

The univie-ling-thesis class

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Abstract

The univie-ling-thesis class provides a \LaTeX 2 ϵ class suitable for Bachelor's, Master's, Diploma and Doctoral theses in (Applied) Linguistics at the Department of Linguistics, University of Vienna. The class implements some standards required for those theses (such as a suitable title page) and pre-loads some packages that are considered useful in the context of Applied Linguistics. The class might also be used for General and Historical Linguistics as well as for other fields of study at Vienna University. In this case, however, some settings might have to be adjusted. This manual documents the class as well as the configuration possibilities.

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*Please report issues via <https://github.com/jspitz/univie-ling>.

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1 Aims and scope

The univie-ling-thesis class has been written mainly with my own field in mind: Applied Linguistics. Therefore, the defaults are closely tied to the requirements in this field. This particularly concerns the preloaded bibliography style, which conforms to the standards that are proposed by the Viennese Applied Linguistics staff (see sec. 10). Furthermore, some frequently used packages (such as covington) are preloaded. As documented later, however, you can disable this (and other) default(s), use a bibliography style of your choice and load alternative packages.

The design matches as closely as necessary the standards set up by the university. This particularly concerns the title page, which follows the recommendations specified by the *StudienServiceCenter*.¹

2 Requirements of univie-ling-thesis

The following class and packages are required and loaded by univie-ling-thesis:

- scrreprt: KOMA-Script report class (base class).
- array: Tabular extensions.
- csquotes: Context sensitive quotations.
- geometry: Page layout settings.
- graphicx: Graphic support.
- isodate: Format URL dates.
- l3keys: Key-value interface for class options.
- scrlayer-scrpage: Page header settings.
- setspace: Line spacing adjustments.
- translator: Localization machinery.
- url: Support for typesetting URLs.

The following packages are required for specific features and loaded by default. However, the loading can be individually and generally omitted (see sec. 4):

- mathptmx: Default serif font (*Palatino*).

¹See <http://ssc-philkultur.univie.ac.at/studium/masterstudien/abgabe-der-masterarbeit> for master's theses, <http://ssc-philkultur.univie.ac.at/studium/doktoratsstudium-neu-792-xxx/dissertation> for doctoral theses <25.01.2017>.

- `urw-arial` or `helvet`: Default sans serif font (*Arial* or *Helvetica*).
- `sourcecodepro`: Default monospaced font (*Source Code Pro*).
- `biblatex`: Contemporary bibliography support.
- `caption`: Caption layout adjustments.
- `covington`: Support for linguistic examples/glosses.
- `fontenc`: Set the font encoding for PostScript fonts. Loaded with option `T1`.
- `microtype`: Micro-typographic adjustments.
- `prettyref`: Verbose cross-references.
- `varioref`: Context-sensitive cross references.

The following packages are required for optional features (not used by default):

- `biblatex-apa`: APA style for `biblatex`.
- `draftwatermark`: Create a draft mark.
- `fontspec`: Load OpenType fonts (with LuaTeX or XeTeX).
- `polyglossia`: Multi-language and script support.
- `pdfa`: Create PDF/A compliant files.

3 Fonts

The class uses, by default, PostScript (a. k. a. Type 1) fonts and thus requires classic (PDF)LaTeX. Optionally, however, you can also use OpenType fonts via the `fontspec` package and the XeTeX or LuaTeX engine instead. In order to do this, use the class option `fonts=otf` (see sec. 4 for details).

In both cases, the class uses by default *Palatino* as a serif font, *Arial* (or, alternatively, *Helvetica*) as a sans serif font, and *Source Code Pro* as a monospaced (typewriter) font. Note that *Arial* (PostScript) font support is not included in most \LaTeX distributions by default, due to license reasons. You can install it easily via the `getnonfreefonts` script.² If *Arial* is not installed, however, *Helvetica* (which is part of the \LaTeX core packages) is used as a fallback. This is usually a suitable alternative, since *Arial* and *Helvetica* only differ in subtle details. If you use `fonts=otf`, you just have to make sure that you have the fonts *Arial*, *Palatino* and *Source Code Pro* installed on your operating system (with exactly these names, i. e., fonts named *Arial Unicode MS* or *Linotype Palatino* will not be recognized!).

