

# XLingPaper Reference Guide for Editing PAWS Starter Kit Output using the XMLmind XML Editor

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## 1 Introduction


This document lists a number of common tasks users often want to do when editing the XLingPaper output from the PAWS Starter Kit. Each task is given as a section or subsection. Look through the section titles in the table of contents or look in the index and see if what you want to do is listed. If so, click on that section and then follow the instructions.

## 2 Save the file with a new name and/or in a new location

To save the file with a new name or to put the file in a new location, do this:

1. Use **File** menu item / **Save As...**
2. Change the file name in the "File name:" line, if needed.
3. Navigate to the new file location, if needed.
4. Click on the **Save** button.

### 3 Open a section or subsection

Sections are initially collapsed. To open one, click on the blue boxed plus sign  just to the left of the blue section number. This will open up the section.

Alternatively, you can click in the section title and then press the **Esc** key (let it go) and then type the slash / character.


### 4 Close a section or subsection

To close a section, click on the blue boxed minus sign just to the left of the blue section number.

Alternatively, you can click in a paragraph and then press the **Esc** key (let it go) and then type the slash / character.

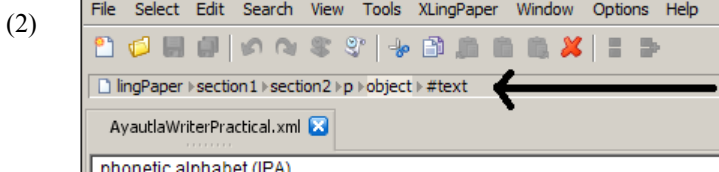
### 5 Remove the red comment text

There are several places in the PAWS Starter Kit-generated grammar file that are a special kind of comment to you, the author. Here is one:

- (1) 

How does one get rid of these? Do this:

1. Click in the red text section.
2. In the Node Path Bar (see the black arrow in example (2)), click on the word “object” (this should then have a thin red line around the entire text and even the gray part at the front).
3. Use **Edit** menu item / **Delete**.



### 6 Replace ENTER... text with correct content

In a number of places, there are instances of things like “ENTER\_SYMBOL”, “ENTER\_EXAMPLE”, “ENTER\_GLOSS”, “ENTER\_WORD GLOSS HERE”, “IMP.enter morpheme gloss-PL here”, and “ENTER FREE TRANSLATION HERE”. To replace these prompts with the correct symbol, example, gloss, word gloss, or free translation, do this:

1. Use the mouse to select the entire text of the prompt (alternatively, you can select it via the keyboard using the **Shift** and arrow keys or click at the beginning and then hold down the **Shift** key while pressing the **End** key).
2. Type the correct content.

### 7 Edit a table

The tables in the XLPaper output generated by the PAWS Starter Kit contain data you keyed and/or include special commands like “ENTER\_GLOSS” for where you need to enter the gloss of a form you keyed. See section 6 for how to replace these commands with the data you need.

In addition, there may be times when you need to modify the size of the table. The following subsections outline ways to do that.

#### 7.1 Delete a row

If you need to delete a row in a table, do this:

1. Click in a table cell in the row.
2. Use **XLPaper** menu item / **Table Row** / **Delete**.

## 7.2 Insert a row

If you need to insert a row in a table, do this:

1. Click in a table cell in the row before where you need to insert (if you need to insert a row at the beginning, click in a cell in the first row).
2. Use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Table Row / Copy**.
3. Use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Table Row / Paste After** (if you need to insert a row at the beginning, use **Paste Before**).
4. Now edit the contents of each cell in the newly created row.

## 7.3 Delete a column

In the unlikely situation that you need to delete a column in a table, do this:

1. Click in a table cell in the column.
2. Use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Table Column / Delete**.

## 7.4 Insert a column

In the unlikely situation that you need to insert a column in a table, do this:

1. Click in a table cell in the column before where you need to insert (if you need to insert a column at the beginning, click in a cell in the first column).
2. Use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Table Column / Copy**.
3. Use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Table Column / Paste After** (if you need to insert a column at the beginning, use **Paste Before**).
4. Now edit the contents of each cell in the newly created column.

## 7.5 Quickly increase size of the table

If you need to add many rows to a table, you can use the **XLingPaper** menu item / **Increase Table Size** command. This brings up a dialog box where you can increase the number of non-header rows. (It does not work to decrease any of the sizes; it only works to increase the sizes.)

