

An example on using the Fonetik L^AT_EX2e class

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Abstract

This is an example on how to use the L^AT_EX2e class `fonetik.cls` for writing articles in the style adopted by the Fonetik conference in Sweden. This example will describe some of the standard features of L^AT_EX2e and the additional commands provided by the class.

Introduction

Provided that you have the `fonetik.cls` file in the same directory as the `.tex` file, or somewhere in the L^AT_EX search path, the document class is specified by the command:

```
\documentclass{fonetik}
```

A number of packages can then be included depending of the special needs of the author. This is done with the `\usepackage` command (look at the `.tex` file in the distribution for examples).

The class disables headers, footers and page numbers, as defined by the Fonetik recommendations. Please do not use footnotes in your test.

Title and author are defined as usual by the `\title` and `\author` commands. A new command `\affil` from the package `affil`—it is provided for affiliation. The abstract is defined using the environment `abstract` after the `\begin{document}` command.

Sections, subsections..., are started with the usual `\section`, `\subsection`... commands. Section numbering is disabled according to Fonetik recommendations.

For the rest, normal L^AT_EX commands can be used to produce cross references (`\label` and `\ref`), tables and figures, with the corresponding environments, mathematical formulas, citations (using the `natbib` package that is automatically loaded by the class). Note that setting labels to sections and subsections is useless as there is no numbering in the Fonetik style (unfortunately). Examples of this and more can be found in the rest of this document. In case you are reading a PDF version of it you are referred to the `example.tex` file that was used to generate them.

One of the best ways to produce a bibliography is to create a BIB_TE_X file (see `example.bib` in the distribution). The citations can be obtained by using one of the following commands. If the citation comes in the end of a phrase, the `\citep` command should be used, e.g.

...the first attempts to simulate the flow-induced oscillations were based on a lumped-element model (Smart and Smarter, 1968).

If the author is cited directly in the text, then the `\citet` command should be used instead, e.g.

An essential improvement to the one-mass model was proposed by Dull et al. (1998), with their two-mass model.

Because we are using unicode, you can write accented letters directly in your bib

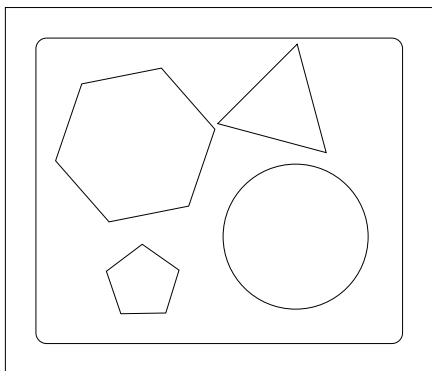


Figure 1: A single column figure.

file as in (Kellström, 2016). For more information, refer to the \LaTeX and \LaTeX documentation (e.g. Goossens et al., 1994, ch. 13). Another good reference for \LaTeX in general is (Oetiker et al., 2004) (just google on the net).

Inserting Figures and Tables

Also the figures and tables can be inserted with standard \LaTeX commands. This is an example:

```
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics
  [width=\columnwidth]
  {figures/figb.eps}
\caption{An abstract figure.}
\label{fig:abstract}
\end{figure}
```

The above code is used to produce Figure 1. Note that I used the command $\text{\ref{fig:abstract}}$ to generate the figure number in the previous sentence.

If you want to include figures that span two columns, use the “starred” version of the `figure` environment, i.e.

```
\begin{figure*}
...
\end{figure*}
```

An example will be given later.

Inserting tables is as easy, just remember to put the caption above the table, i.e

```
\begin{table}[b]
\centering
\caption{This is the table
caption (above the table)}
\label{tab:example}
\begin{tabular}{cc}
\hline \hline
Parameter & Value \\
\hline
\\
 $m$  &  $0.00017\,\text{kg}$  \\
 $L$  &  $0.014\,\text{m}$  \\
 $x_0$  &  $0.005 - 0.1\,\text{mm}$  \\
\hline \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

The above code is used to generate Table 1. Note that in this case I added the option `[b]` that indicates I wish the table to be at the bottom of the page, if possible. Other options for floating object placement are: `[h]` for “here”, i.e. the insertion point in the text, `[t]` for “top” that is the default, and `[p]` to put it in a special page that collects all floating objects. These options are just an indication of preference, and they are overridden by other type-setting rules. If you want to strengthen your determination against the evil computerised type-setter, put an exclamation mark in front of the option (`[!h]`), but note that the type-setter is still setting the rules, to some extent.

Table 1: This is the table caption (above the table)

Parameter	Value
m	$0.00017\,\text{kg}$
L	$0.014\,\text{m}$
x_0	$0.005 - 0.1\,\text{mm}$

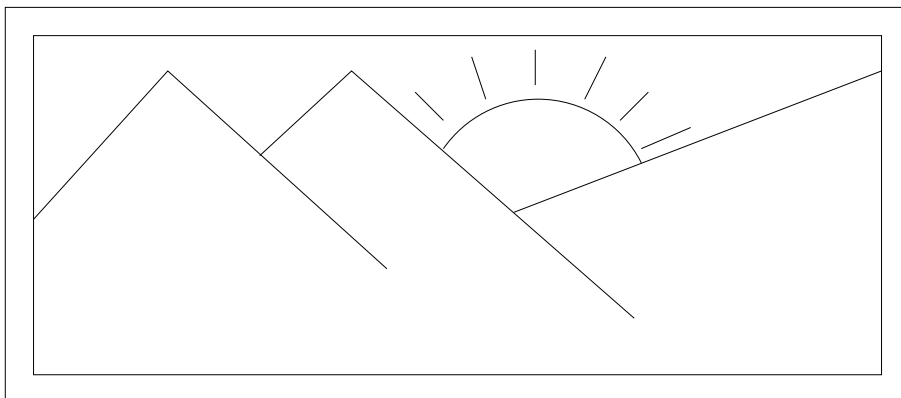


Figure 2: A two-column figure.

Lots of meaningful words

This section is just a filler to come to the next page.

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It's never enough!

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A last example

As promised in a previous section an example of a two-column figure is Figure 2

Acknowledgement

The author is grateful to all the nice people using \LaTeX to typeset their contribution to the QPSR. This work has been supported by lots of patience and a whole load of irresponsibility.

References

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Oetiker T, Partl H, Hyna I and Schlegl E (2004). *The Not to Short Introduction to L^AT_EX2_ε*.

Smart J and Smarter A (1968). Very interesting study on a very interesting subject. *Novella 2000*, 3(2):5–6.