# Linguists

Jonathar Havenhil

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What is LATEX?

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tipa gb4e qtree ot-tableau knitr

Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables

### LATEX for Linguists

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Graduate Linguistics Student Association Research Tool Workshop Series Georgetown University jeh241@georgetown.edu

October 15, 2015



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- You should download the following files:
- github.com/jhavenhill/latex-for-linguists
- If you don't have LATEX installed, you should download it:
  - MikTeX for Windows
  - MacTeX for Mac
  - Or, sign up for a free account at writelatex.com

### Some basic information

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- First, how do you pronounce LATEX?
  - Usually [leitɛk] or [lɑːtɛk], not [lɑːtɛks]
- It's a typesetting system, not a word processor
- LATEX documents are written with markup code, which is then interpreted and compiled by the TEX system
- It has a learning curve, but there are a number of advantages...

### The structure of a LATEX document

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Every document must contain the following lines:

```
\documentclass{...}
...
\begin{document}
...
\end{document}
```

### Let's start with a basic document

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References \documentclass{article}

\begin{document}
Hello world!
\end{document}

### \documentclass{}

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#### Lists, tables pictures, etc

Lists Graphics References Tables ■ The document classes you are most likely to use are:

- article (for articles)
- beamer (for slideshows like this)
- res (for résumés and CVs)

### \documentclass{}

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References

- The document classes you are most likely to use are:
  - article (for articles)
  - beamer (for slideshows like this)
  - res (for résumés and CVs)
- The \documentclass command can have options, which are specified as such:

\documentclass[10pt,a4paper,landscape]{article}

### The preamble

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables ■ The preamble comes between 'documentclass{}' and 'begin{document}'

### The preamble

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables The preamble comes between 'documentclass{}' and 'begin{document}'

■ Here, you list the packages you will be using, e.g.:

\documentclass{article}

\usepackage{gb4e}
\usepackage{qtree}
\usepackage{tipa}

\begin{document}

. . .

### The preamble

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables

```
■ The preamble comes between 'documentclass{}' and 'begin{document}'
```

■ Here, you list the packages you will be using, e.g.:

```
\documentclass{article}
```

```
\usepackage{gb4e}
\usepackage{qtree}
\usepackage{tipa}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

. . .

You can also define new commands

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables A set of commands are available for creating titles and abstracts:

```
\title{...}
\author{...}
\date{...}
```

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables A set of commands are available for creating titles and abstracts:

```
\title{...}
\author{...}
\date{...}
```

■ These are inserted into the document with the \maketitle command

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The basics

Let's add a title to our document:

```
\begin{document}
\title{A sample \LaTeX document}
\author{Your name here}
\date{\today}
\maketitle
Hello world!
```

