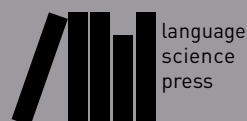


Language Science Press guidelines

Complete set of guidelines

Sebastian Nordhoff and Stefan Müller

Language Science Press Guidelines



Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Structure of books	3
2.1	Front matter	3
2.2	Back matter	3
3	Style rules	5
3.1	Generic rules	5
3.2	House Rules	5
3.2.1	Academic <i>we</i>	5
3.2.2	British vs. American English	5
3.2.3	Figures	5
3.2.4	Tables	6
3.2.5	Abbreviations	6
3.2.6	Glossed examples	6
3.2.7	Quotations	9
3.2.8	Cross-references in the text	10
3.2.9	Epigrams	10
3.2.10	Aspiration, labialization, velarization, etc.	10
3.2.11	Footnotes in section titles	10
3.2.12	Color	10
3.3	Citations and references	11
3.4	Indexes	11
4	Edited volumes	13
4.1	Workflow	13
4.2	Special style rules for edited volumes	13
5	L^AT_EX	15
5.1	Installation of the <code>langsci</code> class	15
5.1.1	Local installation	15
5.1.2	Online editor	15

Contents

5.2	The skeleton	15
5.3	Using the langsci class	16
5.4	Producing the document	16
5.5	Adapting the structure of the document	18
5.6	Common commands	19
5.6.1	Linguistic examples	20
5.6.2	Graphics	21
5.6.3	Tables	21
5.6.4	Footnotes	22
5.6.5	Landscape	22
5.6.6	Fitting large content on the page	22
5.6.7	Computer code	22
5.7	Adapting the class to your needs	24
5.8	Drafts	24
6	Conversion	25
6.1	Conversion using the webservice	25
6.2	Manual conversion	26
6.3	Manual postprocessing	26
6.3.1	Graphics	27
6.3.2	Crossreferences	27
6.3.3	Bibliographical references	27
7	Commitment to openness	29
7.1	Open Access and its friends	29
7.2	Tracking Progress	29
7.2.1	github	29
7.2.2	Trello	29

1 Introduction

This document describes how to create a manuscript with Language Science Press. It discusses what authors, volume editors and the auxiliary roles of proof-readers, typesetters and indexers have to know in order to produce high quality books.

This document is current as of February 10, 2017.

2 Structure of books

2.1 Front matter

The front matter of Language Science Press books is structured as follows

dedication	optional
table of contents	obligatory
notational conventions	optional
acknowledgements	optional
preface	optional
list of abbreviations	optional
No lists of figures or tables!	

2.2 Back matter

The back matter is structured as follows:

Appendix A	optional
Appendix B	optional
further appendices	optional
Bibliography	obligatory
Author index	obligatory
Language index	optional (advisable if the book talks about a larger number of languages)
Subject index	obligatory

3 Style rules

3.1 Generic rules

We use the *Generic Style Rules for Linguistics* available on <http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/GenericStyleRules.pdf>

3.2 House Rules

The generic rules are complemented by the following house rules:

3.2.1 Academic *we*

Monographs and articles that are authored by a single author should use the pronoun *I* rather than *we* as in “As I have shown in Section 3”.

3.2.2 British vs. American English

Choose one and be consistent. For edited volumes, the choice is per chapter.

3.2.3 Figures

Please mention the creator and the licensing status of all photographs and all drawings in the caption unless they were created by you. The licensing must be compatible with the license chosen for the book. It is for instance legally not possible to include restricted copyrighted material in an open access book.

Photographs should be in jpg format. For all drawings, maps, diagrams, etc., a vector format (*svg, *eps, *ps, *pdf) is preferred, *png is acceptable. For *jpg and *png, resolution should be at least 320 dpi.

See <http://userblogs.fu-berlin.de/langsci-press/2016/12/12/graphics-and-images/> for more information.

3 Style rules

3.2.4 Tables

Be aware that the book will not be printed on A4/letter paper. Our paper is 17cm x 24cm; A4 is 21cm x 29.4cm. This means that you have less horizontal and vertical space for your tables. Tables should generally not have more than about 6 columns and about 10 rows (Table 3.1). If the data in the cells are very, short like numbers, phonemes or very short words for instance, there might be exceptions (Table 3.2).

