

This Title Needs Changing And Is Also Super Long To Check What Happens On Odd Pages

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Abstract The abstract of your paper goes here.

Keywords Change · These · Keywords · *Pulease* · Kind · Author

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In Gabriela Bilbiie, Berthold Crysmann & Gerhard Schaden (eds.), Empirical Issues in Syntax and Semantics 14, 0–00. Paris: CSSP. <http://www.cssp.cnrs.fr/eiss14/>

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1 Introduction

In this paper, we will show how semantics and pragmatics reduce to syntax (or the other way around, see Kamp 1973; Searle 1964) ...

2 Typesetting stuff

Here, we show how frequently needed linguistic elements can be typeset in L^AT_EX. These instructions should cover most of your needs.

2.1 Linguistic examples with glosses and translations

For examples, use **linguex**, and for glossing morphological categories, please refer to the Leipzig Glossing Rules.

(1) Swiss German (Hodler 1969: 346)

win er der Namen Gottes het usgsprochn-a ghabe

when he the name.M.SG God.GEN has pronounced-M.SG had

‘once he had pronounced the name of God’

(2) shows how you can typeset examples with several subexamples. Please avoid, if at all possible, examples that are cut from their translation. You may want to force a new page, if this cannot be avoided. In order to refer back or forth to an example, you can either do it like (2) and (2a), or rather with the shorthands (2c) or (1). Either will work, but only the first version

1 will require that you add a *label* to the example, as we have done below.

- 2 (2) a. First example
3 b. Second
4 c. *Dies ist ein schönes Beispiel mit einer Glose.*
 This is a beautiful example with a gloss.
5 (i) ‘Some translation’
6 (ii) ‘Some other’
7 d. Fourth

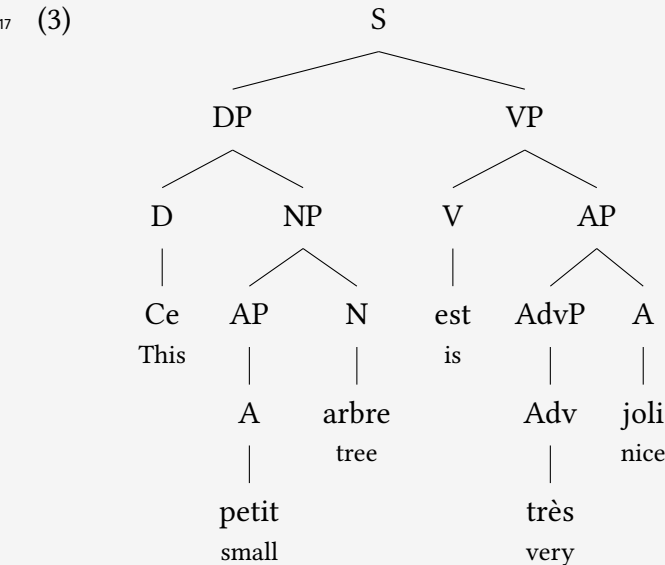
8 You can refer back to examples like (2) and (2a).

9 **2.2 IPA & Unicode**

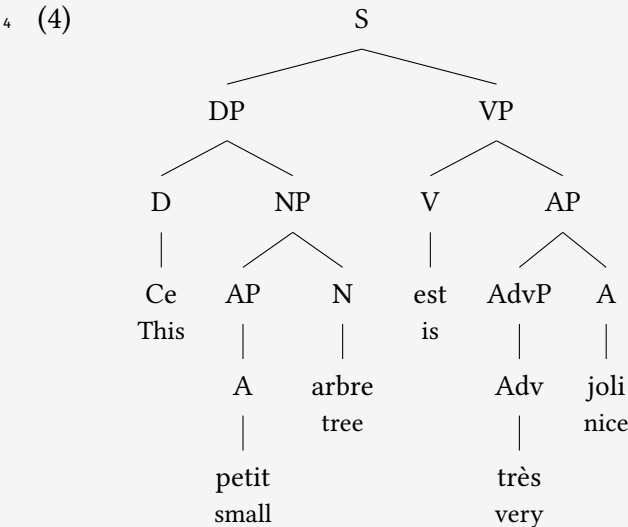
10 If you use xelatex or lualatex as your TeX engine, you have direct access
11 to the entire rich set of Latin script unicode characters. This includes (but is
12 by no means limited to) IPA. You may even use TIPA macros to input IPA
13 characters, as an alternative to inputting unicode characters directly, e.g.
14 `\textturna\textipa{ES}` will yield $\text{æ}\text{ß}$, correctly using your main font.