```
LATEX for
Linguists
```

The basics

And an abstract:

\maketitle

\begin{abstract} Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet... \end{abstract}

Hello world!

## Some basic formatting

LATEX for Linguists

### Formatting

\section{} and \subsection{}

### Some basic formatting

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### Lists, tables,

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\section{} and \subsection{}

\textit{}, \textbf{}, \underline{}, \texttt{}, and \textsc{}

### Some basic formatting

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knitr
Lists, tables

pictures, e Lists Graphics References Tables \section{} and \subsection{}

\textit{}, \textbf{}, \underline{}, \texttt{}, and \textsc{}

subscript  $(T_{def}P)$  and superscript  $(a^2 + b^2 = c^2)$ :  $T_{\text{def}}P$ 

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

### Changing the font

MTEX for Linguists

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■ The LATEX font is called Computer Modern

### Changing the font

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Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Tables

- The LATEX font is called Computer Modern
- Times New Roman: \usepackage{times}
  - This will set the entire document to Times New Roman

### Changing the font

#### LAT⊨X for Linguists

Fonts

■ The LATEX font is called Computer Modern

- Times New Roman: \usepackage{times}
  - This will set the entire document to Times New Roman
- Font size can be specified with a \documentclass option, e.g., [10pt], [11pt], [12pt]
  - This will set the entire document to that font size

# Margins and spacing

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Margins Linguisti

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Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists Graphics References ■ The default margins are designed for readability, but you may require 1 inch margins.

Margins can be set using the geometry package:
\usepackage[margin=1.0in]{geometry}

# Margins and spacing

#### LAT⊨X for Linguists

Margins

- The default margins are designed for readability, but you may require 1 inch margins.
- Margins can be set using the geometry package: \usepackage[margin=1.0in]{geometry}
- Line spacing can be set with the setspace package: \usepackage{setspace} %\singlespacing \onehalfspacing %\doublespacing

### Miscellaneous formatting issues

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References ■ Footnotes can be added using the footnote command: \footnote{Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...}

### Miscellaneous formatting issues

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- Footnotes can be added using the footnote command: \footnote{Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...}
- Quirks of LATEX:
  - # \$ % ^ & \_ { } ~ \ are reserved characters—you must use a backslash in order to type them, e.g. \&
  - LaTeX differentiates left and right quotes: ' and " are right quotes, while left quotes are typed using the ` key (tilde key)

### Miscellaneous formatting issues

### Linguists

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- Footnotes can be added using the footnote command: \footnote{Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...}
- Quirks of LATEX:
  - # \$ % ^ & \_ { } ~ \ are reserved characters—you must use a backslash in order to type them, e.g. \&
  - LaTeX differentiates left and right quotes: ' and " are right quotes, while left quotes are typed using the ` key (tilde key)
- Accented characters are typed with special codes, e.g.,
   |=o = ō, \o = ø, \'e = é

# Symbol

MT<sub>E</sub>X for Linguists

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### tipa package

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■ It's pretty straightforward: IPA in LaTeX

### tipa package

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References It's pretty straightforward: IPA in LaTeX

It looks like this:

```
\textipa{[D@ "k\super h\ae p\textcorner t\s{n}
\^\ae nd\textcorner D@ "\t{dZ}\^En\*r@
1 wIl "p\r*{\*r}Ablij: goU:]}
```

### tipa package

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Tables

- It's pretty straightforward: IPA in LaTeX
- It looks like this:

```
\textipa{[D@ "k\super h\ae p\textcorner t\s{n}
\~\ae nd\textcorner D@ "\t{dZ}\~En\*r@
1 wIl "p\r*{\*r}Ablij: goU:]}
```

■ Which produces: [ðə 'khæp'tn ænd'ðə 'd͡ʒɛ̃กมอ๋+ พเ๋+ 'pɹablij: goʊː]

### tipa practice

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Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists Graphics References ■ Try typesetting: [haʊ du aı meik aı pi ei sımbəlz in leitɛk]

Or: [maix 'huzbənʃud'æv bɔt'phətheixrouz]

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists

Lists
Graphics
References
Tables
Citations

■ gb4e introduces the exe environment.

- This allows you to embed nearly anything in an environment with a typical linguistics citation number: (x)
- It looks like:

```
\begin{exe}
    \ex
    \begin{table}
    ...
    \end{table}
    \label{...}
\end{exe}
```

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Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Tables

- Glosses are introduced using the \gll command.
- It looks like:

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex{\gll Mi griast der Bua, (der) wo aus Ming
  me.\textsc{acc} greets the.\textsc{m.nom} boy
  \glt 'The boy who comes from Munich greets me
\end{exe}
```

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc

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#### \_

### ■ This code produces:

(3) a. Mi griast der Bua, (der) wo aus Minga me.ACC greets the.M.NOM boy who.M.NOM that from Munich kummt.

'The boy who comes from Munich greets me.'

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#### Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References

### This code produces:

- (3) a. Mi griast der Bua, (der) wo aus Minga me.ACC greets the.M.NOM boy who.M.NOM that from Munich kummt. comes
  - 'The boy who comes from Munich greets me.'
- Use curly brackets to group multiple words, or empty curly brackets to skip words.