All tables should fit on one page. It is not permitted to break the page in the middle of a table. If your content is very long, split the large table into several smaller ones.

3.2.5 Abbreviations

If you need special abbreviations that are not defined by the Leipzig Glossing Rules, put them in a table in a special section with abbreviations immediately before the first chapter of a monograph. In the case of an edited volume, the lists of abbreviations should be placed immediately before the references of the individual chapters.

3.2.6 Glossed examples

The formatting of example sentences in the typological series follows the format that is used by the World Atlas of Language Structures (WALS): If there is just one example sentence for an example number, the language name follows the example number directly, as in (1); it may be followed by the reference.

- (1) Mising (Prasad91a)
 azóně dólun
 small village
 ‘a small village’

If there are two sub-examples for a single example number, the example heading may have scope over both of them:

- (2) Zulu (Poulos & Bosch 1997: 19; 63)
 a. *Shay-a inja!*
 hit-IMP.2SG dog
 ‘Hit the dog!’

Table 3.1: Maximal number of columns and rows in a typical table with sentences.

	English	German	French	Spanish	Italian
1	We wish you a merry christmas	Fröhliche Weih- nachten	Joyeux Noël	Feliz Navi- dad	Buon natale
2	How is the weather today?				
3	We appreciate your business				
4	I do not want to buy this carpet				
5	Please circulate				
6	Apologies for cross- postings				
7	Colorless green ideas sleep furiously	Kleine grüne Ideen schlafen wütend			
8	The man hit the woman and ran away				
9	John gives Mary the book				
10	repeat ad libitum				

3 *Style rules*

Table 3.2: Maximal number of columns and rows in a typical lexical table.

	English	German	French	Spanish	Italian
1	one	eins	un	uno	uno
2	two	zwei	deux	dos	due
3	three				
4	four				
5	five				
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					

- b. *Mus-a uku-shay-a inga!*
 NEG.IMP.AUX-2SG INF-hit-INF dog
 ‘Do not hit the dog!’

If an example consists of several sub-examples from different languages, the language name and references follow the letters, as in (3).

- (3) a. Apatani (**Abraham85a**)
aki atu
 dog small
 ‘the small dog’
 b. Temiar (**Benjamin76a**)
dēk mənū?
 house big
 ‘big house’

You should use the numbered example environment only for linguistic examples, theorems and the like. Lists of consultants, lists of recordings, lists of geographical places where a language is spoken and the like should be put in a table environment.

3.2.7 Quotations

If long passages are quoted, they should be indented and the quote should be followed by the exact reference. Use the quotation environment `Latexprovides`:

Precisely constructed models for linguistic structure can play an important role, both negative and positive, in the process of discovery itself. By pushing a precise but inadequate formulation to an unacceptable conclusion, we can often expose the exact source of this inadequacy and, consequently, gain a deeper understanding of the linguistic data. (**Chomsky57a**)

Short passages should be quoted inline using quotes: **Chomsky57a** stated that “[o]bscure and intuition-bound notions can neither lead to absurd conclusions nor provide new and correct ones”.

If you quote text that is not in the language of the book provide a translation. Short quotes should be translated inline, long quotes should be translated in a footnote.

3.2.8 Cross-references in the text

Please use the cross-referencing mechanisms of your text editing/type setting software. Using such cross-referencing mechanisms is less error-prone when you shift text blocks around and in addition all these cross-references will be turned into hyperlinks between document parts, which makes the final documents much more useful.

Depending on the series and the language the book is published in authors may use the § sign or the word *Section*.

3.2.9 Epigrams

You can use epigrams for your chapters. When using epigrams in edited volumes, make sure that the combination of epigram and abstract leaves room for the actual chapter to start on the same page.

3.2.10 Aspiration, labialization, velarization, etc.

For phonetic symbols of aspiration and secondary articulation, do not use a superscript normal letter; use the special Unicode characters ^h ^w ^j ^ɣ etc. You can define a special command like `{\lab}` for ^w for easier input.

3.2.11 Footnotes in section titles

You should not use footnotes in section titles.¹ Very often, a plain sentence in the running text will be just as good. If you really want a footnote, insert it after the first sentence of the relevant section.

