

The propositions package*

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2026/02/13

Abstract

The `propositions` package provides a key-value driven system for labelling propositions, theses, and premises in academic papers. Items may be given names like ‘(P)’ or ‘Physicalism’, or auto-numbered using different counters; all carry robust cross-references with configurable formatting. The package integrates with `amsmath`, `hyperref`, and `cleveref`.

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*This document describes version v0.2, dated 2026/02/13.

1 Introduction

In some academic disciplines (such as philosophy), it is common to have displayed propositions (examples, theses, premises, . . .) with various kinds of labels. A thesis might be referred to as ‘(P)’ or ‘Physicalism’; the premises of an argument might be numbered as ‘P1’, ‘P2’, ‘P3’, . . . ; or examples might be numbered consecutively over the course of a whole article. Standard \LaTeX environments like `enumerate` can handle some of these cases, but cross-referencing is awkward: `\ref` produces a bare number or letter, and the author must manually add parentheses or other formatting at every point of reference. The standard `description` environment does not allow cross-referencing at all.

The `propositions` package solves this by attaching formatting information to each label. A short item like `\pitem[P]` is displayed as “(P)” and `\ref` automatically produces “(P)” as well—complete with parentheses, hyperlinks, and `cleveref` support. The full key-value interface supports named items, numbered items, custom counters, glosses, shorthands, and per-item format overrides.

The `\ptag` command (which requires `amsmath`) extends this to displayed math environments: an equation can be tagged with a proposition label instead of (or using) its equation number.

2 History

I wrote the ancestor to this package in the 90s while finishing my Ph.D. thesis, but never documented it or shared it with the world. This new version is a thorough re-implementation in $\text{\LaTeX}3$, written in 2026 with extensive help from Claude Code. I hope others will find it as useful as I have.

3 Basic usage

Load the package with `\usepackage{propositions}` or `\usepackage[options]{propositions}` (see [section 8](#) below for valid package options).

The `prop` environment generates a list of propositions, each introduced by a `\pitem`. `\pitem` with an optional argument gives a `description`-like label:

<code>\begin{prop}</code>	
<code>\pitem[Physicalism] Everything is</code>	Physicalism Everything is physi-
<code>physical. \label{phys}</code>	cal.
<code>\pitem[Idealism] Everything is</code>	Idealism Everything is mental.
<code>mental. \label{ideal}</code>	
<code>\end{prop}</code>	

Unlike the standard `description` environment, one can refer back to these propositions using the standard `\ref` command:

<code>\ref{phys}</code> is more plausible	Physicalism is more plausible than
than <code>\ref{ideal}</code> .	Idealism .

With no optional argument, `\pitem` will by default generate numbered items similar to `enumerate`, but with numbering that persists across the document:

<pre> \begin{prop} \pitem Every atom is physical. \label{atoms} \end{prop} \ref{phys} follows from the conjunction of \ref{atoms} and \begin{prop} \pitem Everything is an atom. \label{atomism} \end{prop> </pre>	<p>(1) Every atom is physical.</p> <p>Physicalism follows from the conjunction of (1) and</p> <p>(2) Everything is an atom.</p>
---	--

As with `enumerate`, the counter and formatting depend on the nesting level:

<pre> \begin{prop} \pitem \label{dual} \begin{prop} \pitem Some things are physical. \label{some} \pitem Some things are not physical. \label{notall} \end{prop} \end{prop} Without \ref{some}, \ref{dual} would be consistent with \ref{ideal}. </pre>	<p>(3) a. Some things are physical.</p> <p>b. Some things are not physical.</p> <p>Without (3a), (3) would be consistent with Idealism.</p>
---	--

4 Advanced usage

The format of the proposition labels, and of subsequent references, are both configurable using a key=value syntax (see section 5 for the possible keys):

