Language Science Press guidelines

General rules for editors, authors and LaTeX recommendations

Stefan Müller and Martin Haspelmath

Lecture Notes in Language Sciences,
No ??

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.

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Lecture Notes in Language Sciences

General Editors: Martin Haspelmath and Stefan Müller

In this series:

1. Stefan Müller: Grammatical theory: From transformational grammar to constraint-based approaches

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General rules for editors, authors and LaTeX recommendations

Stefan Müller and Martin Haspelmath

language science press

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Berlin, Leipzig

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langsci-press.org

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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 Müller (2012) and Müller & Haspelmath (2013) for an overview of the general setup of the project.

Acknowledgements

This book is typeset with XeLaTeX. 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, February 16, 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 costs of linguistics books, which has come to contrast more and more with the ease with which files can be shared (Müller 2012). Increasingly, it seems that most of what the traditional publishers add to the scientists' work is the prestige of an imprint label (Haspelmath 2012), 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. Specifically, they are published with a CC-BY licence (see Shieber (2012) for details of what this means and why it is the preferred licence for scientific papers and books).

(more details will follow later)

2 Guidelines for editors

2.1 Decision structure

Each Language Science Press series has a team of Series Editors, who decide which books are accepted for the series. There can be up to three Series Editors per series; if more people are involved at the top level, one or two have to be the Chief Editors, and the others are Consulting Editors (or simply Editors).

In addition, each book series normally has an Editoral Board of 10–35 members. The Editorial Board members advise the Series Editors in various ways concerning the series, in particular by writing manuscript reviews. However, the list of names of the Editoral Board also serves to indicate the kind of orientation that the series is inteded to take, and not least to give prestige to the series. Editorial Board membership is normally for a period of three years (renewable).

For the first seven books in each series, acceptance is conditional on approval by the Press Coordinators. This ensures that there is agreement between the Series Editors and the Press Coordinators on the level of quality of the series. This is important to ensure a uniformly high quality of all series.

2.2 Series web pages

Each series has a homepage, which lists the Series Editors, the Editorial Board members (with affiliation), and contains an Aims and Scope statement.

All published books are listed on the page of the series. (They can also be found elsewhere on the Language Science Press site, e.g. under "Catalog".) This page may also list forthcoming books, i.e. books which have been accepted, revised and approved and are at the production stage.

As soon as a book has been accepted and approved, it can be put on the website as "forthcoming", with the bibliographical information, but without the actual downloadable file. This will serve the purpose of advance publicity.

(more details will follow later)

2.3 Types of book manuscripts

Language Science Press books may be monographs or edited volumes in English, German, French, Spanish, and Portugese. Which languages are accepted depends on the particular series.

The manuscripts should have a size of at least 80 pages and at most 800 pages. There are no technical reasons for excluding shorter and longer manuscripts, but such manuscripts are not clearly within the scope of what readers would expect when they hear "book". Shorter works are perhaps better published as journal articles, and longer works are difficult to organize a serious reviewing process for.

(more details will follow later)

2.4 Submission and reviewing procedure (monographs)

Book manuscripts are officially submitted by entering them into the OMP system. Of course, informal preliminary submission (by e-mail or by some file sharing mechanism) is possible. Official submission implies that all Series Editors (as well as the Press Coordinators) are informed of the submission, if the submission is done without OMP.

In a next step, the manuscript is made available to the reviewers via the OMP system (initially, while not everyone is familiar with it, this can be done informally, e.g. by e-mail). For each book manuscript, at least two reviews are solicited, within a time frame of two months. The reviews are made available to the Press Coordinators. The Series Editors may override the recommendations of the reviewers, but if all reviewers are mostly negative, this needs to be justified to the Press Coordinators.

If a reviewer does not react even after three months, it is recommended that the Series Editors solicit at least one additional review. If within six months after submission fewer than two reviews are returned, the manuscript counts as rejected.

If a manuscript was rejected, the same author may submit another manuscript a year after the submission of the rejected manuscript. The new manuscript may be similar to the originally submitted manuscript, so the author may think of this as a "resubmission". However, there is no official resubmission procedure in Language Science Press, and there is no "revise and resubmit" decision.

Note that Language Science Press does not issue "contracts" on the basis of book proposals, like other publishers do. Book proposals may be discussed in-

formally with the Series Editors, and the Editors may informally encourage the author to submit a book on the basis of an informal book proposal, but none of this has any binding status.