3.2.12 Color

Use color sparingly. Color should never be the only means to access information, but can be used as an addition. There are two reasons for this: b/w printers and colorblind people. Your work will not be accessible in those cases if color is the only distinguishing feature. Alternatives to color are using different shapes or shadings instead of color, grouping items, or verbal description.

¹ The footnote about §3.2.11 can easily be added after the first sentence of the running text.

3.3 Citations and references

Please deliver a Bibtextfile with all your references together with your submissions. Bibtex can be exported from all common bibliography tools (We recommend BibDesk for the Mac and JabRef for all other platforms).

Please provide all first and last names of all authors and editors. Do not use *et al.* in the Bibtextfile; this will be generated automatically when inserted.

For bipartite family names like “von Stechow”, “Van Eynde”, and “de Hoop” make sure that these family names are contained in curly brackets. Note that Dutch names like “de Hoop” are not treated differently from other surnames.

Many bibliographies have inconsistent capitalization. We do not use Title Case, i.e. all words are spelled as they would be spelled in running text (sentence case). Hence, we use *A grammar of Tagalog* and not *A Grammar of Tagalog*. There are two strategies to achieve this: decapitalization with protection, or literal output. If you use decapitalization with protection, all titles and booktitles will be decapitalized. If there is a proper name in a title, enclose it in {} to prevent decapitalization, e.g. title = {The languages of {A}frica}. Use the same procedure for German nouns and all other characters in titles which should not be decapitalized. This is not necessary for other fields, especially the author and editor fields, where capitalization is kept as is. You can use your *bib file for publisher requiring title case and for publishers requiring sentence case.

If you opt for literal output, add the option `undecapitalize` to `main.tex`. In this case, it is your task to lowercase all words in Title Case in your bibliography. You cannot use your *bib file for publisher which require Title Case anymore.

The references in your Bibtextfile will automatically be typeset correctly. So, provided the Bibtextfile is correct, authors do not have to worry about this. But there are some things to observe in the main text. Please cite as shown in Table 3.3.

If you have an enumeration of references in the text as in *As X, Y, and Z have shown*, please use the normal punctuation of the respective language rather than special markup like ‘;’.

3.4 Indexes

All Language Science Press books have a Subject Index and a Name Index. The Language Index is optional and should be used if the book treats several languages. Subject Index and Language Index have to be prepared by the authors. We can automatize some of this if you send us a list of languages and a list of

3 Style rules

Table 3.3: Citation style for Language Science Press

citation type	example	yields
author	As \citet[215]{MZ85a} have shown As \citet[215]{MZ85a} and \citet{Bloomfield1933lg} have shown	As MZ85a have shown As MZ85a and Bloomfield1933lg have shown
work	As was shown in \citet[215]{Saussure16a}, this is a problem for theories that ...	As was shown in Saussure16a this is a problem for theories that ...
work	This is not true \citep{ Saussure16a,Bloomfield1933lg}.	This is not true (Saussure16a ; Bloomfield1933lg).
no double paren- theses	This is not true (\citealt{Saussure16a} and especially \citealt{Bloomfield1933lg}).	This is not true (Saussure16a and especially Bloomfield1933lg).

subject terms. You might want to try sketchengine.co.uk to compile a candidate list.

The Name Index is generated automatically from the citations in the text. This means that you only have to add people to the Name Index who, for whatever reason, are mentioned without connection to a work in the list of references. Examples would be politicians, ancient philosophers, novelists and the like.

4 Edited volumes

4.1 Workflow

Edited volumes are submitted as a whole. It is thus the task of the volume editor to assure the integration of the various chapters. It is highly recommended that all authors use the templates provided (Word, LibreOffice, Latex). Authors should use the template for papers. The editor should download the skeleton for edited volumes and add all author's files to the folder chapters when they are ready. In the skeleton, the files should be included via `\includepaper{chapters/smith.tex}`. Make sure that the options `collection` and `collectionchapter` are used in the preamble of your master file. If you use our skeleton for edited volumes, this is already done for you. The chapter templates for edited volumes contain fields for epigrams and abstracts. While abstracts should be used, epigrams should rather be avoided as they clutter the page in combination with the abstract.