<pre> \begin{prop} \pitem[No Overlap, align=flush, display format=\textbf{#1}, ref format=\textit{#1}] Nothing mental is physical. \label{incomp} \end{prop} Is \ref{dual} consistent with \ref{phys}? </pre>	<p>No Overlap Nothing mental is physical.</p> <p>Is (3) consistent with Physicalism?</p>
---	--

Preset *item types* can be declared and used instead of configuring the `\pitems` one at a time:

<pre> \begin{prop} \pitem[Nihilism, type=long] There is nothing. \label{nihilism} \end{prop} Does \ref{nihilism} imply \ref{phys}, \ref{dual}, or both? Discuss. </pre>	<p>Nihilism There is nothing.</p> <p>Does Nihilism imply Physicalism, (3), or both? Discuss.</p>
---	---

Shortcut commands—e.g., `\litem[⟨keys⟩]` for `\pitem[type=long, ⟨keys⟩]`—can also be defined. The package loads with a range of predefined types.

When the package is loaded with `\usepackage[equations]{propositions}`, first-level `\pitems` use the same counter as equations. (This looks better with the `leqno` option to `\documentclass`.)

<code>\begin{equation}</code> <code>\exists x (\text{Mental}(x)</code> <code>\wedge \text{Physical}(x))</code> <code>\end{equation}</code>	$(4) \quad \exists x(\text{Mental}(x) \wedge \text{Physical}(x))$
<code>\begin{prop}</code> <code>\pitem</code> <code>There is overlap between</code> <code>the mental and the physical.</code> <code>\end{prop}</code>	$(5) \quad \text{There is overlap between the mental and the physical.}$

The `\ptag` command (requires `amsmath`) is an analogue of `\pitem` that works inside displayed math environments.

<code>\begin{equation}</code> <code>\ptag[Monism] \label{mon}</code> <code>\exists x \forall y (y = x)</code> <code>\end{equation}</code> <code>Is \ref{mon} compatible with</code> <code>\ref{dual}?</code>	$\textbf{Monism} \quad \exists x \forall y (y = x)$ $\text{Is } \textbf{Monism} \text{ compatible with (3)?}$
---	--

5 The prop environment and \pitem

```
\begin{prop}[<keys>]
  <environment content>
\end{prop}
```

Creates a displayed list of propositions. It is a standard L^AT_EX list, so by default its formatting will depend on the standard length parameters like `\itemsep` and `\topsep`, although these can be overridden by setting package keys.

Within `prop`, `\pitem` (see below) creates labelled items. The ordinary `\item` command is still available for unlabelled items.

The optional `<keys>` argument accepts the same keys as `\proppositions`^{P. 10} (section 8), with effects local to this environment.

```
\begin{inlineprop}[<keys>]
  <environment content>
\end{inlineprop}
```

Like `prop`, but does not create a list. Allows `\pitem` to be used outside list environments, e.g. for generating numbers at the beginning of paragraphs. Steps the `prop` counter and increments the nesting level. Accepts the same optional `<keys>` as `prop`.

```
\pitem[<keys>]
```

Inside the `prop` and `inlineprop` environments, introduces a labelled proposition. The optional argument is a comma-separated list of `<key>=<value>` pairs.

When used without an optional argument (or without setting `name`, `counter`, or `type`), it behaves as `\pitem[type=<type>]`, where `<type>` depends on

the nesting depth. The defaults are `numbered`, `leveltwo`, `levelthree`, `levelfour`, `levelfive`; these can be changed with the `level` $\langle n \rangle$ keys (section 8).