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc.
Lists

Lists Graphics References Tables Lists can be embedded within the example environment using the xlist environment:

```
\begin{exe}
    \ex
    \begin{xlist}
    \ex{...}
    \ex{...}
    \ex{...}
    \end{xlist}
\end{exe}
```

# gb4e package

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gb4e

■ Examples can be labeled and cross-referenced using the 

# gb4e package

# Linguists

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Lists, table pictures, et Lists Graphics References Tables

- Examples can be labeled and cross-referenced using the \label{...} and \ref{...} commands.
- The \label{...} command must come *after* the example:

```
\ex{Mi griast der Bua, (der) wo
aus Minga kummt.}\label{ex:MascNom}
```

# gb4e package

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables

- Examples can be labeled and cross-referenced using the \label{...} and \ref{...} commands.
- The \label{...} command must come *after* the example:

\ex{Mi griast der Bua, (der) wo
aus Minga kummt.}\label{ex:MascNom}

Check out the \exr, \exp, and \exi commands for other useful ways of labeling and referencing examples.

# qtree package

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tipa

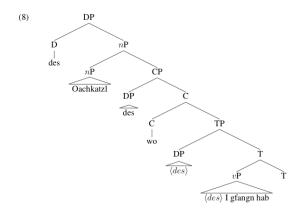
qtree ot-tableau

Lists, tables, pictures, etc.

Lists Graphics References Tables

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qtree lets you make...trees



# qtree package

```
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```

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tipa gb4e **qtree** ot-tableau

Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References The code looks like this:

```
\Tree [.DP [.D des ] [.$n$P
\qroof{Oachkatzl}.$n$P [.CP
\qroof{des}.DP [.C [.C wo ]
[.TP \qroof{$\langle des
\rangle$}.DP [.T \qroof{$\langle
des \rangle$ I gfangn hab}.$v$P T ] ] ] ] ]
```

# qtree package

LAT⊨X for Linguists

The code looks like this:

```
\Tree [.DP [.D des ] [.\$n\$P
\groof{Oachkatzl}.$n$P [.CP
\qroof{des}.DP [.C [.C wo ]
[.TP \qroof{$\langle des
\rangle$\}.DP [.T \qroof{$\langle
des \rangle$ I gfangn hab}.$v$P T ] ] ] ]
```

- It's fairly straightforward once you get the hang of it.
  - → It's more or less typical syntactic bracketing
- Try bracketing something yourself

# ot-tableau package

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/ri-a∫ɔ/	*VV	Dep	Max
a. ri-a∫ɔ	*!		
ರ್ಿ b. r-a∫၁		 	*
c. ri-ja∫ɔ		!*	

Vowel deletion in Yoruba

# ot-tableau package

```
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```

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References ■ What you need to know:

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables http://yihui.name/knitr/

■ knitr is a way to incorporate R code into your documents.

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Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Tables

- http://yihui.name/knitr/
- knitr is a way to incorporate R code into your documents.
- This allows you to include dynamically-generated tables, figures, and references.

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knitr

Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Tables

- http://yihui.name/knitr/
- knitr is a way to incorporate R code into your documents.
- This allows you to include dynamically-generated tables, figures, and references.
- The goal is transparent and reproducible research.
- knitr documents can be written directly in RStudio, or in something like Sublime Text with the SublimeKnitr plugin.

#### Maintenance of the COT-CAUGHT contrast among Detroit speakers: A multimodal articulatory analysis

Jonathan Havenhill (Georgetown University)

#### Overview

- How do Northern Cities Vowel Shift (NCVS) speakers naintain the contrast between COT and CAUGHT?
- · Early stage NCVS involves the fronting of COT and CAUGHT and the lowering of CAUGHT, although these vowels remain distinct
- Increased formant values may be associated with either tongue-fronting or lip-unrounding, both of which
- Majors & Gordon (2008) find that among St. Louis speakers, rounding is preserved in CAUGHT, suggesting that CAUGHT-fronting and lowering may be
- accomplished through tongue position alone. This study employs video recording and ultrasound
- tongue imaging to determine the relative contributions of tongue position and lip configuration in maintaining
- It is found that speakers employ differing articulatory strategies, despite similar acoustic realizations.