All chapters will have their own list of references, but all lists will be built using the same Bibtex file. This is done in order to avoid that two authors cite the same work differently. In order to compile the bibliographies for the individual chapters, you have to run Bibtex on the relevant `blx.aux` file which will show up after compiling the master file. There is a Makefile in the skeleton which includes all relevant commands.

4.2 Special style rules for edited volumes

Some special rules apply to the chapter of edited volumes:

- Each paper should start with a short abstract
- A paper may have a special unnumbered section Acknowledgements just after the last numbered section. This is preferable to putting the acknowledgements into the footnotes.
- A paper may have a special unnumbered section Abbreviations (or similar) just before the References. This is strongly preferred to listing the abbreviations in a footnote.

4 Edited volumes

- Each paper has its own list of references (unnumbered section labeled References).
- Chapter numbers should not be used in numbering tables and figures within such chapters.

5 L^AT_EX

5.1 Installation of the `langsci` class

5.1.1 Local installation

For your first book, the easiest way will be to download the skeleton from <http://langsci-press.org/templatesAndTools>. There is a skeleton for monographies and a skeleton for edited volumes. Choose what is appropriate for you.

Language Science Press uses the Libertine fonts. If there are not found on your system, please contact your system administrator to install them. If for whatever reason the fonts cannot be installed, we provide a skeleton which does not require the Libertine fonts. The creation of the book will be the same, but the look will be slightly different. Before the book enters the final production phase, a system with the correct fonts has to available.

5.1.2 Online editor

In order to familiarize yourself with Latex, you might also want to try the web-service overleaf.com first (Figure ??). Visit <http://bit.ly/1u05Xgr> and select “open as template”. Click on [Project] at the very top to see all files. The most important file is `chapters/filename.tex`.

5.2 The skeleton

The skeleton has a main file, which is called `main.tex`. You can leave that name or choose a name more suitable for your book, e.g. `smith.tex` or `hawaiiangrammar.tex`. That main file draws information from a number of other files which are in the same directory. All those files start with `local...` Furthermore, the main file includes the chapters, which are found in the directory `chapters/`.

A number of auxiliary files are generated on the fly, these are `.toc` for the table of contents; `.bbl` for the bibliography; and `.ind`, `.and`, and `.lnd` for the indexes.

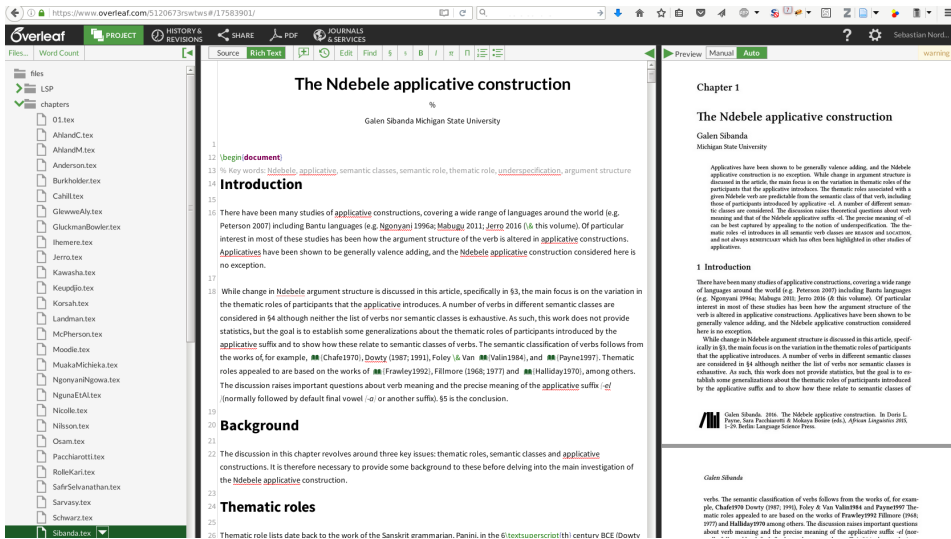


Figure 5.1: Overleaf

5.3 Using the `langsci` class

There are a variety of programs for making writing Latexdocuments easier.

For Mac, Texshop (Figure 5.2) and Texstudio (Figure 5.3) are popular choices. For Linux, Kile is a very good Latexeditor (Figure 5.4).