The following keys can be used in the optional argument of `\pitem`:

name= $\langle text \rangle$ (no default)

The proposition's name. A bare string (without =) in the key list is equivalent to **name**= $\langle text \rangle$.

type= $\langle type \rangle$ (no default)

An item type, equivalent to a preset collection of keys. Types can be declared using `\SetItemType`^{P.6} or `\DeclareNumberedType`^{P.6}, and several come predefined (section 6).

counter= $\langle name \rangle$ (no default)

Counter to use. The counter is automatically stepped, and the item's **name** is set to `\the` $\langle name \rangle$, though this can be overridden by explicitly setting **name**.

align= $\langle type \rangle$ (no default)

How the label should be positioned. Possible values: **default** (offset controlled by `\labelwidth` and `\labelsep`), **right** (right-aligned, like **enumerate**), **left** (aligned with left margin of surrounding text), **flush** (aligned with left margin of item text), **nextline** (label on its own line), **left-nextline**, and **flush-nextline**. Has no effect inside `inlineprop` or `\ptag`.

format= $\langle template \rangle$ (no default)

Formatting applied to the **name**: use `#1` for the argument, e.g. `format=\textbf{(#1)}`. Shorthand for setting both **display format** and **ref format**.

display format= $\langle template \rangle$ (no default)

Format for displaying the name in the proposition's label. Does not affect cross-references.

ref format= $\langle template \rangle$ (no default)

Format for subsequent cross-references to this proposition. Does not affect the display.

shorthand= $\langle text \rangle$ (no default)

An abbreviation displayed after the name. If present, the shorthand becomes the reference text: `\ref` produces the shorthand (formatted with **ref format**) rather than the full name.

shorthand format= $\langle template \rangle$ (initially `\sim` `[#1]`)

Format for displaying the shorthand in the label.

gloss= $\langle text \rangle$ (no default)

A parenthetical gloss displayed after the name. Does not affect cross-references.

gloss format= $\langle template \rangle$ (initially `\sim` `(#1)`)

Format for displaying the gloss in the label.

`ref=<text>` (no default)

Explicitly set the reference text, overriding what would be derived from `name`, `counter`, or `shorthand`.

`label=<label>` (no default)

Equivalent to a trailing `\label{<label>}`.

`crefname=<type>` (no default)

When `cleveref` is loaded, assigns an arbitrary reference type to this proposition. For example, `crefname=lemma` causes `\cref` to use the names defined by `\crefname{lemma}{...}{...}` instead of the default `proposition` type. The `<type>` must be known to `cleveref`; new types can be declared with `\crefname`.

`\ptag[<keys>]`

Available only when `amsmath` is loaded. Works inside displayed math environments like `equation` and `align`. Accepts the same keys as `\pitem`^{P.4}, except that `align` has no effect (positioning is controlled by the tag placement system).

6 Item types

`\SetItemType{<name>}{<keys>}`

Defines or modifies an item type for use with the `type` key. All `\pitem`^{P.4} keys are accepted, plus the following:

`macro=<command>` (no default)

A new user macro, equivalent to `\pitem[type=<name>]`. Any further keys given to the macro are passed to `\pitem`.

If the type `<name>` already exists, `\SetItemType` modifies or adds keys. For example, `\SetItemType{default}{align=flush}` changes the alignment of the built-in `default` type while preserving its other settings.

<pre> \SetItemType{angle}{ align = left, display format = \textbf{\$\langle\angle\$#1\$\rangle\$}, ref format = \$\langle\angle\$#1\$\rangle\$, macro = \angitem } \begin{prop} \angitem[Angle thesis] Everything is angular. \end{prop} No further discussion of \Lastref{} is needed.</pre>	<p><code><Angle thesis></code> Everything is angular.</p> <p>No further discussion of <code><Angle thesis></code> is needed.</p>
---	--

`\DeclareNumberedType{<name>}[<keys>]`

Creates a new L^AT_EX counter named `<name>` and a matching item type with `counter=<name>`. All `\SetItemType` keys are accepted, plus:

`parent=<counter>` (no default)

A parent counter; the new counter resets when the parent steps (same mechanism as `\numberwithin`). A dedicated `prop` counter (stepped by each `prop` and `inlineprop`) is available for non-persistent numbering.

`counter format=<format>` (default `<name>\arabic{<name>}`)

The representation of the new counter (`\the<name>`).

