The expex-acro package*

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Contents

1 Introduction

expex-acro, as the name suggests, combines expex (for typesetting linguistic examples) with acro (for acronyms). The two main functionalities are commands to refer to examples, and to handle glossing abbreviations.

2 Referring to examples

`\exref` Refer to examples, e.g. `\exref{kwaza-3}`. Use `\exref[a]{b}` to get (Xa-b).

```
\providecommand{\exref}[2][]{%
\ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{}}%
{(\getfullref{#2})}%
{(\getfullref{#1}--\getref{#2})}%
}
```

`\exrefnil` Refer to examples without explicit numbers.

```
\providecommand{\exrefnil}[2][]{%
\ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{}}{(\getref{#2})}{(\getref{#1}--\getref{#2})}%
}
```

`\mexref` For multiple, non-adjacent examples.

```
\providecommand{\mexref}[2][, ]{%
(%
  \def\nextitem{\def\nextitem{#1}}% Separator
  \renewcommand*{\do}[1]{\nextitem\getfullref{##1}}% How to process each item
```

*This document corresponds to expex-acro v0.0.1, dated 2022/04/28.

```
  \docsvlist{#2}% Process list
)%
}
```

3 Glossing abbreviations

\gl Glossing abbreviations (pre-defined or custom), which will occur in the list. For example, \gl{erg} yields ERG.

```
\providecommand{\gl}[1]{\acs{#1}}
```

\newGlossingAbbrev Define a new glossing abbreviation: \newGlossingAbbrev{occ}{occultive}.

```
\providecommand{\newGlossingAbbrev}[2]{
    \DeclareAcronym{#1}{
        short=#1,
        long=#2,
        short-format=\scshape,
        }
    }
```

\glossingAbbrevsList Print the list of glossing abbreviations.

```
\newcommand{\glossingAbbrevsList}{
    \printacronyms[
        template=glossinglist,
        name=Glossing abbreviations,
        heading=none
        ]
    }
```

4 Other commands useful for linguistic documents

The big advantage of using something like \obj rather than \textit is that you can change how object language is displayed at any time, instead of hardcoding italics.

\obj Object language.

```
\providecommand{\obj}[1]{\textit{#1}}
```

\qu Translations.

```
\providecommand{\qu}[1]{‘#1’}
```

\rc Reconstructed forms.

```
\providecommand{\rc}[1]{*\textit{#1}}
```

\ort Orthographic forms.

```
\providecommand{\ort}[1]{$\langle$#1$\rangle$}
```

\pnt Phonetic brackets.

```
\providecommand{\pnt}[1]{[#1]}
```

`\pnm` Phonemic slashes.

```
\providecommand{\pnm}[1]{/#1/}
```

`\dbqu` Double quotation marks.

```
\providecommand{\dbqu}[1]{\#1"}
```

`\ungr` Grammatically incorrect forms.

```
\providecommand{\ungr}[1]{*\textit{#1}}
```

`\bad` Grammatically questionable forms.

```
\providecommand{\bad}[1]{?\textit{#1}}
```

`\lxm` Lexemes.

```
\providecommand{\lxm}[1]{\textsc{#1}}
```

`\glosstilde` Nice-looking tildes for reduplication.

```
\providecommand{\glosstilde}{\char‘~\kern-1ex}
```