5.4 Producing the document

In your Latexeditor, there are various ways to create a pdf from your sourcecode. Choose `xelatex`. The first time you run it, it will produce a pdf with all the text, but with no table of contents. When you run it again, you will see the table of contents and the text. There are chances that your editor will show error messages. Common causes are unmatched braces or `\begin{...}` not followed by `\end{...}`

In order to include the bibliography, you have to run `bibtex` to read the bibliography, and then again `xelatex` to include it into your document. Pay attention to error messages and warnings.

If you are using the skeleton for edited volumes, you have to run `bibtex` on all `*-blx`, `aux`-files (one for each chapter). If this is too cumbersome, you can also use the program `bibtexvolume`, which will do this for you and which is found in the skeleton as well.

5.4 Producing the document

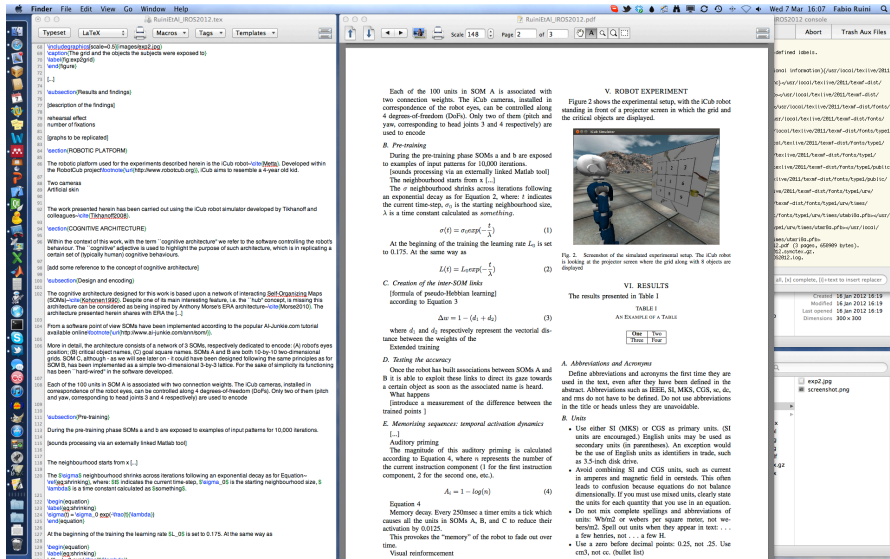


Figure 5.2: Textshop

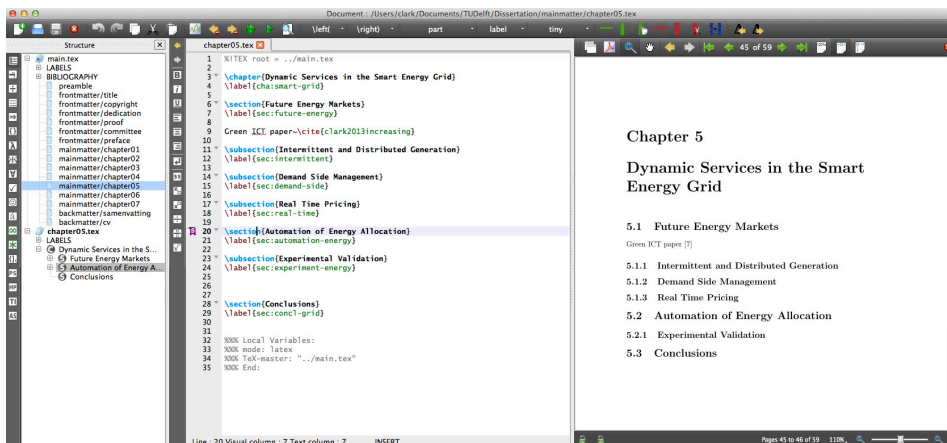


Figure 5.3: Textstudio

Table 5.1: File structure of the skeleton

file	content
<code>localmetadata.tex</code>	information about the author, the title, the ISBN, etc.
<code>localpackages.tex</code>	extra packages you might require, for instance for syntactic trees or Hebrew text
<code>localcommands.tex</code>	extra commands you might want to define, e. g. for very frequent abbreviations in your text
<code>localhyphenation.tex</code>	for words where the Latexhyphenation algorithm does not produce the desired result
<code>localbibliography.bib</code>	your bibliography in Bibtex-format
<code>chapters/chapter1.tex</code>	text
<code>chapters/chapter2.tex</code>	text
...	text