2.5 Submission and reviewing procedure (edited volumes)

For edited volumes, the Series Editors may adopt the same procedure as for monographs, or alternatively they may accept the volume without review, i.e. they delegate the quality control to the book editor. However, this is possible only if the papers underwent a comments & revision process, and if upon submission, the book editor gives a full account of the comments & revision procedure to the Series Editors. In such a case, a book manuscript may be accepted without revision.

2.6 Acceptance

On the basis of the reviewers' reports, the Series Editors decide whether the book is accepted for the series or not.

If revisions are needed or recommended (as is likely to be the case), then this is a preliminary acceptance, conditional on proper execution of revisions. However, peliminary acceptance means that an author is allowed to cite the book as "to appear with Language Science Press".

Upon acceptance of a book manuscript, not only the author and the Press Coordinators, but also all the other Series Editors are informed, so that they stay informed of developments within the entire Press (see Section 2.9).

2.7 Revision

If a book manuscript is accepted, the Series Editors convey the reviews and their own comments to the author, and the author is asked to revise the manuscript.

The Series Editors may specify some Required Changes on which the definitive acceptance is conditional. The Required Changes may only be highly specific changes that are not very time-consuming. Vague proposals for changes ("the approach needs to be more firmly grounded in theory", etc.), or changes that require a lot of additional work, are not acceptable as Required Changes.

Apart from the Required Changes, authors may choose to ignore recommended changes, but these cases need to be justified to the Series Editors. In the case of a

serious disagreement between author and Series Editors, the Press Coordinators are ready to mediate.

If the changes are made as requested the book will receive Definitive Acceptance. The revision stage includes proofreading. Like the revision of the content, this is the Series Editors' responsibility, but the Language Science Press Community will be able to help with this. (Details will follow later.)

2.8 Production

Once the revised version of a manuscript has been returned by the author and Definitively Accepted by the Series Editors, production can begin.

2.8.1 Rough typesetting

LaTeX styles are applied, figures are created in the proper way, etc.

2.8.2 Formal contract

At this stage, the author signs a contract with the FU Berlin (which is reponsible for hosting and permanent archiving) about the legal publication of the book. The contract form can be downloaded from the following page:

http://edocs.fu-berlin.de/docs/content/main/autoren/vertraege.xml?lang=en

Basically only the author's address needs to be filled in, as well as the book title and the URL (http://langsci-press.org/catalog/book/...).

This contract is necessary for the application for an ISBN number, which is needed for typesetting.

2.8.3 Metadata and catalog

The Series Editors/Authors enter the following metadata about the book into OMP:

- book synopsis (for the web page and back cover)
- author bio
- add keywords, regions, languages, and so on

The book also needs to be assigned to a category. At the moment, we are working with the following categories:

- Phonetics and Phonology Phonetics
  - Phonetics
  - Phonology
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Semantics
- Pragmatics
- Historical Linguistics
  - Comparative Historical Linguistics
- Typology

Once all these things have been taken care of, the book can be announced in the catalog as "forthcoming".

2.8.4 Community proofreading/commenting

(Details will follow later. Maybe at this stage the manuscript will already be made available publicly, so that anyone can make comments.)

2.8.5 Revised typesetting

If necessary authors may revise their text taking into account the comments from the community proofreading stage.

2.8.6 Final check

Series Editors and Press Coordinators do a final check. If further changes are necessary, the typesetting is adjusted again.

2.8.7 Publication

Once author, Series Editors AND Press Coordinators have given their imprimatur, the book is published by the Press Coordinators.

2.9 Editors' information

There will be two newsletters per month to inform all series editors about new submissions, accepted manuscripts, published books and other news.

3 Style rules for authors

How to submit a book

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

3.1 Headings

Please provide the headings of chapters and sections in normal spelling. If you are writing English, please do not capitalize content words unless capitalization is required by orthographical rules.

Your document may use structures up to six levels, that is there may be a section with the number 1.2.3.4.5.6.[1] However, such elaborated structures may be difficult for the readers, so there should be a good motivation for going beyond four levels.

3.2 Emphasizing

If you want to *emphazize* terms, please use *italics*. Bold face should be avoided if possible.

3.3 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[2] , put them in a table immedeately before the first chapter of a monograph. In case of edited volumes the tables with abbreviations should be placed immedeately before the references.

Martin: provide an example

The formating of linguistic examples in typological series follows the format that is used by the World Atlas of Language Structures (Dryer & Haspelmath

[1] See page 31 for an actual use of subsubsections.

[2] http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php. 27.10.2013.