As to font selection: *Arial* is used in the official title page template³, so I used that (with the mentioned fallback, *Helvetica*). A serif font recommendation is not given. The corporate design manual of the university suggests *Source Serif Pro*, but this font is too heavy for a thesis (and we cannot use the suggested sans, *Source Sans Pro*, anyway). A somewhat standard for academic papers and theses is *Times New Roman*, but I think this runs too small for the text block size we have (as the name suggests, this font has

²<https://www.tug.org/fonts/getnonfreefonts> <25.01.2017>.

³See <https://ssc-philkultur.univie.ac.at/en/degree-programmes/doctoral-programme/doctoral-thesis/>.

been developed for the small columns of newspapers), and it is also pretty overused. The selected font, *Palatino*, in contrast, suits well to wider text lines, it is well supported in \LaTeX , and it fits with *Helvetica*. The monospaced font, *Source Code Pro*, is a good companion to this pair.

If you (or your instructor) prefer(s) *Times New Roman* over *Palatino* nonetheless, write to your preamble

```
\usepackage{mathptmx}
```

if you use PostScriptFonts, or

```
\setmainfont{Times New Roman}
```

if you use **fonts=otf**, respectively.

If you do neither like *Palatino* nor *Times*: A recommendable serif font (and actually the former ‘professional’ house font of Vienna university) is *MinionPro*, supported by the excellent FontPro package.⁴ However, some effort is needed to install the package and fonts. Please refer to the package’s documentation in case you are interested. A more accessible alternative, with a similar style than *MinionPro*, is the *CrimsonPro* font, which is available in modern \LaTeX distributions via the cochineal package. Another good option is the font this manual is typeset in, *Linux Libertine* (via the libertine package).

Note that by default, with PostScript fonts, univie-ling-thesis also loads the fontenc package with T1 font encoding, but this can be customized (see sec. 4 for details).

If you want (or need) to load all fonts and font encodings manually, you can switch off all automatic loading of fonts and font encodings by the class option **fonts=none** (see sec. 4).

4 Class Options

The univie-ling-thesis class provides a range of key=value type options to control the font handling, package loading and some specific behavior. These are documented in this section.

4.1 Font selection

As elaborated above, the package supports PostScript fonts (via \LaTeX and PDF \LaTeX) as well as OpenType fonts (via Xe \TeX and Lua \TeX). PostScript is the traditional \LaTeX font format. Specific \LaTeX packages and metrics files are needed to use the fonts (but all fonts needed to use this class should be included in your \LaTeX distribution and thus ready to use). OpenType fonts, by contrast, are taken directly from the operating system. They usually provide a wider range of glyphs, which might be a crucial factor for a linguistic thesis. However, they can only be used by newer, partly still experimental \TeX engines such as Xe \TeX and Lua \TeX .

The class provides the following option to set the font handling:

⁴<https://github.com/sebschub/FontPro> <25.01.2017>.

fonts=ps|otf|none: if **ps** is selected, PostScript fonts are used (this is the default and the correct choice if you use LaTeX or PDFLaTeX); if **otf** is selected, OpenType fonts are used, the class loads the fontspec package, sets *Palatino* as main font and *Arial* as sans serif font (this is the correct choice if you use XeTeX or LuaTeX; make sure you have the respective fonts installed on your system); if **none** is selected, finally, the class will not load any font package at all, and neither fontenc (this choice is useful if you want to control the font handling completely yourself).

With PostScript fonts, univie-ling-thesis also loads the fontenc package with T1 font encoding, which is suitable for most Western European (and some Eastern European) writing systems. In order to load different, or more, encodings, the class option

fontenc=<encoding(s)> can be used (e. g., **fontenc={T1,X2}**). With **fontenc=none**, the loading of the fontenc package can be prevented. The package is also not loaded with **fonts=none**.

4.2 Polyglossia

If you need polyglossia rather than babel for language support, please do not use the package yourself, but rather use the package option **polyglossia=true**. This assures correct loading order. This also presets **fonts=otf**.

