Language Science Press guidelines

General rules for editors, authors and LᴬTᴇX recommendations

Stefan Müller and Martin Haspelmath

DRAFT

of March 27, 2014, 16:43

language
science
press

Language Science Press guidelines

This book contains the guidelines for Language Science Press authors and editors. 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, 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 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 March 27, 2014, 16:43

Stefan Müller and Martin Haspelmath

Language Science Press guidelines

Lecture Notes in Language Sciences

General Editors: Martin Haspelmath and Stefan Müller

In this series:

Language Science Press guidelines

General rules for editors, authors and LaTeX recommendations

Stefan Müller and Martin Haspelmath

language
science
press

Freie Universität Berlin

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

Preface

This book has several purposes: it describes the editorial process and contains guidelines with some style rules for all authors. In addition it contains a part for authors who use LaTeX or who want to learn LaTeX in order to support Language Science Press. The LaTeX part is also a reference for those who volunteered to help typesetting manuscripts that were not submitted in LaTeX. See **?** and **?** for an overview of the general setup of the project.

Acknowledgements

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

We thank Matthias Hüning for comments on an earlier version of this document and Corinna Handschuh and Francesco Cangemi for being the first to use the new LaTeX classes and providing feedback to us.

Berlin, March 27, 2014   Stefan Müller & Martin Haspelmath

Contents

1 General information on Language Science Press

1.1 Background and motivation

Language Science Press is a book imprint that publishes high-quality books in the field of academic linguistics. It was founded in 2013, growing out of the initiative "Open-Access Books for Linguistics" (OALI) that was started by Stefan Müller (and other linguists at FU Berlin) and joined by Martin Haspelmath. After its first launch in August 2012, it quickly found over 100 prominent supporters from various subfields of linguistics and a range of different countries.

The problem to which this initiative responded was the increasing cost of linguistics books, which has come to contrast more and more with the ease with which files can be shared (?). Increasingly, it seems that most of what the traditional publishers add to the scientists' work is the prestige of an imprint label (?), but this is something that is ultimately created by the scientists as well.

Thus, we decided to found a new imprint (Language Science Press) dedicated to publishing high-quality books which exist primarily in electronic form. Printed copies will be available through print-on-demand services. This imprint will be owned and run by scholars, and neither authors nor readers will be charged. The required work (reviewing, proofreading, typesetting) will be organized and carried out by the scholars themselves.

Language Science Press is associated with the FU Berlin and is coordinated by Stefan Müller and Martin Haspelmath.

1.2 Responsibilities

All books published by Language Science Press appear in book series, which are managed by a Series Editor (or a team of Editors). The Series Editors are in charge of the reviewing and production of the books in their series. The overall coordination of the Press is in the hands of the Press Coordinators Stefan Müller and Martin Haspelmath.

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

1.3 Open access and licence

All Language Science Press books are published with open access, i. e. they can be downloaded free of charge. All rights (copyrights, translation rights) remain with the author.

By default, Language Science Press books are published with a Creative Commons CC-BY licence[1] (see **?** for details of what this means and why it is the preferred licence for scientific papers and books). The CC-BY license allows for free reuse of the material in the book, including commercial uses as for instance edited volumes that contain parts of the book licensed under CC-BY. The only condition is that the work is properly attributed to the author/authors. The CC-BY license guarantees maximal distribution of the material.

In certain situations, a CC-BY license is not possible. For instance if Language Science Press publishes a translation of a book that already appeared with another publisher. In such situations the books will be published under the more restrictive CC-BY-ND license[2], which forbids to change the material (NoDerivatives) and hence guarantees that the rights of the original publisher are not violated by somebody translating the work back into the original language and distributing the book commercially or non-commercially.

(more details will follow later)

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[1] Currently http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/, 16.02.2014.
[2] Currently http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/, 16.02.2014.

2 Style rules for authors

Authors can submit books after registering as an author at http://langsci-press. org/user/register. Language Science Press only publishes books that are assigned to a series. It is suggested that authors contact the series editor informally before an official submission. The submission has to be in PDF format to make proper reviewing (reference to page numbers) possible. The first submission does not have to correspond to the format specification that is outlined in this chapter, but if it does this is good since it enables series editors to get some idea about the length of the book and so on. If authors submit an almost final version in the proper layout, this speeds up production, since comments on form can be provided in the first reviewing steps.

