1 Examples

The `example` environment produces a consecutively numbered example. A printed label must be provided as an argument; this is used to name, describe, and/or cite what follows, and is rendered with a trailing colon and a blank line.

For example, Latin verb roots ending in a coronal stop take the *-s-* perfect allomorph and many verbs have corresponding agent nominals in *-sor*. Heslin (1987) observes that root-final coronal is assibilated after short vowels, as in (1), and deleted before long nuclei, as in (2).

(1) Assibilating perfect passive participles and agents:

metere	'reap'	*messus*	'harvested'	*messor*	'reaper'
fodere	'dig'	*fossus*	'dug'	*fossor*	'digger'

(2) Deleting perfect passive participles and agents:

plaudere	'applaud'	*plausus*	'applauded'	*plausor*	'cheerer'
lūdere	'play'	*lūsus*	'played'	*lūsor*	'player'

This environment also works well with interlinear glosses, for which we borrow from `covington.sty`. The syntax is the same except that `\glend` is now no-op and can be omitted.

Albright (2005) observes that word-final **-ōs* scans as heavy *-ōr* in the fragments of Ennius. At first blush, this suggests that leveling began before Pre-Liquid Shortening was actuated, preserving the allomorphy-reduction hypothesis. However, word-final consonants syllabify as the onsets of following vowel-initial words (Allen 1978:127) and in all of Albright's examples, such as the following, word-final *r* is followed by a vowel.

(3) Pre-Liquid Shortening bled by external sandhi:

clāmōr=ad	*cael-um*	*uolu-e-nd-us*	*per=aether-a*
shout=to	heaven-ACC.SG.	roll-T-FUT.PASS-NOM.SG.	through=heaven-ACC.PL.

'a shout fit to roll up to heaven' (fragments of Ennius)

2 Short examples

The `shortexample` environment is similar to the `example` environment except the label appears on the same line. It can be used for

- simple rules that fit on a single line, or
- lists of words and glosses (i.e., showing a particular property).

For example, in Korean, [ʃ] is a pure allophone of [s].

(4) Korean secondary palatalization: $s \rightarrow ʃ \,/\, \_\_\, i$

3 Unlabeled examples

The `unlabeledexample` environment can be used for

- data tables that don't require an explicit label, or
- mathematical equations.

Zipf (1949) notes a linear relationship between log word frequency r and log frequency r. A generalized form of this relationship, shown in (5), is what is now known as Zipf's Law (e.g., Baroni, 2009).

(5) $f(C, \alpha) = \frac{C}{r^{\alpha}}$

(6) $e = mc^2$

4 Smooshed bibliographies

Highly compact `natbib` bibliographies can be generated by using the `smooshedbib` package. Note that this is compatible with the `abbvnat` bibliography style but may not work with arbitrary styles.

References

A. Albright. The morphological basis of paradigm leveling. In L. J. Downing, T. A. Hall, and R. Raffelsiefen, editors, *Paradigms in Phonological Theory*, pages 17–43. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2005. W. S. Allen. *Vox Latina: A Guide to the Pronunciation of Classical Latin.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2nd edition, 1978. M. Baroni. Distributions in text. In A. Lüdeling and M. Kyöto, editors, *Corpus Linguistics: An International Handbook*, pages 803–821. Mouton de Gruyter, 2009. T. P. Heslin. Prefixation in Latin. *Lingua*, 72(2–3):133–154, 1987. G. K. Zipf. *Human Behavior and the Principle of Least Effort: An Introduction to Human Ecology.* Addison-Wesley, Cambridge, 1949.