#### Methods

 Two 22-23 year-old female speakers, born and raised in Metro Detroit, read a randomized list of 100 monosyllabic words containing 20 words for each of the vowels /i/, /u/, /ac/, /a/, and /s/,





- Figure 1: Extracted ultrasound frames for the tokens caught and odd, as produced by Speaker 2. The right side of the image corresponds to the front of the mouth. The toneue surface is visible as the white line near the center of the image
- · Audio, video, and ultrasound recordings were synchronized and measured at the point of F1 maximum.
- · F1 and F2 measurements were taken using Praat (Boersma & Weenink, 2014) and normalized following the technique of Labov et al. (2006).
- · Vertical lip openness and horizontal lip spread were calculated by measuring the number of pixels between the
- top and bottom of the lips and between the lip corners. · Tongue contours were tracked using EdgeTrak (Li et al.,
- 2005) and modeled with smoothing spline ANOVA (Gu, 2002: Davidson, 2006).

#### Results: Speaker 1



Figure 2: ANAE Normalized Vowel Formant Measurements for Speaker 1.

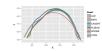


Figure 3: Tongue Contours for Speaker 1 with 95% Confidence Interval Where Cls for two vowels overlap, the contours are not significantly different.



Figure 4: Vertical Lip Opening Measurements for Speaker 1. Lower value indicates greater degree of rounding.



Figure 5: Lip Spread Measurements for Speaker 1. Higher value indicates greater degree of spread.

#### Results: Speaker 2



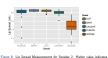
Figure 6: ANAE Normalized Vowel Formant Measurements for Speaker 2.



Figure 7: Tongue Contours for Speaker 2 with 95% Confidence Interval. Where CIs for two vowels overlap, the contours are not significantly different.



Figure 8: Vertical Lip Opening Measurements for Speaker 2. Lower value indicates greater degree of rounding



greater degree of spread

#### Discussion

Both speakers maintain an acceptic distinction between COT and CAUGHT. which differ significantly in F1, but not in F2. However, the two speakers differ in articulatory configuration

- . High degree of overlap between topsus contours for COT and CAUGHT
- . Significant difference between COT and CAUGUT in lin openness.
- · No significant difference between COT and CAUGHT in lip spread (Figure 5).
- - · No simificant difference between COT and CAUGHT in either lip openness (Figure 8) or lip spread (Figure 9).
- · Significant difference in tongue contours for COT and CAUGHT throughout tongue body and tip (Figure 7).
- These results suggest that speakers participating in the NCVS may take differing paths in maintaining the contrast between COT and CAUGHT. Additional research is needed to determine the consequences of these findings on the transmission (or diffusion) of articulatory forms, and what implications this type of variation has for future linguistic change.

#### References

Davideon, Lina. 2006. Comparing tongue shapes from ultrasound imaging using smoothing spline analysis

Major, Titoli & Matthew J Gardon. 2008. The [reprosal] of the Northern Cities Shift. Enterestly of

#### Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Jennifer Nycz and Elizabeth Zsiga for helpful comments on this project and to Jeff Mielke and Josef Fruchwold for kindly making public their R Code for SSANOVA.

#### Contact Information

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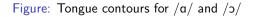


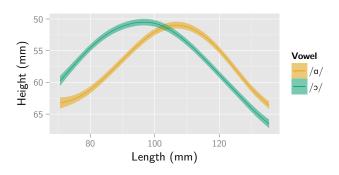






# Articulatory Patterns: Speaker 2





- ▶ Significant contrast between tongue contours for  $/\alpha/$  and /z/.
- ▶ Greater degree of pharyngeal constriction for / o / o, higher tongue position for / o / o / o.
- Similar pattern for Speakers 1, 3, and 4.



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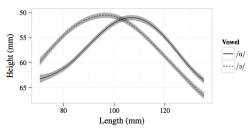
Forts

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables **Figure 3:** Tongue contours for  $/\alpha/$  and /3/, Speaker 2.



