

How to Write a Book for Language Science Press

Guidelines for Authors and L^AT_EX Recommendations

Stefan Müller

DRAFT
of November 1, 2013, 16:42

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 \LaTeX it also contains descriptions of packages that can be used for typesetting trees, Attribute Value Matrices, OT-tableaux, Categorical 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 \LaTeX chapter also contains sections concerning the efficient workflow in professional typesetting environments using \LaTeX .

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

DRAFT
of November 1, 2013, 16:42

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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 L^AT_EX
Recommendations

Stefan Müller

DRAFT
of November 1, 2013, 16:42

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This book is dedicated to everybody who cannot afford
buying books by profit oriented publishers.

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 \LaTeX or who want to learn \LaTeX 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 \LaTeX . See Müller 2012 and ? for an overview of the general setup of the project.

Acknowledgements

This book is typeset with \LaTeX . We thank the \LaTeX 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 Rules¹

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

provide
an ex-
ample

2.2 Figures

2.3 Tables

2.4 Crossreferences in the Text

Please use the crossreferencing 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.*

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

What
about foot-
notes? I
usually
do not
capitalize.
Seems in-
consistent.

2.5 References

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

The references in your \LaTeX file will be typeset correctly automatically. So, provided the \LaTeX 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 enumeration of references in the text as in *As X, Y, and Z have shown*, please use the normal punctuation of the respective language rather than special markup like ‘;’.

Say something about decapitalization.

2.6 Checklist

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

3 L^AT_EX

3.1 Installation of the **langsci** Class

The L^AT_EX class for typesetting Language Science Press books was developed by Timm Lichte with help by Berthold Crysmann and me. It can be downloaded 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 L^AT_EX 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

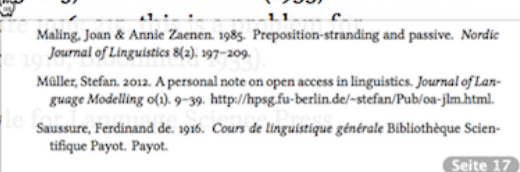
Language Science Press uses the `natbib` package together with \BibTeX and the \BibTeX style `unified.bst`.

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.

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: 11)
Work	This is not true (Saussure 1916: 11)

Table 2.1: Citation style



If you have an enumeration of references in the text as in *As X, Y, and Z have*

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 \LaTeX 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 occurrence of the word rather than all occurrences 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 *L^AT_EX* 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 *L^AT_EX* classes. 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.’

```
\ea
\gll Der Mann schläft.\\
      the man  sleeps\\
\glt ‘The man sleeps.’
\z
```

Lists of examples can be typeset with `\eal` and `\z1` 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

```

\ea
\ex[]{}
\gll 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[*]{}
\gll 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 certifikat¹
 pilot.DEF got deprived.of his license
 ‘The pilot was deprived of his license to fly.’

```

\ea
\gll Piloten fik frataget sit certifikat\footnotemark\\
      pilot.{\sc def} got deprived.of his license\\
\footnotetext{KorpusDK.}
\glt 'The pilot was deprived of his license to fly.'
\z

```

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 `\glll` rather than `\gll`. (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.'
\z

```

¹KorpusDK.

3.5.2 **jambox**

The package `jambox` by Alexis Dimitriadis 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.F DEF-black.pudding-SG.F | |
| | | ‘Ingrid ate black pudding.’ | |
| | b. | Kiolet ilmazzita Ingrid. | (VOS) |
| | c. | * Kiolet Ingrid ilmazzita. | (VSO) |
| | d. | Ingrid ilmazzita kiolet. | (SOV) |
| | e. | Ilmazzita Ingrid kiolet. | (OSV) |
| | f. | Ilmazzita kiolet Ingrid. | (OVS) |