The following sections describe the layout of various items that play a role in typesetting. Many of these things are covered automatically by the Word Template[1] or by our LaTeX classes[2]. Authors who start a new book project are strongly recommended to use LaTeX from the very beginning.

2.1 Front matter

The front matter of Language Science Press books is structured as follows

- optional dedication

- obligatory table of contents

- obligatory Notes on contributors (only in edited volumes)

- optional notational conventions

- optional acknowledgements

- optional preface

- optional list of abbreviations

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[1] https://github.com/langsci/word, 19.02.2014.
[2] https://github.com/langsci/latex, 19.02.2014.

- no lists of figures or lists of tables!

2.2 Back matter

The back matter is structured as follows:

- optional Appendix A

- optional Appendix B etc

- optional further appendices

- obligatory Bibliography

- obligatory Author index

- optional Language index (advisable if the book talks about a larger number of languages)

- obligatory Subject index

2.3 Chapters

Every book is divided into consecutively numbered chapters. In addition to chapters, a book may also group chapters into parts (numbered I, II, III).

2.4 Sections and headings

All sections (= parts of chapters) have headings and are numbered. Authors may use structures with up to six levels, i.e. there may be a section with the number 1.2.3.4.5.6.[3] However, such elaborated structures may be difficult for the readers, so there should be a good motivation for going beyond three or four levels.

Sections and subsections must be minimally two and must be exhaustive. This means that all text in a chapter must belong to some section, all text within a section must belong to some subsection and so on. A short intro paragraph is allowed by way of exception, as in the current Section 3 (see the intro paragraph above Section 3.1).

würde ich nicht erlauben SN

---

[3] See page **??** for an actual use of subsubsections.

Please do not change the capitalization of words when they are used in titles. This also applies to the title (and subtitle) of the book itself and to the bibliographical references. Language Science Press never uses special capitalization.

2.5 Italics, small caps, and punctuation marks

Boldface is generally restricted to section headings. *Italics* are used for the following purposes:

1. for all object-language forms that are cited within the text or in set-off examples (e.g. in (2) and (4) below), unless they are written in IPA or otherwise in the context of the discussion of sounds;

2. when a technical term is referred to, e.g. "the term *quotative* is not appropriate here", or "I call this construction *quotative*". In such contexts, English technical terms are thus treated like object-language forms;

3. for emphasis of a particular word that is not a technical term ("This is possible here, but *only* here"). Small caps are used for highlighting important terms on first mention, e.g.

    (1) *On this basis, the two main alignment types, namely nominative-accusative and ergative-absolutive, are distinguished.*

Small caps are also used for category abbreviations in interlinear glossing, and they may be used to indicate stress or focusing in example sentences:

(2) *John called Mary a Republican and then she insulted him.*

Double quotation marks are generally used for distancing, in particular in the following situations:

a) when a passage from another work is cited in the text (e.g. According to Takahashi (2009: 33), "quotatives were never used in subordinate clauses in Old Japanese"); but block quotations do not have quotation marks;

b) when a technical term is mentioned that the author does not want to adopt, but wants to mention, e.g.

(3) *This is sometimes called "pseudo-conservatism", but I will not use this term here, as it could lead to confusion.*

Single quotation marks are used exclusively for linguistic meanings, as in the following:

(4) *Latin habere 'have' is not cognate with Old English hafian 'have'.*

2.6 Glossed examples

Please gloss all example sentences from languages other than English and provide them with idiomatic 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 them in a table in a special section with abbreviations immediately before the first chapter of a monograph. In the case of an edited volume, the lists of abbreviations should be placed immediately before the references of the individual chapers.

The formatting of example sentences in the typological series follows the format that is used by the World Atlas of Language Structures (Haspelmath et al. 2005): If there is just one example sentence for an example number, the language name follows the example number directly, as in (5); it may be followed by the reference.

(5) Mising (?: 69)
     azə́në də́luŋ
     small village
     'a small village'

If there are two sub-examples for a single example number, the example heading may have scope over both of them:

(6) Zulu*(Poulos Bosch 1997: 19; 63)*

     a. *Shay-a   inja!*
         hit-ɪᴍᴘ.2ѕɢ dog
         'Hit the dog!'

b. *Mus-a*   *uku-shay-a inga!*   Apanti
    NEG.IMP.AUX-2SG INF-hit-INF dog   Temiar
    'Do not hit the dog!'