<code>\DeclareNumberedType{P}</code> <code>\begin{prop}</code> <code>\pitem[counter=P] First premise.</code> <code>\label{p1}</code> <code>\pitem[counter=P] Second premise.</code> <code>\label{p2}</code> <code>\end{prop}</code> <code>From \ref{p1} and \ref{p2}\ldots</code>	P1 First premise. P2 Second premise. From P1 and P2 ...
--	---

6.1 Built-in types

The following item types are predefined. `\SetItemTypeP.6` can modify their behaviour.

Type	Shortcut	Counter	Display	Ref	Align
plain	none	none	Name	Name	left
default	none*	none	Name	Name	left
long	<code>\litem</code>	none	Name	Name	flush
bullet	<code>\bitem</code>	none	•	•	default
roman	<code>\ritem</code>	roman	(i)	(i)	left
alph	<code>\aitem</code>	alph	(a)	(a)	left
numbered	none [†]	numpropi [‡]	(1)	(1)	left
leveltwo	none [†]	numpropii	a.	(1a)	left
levelthree	none [†]	numpropiii	(i)	(1a.i)	left
levelfour	none [†]	numpropiv	•	•	default
levelfive	none [†]	numpropv	–	–	default

* The default type is auto-selected when `\pitem` or `\ptag` has an optional argument but no `type` key.

† The `numbered`–`levelfive` types are auto-selected when `\pitem` or `\ptag` has no optional argument, depending on nesting level.

‡ The `equations` package option changes `numbered`'s counter to `equation`. The `numpropii`–`numpropv` counters reset automatically when a `\pitem` at the next lower level is processed.

7 Cross-referencing

Labels placed after `\pitem` items work with the standard `\label/\ref` mechanism. The key difference from ordinary L^AT_EX references is that `\ref` produces *formatted* output: for example, `\textbf` might be applied to the name, or the number might be wrapped in parentheses. The formatting is controlled by the `format` key (or separately by `display format` and `ref format`).

`\nref{<label>}`
`\nref*{<label>}`

“Naked ref.” Outputs the bare reference content with all formatting stripped. If `\ref{premise}` produces ‘(P1)’, then `\nref{premise}` produces ‘P1’. The starred form suppresses the hyperlink.

`\nref` is often useful in the argument of `\pitem`, when the the name of one proposition should depend on that of another:

<code>\SetItemType{default}{format=(#1)}</code>	(Phys) Everything is physical.
<code>\begin{prop}</code>	(7*) Almost everything is physical.
<code>\pitem[Phys]</code>	
Everything is physical.	
<code>\label{premise}</code>	(7*) The version (7*), which uses
<code>\pitem[\nref{premise}*]</code>	<code>\nref</code> , looks better than the one
Almost everything is physical.	with <code>\ref</code> , unless for some reason
<code>\label{newpremise}</code>	one wants two lots of parentheses.
<code>\pitem[\ref{premise}*]</code>	
The version <code>\ref{newpremise}</code> , which	
uses <code> \nref </code> , looks better	
than the one with <code> \ref </code> , unless	
for some reason one wants two	
lots of parentheses.	
<code>\end{prop}</code>	

Warning: documents where the name of one item includes a reference to that of another, and there are further references to that item, will require multiple L^AT_EX runs to resolve all references. To save time, it is better to avoid long chains of dependencies of this sort.

`\oref[<prefix>][<suffix>]{<label>}`
`\oref*[<prefix>][<suffix>]{<label>}`

“Ref with options.” Extends `\ref` by injecting a prefix and/or suffix *inside* the formatting. With one optional argument, `<suffix>` is appended; with two, `<prefix>` is prepended and `<suffix>` appended. For instance, if `\ref{premise}` produces ‘(P1)’, then `\oref[*]{premise}` produces ‘(P1*)’ and `\oref[cf.~]{*}{premise}` produces ‘(cf.~P1*)’. The starred form suppresses the hyperlink.