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Lists, tables pictures, etc

Lists Graphics References Tables

Resources

Numbered lists are introduced and ended with the enumerate environment:

```
\begin{enumerate}
    \item{...}
\end{enumerate}
```

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Lists, tables

Lists Graphics References Tables Numbered lists are introduced and ended with the enumerate environment:

```
\begin{enumerate}
    \item{...}
\end{enumerate}
```

■ \item{} encloses each item

LATEX for Linguists

Lists

Numbered lists are introduced and ended with the enumerate environment:

```
\begin{enumerate}
    \item{...}
\end{enumerate}
```

- \item{} encloses each item
- Bulleted lists are the same, except they use the itemize environment.

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Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Numbered lists are introduced and ended with the enumerate environment:

```
\begin{enumerate}
    \item{...}
\end{enumerate}
```

- \item{} encloses each item
- Bulleted lists are the same, except they use the itemize environment.
- Numbered and bulleted lists can be embedded within one another.

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc

Lists Graphics References Tables Which numbering system is used can be chosen with the enumerate package:

```
\usepackage{enumerate}
...
\begin{enumerate}[I.]
    \item{...}
\end{enumerate}
```

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc.

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Which numbering system is used can be chosen with the enumerate package:

```
\usepackage{enumerate}
...
\begin{enumerate}[I.]
    \item{...}
\end{enumerate}
```

Or, items can be given individual bullet symbols:

```
\usepackage{enumerate}
...
\begin{itemize}
    \item[-]{...}
    \item[+]{...}
\end{itemize}
```

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc

Lists Graphics References Tables \setcounter{enumi}{4} can be used to set the counter for numbered lists:

```
\usepackage{enumerate}
...
\begin{enumerate}
   \setcounter{enumi}{4}
   \item{The fifth item}
\end{enumerate}
```

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc

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■ \setcounter{enumi}{4} can be used to set the counter for numbered lists:

```
\usepackage{enumerate}
...
\begin{enumerate}
   \setcounter{enumi}{4}
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\end{enumerate}
```

■ There are separate counters for each level of embedding: enumi, enumii, enumii, enumiv

LATEX for Linguists

\setcounter{enumi}{4} can be used to set the counter for numbered lists:

```
\usepackage{enumerate}
\begin{enumerate}
    \setcounter{enumi}{4}
    \item{The fifth item}
\end{enumerate}
```

- There are separate counters for each level of embedding: enumi, enumii, enumiii, enumiv
- Additional counters operate for sections, tables, pages, etc.

# Graphics

```
Linguists
```

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Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists Graphics References ■ The graphicx package is used for inserting pictures

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
...
\begin{figure}[h]
   \includegraphics{LabovGraph.pdf}
\end{figure}
```

# Graphics

# Linguists

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc

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■ The graphicx package is used for inserting pictures

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
...
\begin{figure}[h]
   \includegraphics{LabovGraph.pdf}
\end{figure}
```

- Graphic width can be controlled with [width=...] option.
  - It can be an absolute value (4in) or a relative value (.95\textwidth)

# **Graphics options**

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Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists

Lists Graphics References Tables Some more graphics options:

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
...
\begin{figure}[H]
    \centering
    \includegraphics[width=...]{VowelSpace.png}
    \caption{...}
    \label{...}
\end{figure}
```

# **Graphics options**

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qtree ot-tableau knitr Lists, tables

Lists, tables, pictures, etc

Lists Graphics References Tables ■ Some more graphics options:

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
...
\begin{figure}[H]
    \centering
    \includegraphics[width=...]{VowelSpace.png}
    \caption{...}
    \label{...}
\end{figure}
```

■ If requires the package float and inserts a graphic in that exact spot—h will only attempt to put a graphic in that spot. !htbp allows a figure to be placed here h, at the top t, at the bottom b, or on a float page p.