If two examples with different numbers belong to the same language, the language name is repeated only if the identity of the language is not clear from the context. If an example consists of several sub-examples from different languages, the language name and references follow the letters, as in (4): (7):

(7)   a. Apatani (?: 23)
        aki atu
        dog small
        'the small dog'
     b. Temiar (?: 155)
        dēk mənūʔ
        house big
        'big house'

2.7 Figures and tables

Figures and tables should come with a caption. Captions are set below figures and above tables. Like headings, the captions should not use special capitalization. Figures and tables are numbered. The number should consist of the chapter number and a number that starts with one for every new chapter. Figures and tables are counted separately. Figure 3.1 is an example of a figure and Table 3.1 is an example of a table.

The number should consist of the chapter number and a number that starts with 1 for every new chapter. There has to be one counter for figures and another one for tables. Figure 2.1 on the following page is an example of a figure and Table 2.1 on the next page is an example of a table.

2.8 Footnotes

Notes are footnotes rather than endnotes. Footnote numbers go to the end of the clause after punctuation unless they refer to a specific word or
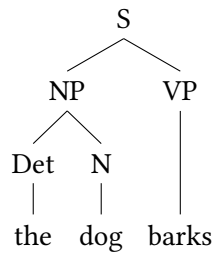
Figure 2.1: An example of a figure: Analysis of the sentence *The dog barks.*

Table 2.1: An example of a table taken from ?: 214

	Low categoriality unit	Unit with wich it clusters
'Noun'	low referentiality NP	forgrounded verb
	attached body part noun	forgrounded verb
	anaphoric NP	forgrounded verb, emphasized element
'Verb'	tense/aspect/mood auxiliary	forgrounded verb

phrase.[4]

Footnote numbers should not be used in tables or figures[5] but should be attached to the text preceding or following them.

> Martin: [COMMENT: Manchmal braucht man solche Tabellen-internen Fußnoten; dann verwendet man manchmal Buchstaben a, b, c als Fußnotenzeichen]

2.9 Quotations

If long passages are quoted, they should be indented and the quote should be followed by the exact reference. Use the quotation environment LATEX provides:

> Precisely constructed models for linguistic structure can play an important role, both negative and positive, in the process of discovery

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[4] This is an example of a footnote that refers to the whole clause.
[5] This is a footnote that refers to the word *figures*.

itself. By pushing a precise but inadequate formulation to an unacceptable conclusion, we can often expose the exact source of this inadequacy and, consequently, gain a deeper understanding of the linguistic data. (**?**: 5)

Short passages should be quoted inline using quotes: **?**: 5 stated that "[o]bscure▉ and intuition-bound notions can neither lead to absurd conclusions nor provide new and correct ones".

If you quote text that is not in the language of the book provide a translation. Short quotes should be translated inline, long quotes should be translated in a footnote.

2.10 Cross-references in the text

Please use the cross-referencing mechanisms of your text editing/type setting software. Using such cross-referencing mechanisms is less error-prone▉ when you shift text blocks around and in addition all these cross-references 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 numbered chapters, sections, tables, figure, or footnotes: *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.* Depending on the series and the langauge the book is published in authors may also use the § sign instead of the word *Section.* So the above sentence would read: *As we have shown in §3.1.*

2.11 Citations and references

A citation is author-year information (optionally with page number or other more detailed information) in the text. A bibliographical reference is metadata about a work that is cited.

If books or larger articles are cited for a smaller point, exact page numbers should be provided. This is a good service to the readers, and it is also good for authors since it helps them to keep track of their source and enables

them to find and reread the referenced passages and it is a good service to the readers.

For references in the bibliography, we use the *Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics*,[6]. The BIBTEX file is contained in the 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 (We recommend BibDesk for the Mac and JabRef for all other platforms). Please make sure that all BIBTEX fields are complete. Please provide all first and last names of all authors and editors. Do not use et al. in the Bibtex file; this will be generated automatically when inserted. For bipartite family names like "von Stechow", "Van Eynde", and "de Hoop" make sure that these family names are contained in curly brackets. These authors will then be cited as **?** and **?**. Note that Dutch names like "de Hoop" are not treated differently from other surnames.

The references in your BIBTEX file will automatically be correctly typeset. 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 2.2.

Table 2.2: Citation style for Language Science Press

citation type	example
author	As **?**: 215 have shown
	As **?**: 215 and **?** have shown
work	As was shown in **?**: 215, this is a problem for theories that
	…
work	This is not true (**??**).

Citations consist of author name plus year number in parentheses (with page number or other information). There is no comma between the author name and the year number. If a citation is itself in parentheses, the parentheses around the year number are omitted (unless there is a fairly long text in the parentheses, in addition to the citation).

