a short section comparing Oaxaca Chontal and Seri.]

Hale, Kenneth & David Harris. 1979. Historical linguistics and archaeology. In Alfonso Ortiz (ed.). *Southwest,* 9: 170-177. Washington DC: Smithsonian Institution.

THE TRICKS

- It's not a simple program to start using, but once you catch the logic, it is not hard
- It's important to use it regularly, starting with small tasks, so that it becomes second nature to use it
- Don't wait until it's time to write your thesis or article or book

MAJOR SUGGESTIONS

- Organize your files well: the path to the master files needs to be stable and the location of the files easy to find
- Avoid any "funny" characters and punctuation in folder names and file names
- Learn to do the easy zip-back-up and do it regularly (and/or use distributed control systems)
- Know that if something is too hard, you are *probably* doing it wrong

MAJOR SUGGESTIONS

- Start using the program with small projects and learn the functionality of it before tackling projects with deadlines and greater complexity
- Learn the basics and gradually work into more complex things
- Think about what you need and sketch out how the program can help you do it more efficiently

DOWNSIDES

- You get addicted to working with it
- Publishers of old-fashioned things still want a MS Word document for doing their thing ... and that step can be somewhat painful because of Word's limitations, especially with interlinearized examples and because the publishers want them with tabs rather than tables (but there are ways of accomplishing what is needed)

DOWNSIDES

- Since it outputs to PDF best using XeLaTEx, there are a few limitations (still way better than Word)
- One may have to do some manual control of pagebreaks when there are tables and examples involved, because of the use of XeLaTEx
- Long-term development and support?
- There are no simplified tutorials; documentation is extensive and detailed, but not the simplest

THE ADVANTAGES GREATLY OUTWEIGH ANY DISADVANTAGES