# How to Write a Book for Language Science Press

Guidelines for Authors and LATEX Recommendations

Stefan Müller

ariber 1, 2013

Lecture Notes in Language Sciences, No ??



# How to Write a Book for Language Science Press

This book contains the guidelines for Language Science Press authors. For those who want to help keeping the production costs low and therefore decided to use Lagrangian trees, Attribute Value Matrices, OT-tableaux, Categorial Grammar proofs, LFG analyses, and much more. The setup of typesetting script with special fonts as for instance right to left scripts like Arabic is explained. The Lagrangian contains sections concerning the efficient workflow in professional typesetting environments using Lagrangian.

Stefan Müller is an experienced LaTeX user who has typeset four published books and several book manuscripts and journal articles.



Stefan Müller

How to Write a Book for Language Science Press



### Lecture Notes in Language Sciences

General Editors: Martin Haspelmath and Stefan Müller

In this series:

0. Stefan Müller: How to Write a Book for Language Science Press

# How to Write a Book for Language Science Press

Guidelines for Authors and LATEX Recommendations

Stefan Müller

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This book is dedicated to everybody who cannot buying books by profit oriented publisher	ot afford es.

### **Preface**

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The purpose of this book is twofold: it contains a guideline with some style

recommodations for all authors. The second part is for authors who use Large V or who want to learn Large V in order to support Language Science Press. The second part is also a reference for those who volunteered to help typesetting manuscripts that were not submitted in Large V. See Müller 2012 and ? for an overview of the general setup of the project.

### Acknowledgements

This book is typeset with Language TeX developers for their work and the members of the German German Language TeX Users Group Communication List and those replying at http://tex.stackexchange.com for many usefull hints and suggestions.

Berlin, November 1, 2013

Stefan Müller

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# 1 General Information on Language Science Press

- 1.1 Background and Motivation
- 1.2 Set Up and Responsibilities
- 1.2.1 Advisory Board
- 1.2.2 Series and Editorial Boards
- 1.2.3 Open Monograph Press and ZEDAT/CEDIS
- 1.2.4 The Library of the Freie Universität Berlin

### 2 Guidelines for Authors

The following sections describe the layout of various items that play a role in typesetting.

### 2.1 Glossed Examples

Please gloss all examples and provide them with translations. The glossing should be done according to the Leipzig Glossing Rules. If you need special abbreviations that are not defined by the Leipzig Glossing Rules<sup>1</sup>

, put the in footnote at the first occurance. If you define several new abbreviations, put them in a table in the appendix.

provide an example

### 2.2 Figures

### 2.3 Tables

### 2.4 Crossreferences in the Text

Please use the crossreferenceing mechanisms of your text editing/type setting software. Using such crossreferencing mechanisms is less error-prone when you shift text blocks around and in addition all these crossreferences will be turned into hyperlinks between document parts, which makes the final documents much more useful.

If you have numbered example sentence, please start with (1) for every new chapter.

Please use capitals if you refer to specific sections, tables, or figures: As we have shown in Section 3.1, As Figure 3.5 shows. Do not capitalize without a number: In the following section we will discuss.

What about footnotes? I usually do not capitalize. Seems inconsistent.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php. 27.10.2013.

### 2.5 References

We use the *Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics*, which is described here: http://celxj.org/downloads/UnifiedStyleSheet.pdf. The BBTEX file is contained in the Large that are used for typesetting Language Science Press books. Please deliver a BBTEX file with all your references together with your submissions. BBTEX can be exported from all common bibliography tools.

The references in your BbTeX file will be typeset correctly automatically. So, provided the BbTeX file is correct, authors do not have to worry about this. But there are some things to observe in the main text. Please cite as shown in Table 2.1.

Author As Maling & Zaenen (1985: 215) has shown

As Maling & Zaenen (1985: 215) and Bloomfield (1933) have shown

Work As was shown in Saussure 1916: 215, this is a problem for ...

Work This is not true (Saussure 1916; Bloomfield 1933).

Table 2.1: Citation style for Language Science Press

If you have an enummeration of references in the text as in *As X, Y, and Z have shown*, please use the normal punctuation of the respective language rather then special markup like ';'.

Say something about decapitalization.

### 2.6 Checklist

The following is a general checklist for authors. Author who use Lagarantees should also consult the checklist for advanced authors/typesetters in Section 3.10.