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 ';'.

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[6]http://celxj.org/downloads/UnifiedStyleSheet.pdf

If you refer to regions in a text, for instance 111–112, please do not use 111f. or 111ff. but provide the full information.

Say something about decapitalization. http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/140071/12092

2.12 Special terms

If you refer to special terms, please use italics as in "I use the term *nominative* for …

2.13 Punctuation

Please use punctuation consistently. If you use initial adverbial clauses, please use commas: When referring to such nominatives, I use …. EN-dashes are used for ranges (e.g. 1985–1995).

2.14 Academic *we*

Monographs and articles that are authored by a single author should use the pronoun *I* rather than *we* as in "As I have shown in Section 3".

2.15 Special guidelines for edited volumes

Some special rules apply to the chapter of edited volumes:

- Each paper has its own list of references (unnumbered section labeled References).
- A paper may have a special unnumbered section Acknowledgements just after the last numbered section. This is preferable to putting the acknowledgements into the footnotes.
- A paper may have a special unnumbered section Abbreviations (or similar) just before the References. This is strongly preferred to listing the abbreviations in a footnote.

- Chapter numbers should not be used in numbering tables and figures within such chapters.

2.16 Checklist

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

2.17 Other

Running heads:

- Monographs left-hand side: chapter number and chapter heading right-hand side: section number and section heading
- Edited volumes: left-hand side: author name right-hand side: (chapter number and) chapter name

3 LaTeX

3.1 Installation of the `langsci` class

The LaTeX class for typesetting Language Science Press books was developed by Timm Lichte with help be 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.

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
```

3.2.1 Class options

A LATEX document starts with a specification of a document class. Usually this is a class for books, articles, or technical reports. Language Science Press has a special class that is called `langsci` and is based on the book class from the KomaScript package. Several options can be passed to the class. The following code shows how the class is loaded and how options are set.

```
\documentclass[series=labphon,
               number=1,
               isbn=978-3-944675-01-5,
               url=http://langsci-press.org/catalog/book/16,
               output=long]{langsci}
```

The options are explained in the following paragraphs.

3.2.1.1 `series`

Theseries name of the series in which a book is published has to be passed to the langsci package. This will ensure that the name of the series is put on the cover and the right color for your series will be selected. Table 3.1 provides an overview of the series that are established as of March 27, 2014.

Table 3.1: Series of Language Science Press as of March 27, 2014

Option	Full Name
eotms	Empirically Oriented Theoretical Morphology and Syntax
eotmsig	Implemented Grammars
sidl	Studies in Diversity Linguistics
algad	African Language Grammars and Dictionaries
tmnlp	Translation and Multilingual Natural Language Processing
lnls	Lecture Notes in Language Sciences
nc	Monographs on Comparative Niger-Congo
labphon	Studies in Laboratory Phonology

3.2.1.2 `number`

Authorsnumber will be informed by their editor about the number that their book has in the series. This number is passed with the `number` option to the langsci class.

3.2.1.3 `isbn`

Onceisbn a manuscript is accepted, authors have to sign a publication agreement with the FU Library (see Chapter **??**). Then they will get an ISBN, which has to be passed to the langsci class.

3.2.1.4 `url`

Whenurl a manuscript is submitted to Language Science Press the submission gets a number and there will be a corresponding URL. This URL has to be passed to the langsci class, since it will be part of the copyright information of the book.

3.2.1.5 `output`

Thereoutput are three options for output: `long`, `short`, and `inprep`. If you pass `long` to the langsci class, all pages are printed. This includes front and backpane of the cover and also its spine. If the option `short` is used, the cover pages are omitted. This document version is much more printer friendly since the colored pages are not included.

The option `inprep` suppresses everything that refers to Language Science Press. This gives authors the possibility to write their book using the Language Science Press classes and styles prior to submission. They may then distribute the manuscript without revealing their intention to submit to Language Science Press.

3.2.1.6 `smallfont`

Language Science Press smallfont books are typeset with an 11pt font. Those books that would be longer than 500 pages should be typeset with the `smallfont` option, which selects a 10pt font.

3.2.1.7 `draftmode`

Since draftmode Language Science Press does not have any commercial interest you can put your book on webpages and distribute it freely. We encourage authors to do this in order to discuss the work and improve it before final publication. If authors want to circulate prefinal versions, they can use the option `draftmode`. This prints a large watermark onto the first page and adds a footer to ever page that informs the reader about the fact that he is reading a draft and the date and time of the creation of the draft.

3.2.1.8 `copyright`

Usually Language Science Press books are published under the Creative Commons license CC-BY. However, there are rare cases where other licenses are required (for instance for translations of books that were published with another publisher who has the rights for the original version). For such cases, there is the copyright the `copyright` option. One can pass any other CC license string to the LᴬTEX class in the following way:

```
copyright=CC-BY-ND
```

3.2.2 Commands

You can specify a title with the \title title command (LᴬTEX standard). In addition the langsci class provides a command for specifying a subtitle (\subtitle subtitle). The author of a book is specified by \author author. A separate page with a dedication can be inserted by \dedication dedication.

The title of the book that goes to the back of the book is specified by BackTitle \BackTitle and the cover text on the back is provided by \BackBody BackBody▮

3.3 Workflow

3.3.1 Compiling the document

There are various tools for all existing platforms that help authors/typesetters▮ compiling the documents and creating indices and references. The fol-

lowing commands can be called explicitly from the commandline in Unix-based systems:

crossreferencing
Makefile
make

```
xelatex -no-pdf yourfilename
bibtex -min-crossrefs=200 yourfilename
xelatex -no-pdf yourfilename
bibtex -min-crossrefs=200 yourfilename
xelatex yourfilename -no-pdf
correct-toappear
correct-index
makeindex -o yourfilename.ind yourfilename.idx
makeindex -o yourfilename.lnd yourfilename.ldx
makeindex -o yourfilename.wnd yourfilename.wdx
LSP/bin/reverse-index <yourfilename.wdx >yourfilename.rdx
makeindex -o yourfilename.rnd yourfilename.rdx
\rm yourfilename.adx
authorindex -i -p yourfilename.aux > yourfilename.adx
sed -e 's/}{/|hyperpage}{/g' yourfilename.adx > yourfilename.adx.hyp
makeindex -o yourfilename.and yourfilename.adx.hyp
xelatex yourfilename
```

These commands do the following: they run the documents through X⌐LATEX, call BIBTEX, create the indices using makeindex, and create a reverse index of expressions and an author index.

Everytime X⌐LATEX is run it writes information about the sections and figures and son on auxiliary files. These auxiliary files are read in when X⌐LATEX runs again. They are used by X⌐LATEX to create a table of contents and by BIBTEX to create the list of references. Due to the insertion of a table of contents the page numbering may change. Therefore it is necessary to run X⌐LATEX several times to get a stable document.

We decided not to use the crossreferencing facility that BIBTEX provides. Crossreferencing saves space if several papers in the same edited volume are cited, but is opaque for indexing tools like google scholar. Crossreferencing is disabled by the command option -min-crossrefs=200 that is passed to the bibtex command.

3.3.2 Makefiles

Of course nobody wants to type in the commands mentioned in Section 3.3.1 by hand. Instead a Makefile can be used. You will find an example Makefile

package!NATBIB
bibtex@BIBTEX

in the github repository in the directory that also contains the code for this book.[1]

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 Citation

As was explained in Section 2.11 citations that provide a page number are given required to be in the format Author (1975: 312) rather than Author (1975: p. 312). If authors want their text to be copy&paste-proof, they can define the command `\page` and cite as follows:

```
\citet[\page 312]{Author1975a}
```

For Language Science Press `\page` would be:

```
\newcommand{\page}{}
```

For other publications authors can use the following

```
\newcommand{\page}{p.\,}
```

In case several pages are cited, the page numbers should be passed to cite as follows:

```
\citet[\page 312, 740, 756--758]{Author1975a}
```

---

[1] https://github.com/langsci/latex/tree/master/Guidelines, 16.02.2014.

Draft of March 27, 2014, 16:43

3.4.3 Crossreferencing

You may use `(\mex{1})` mex to refer to the following example and `(\mex{0})` to the preceeding 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 **??** 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 LaTeX is not inserting too much space when material is distributed in a line.

3.4.4 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 `\aimention{Zappa, Frank}`.aimention

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