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

```
\ex[]{\n
\label{ex-ingrid-kiolet-ilmazzita}
\gll Ingrid kiel-et il-mazzit-a.\n
      Ingrid eat-3fsg def-black.pudding-fsg\\ \jambox{(SVO)}
\glt ‘Ingrid ate black pudding.’
}
```

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 Trees: **tikz-qtrees**

Several tree-drawing packages are around and all have their advantages and disadvantages. I used `tree-dvips` for decades, but it is incompatible with

X_YTeX, since it creates PostScript rather than PDF. Exploring the options I discovered `tikz-qtree`, which is a `tikz`-based reimplement of Alexis Dimitriadis' `q-tree` package. The syntax for drawing trees is rather simple and in comparison to `tree-dvips` drawing trees is considerably speeded up. Figure 3.2 shows a simple example.

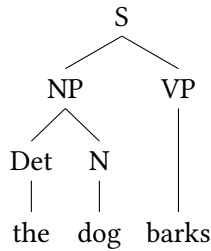


Figure 3.2: Tree for *The dog barks*. drawn with `tikz-qtree`

```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\tikzset{level 1+/.style={level distance=2\baselineskip}}
\tikzset{frontier/.style={distance from root=6\baselineskip}}
\Tree[.S
      [.NP
        [.Det the ]
        [.N   dog ] ]
      [.VP barks ] ]
\end{tikzpicture}

```

The code below shows how words below a certain node can be put under a triangle as in Figure 3.3.

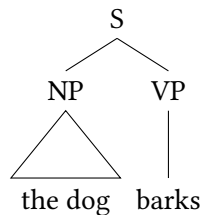


Figure 3.3: Tree for *The dog barks*. with abbreviated NP

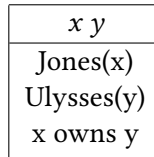
```

\begin{tikzpicture}
\tikzset{level 1+/.style={level distance=2\baselineskip}}
\tikzset{frontier/.style={distance from root=5\baselineskip}}
\Tree[.S
      [.NP \edge[roof]; {the dog} ]
      [.VP barks ] ]
\end{tikzpicture}

```

3.5.4 DRSeS: **drs**

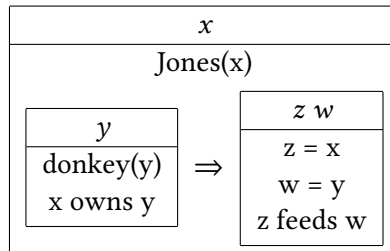
DRSeS can be typeset using the `drs` package by Alexis Dimitriadis. There are various commands that let you typeset simple DRSeS, ones with implications and DRSeS with quantifiers. Some examples from the manual are given below:



```

\drs{x\ y}{Jones(x) \ \ Ulysses(y) \ \ x owns y}

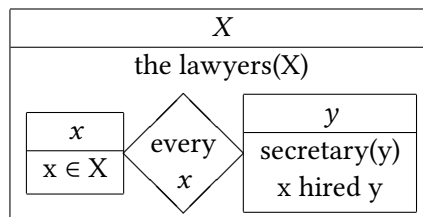
```



```

\drs{x}{Jones(x) \ \
  \ifdrs{y}{donkey(y)\ \ x owns y}
    {z\ w}{z = x\ \ w = y\ \ z feeds w}}

```



```

\drs{X}{ the lawyers(X) \ \
  \qdrs{x}{x \in X}
    {every}{x}
    {y}{secretary(y) \ \ x hired y}}


```

3.5.5 AVMs

$$\text{word} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{MORPHS} \quad \boxed{e_1} \bigcirc \dots \bigcirc \boxed{e_n} \\ \text{MORSYN} \quad \boxed{0} \left(\boxed{m_1} \uplus \dots \uplus \boxed{m_n} \right) \\ \text{RULES} \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{MORPHS} \quad \boxed{e_1} \\ \text{MUD} \quad \boxed{m_1} \\ \text{MORSYN} \quad \boxed{0} \end{array} \right\rangle, \dots, \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{MORPHS} \quad \boxed{e_n} \\ \text{MUD} \quad \boxed{m_n} \\ \text{MORSYN} \quad \boxed{0} \end{array} \right\rangle \end{array} \right]$$