## 3 LATEX

### 3.1 Installation of the langsci Class

The Larguage Science Press books was developed by Timm Lichte with help be Berthold Crysmann and me. It can be downloded from the GitHUB repository at: https://github.com/langsci/latex You can download the classes directly from the given web page or use the following git commands to create a local copy of the repository:

```
git init
git clone https://github.com/langsci/latex.git
```

If you are using git, you can update your installation by executing the following command:

```
git pull origin
```

Place all files and subdirectories from this repository into your local working directory (for advanced installations see Section 3.8).

### 3.2 Using the langsci Class

Once you installed the classes in your system, you may look at the file test.tex to see how a book can be typeset. The code of this book is available in the directory Guidelines. Once you set up your LATEX files you can compile them by calling

```
xelatex yourfilename.tex
```

### 3.3 Workflow

- 3.3.1 Compiling the Document
- 3.3.2 Makefiles
- 3.3.3 Using Includes
- 3.3.4 Version Control

### 3.4 Document Structure

### 3.4.1 References

Language Science Press uses the natbib package together with BBTEX and the BBTEX style unified.bst.

### 3.4.2 Crossreferencing

You may use (\mex{1}) to refer to the following example and (\mex{0}) to the preceding example. You can also pass smaller numbers or larger numbers to \mex but I would suggest not to do this since often text blocks are inserted between the example and its description and then references are broken. Furthermore the standard referencing mechanism creates hyperlinks to the example sentences and depending on your viewer this gives you a nice preview of the referenced material, which you do not get with \mex. See Figure 3.1 for an example for such a preview.

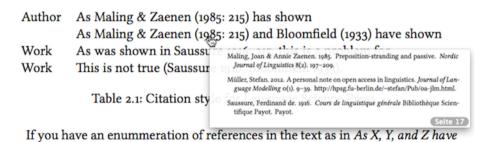


Figure 3.1: Hyperlinked reference allow a preview in some viewers

There should not be a linebreak in something like Section 4. This is achieved by using an explicit whitespace: Section~\ref{sec-examples} This also makes sure that LTEX is not inserting too much space when material is distributed in a line.

### 3.4.3 Indexes

The Language Science Press class is set up in a way that an author index is created automatically. If you want to add an author that is not cited (for instance in the acknowledgements), you can do this by calling .

You may enter items into the subejct index by calling \is, for example

```
\is{word}
```

If you mention a language, you may add it to the language index:

```
\il{Mandarin Chinese}
```

If you are working in a theory that uses features (like LFG or HPSG), you may use \isfeat to enter features into the subject index. \isfeat{comps} would enter the comps feature into the subject index. The typesetting of the feature name in SMALL CAPS will be done automatically.

All index entries are hyper-linked to the respective pages.

### 3.4.4 Hyphenation

There is a special draft mode that can be used for the preparation of manuscripts. It can be enabled by passing the option draftmode to the langsci class. In draftmode words that could not be hyphenated automatically stick out in the right margin. Such problematic words are marked with a black box so that they can be detected easily. You can fix such problems by inserting explicit hyphenation rules in a word. This is done by \-, for example weath\-er. However, this method is dispreferred since it only affects one occurance of the word rather than all occurences in the current and further documents. The right way to deal with hyphenation issues is to put your hyphenation preferences into a file and include this file in all your publications.

```
\hyphenation{
Ajd-ukie-wicz
Prze-piór-kow-ski
To-ma-sel-lo
To-ron-to
trans-for-ma-tions-gram-ma-ti-sches
Tü-bing-en
Um-welt-ver-gif-tung
Ver-lags-buch-hand-lung
West-deut-scher
Wis-sen-schaft-liche
weath-er
}
```

### 3.5 Packages Specific for Linguistics

There is a huge amount of packages that can be used for various purposes. Mittelbach & Goossens 2013 is a good reference book. This section discusses some aspects of some packages that are relevant for linguistics. Every LEX package comes with a documentation and users should consult these documentations too. The purpose of this section is to point users to the packages that we think serve their purpose best and that are compatible with other packages and the Language Science Press classes, as this book proves.

### 3.5.1 Glossed Examples

Glossed examples are typeset with a modified version of the gb4e package by Craig Thiersch. The modified package is called lsp-gb4e. It is contained in the styles directory that is delivered with the Language Science Press LEX calsses. It differs from the original package in loading a version of gloss that was modified by Alexis Dimitriadis in order to be compatible with jambox (see Section 3.5.2).

Simple examples like (1) can be typeset as shown below.

(1) Der Mann schläft. the man sleeps 'The man sleeps.'