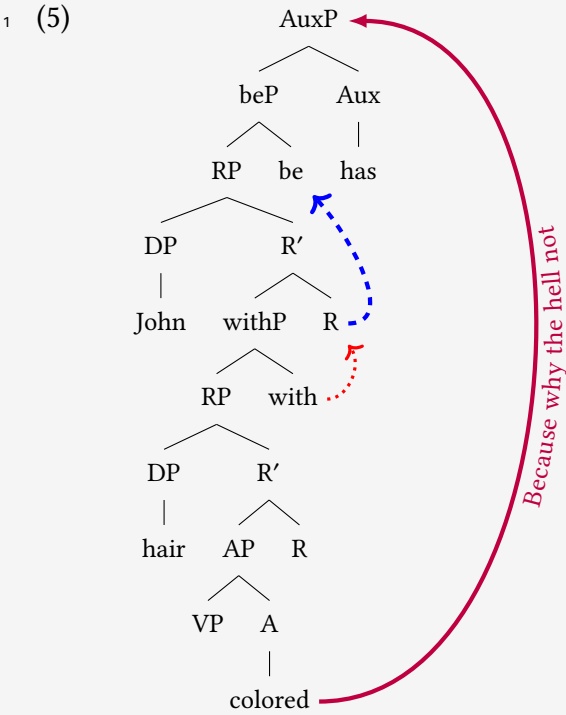
15 **2.3 Trees**

16 In order to make trees, use the **forest** package.



1 You can also make a more involved example, with arrows, as is illustrated in
2 (5). Ideally, you would want to avoid big spaces (you can adjust the size of
3 the tree, if this is necessary, as we have done in (4) for (3)).





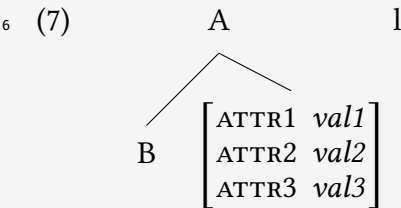
2.4 AVMs

For avms, we use **langsci-avm**.

(6)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ATTR1 } \boxed{1} \\ \text{ATTR2 } \boxed{2} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ATTR3 } val3 \\ \text{ATTR4 } val4 \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

You can combine **forest** and **langsci-avm**:



2.5 Tables

For tables, we use the **booktabs**-environment, as illustrated in Table 1.

Type of language	Number
No articles at all	198
Both indefinite and definite article	154
Definite, but no indefinite article	89
Indefinite, but no definite article	40
Total	481

Table 1 Article Systems in the World’s Languages according to *WALS*



Figure 1 A cute cat and its identical twin (not sure if this is relevant)

1 **2.6 Figures**

2 And finally, you can also add figures. Figures are floats in \LaTeX , so they
3 might end up on another page. When adding a figure, please make sure that
4 the picture is in a high enough resolution (we recommend 300dpi or more),
5 and that you have the right to include the picture.

6 As usual, you can refer back to Figure 1.¹

7 **2.7 References**

8 For references, we use **biblatex**. You can use the format familiar familiar
9 from natbib. For instance, it is no problem to say that Szadrowsky (1936:
10 451) claims something, but I am not sure whether Kamp (1973: 70) would
11 agree (or Searle 1964: 50, by that matter).

12 ¹Source of the cat: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:VAN_CAT.png.

3 Limitations

As of now, we only support 5 authors. If your paper has more than 5 authors, please get in touch with us.

You can no longer compile to dvi. This is not something we intend to change.

Abbreviations List here the abbreviations you used in your paper. For a list of standard abbreviations, refer to the Leipzig glossing rules. Sort alphabetically, and indicate the abbreviations in the following format: GEN = genitive, M = masculine, SG = singular.

Acknowledgments We thank everyone for their kind advice.

References

Hodler, Werner. 1969. *Berndeutsche Syntax*. Bern: Francke.

Kamp, Hans. 1973. Free choice permission. *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society* 74. 57–74.

Searle, John R. 1964. How to derive “ought” from “is”. *Philosophical Review* 73. 43–58.

Szadrowsky, Manfred. 1936. Zur Hochalemannischen Syntax. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur* 60. 445–458.