## 8 Interlinear

### 8.1 Enter interlinear text content

Every interlinear example contains four lines:

1. The example you keyed in your language.
2. **ENTER WORD GLOSS HERE**
3. **IMP.enter morpheme gloss-PL here**
4. **ENTER FREE TRANSLATION HERE**.

Using the method suggested in section 6, select the content in each of the last three and type in the correct content for the example you keyed. Use spaces between each word.

Finally, do what is discussed in section 8.2.

### 8.2 Convert interlinear to special **wrd** form

In order to make good use of glossing abbreviations in the morpheme gloss, we have to convert the first three lines of each interlinear to use a special format (called **wrd** elements). The idea is to overtly mark up each word that must be aligned in the interlinear with a **wrd** element.

To do this,

1. Click in the example text you keyed (the first line).
2. Use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Convert interlinear line to wrd elements** or hold the **Shift** key down while pressing the **F10** key. After converting, this will put the cursor at the beginning of the next line in the interlinear.
3. Repeat step 2. This will put the cursor at the beginning of the morpheme gloss line.
4. Repeat step 2 one final time.

As you do this, note that any morpheme glosses which match an abbreviation will automatically be converted to a special **abbrRef** element. These have a yellowish background and show the abbreviation in small capital letters.

### 8.3 Add words to an interlinear

Sometimes, after you have already entered an entire interlinear example you realize that you need to add another word or two. To add a new word, do this:

1. In the vernacular line, click in the word before where you want to add a new word (if you need to add a word at the beginning, click in the first word).
2. In the Node Path Bar (see example (2)), click on “wrđ”.
3. Copy (**Edit** menu item / **Copy**).
4. Use **Edit** menu item / **Paste After** (if you need to add a word at the beginning, use **Edit** menu item / **Paste Before**).
5. Replace the copied word content with the new content.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 for the word gloss line.
7. Repeat steps 1-5 for the morpheme gloss line.

### 8.4 Delete a word in an interlinear

Sometimes, after you have already entered an entire interlinear example you realize that you need to delete a word or two. To delete a word in an interlinear, do this:

1. In the vernacular line, click in the word you want to delete.
2. In the Node Path Bar (see example (2)), click on “wrđ”.
3. Delete (**Edit** menu item / **Delete**).
4. Repeat steps 1-3 for the word gloss line.
5. Repeat steps 1-3 for the morpheme gloss line.

## 9 Abbreviations

### 9.1 Convert gloss text to use abbreviation(s)

Sometimes you discover that a morpheme gloss did not get converted to an abbreviation when converting an interlinear to use **wrd** elements. This is probably because of a typo or because the abbreviation is not in the list of abbreviations (see section 9.3) or the spelling of the abbreviation in the list is not what you need (see section 9.2). Other times, you may have a morpheme gloss with an abbreviation in a prose paragraph. How do you get these to convert to the correct **abbrRef** element?

Do this:

1. Click in the abbreviation that needs to be converted.
2. Use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Convert any abbreviations in gloss to abbrRefs** or hold the **Shift** and **Ctrl** keys down while pressing the **F10** key.

### 9.2 Correct an abbreviation

Sometimes the abbreviation in the list of abbreviations is not the one you need to use. To correct it, do this:

1. Open up the second Abbreviations section (the first one is where the abbreviations used in your grammar will appear in the output). See section 3 for how to open up a section.
2. Scan down the list of abbreviations until you find the place where your abbreviation is.
3. Click in the abbreviation and change it.

### 9.3 Add a new abbreviation

Sometimes you find that an abbreviation you need is not in the list of abbreviations. To add a new one, do this:

1. Open up the second Abbreviations section (the first one is where the abbreviations used in your grammar will appear in the output). See section 3 for how to open up a section.
2. Scan down the list of abbreviations until you find the place where your new abbreviation will alphabetize correctly.
3. Click on the yellow part of the abbreviation before it (if it's the first, click on the first one).
4. Use **Edit** menu item / **Insert After** (if it's the first one and you need to add it before, use **Insert Before**).
5. Press the **Enter** key. This inserts a new, blank abbreviation.
6. Click in the yellow part, just after the v and type in a unique identifier (please note that this should use just a-z, A-Z, and number characters - no blanks and no punctuation).
7. Click in the first hash box (just before the equals sign).
8. Type the abbreviation you need.
9. Click in the hash box after the equals sign.
10. Type in the description of the abbreviation.