## Cross references

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## Lists, tables, pictures, etc

pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Tables  $\blacksquare$  \label{\ldots} is used to label objects for cross-reference.

## Cross references

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#### Lists, tables pictures, etc Lists Graphics References

- $\blacksquare$  \label{\ldots} is used to label objects for cross-reference.
- These objects can then be referred to with the \ref{...} command.

## Cross references

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Tables

- \label{...} is used to label objects for cross-reference.
- These objects can then be referred to with the \ref{...} command.
- You can label graphics, tables, sections, pages, etc.

LATEX for Linguists

Tables are enclosed in the tabular environment.

```
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
    1 & 2 & 3\\
\end{tabular}
```

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References ■ Tables are enclosed in the tabular environment.

```
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
    1 & 2 & 3\\
\end{tabular}
```

■ & separates cells and \\ ends the row.

#### LATEX for Linguists

Tables are enclosed in the tabular environment.

```
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
    1 & 2 & 3\\
\end{tabular}
```

- & separates cells and \\ ends the row.
- {c|1|r} controls the alignment of the text in each column.

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References ■ Tables are enclosed in the tabular environment.

```
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
    1 & 2 & 3\\
\end{tabular}
```

- & separates cells and \\ ends the row.
- {c|1|r} controls the alignment of the text in each column.
- Horizontal dividers are marked with | and horizontal dividers can be created with line between rows.

Tables

LATEX for Linguists

Tables

Tables can be embedded in the table environment.

```
\begin{table}
    \caption{...}
    \label{table:...}
    \begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
    . . .
    \end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

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ntroduction What is LAT<sub>E</sub>X<sup>\*</sup> The basics

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References Tables ■ Tables can be embedded in the table environment.

```
\begin{table}
    \caption{...}
    \label{table:...}
    \begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
    ...
    \end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

■ This allows you to add captions/titles and references.

LATEX for Linguists

Citations

natbib is a package for creating bibliographies and in-text citations.

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Lists, table pictures, et Lists Graphics References Tables Citations

- natbib is a package for creating bibliographies and in-text citations.
- It (and the built-in) citation system use a .bib file, which stores your bibliography

#### LATEX for Linguists

- natbib is a package for creating bibliographies and in-text citations.
- It (and the built-in) citation system use a .bib file, which stores your bibliography
- Programs like Mendeley can manage your .bib file automatically

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc. Lists Graphics References

- natbib is a package for creating bibliographies and in-text citations.
- It (and the built-in) citation system use a .bib file, which stores your bibliography
- Programs like Mendeley can manage your .bib file automatically
- You can specify which citation style you'd like using \bibliographystyle{...} and by specifying unified for linguistics, apalike for APA, chicago for Chicago style, etc.

#### LAT⊨X for Linguists

Citations

■ There are many ways to cite things:

- \citep{...} for (Author, Year)
  - \citet{...} for Author (Year)

    - \citep{paper1,paper2} for (Author1, Year; Author2, Year)

#### LAT⊨X for Linguists

- There are many ways to cite things:
- \citep{...} for (Author, Year)
  - \citet{...} for Author (Year)
  - \citep{paper1, paper2} for (Author1, Year; Author2, Year)
- Cheat sheet for citation commands: http://merkel.zoneo.net/Latex/natbib.php

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Lists, tables, pictures, etc Lists Graphics References Tables

- There are many ways to cite things:
- $\setminus$ citep $\{...\}$  for (Author, Year)
  - lacktriangle \citet $\{\dots\}$  for Author (Year)
  - \citep{paper1,paper2} for (Author1, Year; Author2, Year)
- Cheat sheet for citation commands: http://merkel.zoneo.net/Latex/natbib.php
- Unified style sheet for linguistics: https://linguistlist.org/pubs/tocs/ JournalUnifiedStyleSheet2007.pdf

# LATEX resources

#### LAT⊨X for Linguists

- http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/
- Twitter: @TeXtip
- LaTeX4Ling: http://www.essex.ac.uk/linguistics/ external/clmt/latex4ling/
- Google (of course)