4.3 Package loading

Most of the extra features provided by the class can be switched off. This might be useful if you do not need the respective feature anyway, and crucial if you need an alternative package that conflicts with one of the preloaded package.

All following options are **true** by default. They can be switched off one-by-one via the value **false**, or altogether, by means of the special option **all=false**. You can also switch selected packages on/off again after this option (e. g., **all=false,microtype=true** will switch off all packages except microtype).

apa=true|false: If **true**, the biblatex-apa style is used when biblatex is loaded. By default, the included univie-ling style is loaded, instead. See sec. 10 for details.

biblatex=true|false: If **false**, biblatex is not loaded. This is useful if you prefer Bib_{TEX} over biblatex, but also if you neither want to use the preloaded univie-ling style nor the alternative biblatex-apa style (i. e., if you want to load biblatex manually with different options). See sec. 10 for details.

caption=true|false: If **false**, the caption package is not loaded. This affects the caption layout.

covington=true|false: If **false**, covington is not loaded. Covington is used for numbered examples.

microtype=true|false: If **false**, microtype is not loaded.

ref=true|false: If **false**, both prettyref and varioref are not loaded and the string (re)definitions of the class (concerning verbose cross references) are omitted.

4.4 Draft mode

The option `draftmark=true|false|firstpage` allows you to mark your document as a draft, which is indicated by a watermark (including the current date). This might be useful when sharing preliminary versions with your supervisor. With `draftmark=true`, this mark is printed on top of each page. With `draftmark=firstpage`, the draft mark appears on the title page only.

4.5 Further options

`fddegree=true|false`: Prefer feminine forms for the targeted degree on the title page (such as *Magistra*, *Doktorin*). Default: `false`.

`pdfa=true|false`: Generate PDF/A compliant output (see sec. 11.2 for details). Default: `false`.

The class builds on `scrreprt` (KOMA report), which provides many more options to tweak the appearance of your document. You can use all these options via the `\KOMAOptions` macro. Please refer to the KOMA-Script manual [4] for details.

5 General settings

In this section, it is explained how you can enter some general settings, particular the information that must be given on the title page. The title page, following the university guidelines, is automatically set up by the `\maketitle` command, given that you have specified the following data in the preamble.

5.1 Author-related data

`\author{<name>}`: Name of the thesis author. Separate multiple authors by `\and`.

`\studienkennzahl{<code>}`: The degree programme code (*Studienkennzahl*) as it appears on the student record sheet, e. g. *A 792 327*.

`\studienrichtung{<field of study>}`: Your degree programme (*Studienrichtung*) or field of study (*Dissertationsgebiet*) as it appears on the student record sheet, e. g. *Sprachwissenschaft*.

5.2 Thesis-related data

`\thesistype{<type>}`: The type of your thesis. Possible values include `magister` (Magisterarbeit), `diplom` (Diploma Thesis), `bachelor` (Bachelor's Thesis), `master` (Master's Thesis) and `diss` (Doctoral Thesis).

`\title{<title>}`: Title of the thesis.

`\subtitle{<subtitle>}`: Subtitle of the thesis.

`\volume{<current>}{<total>}`: If your thesis consists of multiple volumes, specify the current volume as well as the total number of volumes.

`\supervisor{<name>}`: Title and name of your (main) supervisor.

`\cosupervisor{<name>}`: Title and name of your co-supervisor.

The suitable degree (*Angestrebter akademischer Grad* in German) is automatically set by the `\thesistype` command, but you can override it with the optional command `\degree{<custom degree>}`. Note that female forms of degrees, where appropriate, are used if you use the class option `fdegree=true` (see sec. 4).

6 Declaration

It is possible to automatically generate a page with a declaration where you declare and sign that you follow research ethics/anti-plagiarism rules (*Selbständigkeitserklärung*) by means of the command

```
\makedeclaration
```

Such a declaration is needed for BA theses.

7 Semantic markup

The class defines some basic semantic markup common in linguistics:

`\Expression{<text>}`: To mark expressions (object language). Typeset in *italics*.

`\Concept{<text>}`: To mark concepts. Typeset in SMALL CAPITALS.

`\Meaning{<text>}`: To mark meaning. Typeset in ‘single quotation marks’.