```
\is{word}
```

Regions can be specified by appending `|(` to the keyword at the beginning of a region and `|)` at the end of the region. For instance this section has the index entry `\is{index|(}` after the first word of this section and `\is{index|)}` at the very end of this section. If this rather brief section happens to be set on one page, LaTeX enters one page number into the index. If there is a pagebreak in the middle of this section, a region is entered into the index.

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 into the subject index. The typesetting of the feature name in SMALL CAPS will be done automatically.

Words (or stems) can be entered into a special index by using `\iw`. For instance, `\iw{Mann}` enters the word *Mann* in to the index of expressions.

Authors working in the area of morphology may find a reverse index of expressions useful. For instance, if one wants to find all references to words ending on ung (as for instance *Besprechung*, *Lesung*, *Sitzung*, or *Vorlesung*), one can look them up in the reverse index of expressions easily.

All these index commands can also be used in footnotes.[2]

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

Indexes are inserted at the end of the document by specifying a subset of the following calls:

```
\clearpage
\pdfbookmark[0]{Index}{Index}
\pdfbookmark[1]{Expression index}{Expression index}
\printindex[wrd]
\pdfbookmark[1]{Reverse expression index}{Reverse expression index}
\printindex[rwrd]
\pdfbookmark[1]{Name index}{Name index}
\printindex[aut]
\pdfbookmark[1]{Language index}{Language index}
\printindex[lan]
\pdfbookmark[1]{Subject index}{Subject index}
\printindex
```

While working at a manuscript it can be practical to see index entries in the margins. Index entries may be switched on by specifying `\proofmodetrue` in the preamble of the document.proofmodetrue The following specification checks whether the option `draftmode`draftmode of the `langsci` is used and displays the index entries in the margin if this is the case:

```
\iflsDraft
\proofmodetrue
\fi
```

---

[2] The commands are set up in a way that automatically distinguishes between index entries in footnotes and outside of footnotes. For instance the call of `\iw{Mann}` for the word *Mann* causes a special marking in the expression index.

3.4.5 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 insert-
ing 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 fur-
ther 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.
? is a good reference book. This section discusses some aspects of some
packages that are relevant for linguistics. Every LaTeX 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

Glossedlsp-gb4e examples are typeset with a modified version of the `gb4e` pack- ▉
age by Craig Thiersch. The modified package is called `lsp-gb4e`. It is

Mann
schlafen
Linguist
Nobelpreis
glauben
footnote|(

contained in the styles directory that is delivered with the Language Science Press LATEX 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 **??**).

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 `\zl` respectively. The example in (2) shows how the sentences can be aligned properly:

(2) a. *Ich glaube dem Linguisten nicht, einen Nobelpreis   gewonnen*
         I   believe the linguist   not   a   Nobel.prize won
         zu haben.
         to have
         'I don't believe linguist's claim that he won a Nobel prize.'
     b. ** Dem Linguisten einen Nobelpreis   glaube ich nicht gewonnen*
         the linguist   a   Nobel.price believe I   not   won
         zu haben.
         to have

```
\eal
\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:

Draft of March 27, 2014, 16:43

(3) *Piloten   fik frataget   sit certifikat*[3]
     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) ⬚   ⬚   ⬚⬚
     gou3 jiao4 le
     dog   bark ASP/CRS

     'The dog is barking.'/'The dogs are barking.'

```
\ea
\glll ⬚         ⬚       ⬚⬚\\
      gou3      jiao4   le\\
      dog       bark    ASP/CRS\\
\glt 'The dog is barking.'/'The dogs are barking.'
\z
```

In some subdisciplines of linguistics (e. g. typology) the examples are written in italics as in the following example:

(5) *Piloten   fik frataget   sit certifikat*[4]
     pilot.DEF got deprived.of his license

     'The pilot was deprived of his license to fly.'

Authors do not have to care for this. The code for typesetting this is exactly the same as for the variant without italics. The series editor decided whether italics is used or not.

---

[3]KorpusDK.
[4]KorpusDK.

If the series decides to use italics, it has to be ensured that structural markup █
like brackets are not typeset in italics:

(6) *ein* [*interessantes Beispiel*]
an interesting example

'an interesting example'

```
\ea
\gll ein {\rm[}interessantes      Beispiel{\rm]}\\
    an  \hspaceThis{[}interesting example\\
\glt 'an interesting example'
\z
```

lsp-gb4e

In typological series examples often come with the language name and references. The examples on page 6 are typeset as follows:

```
\ea
{\rm Mising\il{Mising} \citep[69]{Prasad91a}}\\
\gll azɔ́në dɔ́luŋ\\
    small village\\
\glt 'a small village'
\z

\eal
\ex {\rm Apatani\il{Apanti} \citep[23]{Abraham85a}}\\
\gll aki atu\\
    dog small\\
\glt 'the small dog'
\ex {\rm Temiar\il{Temiar} \citep[155]{Benjamin76a}}\\
\gll dēk mənū?\\
    house big\\
\glt 'big house'
\zl
```

3.5.2 `jambox`

Thejambox 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.