2013): If there is just one example, the language name and references follow the example number as in (1):

(1) Mising (Prasad 1991: 69)
azɔ́në dɔ́luŋ
small village
'a small village'

If two examples with different numbers belong to the same language, the language name is provided in both examples.[3] If an example consists of several subexamples, the language and references follow the letters as in (2):

(2) a. Apatani (Abraham 1985: 23)
aki atu
dog small
'the small dog'

b. Temiar (Benjamin 1976: 155)
dēk mənūʔ
house big
'big house'

3.4 Figures and tables

Figures and tables should come with a caption. Captions are set below figures and above tables. The caption should be in normal spelling, that is without capitalization of content words. Please number figures and tables. The number should consist of the chapter number and a number that starts with one for every new chapter. There has to be one counter for figures and another one for tables. Figure 3.1 on the facing page is an example of a figure and Table 3.1 on the next page is an example of a table.

3.5 Footnotes

Please use footnotes rather than endnotes. Footnotes go to the end of the clause after punctuation unless they refer to a specific word or phrase.[4]

[3] See examples (5) and (6) in the WALS online at http://wals.info/chapter/87 for an example.
[4] This is an example of a footnote that refers to the whole clause.

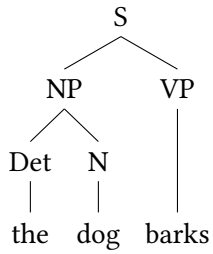


Figure 3.1: An example of a figure: Analysis of the sentence *The dog barks.*

Table 3.1: An example of a table taken from Croft (2003: 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

Please do not use footnotes in tables or figures[5] but attach them to the text preceeding or following them.

3.6 Quotations

If long passages are quoted, they should be indented and the quote should be followed by the exact reference:

> Precisely constructed models for linguistic structure can play an important role, both negative and positive, in the process of discovery 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. More positively, a formalized theory may automatically provide solutions for many problems other than those for which it was explicitly designed. Obscure and intuition-bound notions can neither lead to absurd conclusions nor

[5] This is a footnote that refers to the word *figures*. If only there was something interesting to say about figures apart from the fact that they are floating objects.

> provide new and correct ones, and hence they fail to be useful in two important respects. I think that some of those linguists who have questioned the value of precise and technical development of linguistic theory have failed to recognize the productive potential in the method of rigorously stating a proposed theory and applying it strictly to linguistic material with no attempt to avoid unacceptable conclusions by ad hoc adjustments or loose formulation. (Chomsky 1957: 5)

Short passages should be quoted inline in italics: Chomsky (1957: 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.

3.7 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.*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.*

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

3.8 References

If books or larger articles are cited, exact page numbers should be provided. This is both 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.

We use the *Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics*, which is described here: http://celxj.org/downloads/UnifiedStyleSheet.pdf. 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).

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 3.2.

Table 3.2: Citation style for Language Science Press

citation type	example
author	As Maling & Zaenen (1985: 215) have shown
	As Maling & Zaenen (1985: 215) and Bloomfield (1933) have shown
work	As was shown in Saussure (1916: 215), this is a problem for theories that …
work	This is not true (Saussure 1916; Bloomfield 1933).

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 ';'.

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

3.9 Special terms

If you refer to special terms, please use italics as in (3):

(3) I use the term *nominative* for …

3.10 Interpunction

Please use interpunction consistently. If you use initial adverbial clauses, please use commas: *When referring to such nominatives, I use ….*

3.11 Academic *we*

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

3.12 Edited volumes

Papers in edited volumes should start with an abstract.

3.13 Checklist

The following is a general checklist for authors. Author who use LaTeX should also consult the checklist for advanced authors/typesetters in Section 4.8.

4 LaTeX

4.1 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 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.

4.2 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
```

4.2.1 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.

option!series
option!number
option!isbn

```
\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.

4.2.1.1 series

The 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 4.1 provides an overview of the series that are established as of February 16, 2014.

Table 4.1: Series of Language Science Press as of February 16, 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

4.2.1.2 number

Authors 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.

4.2.1.3 isbn

Once a manuscript is accepted, authors have to sign a publication agreement with the FU Library (see Chapter 5). Then they will get an ISBN, which has to be passed to the langsci class.

option!url
option!output
option!smallf
option!draftm

4.2.1.4 url

When 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.

4.2.1.5 output

There 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.

4.2.1.6 smallfont

Language Science Press 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.

4.2.1.7 draftmode

Since 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.