You can redefine each of these commands, if needed, like this:

```
\renewcommand*\Expression[1]{\textit{#1}}
\renewcommand*\Concept[1]{\textsc{#1}}
\renewcommand*\Meaning[1]{\enquote*{#1}}
```

8 Hyperlinks

The stylesheet requires you to always give last access dates to web links (URLs). To make this easier, univie-ling-thesis provides a number of convenience macros. To begin with, you can easily enter URLs with the last date you accessed the site with the function

```
\weblink{<URL>}[<date>]
```

This will format the date in the preferred way (“[last accessed: <date>]”), localized to English or German. The argument can be given in the form YYYY-MM-DD, DD/M-M/YYYY, or DD.MM.YYYY, e.g.

```
\weblink{https://linguistics.univie.ac.at}[27/06/2024]
```

will print: `https://linguistics.univie.ac.at` [last accessed: 27/06/2024]. If you do not give the optional date argument, no date is printed unless you have specified a general last access date by means of the function

`\SetURLDate{<date>}`

which takes the same date format as argument. This function might come in handy if you have the same access date for all, or many, URLs. And it lets you update all URL access dates with a single change.

For hyperlinks without date, you can also use the legacy command `\url{<URL>}`. To output the date information only, you can use the macro `\urldate{<date>}`.

9 Linguistic examples and glosses

The class automatically loads the `covington` package which provides macros for examples and glosses. Please refer to the `covington` manual [1] for details.

10 Bibliography

10.1 Default bibliography style (*Unified Style for Linguistics*)

By default, the `univie-ling-thesis` class loads a bibliography style which matches the conventions that are recommended by the Applied Linguistics staff of the department.⁵ These conventions draw on the *Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics* of the LSA (*Linguistic Society of America*), a style that is also quite common in General Linguistics nowadays. In order to conform to this style, the `univie-ling-thesis` class uses the `biblatex` package with the `univie-ling` style that is included in the `univie-ling-thesis` package.

If you are in Applied Linguistics, using the default style is highly recommended. The style recommended until 2017, namely APA/DGPs, is also still supported, but its use is no longer encouraged; see sec. 10.2 for details. If you want/need to use a different style, please refer to section 10.3 for instructions.

10.2 Using APA/DGPs style

Until 2017, rather than the Unified Style, the Applied Linguistics staff recommended conventions that drew on the citation style guide of the APA (*American Psychological Association*) and its adaptation for German by the DGPs (*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie*).

For backwards compatibility reasons, this style is still supported (though not recommended). You can enable it with the package option `apa=true`.

If you want to use APA/DGPs style, consider the following caveats.

- For full conformance with the APA/DGPs conventions (particularly with regard to the rather tricky handling of “and” vs. “&” in- and outside of parentheses),

⁵See <http://www.spitzmueller.org/docs/Zitierkonventionen.pdf>

it is mandatory that you adequately use the respective biblatex(-apa) citation commands: Use `\textcite` for all inline citations and `\parencite` for all parenthesized citations (instead of manually wrapping `\cite` in parentheses). If you cannot avoid manually set parentheses that contain citations, use `\nptextcite` (a biblatex-apa-specific command) inside them.⁶ For quotations, it is recommended to use the quotation macros/environments provided by the `csquotes` package (which is preloaded by `univie-ling-thesis` anyway); the `univie-ling-thesis` class assures that citations are correct if you use the optional arguments of those commands/macros in order to insert references.

- The biblatex-apa style automatically lowercases English titles. This conforms to the APA (and DGPs) conventions, which favour “sentence casing” over “title casing”. English titles, from biblatex’s point of view, are titles of bibliographic entries that are either coded as `english` via the `LangID` entry field or that have no `LangID` coding but appear in an English document (i. e., a document with main language English). Consequently, if the document’s main language is English, all non-English entries need to be linguistically coded (via `LangID`) in order to prevent erroneous lowercasing, since biblatex assumes that non-identified entries use the main language (hence, such a classification is also important for correct hyphenation of the entries).

