

1 Basic Linguistic examples

(1) ? His mother loves every boy no matter what.

(2) Strong crossover

a. * He loves everyone.

b. * She thinks everyone is smart

According to native speakers, (1) is marginally acceptable.

The examples in (2) exemplify the phenomenon of strong crossover. For example, in (2b), *she* c-commands *everyone*. However, pronouns cannot c-command their binders.

2 Glossing examples

(3) This is a Korean example.

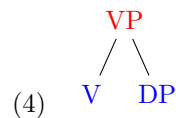
Nwukwu-na ku mwuncey-lul phwu-ess-ta.

who-NA that problem-ACC solve-PAST-DECL

‘Everyone solved that problem.’

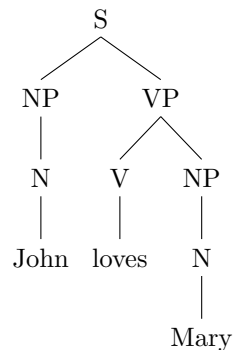
3 Typsetting trees with forest package

For drawing a tree, line breaks are not necessary. You could have produced the same output by writing [VP [V] [DP]].



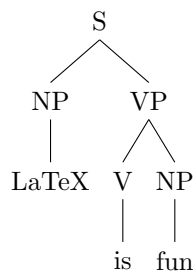
4 Typsetting trees with tikz packages

(5)



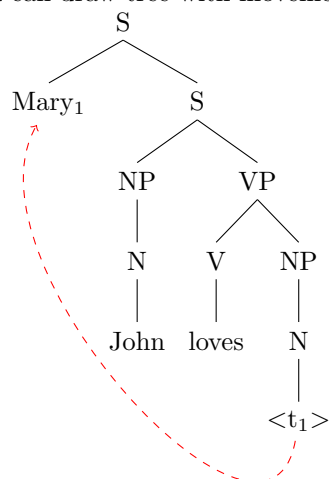
You center a tree by using “center” command.

(6)



5 Typsetting trees with movements

You can draw tree with movement.



6 Typsetting IPA

You can make cool IPA fonts in L^AT_EX with the *tipa* package.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 αβϵδϕγñijκλπηζ?Γγθσπλχγζ
 ! * + = ? . , / [] () ‘ ’ | ||
 ìλζπδρσθϵηθ ð
 α β ε γ ñ ι λ ρ γ

d l n r s t z
b d g j y o

You can make really pretty phonological rules too!

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} +\text{stop} \\ +\text{consonant} \\ +\text{alveolar} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow r / \left[\begin{array}{c} +\text{vowel} \\ +\text{stressed} \end{array} \right] - \left[\begin{array}{c} +\text{vowel} \\ +\text{stressed} \end{array} \right]$$

7 Typsetting Semantics

You can write semantic equations more easily.

$$(7) \quad \llbracket X\text{-}na \ Q \rrbracket = \forall x_i [(x_i \in X) \supset Q(x_i)] \text{ where } X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots x_n\}$$

$$(8) \quad \exists x [white(x) \& dog(x)]$$

$$(9) \quad \forall x [linguist(x) \rightarrow know(x, \text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X})]$$