(7) a. *Ingrid kiel-et   il-mazzit-a.*   (SVO)
Ingrid eat-3SG.F DEF-black.pudding-SG.F

'Ingrid ate black pudding.'

b.	*Kielet ilmazzita Ingrid.*	*(VOS)*	package!тікz
c.	* *Kielet Ingrid ilmazzita.*	*(VSO)*	
d.	*Ingrid ilmazzita kielet.*	*(SOV)*	
e.	*Ilmazzita Ingrid kielet.*	*(OSV)*	
f.	*Ilmazzita kielet Ingrid.*	*(OVS)*	

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

```
\ex[]{
\label{ex-ingrid-kielet-ilmazzita}
\gll Ingrid kiel-et il-mazzit-a.\\
    Ingrid eat-3fsg def-black.pudding-fsg\\ \jambox{(SVO)}
\glt 'Ingread 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`:

(8)   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
```

jambox

3.5.3 Trees: `tikz-qtree`

Severaltikz-qtree tree-drawing packages are around and all have their advantages and disadvantages. I used `tree-dvips` for decades, but it is incompatible with X̷ᴇʟᴀTᴇX, since it creates PostScript rather than PDF. Exploring the options I discovered `tikz-qtree`, which is a tikz-based reimplementation 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 **??** shows a simple example.
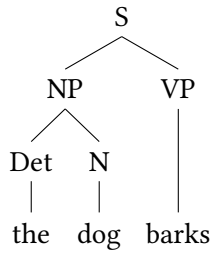
Figure 3.2: Tree for *The dog barks.* drawn with `tikz-qtree`

```
\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}
```

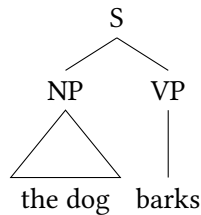The code below shows how words below a certain node can be put under a triangle as in Figure ??.

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}
```

tikz-qtree

3.5.4 DRSes: **drs**

DRSesdrs 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:

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} x\ y \\ \hline \text{Jones(x)} \\ \text{Ulysses(y)} \\ \text{x owns y} \end{array}}$$

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

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} x \\ \hline \text{Jones(x)} \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{c} y \\ \hline \text{donkey(y)} \\ \text{x owns y} \end{array}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{c} z\ w \\ \hline z = x \\ w = y \\ z \text{ feeds } w \end{array}} \end{array}}$$

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

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} X \\ \hline \text{the lawyers(X)} \\ \boxed{\begin{array}{c} x \\ \hline x \in X \end{array}}\ \langle \text{every}\ x \rangle\ \boxed{\begin{array}{c} y \\ \hline \text{secretary(y)} \\ \text{x hired y} \end{array}} \end{array}}$$

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

drs

3.5.5 AVMs

The package for typesetting AVMs that is most widely used is the package
`avm` by Chris Manning.

(9)avm shows an example of an AVM typeset with the `avm` package:

$$
(9) \quad
\begin{bmatrix}
\textsc{phon} & \langle \textit{porcupine} \rangle \\[2ex]
\textsc{feat-a} \quad \boxed{10} &
\begin{bmatrix}
\textsc{feat-aa} & \textit{type-aa} \\[1ex]
\textsc{feat-ab} &
\left\langle
\begin{bmatrix}
\textsc{synsem|loc|cat|head} & \textit{type-aba} \\
\textsc{feat-abc } \textit{type-abc}
\end{bmatrix}, \text{NP}
\right\rangle \\[2ex]
\textit{type-a}
\end{bmatrix} \\[2ex]
\textsc{feat-b} \quad \boxed{10} \ \textit{type-b} \\
\textit{some-type}
\end{bmatrix}
$$

```
\begin{avm}
\[phon    & \< {\it porcupine\/} \>\\
  feat-a & \@{10} \[feat-aa & type-aa\\
                   feat-ab & \< \[ synsem|loc|cat|head & type-aba\\
                                   feat-abc \tpv{type-abc}
                              \],
                              \textup{NP} \>\\
                   \tp{type-a}
                \]\\
 feat-b & \@{10} type-b\\
 \tp{some-type}
\]
\end{avm}
```

The command `\tp` is defined as follows (the code is taken from Detmar
Meurers' `avm+`):