## 10 Output

### 10.1 Produce web page output

To produce the web page output for your grammar, use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Produce Webpage** or press the **F7** key.

### 10.2 See web page output

To see the web page output for your grammar, use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Show Webpage** or press the **F8** key. This will show the web page in your browser. Note that if you already are viewing the web page in a browser, then you can reload (or refresh) the page in your browser after producing the web page again (see section 10.1).

### 10.3 Produce PDF output

To produce the PDF output for your grammar, use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Produce PDF** or press the **F9** key.

## 11 Inserting new material

As you edit the grammar, you may well need to insert a new paragraph, section, or interlinear example. Since XLingPaper uses a structured editor, the process for doing this is often different from what you may be used to. The following sections outline how to do that.

### 11.1 Insert new paragraph

The key thing to keep in mind is that you need to “select” the structure after which (or before which) a paragraph can go. Do this:

If you are inserting a paragraph immediately after another paragraph, merely click at the end of the paragraph and press the **Enter** key. This will start a new paragraph.

If, on the other hand, you want to insert a new paragraph after something like an example, do this:

1. Click in the material before which you want to insert the new paragraph.
2. In the Node Path Bar (see example (2)), click on what comes immediately after the last “section” item (the section items have a number after them: 1-6 indicating the nesting depth of the section).
3. Use **Edit** menu item / **Insert After** and choose “p” (for paragraph) in the Edit Tool (upper right hand corner).
4. Press the **Enter** key.

## 11.2 Insert a new section or subsection

With a program like Microsoft Word, to start a new section, you merely need to insert a new header style. Since XLingPaper is structured, that approach does not work. With XLingPaper, you need to consider the structure of the document.

If you want to insert a section at the same level as the current section you are editing, do this:

1. Click on the number in blue background of the current section.
2. Use **Edit** menu item / **Insert After** and choose “section” in the Edit Tool (upper right hand corner). (Note that the word “section” will have a number after it which indicates the nesting level of this section.)
3. Press the **Enter** key.



4. You'll see something that will look a bit like this:
5. Type the title of the section in the hash area.
6. Click in the blue section just after the “s” and enter a unique identification for this section. Use a-z, A-Z, and digits for this identification.
7. Open up the section (see section 3).

If you want to insert a subsection at the end of the current section, do this:

1. Click in the last part of the current section (the last paragraph, example, etc.).
2. In the Node Path Bar (see example (2)), click on what comes immediately after the last “section” item (the section items have a number after them: 1-6 indicating the nesting depth of the section).
3. Use **Edit** menu item / **Insert After** and choose “section” in the Edit Tool (upper right hand corner). (Note that the word “section” will have a number after it which indicates the nesting level of this section.)
4. Press the **Enter** key.

5. You'll see something that will look a bit like this:
6. Type the title of the section in the hash area.
7. Click in the blue section just after the “s” and enter a unique identification for this section. Use a-z, A-Z, and digits for this identification.
8. Open up the section (see section 3).



## 11.3 Insert a new interlinear example

Sometimes you realize that you need to insert a new interlinear example. Do this:

1. Click in the material before which you want to insert the new interlinear example.
2. In the Node Path Bar (see example (2)), click on what comes immediately after the last “section” item (the section items have a number after them: 1-6 indicating the nesting depth of the section).
3. Use **Edit** menu item / **Insert After** and choose “*example(interlinear\_l\_g\_g\_free)*” (for example which is an interlinear that has a line for the language, two lines of gloss, and a free translation) in the Edit Tool (upper right hand corner). Or possibly *example(listInterlinear\_l\_g\_g\_free)* for a list of related interlinear examples.
4. Press the **Enter** key.
5. Type your language data in the first line with a space between each word.
6. Type the word gloss in the second line.
7. Type the morpheme gloss in the third line.
8. Type the free translation in the fourth line.
9. See section 8.2 for converting this to the special “wrđ” format.

## 12 Citations and References

For complete details on how to enter reference material and citations to reference material, see sections 4.5 “References” and 8 “Citations” in the XLingPaper User Documentation (see section 13 for how to get this documentation). This documentation is currently only available in English.

Feel free to ask for help on this.

## 13 See the XLingPaper user documentation

To see the XLingPaper user documentation, use **XLingPaper** menu item / **Show XLingPaper User Documentation**.

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