Lists of examples can be typeset with \eal and \zl respectively. The example in (2) shows how the sentences can be aligned properly:

(2) a. Ich glaube dem Linguisten nicht, einen Nobelpreis gewonnen zu I believe the linguist not a Nobel.prize won to haben.

have

'I don't believe linguist's claim that he won a Nobel prize.'

b. \* Dem Linguisten einen Nobelpreis glaube ich nicht gewonnen zu the linguist a Nobel.price believe I not won to haben.

have

```
\eal
\ex[]{
\gl1 Ich glaube dem Linguisten nicht, einen Nobelpreis gewonnen zu haben.\\
    I believe the linguist not a Nobel.prize won to have\\
\glt 'I don't believe linguist's claim that he won a Nobel prize.'
}
\ex[*]{
\gl1 Dem Linguisten einen Nobelpreis glaube ich nicht gewonnen zu haben.\\
    the linguist a Nobel.price believe I not won to have\\
}
\zl
```

If you want to add a footnote that provides the source of an example as in (3), you can do this as follows:

(3) Piloten fik frataget sit certifikat<sup>1</sup> pilot.DEF got deprived.of his license 'The pilot was deprived of his license to fly.'

Please call the \footnotetext command before the translation, since otherwise the footnotetext may be typeset on a page that is different from the one where the footnotemark is set.

For the typesetting of an additional line with the original script, one may use  $\glill$  rather than  $\glill$  (4) shows a Chinese example:

(4) 狗 叫 了。 gou3 jiao4 le dog bark ASP/CRS 'The dog is barking.'/'The dogs are barking.'

```
\ea
\glll 狗 叫 了。\\
gou3 jiao4 le\\
dog bark ASP/CRS\\
\glt 'The dog is barking.'/'The dogs are barking.'
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>KorpusDK.

### 3.5.2 jambox

The package jambox can be used to provide information about the language of an example or about a certain other aspect to be highlighted.

(5)	a.	Ingrid kiel-et	il-mazzit-a.	(SVO)
		Ingrid eat-3sg.	г реғ-black.pudding-sg.ғ	
		'Ingread ate bla	ick pudding.'	

b.	Kielet ilmazzita Ingrid.	(VOS)
----	--------------------------	-------

The call of \jambox has to follow the linebreak after the gloss:

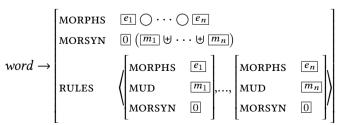
The distance from the right margin can be specified by passing the largest object to be placed in a jambox to \settowidth:

```
(6) a. The man reads the book.(English)b. Manden læser bogen.(Danish)
```

```
c. Der Mann liest das Buch. (German)
```

```
\eal
\settowidth\jamwidth{(German)}
\ex The man reads the book. \jambox{(English)}
\ex Manden læser bogen. \jambox{(Danish)}
\ex Der Mann liest das Buch. \jambox{(German)}
\zl
```

### 3.5.3 AVMs



### 3.5.4 Trees

### 3.5.5 OT Tableaux

This section just provides some examples of how Optimality Tableaux can be typeset.

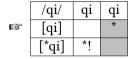
Input		Cnstrnt 1	Cnstrnt 2	Cnstrnt 3
	candidate 1	*!		
	candidate 2		*	
鸣	candidate 3			*

### \hand is defined as follows:

```
\usepackage{pifont}
\newcommand{\hand}{\ding{43}}
```

Input	Constraint 1	Constraint 2	Constraint 3
candidate 1	*!		
candidate 2		*	
candidate 3			*

```
\begin{tabular*}{0.95\textwidth}
   \{0\{\text{xtracolsep}\{\text{fill}\}\}|rl||c|c|c|\}\
     & \textbf{Input} & Constraint 1 & Constraint 2 & Constraint 3 \\ \hline\hline
     & candidate 1 & *! &
                                       & \\ \hline
     & candidate 2
                                                             \\ \hline
                   &
                                  &
                                               &
                                               & *
\hand & candidate 3
                   &
                                  &
                                                             \\ \hline
\end{tabular*}
```