3.5.6 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		*	
 candidate 3			*

```
\begin{tabular}
  {\lrc|c|c|c|}\hline
  & \textbf{Input} & & \textbf{Cnstrnt 1} & & \textbf{Cnstrnt 2} & & \textbf{Cnstrnt 3} \\ \hline
  & candidate 1 & & *! & & & & \\
  & candidate 2 & & & & * & & \\
\hand & candidate 3 & & & & & & * \\
\end{tabular}
```


`\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}
  {@{\extracolsep{\fill}}|rl|c|c|c|}\hline
  & \textbf{Input} & & \textbf{Constraint 1} & & \textbf{Constraint 2} & & \textbf{Constraint 3} \\ \hline
  & candidate 1 & & *! & & & & \\
  & candidate 2 & & & & * & & \\
\hand & candidate 3 & & & & & & * \\
\end{tabular*}
```

3 L^AT_EX



/qi/	qi	qi
[qi]		*
[*qi]	*!	

```
\usepackage{pstricks,colortab}

\begin{tabular}[t]{r|c|c|c|}
\cline{2-4}
& /qi/ & qi & qi & \\
\LCC & & & & \\
& & & \lightgray & \cline{2-4}
\hand & [qi] & & * & \cline{2-4}
& [*qi] & *! & & \cline{2-4}
\ECC
\end{tabular}
```

	VO	OV
prefixing	Tagalog	Ma'a
suffixing	Kwakwala	Japanese

```
\begin{tabular}{|l||c|c|} \hline
& VO & OV & \\ \hline \hline
\LCC & & & \\
& & \lightgray & \hline
prefixing & Tagalog & Ma'a & \hline
\ECC
\LCC
& \lightgray & & \hline
suffixing & Kwakwala & Japanese & \hline
\ECC
\end{tabular}
```

3.5.7 Font Issues and Right to Left Scripts

Since we are using X_L^AT_EX, all fonts that are installed in the canonical 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.

3.5.7.1 Chinese

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

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

3.5.7.2 Arabic Script

Arabic 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.²

- (7) او مرد را دوست نخواهد داشت.
 U mard rā dust naxāhad dāšt.
 He/she man DOM friend NEG.want have
 ‘He/she will not love the man.’

```
\newfontfamily\Parsifont[Script=Arabic]{XB Niloofar}
\usepackage{bidi}
\newcommand{\PRL}[1]{\RL{\Parsifont #1}}

\ea
\PRL{او مرد را دوست نخواهد داشت.}
\gll U mard rā dust naxāhad dāšt.\\
      He/she man {\sc dom} friend {\sc neg}.want have\\
\glt ‘He/she will not love the man.’
\z
```

3.5.7.3 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:

- (8) ɓ ɛ ʁ ɿ ʃ ʂ θ tʃ ts ʈ ʋ ɔ̃ ɸ ʌ ʋ ɯ ɰ ɱ χ ʎ ʏ ʣ ʑ ʒ ʔ ʕ ʖ ʘ ɔ̣ ɬ ɮ ɹ ɻ ɽ

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. \LaTeX 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, \LaTeX will insert an appropriate text like *on the facing page*. If we are on a right page, \LaTeX

² 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.

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:

```
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 may 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 `german.sty` 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` 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 adaptations.

3.6.4 Rotating Figures and Tables

3.6.5 `xspace` and Abbreviations

3.6.6 `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 \LaTeX . 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?lang=en>. This German contract has to be signed, but there is an English translation of it for reference.

Authors have to make sure that they have permission to use copyrighted material from journals or other books. A respective declaration is part of the contract with the FU Library.

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