Note that up to biblatex 3.3, the document language was not taken into account by the lowercasing automatism and all non-classified entries were treated like English entries (and thus lowercased), notwithstanding the main language; therefore, any entry needed to be coded. Even if this misbehaviour is fixed as of biblatex 3.4, it is still advisable to systematically set the proper `LangID`, since this is a prerequisite for a correct multilingual bibliography.

- The lowercasing automatism described above cannot deal properly with manual punctuation inside titles. Hence, a title such as `Maintitle. A subtitle` will come out as *Main title. a subtitle*. There are several ways to avoid that. The most proper one is to use the title and subtitle fields rather than adding everything to title. Alternatively, everything that is nested inside braces will not get lowercased, i. e. `Maintitle. {A} subtitle` will produce the correct result. This trick is also needed for names and other elements that should not get lowercased (Introduction to {Germanic} linguistics). However, please do not configure your BibTeX editor to generally embrace titles (this is a feature provided by many editors) since this will prevent biblatex-apa from lowercasing at places where it should be done.
- The biblatex-apa style requires that you use `biber` as a bibliography processor instead of `bibtex` (the program). See [3] for details.

10.3 Using a different style

If you do not want or are not supposed to use neither the default Unified nor the APA/DGPs style, you can disable automatic biblatex loading via the class option

⁶Please refer to [5] and [2] for detailed instructions.

biblatex=false (see sec. 4.3). In this case, you will need to load your own style manually, by entering the respective biblatex or BibTeX commands.

One case where you need to do that is if you prefer classic BibTeX over biblatex. If you want to follow the Applied Linguistics conventions, but prefer classic BibTeX over biblatex, a BibTeX style file `unified.bst` that implements the *Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics* is available on the Internet.⁷ Note, though, that this package does not have specific support for German, so it is only really suitable if you write in English. Thus, if you want to follow the Applied Linguistics conventions, it is strongly recommended that you use biblatex with the preloaded `univie-ling` style.

11 Further instructions

11.1 Commands and environments

Since the class draws on `scrreprt`, you can use all commands and environments provided by KOMA report in order to structure and typeset your document. Please refer to the comprehensive KOMA-Script manual [4] for information.

Please also refer to the template files included in the package for some further usage instructions and hints.

11.2 Generating PDF/A

In order to submit your thesis to the *Hochschulschriften-Server*, it must follow the PDF/A-1 or PDF/A-2 standard (a specific form of PDF aimed at long-time archiving).⁸ With PDFLaTeX or LuaTeX, you can achieve PDF/A-1b or PDF/A-2b compliant files by means of the `pdfx` package.⁹ If you do not use specific color profiles in your document and provided that all your graphics follow the requirements of the PDF/A standard (all fonts embedded, no transparency groups etc.), producing a PDF/A-1b compliant file is straightforward:

1. Use the class option **pdfa=true**.
2. Create a text file called `<name>.xmpdata` (where `<name>` is to be replaced by the name of your [master] TeX file or the produced PDF file, respectively), which contains some metadata of your document (author's name, title, keywords, etc.). This file needs to be stored next to your TeX file(s). Example `*.xmpdata` files are included in the `univie-ling-thesis` bundle (and used in the accompanying templates); you can use them as a model and adapt them to your needs.

Note that `pdfx` does not verify whether the produced output really conforms to the standard. You need to use a PDF/A verification tool to ensure that. If you own Adobe Acrobat Pro, you can use its *preflight* tool for this task. Alternatively, a number of free validation programs and online services are available on the Internet.

⁷<http://celxj.org/downloads/unified.bst>

⁸<http://e-theses.univie.ac.at/pdf-erstellung.html>

⁹XeTeX also works with recent versions of the `pdfx` package, if you use the command line option `-shell-escape -output-driver="xdvipdfmx -z 0"` of `xelatex`. Please refer to the `pdfx` manual for details.

For detailed instructions, please refer to the pdfx package manual [6]. Furthermore, a step-by-step guide to PDF/A generation with PDFLaTeX and pdfx is available at <http://www.mathstat.dal.ca/~selinger/pdfa/>.

11.3 LyX layouts and templates

A layout for LyX¹⁰ can be retrieved from <https://github.com/jspitz/univie-ling/raw/master/lyx/layouts/univie-ling-thesis.layout>.