4.2.1.8 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

option!copyright
title@\title
subtitle@\subtitle
author@\author
option!dedication
BackTitle@\BackTitle
BackBody@\BackBody

publisher who has the rights for the original version). For such cases, there is the the `copyright` option. One can pass any other CC license string to the LaTeX class in the following way:

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

4.2.2 Commands

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

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

4.3 Workflow

4.3.1 Compiling the document

There are various tools for all existing platforms that help authors/typesetters compiling the documents and creating indices and references. The following commands can be called explicitly from the commandline in Unix-based systems:

```
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 XeLaTeX, call BibTeX, create the indices using `makeindex`, and create an reverse index of expressions and an author index.

Everytime XeLaTeX is run it writes information about the sections and figures and son on auxiliary files. These auxiliary files are read in when XeLaTeX runs again. They are used by XeLaTeX 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 XeLaTeX several times to get a stable document.

crossreferencing
Makefile
make
package!natbi
bibtex@BibTeX

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.

4.3.2 Makefiles

Of course nobody wants to type in the commands mentioned in Section 4.3.1 by hand. Instead a Makefile can be used. You will find an example Makefile in the github repository in the directory that also contains the code for this book.[1]

4.3.3 Using includes

4.3.4 Version control

4.4 Document structure

4.4.1 References

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

4.4.2 Citation

As was explained in Section 3.8 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:

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

mex@\mex
index|(
aimention@\aimention

```
\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}
```

4.4.3 Crossreferencing

You may use `(\mex{1})` 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 4.1 for an example for such a preview.

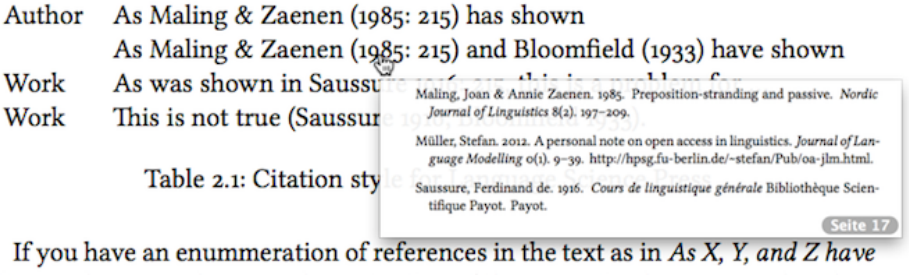


Figure 4.1: Hyperlinked reference allow a preview in some viewers

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.

4.4.4 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}`.

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

```
\is{word}
```

feature!comps
Mann
Besprechung
Lesung
Sitzung
Vorlesung

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 COMPS feature 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

[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.

proofmodetrue@\proofmodetrue
option!draftmode
index|)

preamble of the document. The following specification checks whether the option `draftmode` of the `langsci` is used and displays the index entries in the margin if this is the case:

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

4.4.5 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 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
}
```

4.5 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 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.

4.5.1 Glossed examples

glossing|(
package!lsp-gb4e|(
package!gb4e
Mann
schlafen
Linguist
Nobelpreis
glauben

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 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 4.5.2).

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 `\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 haben.
I believe the linguist not a Nobel.prize won to have
'I don't believe linguist's claim that he won a Nobel prize.'

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

footnote|(
footnote|)

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[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) 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
```

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.

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

[3] KorpusDK.
[4] KorpusDK.

(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
```

glossing|)
package!lsp-gb4e|)
package!jambox|(
Maltese

4.5.2 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.

(7) a. Ingrid kiel-et il-mazzit-a. (SVO)
Ingrid eat-3SG.F DEF-black.pudding-SG.F
'Ingread ate black pudding.'
b. Kielet ilmazzita Ingrid. (VOS)
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)

package!jambox|)
package!tikzqtree|(
package!tikz

```
\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
```

4.5.3 Trees: `tikz-qtree`

Several tree-drawing packages are around and all have their advantages and disadvantages. I used `tree-dvips` for decades, but it is incompatible with XeLaTeX, 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 4.2 shows a simple example.