`\oref` can also be useful in the name of `\pitems`, if one wants the display format for the modified item to depend on that originally used

<code>\begin{prop}</code>	7 This will use boldface and
<code>\label{premise}</code>	parentheses because the original
<code>\pitem[name=\oref[*]{premise},</code>	referenced item did.
<code>format=#1]</code>	
This will use boldface and	
parentheses because the original	
referenced item did.	
<code>\end{prop}</code>	

Another handy use for `\oref` is in combination with `\nref` to refer to ranges:

The first two numbered examples in	The first two numbered examples in
this document were	this document were were (1–2).
were <code>\oref[--\nref{atomism}]{atoms}</code> .	

`\Lastref[⟨prefix⟩]{⟨suffix⟩}`

Formatted reference to the most recently processed `\pitem` or `\ptag`, even without a `\label`. Useful for back-references in running text. With one argument, `⟨suffix⟩` is appended; with two, `⟨prefix⟩` is also prepended. Use `\Lastref{}` for a plain reference.

`\nLastref`

Like `\Lastref{}` but returns the bare content without formatting. Takes no arguments; simply output any desired suffix directly afterwards.

`\Parentref[⟨prefix⟩]{⟨suffix⟩}`

Inside a nested `prop` (or `inlineprop`), produces a formatted reference to the most recent item of the enclosing level. Same argument convention as `\Lastref`.

`\nParentref`

Like `\Parentref{}` but returns the bare content without formatting. Takes no arguments; simply output any desired suffix directly afterwards.

`\Parentref` and `\nParentref` are useful for making subitems whose names derive from their parent's:

<pre> \DeclareNumberedType{inner}[counter format=\alph{inner}, display format=#1.] \begin{prop} \pitem[OI] Outer item. \label{outer2} \begin{prop} \pitem[type=inner, format=\Parentref{.#1}] \label{dsub1} Ref: \ref{dsub1}, naked: \nref{dsub1}. \pitem[type=inner, display format=#1., ref format=\Parentref{.#1}] \label{dsub2} Ref: \ref{dsub2}, naked: \nref{dsub2}. \end{prop} \end{prop} </pre>	<p>(OI) Outer item.</p> <p>(OI.a) Ref: (OI.a), naked: a.</p> <p>b. Ref: (OI.b), naked: b.</p>
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The built-in `leveltwo` and `levelthree` types have `ref format=\Parentref{#1}` and `ref format=\Parentref{.#1}`, respectively, so that if the parent references as ‘(P1)’, a `leveltwo` sub-item references as ‘(P1a)’ and `\nref` returns just ‘a’.

7.1 How it works: `\propapply`

`\propapply{⟨template⟩}{⟨content⟩}`

Internally, each reference is stored in the `.aux` file as `\propapply{⟨template⟩}{⟨content⟩}`. The `⟨template⟩` contains formatting with the placeholder `\propfmtarg`^{→ P. 10}

where `content` appears. At reference time, `\propapply` evaluates the template with `\propfmtarg` bound to `\langle content \rangle`. The `\oref`^{P.8} and `\nref`^{P.8} commands work by locally redefining `\propapply`.

In normal use, you need not interact with `\propapply` directly.

`\propfmtarg`

Placeholder used inside templates; expands to the content argument of the enclosing `\propapply`^{P.9}.

8 Package options

`\propoptions{\langle keys \rangle}`

Sets package-level keys. These can also be set:

- In the optional argument of `prop` and `inlineprop` (local to that environment).
- In the preamble with `\usepackage[\langle options \rangle]{propositions}` (global).

Exception 1: keys containing # (such as `equation format`) cannot be set in the optional argument of `\usepackage`, due to how L^AT_EX handles # in option values.

Exception 2: `equations` is a global key; it cannot be used in the optional argument of `prop` or `inlineprop`.