Templates are provided as well:

- English template:
<https://github.com/jspitz/univie-ling/raw/master/lyx/templates/template-univie-ling-thesis-english.lyx>
- German template:
<https://github.com/jspitz/univie-ling/raw/master/lyx/templates/template-univie-ling-thesis-deutsch.lyx>

12 Release History

- Forthcoming (v. 2.6)
 - Provide `\weblink`, `\SetURLDate` and `\urldate` macros.
 - Fix running headers in twoside mode.
- 2024/05/09 (v. 2.5)
 - No change to this class.
- 2023/01/26 (v. 2.3)
 - No change to this class.
- 2022/12/06 (v. 2.2)
 - Fix boolean option parsing.
- 2022/10/21 (v. 2.1)
 - Fix `polyglossia` option.
- 2022/10/02 (v. 2.0)
 - Use `l3keys` rather than `xkeyval` for key-value option handling.
 - Fix some `varioref` definitions.
 - Use translator instead of translations for localization.
 - Various small class cleanups.

¹⁰See <https://www.lyx.org>.

- 2022/09/08 (v. 1.20)
 - Load `varioref` AtBeginDocument.
- 2022/06/18 (v. 1.19)
 - Add option `fontenc`.
 - Fix translation of English example string.
 - Add monospaced font.
- 2022/05/11 (v. 1.18)
 - Fix error with subtitles.
- 2022/02/05 (v. 1.17)
 - Fix option `apa`.
 - Omit quotation marks when title is empty.
- 2021/11/03 (v. 1.16)
 - Add `\makedeclaration` (for BA theses). See sec. 6.
 - Adjust font size and margins of BA thesis to dept. standards.
 - Add option `draftmark`. See sec. 4.4.
 - Fix grouping in `\maketitle`.
- 2021/10/19 (v. 1.15) No change to this class.
- 2021/09/01 (v. 1.14) No change to this class.
- 2020/11/11 (v. 1.13) No change to this class.
- 2020/06/25 (v. 1.12) No change to this class.
- 2020/05/05 (v. 1.11)
 - New option `polyglossia`.
 - New option `pdfa`.
- 2020/05/01 (v. 1.10) No change to this class.
- 2019/01/21 (v. 1.9) No change to this class.
- 2019/01/15 (v. 1.8) Fix title abbreviations (MA, BA).
- 2018/11/07 (v. 1.7) No change to this class.
- 2018/11/04 (v. 1.6) Remove `subexamples` environment as this is now provided by `covington`.
- 2018/09/03 (v. 1.5) Introduce `subexamples` environment.

- 2018/04/26 (v. 1.4) Fix full date issue in biblatex bibliography style.
- 2018/03/02 (v. 1.3) No change to this class.
- 2018/02/13 (v. 1.2) No change to this class.
- 2018/02/11 (v. 1.1) No change to this class.
- 2018/02/08 (v. 1.0)
 - Switch default bibliography style (from APA to Unified).
 - Initial release to CTAN.
- 2016/05/05 (v. 0.9)
 - Fix comma after *et al.* with biblatex-apa.
- 2016/04/30 (v. 0.8)
 - Set proper citation command for csquotes' integrated environments.
 - Improve templates.
- 2016/04/28 (v. 0.7)
 - Fix leading of thesis type on title page.
- 2016/03/23 (v. 0.6)
 - Fix the output of German multi-name citations (DGPs guidelines).
 - Extend documentation of bibliographic features.
- 2016/02/08 (v. 0.5)
 - Fix the PDF logo for PDF/A output.
 - Extend documentation of PDF/A production.
- 2016/01/25 (v. 0.4) First (documented) release.
 - Title page layout has been adapted to the new (bilingual) standards.
 - add **bachelor** thesis type.
 - Possibility to disable some pre-loaded packages.
 - Use key=value option format.

References

- [1] Covington, Michael A. and Spitzmüller, Jürgen: *The covington Package. Macros for Linguistics*. September 7, 2018. <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/covington>.
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- [6] Radhakrishnan, C. V. et al. (2016): Generation of PDF/X and PDF/A compliant PDF's with pdf_{La}T_EX– pdfx.sty. <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/pdfx>.