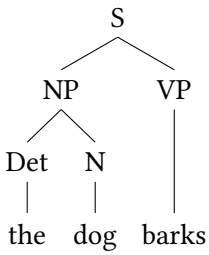


Figure 4.2: Tree for *The dog barks.* drawn with `tikz-qtree`

```
\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 4.3 on the next page.

package!tikz-qtree|)
package!drs|(

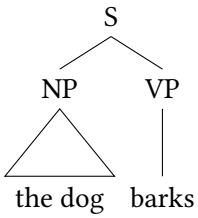


Figure 4.3: Tree for *The dog barks.* with abbreviated NP

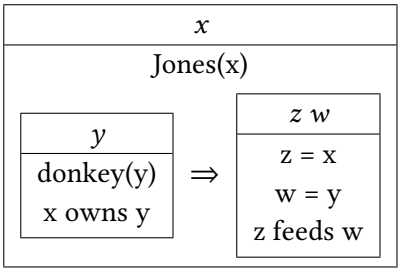
```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\tikzset{level 1+/.style={level distance=2\baselineskip}}
\tikzset{frontier/.style={distance from root=5\baselineskip}}
\Tree[.S
       [.NP  \edge[roof]; {the dog} ]
       [.VP barks ] ]
\end{tikzpicture}
```

4.5.4 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:

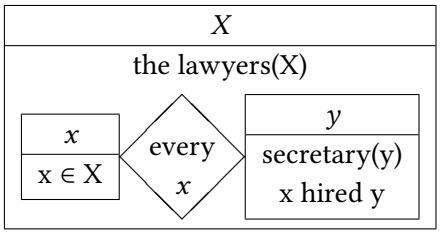
x y
Jones(x)
Ulysses(y)
x owns y

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



package!drs|)
package!avm
package!avm|(

```
\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}}
```

4.5.5 AVMs

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

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

(9)
$$\left[\begin{array}{ll} \textsc{phon} & \langle \textit{porcupine} \rangle \\ \textsc{feat-a} & \boxed{10}\left[\begin{array}{ll} \textsc{feat-aa} & \textit{type-aa} \\ \textsc{feat-ab} & \left\langle \left[\begin{array}{ll} \textsc{synsem}|\textsc{loc}|\textsc{cat}|\textsc{head} & \textit{type-aba} \\ \textsc{feat-abc} & \textit{type-abc} \end{array}\right], \textsc{np} \right\rangle \\ & \\ \textit{type-a} & \end{array}\right] \\ \textsc{feat-b} & \boxed{10}\ \textit{type-b} \\ \textit{some-type} & \end{array}\right]$$

```
\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+`):

package!avm+
package!avm|)
Optimality
Theory|(
tabular

```
% 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)
$$word \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \textsc{morphs} & \boxed{e_1} \bigcirc \cdots \bigcirc \boxed{e_n} \\ \textsc{morsyn} & \boxed{0} \left(\boxed{m_1} \uplus \cdots \uplus \boxed{m_n}\right) \\ \textsc{rules} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \textsc{morphs} & \boxed{e_1} \\ \textsc{mud} & \boxed{m_1} \\ \textsc{morsyn} & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix}, \ldots, \begin{bmatrix} \textsc{morphs} & \boxed{e_n} \\ \textsc{mud} & \boxed{m_n} \\ \textsc{morsyn} & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

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.

4.5.6 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}
```


4.5.7 Font issues and right to left scripts

Since we are using XeLaTeX, 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.

4.5.7.1 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 24. 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}
```

4.5.7.2 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.[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. 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.

Hebrew|(
Hebrew|)
IPA symbols|(
font|)
IPA symbols|)

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

\ea
\PRL{او مرد را دوست ندارد.}\\
\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
```

4.5.7.3 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.
DEF-woman read.PRES.F.SG book
‘The woman is reading a book.’

```
\ea
\RL{האישה קוראת ספר.}\\
\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
```

4.5.7.4 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 ɐ ʁ ɾ ɻ ʃ ʂ θ t͡ʃ t͡s ʈ ʊ ʊ̈ ʜ ʌ ʊ ʍ ɯ ɯ̹ χ ʎ ɣ ʏ ɤ ʒ ʐ ʑ ʔ ʕ ʢ ʡ ɑ̃ ɔ ɬ ɭ ɺ ɭ̆ ɭ̈ ɭ̆ ɽ

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

4.6 Bells and whistles

package!vario
vref@\vref
package!vario
hyphenation|(
package!germa
hyphenation|)
package!germa

4.6.1 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 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.

4.6.2 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 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.

4.6.3 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.

package!xspace
package!todonotes

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.

4.6.4 Rotating figures and tables

4.6.5 `xspace` and abbreviations

4.6.6 `todonotes`

4.6.7 Style files and multiple projects

Pathes, shell variables ...

4.7 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.

4.8 Checklist for typesetters/authors using LaTeX

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

5 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 availible 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. Please ignore page 6 of this contract.

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