8.1 List dimensions

`topsep`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`partopsep`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`itemsep`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`parsep`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`leftmargin`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`rightmargin`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`labelwidth`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`labelsep`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`itemindent`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$
`listparindent`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$

Override the standard L^AT_EX list dimensions. Accept the same values as `\setlength`, including rubber lengths (e.g. `itemsep=4pt plus 2pt`). Each key may also take a comma-separated list of per-level values: e.g. `leftmargin={2.5em, 0em}`. The first value applies at level 1, the second at level 2, etc. Gaps in the list (e.g. `leftmargin={, 0em}`) cause the class default to be used for that level.

`labelindent`= $\langle length / length list \rangle$ (no default)

Positions label left edges at $\langle length \rangle$ from the enclosing margin, adjusting `\labelsep` or `\itemindent` as needed. Positive values move rightward, negative leftward.

`tightspacing` (no value)

Sets all vertical spacing to the compact defaults that the standard document classes use for level-three lists (`topsep` and `itemsep` to 2pt with stretch/shrink, `parsep` to 0pt, `partopsep` to 1pt). Individual dimension keys set afterward override.

nosep (no value)
Sets `\topsep`, `\itemsep`, and `\parsep` all to zero.

8.2 Default types

default type= $\langle type \rangle$ (initially `default`)
The type used when `\pitem` or `\ptag` is given a name or counter but no explicit `type`.

default ptag type= $\langle type \rangle$ (initially empty)
If set, overrides `default type` for `\ptag` only.

level n= $\langle type \rangle$ (see below)
Default item type at nesting level n (1–5) when `\pitem` has no optional argument.

Level	Default type
1	<code>numbered</code>
2	<code>leveltwo</code>
3	<code>levelthree</code>
4	<code>levelfour</code>
5	<code>levelfive</code>

The `leveltwo`–`levelfive` types use special counters `numpropii`–`numpropv`, which reset automatically when `pitem` is used at lesser nesting levels. Other types can also use these counters.

8.3 Formatting and referencing equation numbers

equations (no value, **global only**)
Shares the `equation` counter between `\pitem[type=numbered]` and standard displayed equations. Also installs the equation format hooks (see below), so that `\oref` and `\nref` work with equation labels.

equation format= $\langle template \rangle$ (initially $\langle \#1 \rangle$)
Shorthand: sets both `equation display format` and `equation ref format`. Also installs the equation format hooks independently of the `equations` option.

equation display format= $\langle template \rangle$ (initially $\langle \#1 \rangle$)
Controls how equation tags appear in the PDF (via `\tagform@`). Use $\langle \#1 \rangle$ for the number. Does not affect `\ref` output. Also installs the equation format hooks independently of the `equations` option. Locally scoped.

equation ref format= $\langle template \rangle$ (initially $\langle \#1 \rangle$)
Controls how `\ref` (and `\oref`, `\nref`) render equation labels. Use $\langle \#1 \rangle$ for the number. Does not affect the displayed tag. Also installs the equation format hooks independently of the `equations` option. Locally scoped.

9 Compatibility

The `propositions` package is designed to work with `hyperref`, `cleveref`, and `amsmath`. `amsmath` is required for `\ptag` and the `equations` option. With `cleveref` loaded, all `\pit` items are assigned to a default `proposition` reference type; the `crefname` key can override this.

Recommended load order:

```
\usepackage{hyperref}  
\usepackage{amsmath} % if using \ptag  
\usepackage{propositions}  
\usepackage{cleveref} % if used
```

10 Known issues

When using `\ptag` with a named counter (e.g. `\ptag[counter=P]`) inside an `amsmath` equation environment, `hyperref` may emit warnings of the form:

```
pdfTeX warning: destination with the same  
identifier (name{equation.N}) has been already  
used, duplicate ignored
```

These warnings are harmless and do not affect the correctness of cross-references.