```
\usepackage{pstricks,colortab}
```

```
\begin{tabular}[t]{r|c|c|c|}
\cline{2-4}
& /qi/ & qi & qi \\
```

	VO	OV
prefixing	Tagalog	Ma'a
suffixing	Kwakwala	Japanese

### 3.5.6 Font Issues and Right to Left Scripts

Since we are using XqLETeX, all fonts that are installed in the cannonical font directories can be used. We are using the font Linux Libertine, which is unicode-based and contains a lot of the characters linguists want to use.

### 3.5.6.1 Chinese

You can enter Chinese characters directly and mix them with ASCII text without any further markup provided you load the  $x \in CJK$  package. We already saw an example in (4) on page 9. In order to type Chinese text, one has to load the  $x \in CJK$  package with the option <code>indentfirst</code> set to <code>false</code> and select an appropriate font:

```
\usepackage[indentfirst=false]{xeCJK}
\setCJKmainfont{SimSun}
```

### 3.5.6.2 Arabic Script

Arbaic script is the most challenging script for typesetting since it is written from right to left and contains ligatures. If you load the bidi package, you can mix right to left and left to right text.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Please have a look at the source code. The verbatim environment has difficulties to display Arabic text and hence the call to \PRL comes out scrambled.

### او مرد را دوست نخواهد داشت. (7) U mard rā dust naxāhad dāšt.

He/she man DOM friend NEG.want have 'He/she will not leve the men'

'He/she will not love the man.'

### 3.5.6.3 IPA Symbols

The IPA symbols are part of the Linux Libertine font and hence can be entered into the document directly. The IPA unicode symbols can be created online at http://ipa.typeit.org/full/. (8) shows some examples:

If you find symbols that are not covered by the font, please use the tipa package.

### 3.6 Bells and Whistles

### 3.6.1 varioref

varioref is loaded by the Language Science Press class file. You can use \vref to refer to floating objects like figures and tables. Language Science Press class file. You can use \vref to refer to floating objects like figures and tables. Language Step automatically determines whether the floating object is on the same page or further away. If the float is on the next page and the next page is to the right of the current page, Language will insert an appropriate text like on the facing page. If we are on a right page, Language will insert something like on the next page. If the float is further away, a page number will be provided.

### 3.6.2 german for Hyphenation

If you write things like head-driven or very long pathes like SNYSEM|LOC|CAT| HEAD|MOD|LOC, LATEX does not do hyphenation (in the part following the dash).

german.sty provides additional markup that allows for proper hyphenation:

### 3 LATEX

```
head"=driven {\sc snysem$|$""loc$|$""cat$|$""head$|$""mod$|$""loc}
```

With this markup even long pathes like snysem|Loc|CAT|HEAD|MOD|Loc|CAT|HEAD are typeset properly. Alternatively you my write

```
{\sc snysem$|$\-loc$|$\-cat$|$\-head$|$\-mod}
```

which introduces a dash at the place of the linebreak: SNYSEM|LOC|CAT|HEAD|-MOD|LOC|CAT|HEAD.

If you use <code>german.sty</code> for a book whose primary language is not German, do not forget to specify the language you are using. For example, if your book is in US English you have to specify the following:

```
\selectlanguage{USenglish}
```

Otherwise the section name for references comes out in German.

### 3.6.3 Resizing Large Objects

Trees or AVMs often are too big to fit onto one page. The langsci comes with commands for shrinking large objects. You may pass your complex object as an argument to and this will scale the object to \linewidth (the remaining space on the current line). There is a more clever version of this command: \centerfit. This command checks whether there is enough space for an object and if this is the case it centers it in the line. If the object is larger than the \linewidth, it is resized to fit the line. This is very handy for typesetting figures. You may copy and paste figures to other documents with a different text width without any adaptions.

### 3.6.4 xspace and Abbreviations

### 3.6.5 todonotes

### 3.7 Software

- BibDesk
- JabRef

### 3.8 Advanced Installation

If you typeset many books for Language Science Press, put the fonts that are contained in the directory fonts into your local font directory that is used by XAMTEX. Put the logos from the directory logos into the search path for images.

### 3.8.1 Style Files and Multiple Projects

Pathes, shell variables ...

### 3.9 Things You Should Not Do

Please do not use explicit linebreaks to mark a new paragraph. Paragraphs are marked by an empty line in the text.

### 3.10 Checklist for Typesetters/Authors Using LATEX

## 4 Publication

Language Science Press books are published on the Document Server of the Freie Universität Berlin together with a Print on Demand option.

Authors have to sign a publication contract with the FU Library. The contract is available here in German: http://edocs.fu-berlin.de/docs/content/main/autoren/vertraege.xml?XSL.lastPage.SESSION=/content/main/autoren/vertraege.xml&lang=
en. This German contract has to be signed, but there is an English translation of it for reference.

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