```
% command to fontify the type values of an avm
\newcommand{\tpv}[1]{{\avmjvalfont #1}}

% command to fontify the type of an avm and avmspan it
\newcommand{\tp}[1]{\avmspan{\tpv{#1}}}
```

A more complex example is given in (10):

(10)

$$word \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{MORPHS} & \boxed{e_1} \bigcirc \cdots \bigcirc \boxed{e_n} \\ \text{MORSYN} & \boxed{0} \left(\boxed{m_1} \uplus \cdots \uplus \boxed{m_n} \right) \\ \\ \text{RULES} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \text{MORPHS} & \boxed{e_1} \\ \text{MUD} & \boxed{m_1} \\ \text{MORSYN} & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix}, ..., \begin{bmatrix} \text{MORPHS} & \boxed{e_n} \\ \text{MUD} & \boxed{m_n} \\ \text{MORSYN} & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

Optimality
 Theory|(
tabular

The code is given below:

```
\begin{avm}
  {\it word\/} $\rightarrow$
  \[ morphs & $\@{e_1}\bigcirc\cdots\bigcirc\@{e_n}$\\
     morsyn & \@0 $(\@{m_1}\uplus\cdots\uplus\@{m_n})$\\
     rules  & \< \[ morphs & \@{e_1}\\
                    mud & \@{m_1}\\
                    morsyn & \@0\], \ldots,
                 \[morphs & \@{e_n}\\
                   mud    & \@{m_n}\\
                   morsyn & \@0\] \>
  \]
\end{avm}
```

With the `avm` package it is possible to use brackets as they are used in
AVMs.

The package has a good documentation and we will not repeat all the details here. avm

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}
      {|lc|c|c|c|}\hline
      & \textbf{Input}  & Cnstrnt 1  &  Cnstrnt 2& Cnstrnt 3\\ \hline\hline
      & candidate 1     & *!         &           &           \\ \hline
      & candidate 2     &            & *         &           \\ \hline
\hand & candidate 3     &            &           & *         \\ \hline
\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} & Constraint 1 & Constraint 2 & Constraint 3 \\ \hline\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          \\
\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 X͟ꟼLᴬTEX, 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.

3.5.7.1 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 (??) on page ??. 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.[5]

(11)   او مرد را دوست نخواهد داشت.

او مرد را دوست نخواهد داشت. و مرد را دوست
نخواهد داشت. و 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.'

---

[5] 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.

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

\ea
داشت.\\{. نخواهد دوست را مرد او}PRL\
\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 Hebrew

Hebrew is also written from right to left. The characters are part of Linux Libertine, so no extra font has to be loaded to set examples like (12):

(12)   *האישה קוראת ספר.*
     ha-'iša   qore't   sefer.
     Dᴇꜰ-woman read.ᴘʀᴇꜱ.ꜰ.ꜱɢ book

     'The woman is reading a book.'

```
\ea
ספר.\\{. קוראת האישה}RL\
\gll   ha-'iša             qore't                           sefer.\\
     {\sc def}-woman  read.{\sc pres}.{\sc f}.{\sc sg}  book\\
\glt 'The woman is reading a book.'
\z
```

3.5.7.4 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/. (13) shows some examples:

(13)   ɓ ʁ ʁ ɾ ʇ ʃ ʂ θ ʧ ʦ ʈ ʊ ʊ̈ ʉ ʌ ʋ ʍ ɯ ɰ χ ʎ ɣ ɣ ʒ ʐ ʑ ʔ ʕ ʡ ʢ ã ɔ ɟ ɺ ɭ ɭ ʟ
     ʟ ʟ

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`varioref is loaded by the Language Science Press class file. You can use `\vref`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 will insert something like *on the next page* or *on the facing page.* If the float is further away, a page number will be provided. varioref

3.6.2 `german` for hyphenation

Ifgerman you write things like `head-driven` or very long paths 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 paths 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 `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. german

3.6.3 Resizing large objects

Trees and 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 adaptations.

3.6.4 Rotating figures and tables

3.6.5 **xspace** and abbreviations

3.6.6 **todonotes**

3.6.7 Style files and multiple projects

Paths, shell variables ...

3.7 Things you should not do

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

3.8 Checklist for typesetters/authors using LᴬTEX

- Does your book compile without error messages? (Sounds trivial, but some tools just skip LᴬTEX errors)

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 make sure that they have permission to use copyrighted material from journals or other books. A respective declaration is part of the submission process.