

# How to Write a Book for Language Science Press

Guidelines for Authors and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Recommendations

Stefan Müller

DRAFT  
of October 27, 2013, 09:00

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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  chapter also contains sections concerning the efficient workflow in professional typesetting environments using  $\text{\LaTeX}$ .

Stefan Müller is an experience  $\text{\LaTeX}$  user who has typeset four published books and several book manuscripts and journal articles.

DRAFT  
of October 27, 2013, 09:00

ISBN ????????

Stefan Müller

How to Write a Book for Language Science Press



## Lecture Notes in Language Sciences

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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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X  
Recommendations

Stefan Müller

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of October 27, 2013, 09:00

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





# Vorwort

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## 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, October 27, 2013

Stefan Müller



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# 1 Guidelines for Authors

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

## 1.1 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

, 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

## 1.2 Figures

## 1.3 Tables

## 1.4 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.

## 1.5 References

We use the *Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics*, which is described here: <http://celxj.org/downloads/UnifiedStyleSheet.pdf>. The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  file is contained in the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  classes that are used for typesetting Language Science Press books. Please

deliver a BibTeX file with all your references together with your submissions. BibTeX can be exported from all common bibliography tools.

The references in your BibTeX file will be typeset correctly automatically. So, provided the BibTeX 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 1.1.

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

Table 1.1: Citation style for Language Science Press

## 1.6 Checklist

The following is a general checklist for authors. Author who use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X should also consult the checklist for advanced authors/typesetters in Section 2.9.



## 2 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

### 2.1 Installation of the **langsci** Class

The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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>

Place all files and subdirectories from this repository into your local working directory (for advanced installations see Section 2.8).

### 2.2 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X files you can compile them by calling

```
xelatex yourfilename.tex
```

## 2.3 Workflow

### 2.3.1 Compiling the Document

### 2.3.2 Makefiles

### 2.3.3 Using Includes

## 2.4 Document Structure

## 2.5 Packages specific for Linguistics

### 2.5.1 Glossed Examples

### 2.5.2 `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.

- |     |    |                                       |       |
|-----|----|---------------------------------------|-------|
| (1) | a. | Ingrid kiel-et il-mazzit-a.           | (SVO) |
|     |    | Ingrid eat-3fsg def-black.pudding-fsg |       |
|     |    | ‘Ingreed ate black pudding.’          |       |
|     | b. | Kiolet il-mazzita Ingrid.             | (VOS) |
|     | c. | * Kiolet Ingrid il-mazzita.           | (VSO) |
|     | d. | Ingrid il-mazzita kiolet.             | (SOV) |
|     | e. | Il-mazzita Ingrid kiolet.             | (OSV) |
|     | f. | Il-mazzita kiolet Ingrid.             | (OVS) |

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

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

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

- |     |    |                          |           |
|-----|----|--------------------------|-----------|
| (2) | 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
```

2.5.3 AVMs

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

2.5.4 Trees


2.5.5 OT Tableaux

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

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

`\hand` ist wie folgt definiert:


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

```



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

```

\usepackage{pstricks,colortab}

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

```

	VO	OV
prefixing	Tagalog	Ma'a
suffixing	Kwakwala	Japanese

```

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

```

### 2.5.6 Font Issues and Right to Left Scripts

Since we are using X<sub>Y</sub>L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, 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.

### 2.5.6.1 Chinese

- (3) 狗 叫 了。  
 gou3 jiao4 le  
 dog bark ASP/CRS  
 ‘The dog is barking.’/‘The dogs are barking.’

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

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

### 2.5.6.2 Arabic Script

- (4) 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
```

### 2.5.6.3 IPA Symbols

## 2.6 Bells and Whistles

### 2.6.1 **varioref**

### 2.6.2 **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.

### 2.6.3 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.

### 2.6.4 `xspace` and Abbreviations

### 2.6.5 `todonotes`

## 2.7 Software

- BibDesk
- JabRef

## 2.8 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 Xe<sub>Λ</sub>TeX. Put the logos from the directory `logos` into the search path for images.

### 2.8.1 Style Files and Multiple Projects

Pathes, shell variables ...

## 2.9 Checklist for Typesetters/Authors Using Λ<sub>Λ</sub>TeX





### 3 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.



# Bibliography

Saussure, Ferdinand de. 1916. *Grundfragen der allgemeinen sprachwissenschaft*.  
Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co. 2nd Edition 1967.