The creation of the indexes is a bit more complicated. You can leave this to the Language Science Press people. The relevant commands are:

```
makeindex -o lsp-skeleton.and lsp-skeleton.adx
makeindex -o lsp-skeleton.lnd lsp-skeleton.ldx
makeindex -o lsp-skeleton.snd lsp-skeleton.sdx
```

5.5 Adapting the structure of the document

The general structure of the document is given by Language Science Press. You have a couple of options to change the structure:

- You can choose the skeleton for monograph or edited volume
- You can add additional chapters to the directory `chapters`, for instance `chapters/chapter4.tex` or `chapters/introduction.tex`. Make sure to add `\include{chapters/introduction}` (without `.tex`) to your main file.
- You can add a preface, acknowledgements, or a list of abbreviations with `\addchap{Preface}`.

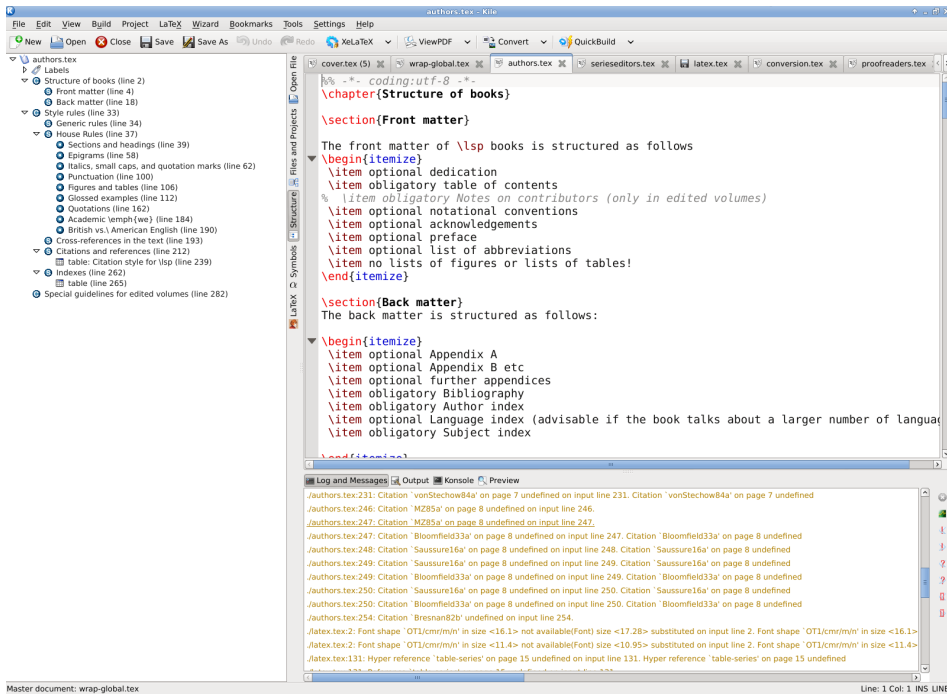


Figure 5.4: Kile

5.6 Common commands

The wealth of commands available in LaTeX can be daunting at first sight. However, very soon you will see that you can get a very long way with some very basic commands. The first batch involve the structure of your document, i.e. the various levels of headings. These are:

- `\chapter{titleofheading}`
- `\section{titleofheading}`
- `\subsection{titleofheading}`
- `\subsubsection{titleofheading}`

These commands give you a numbered title in the right layout. For prefaces, acknowledgements, etc., which are not numbered, use `\addchap{Preface}` instead of `\chapter{Preface}`. Other common commands are `\label{labelname}`

to assign a label, and `\ref{labelname}` to refer to a label. It is good practice to use `\sectref{labelname}`, `\tabref{labelname}`, `\figref{labelname}`, to refer to sections, tables, and figures, respectively. A reference to this section will be `\sectref{sec:latex:commoncommands}`, which will produce “see §5.6”.

Other commands very often used in academic texts are `\citet{somework}` and `\citep{somework}`. Use the former to cite a work in the running text and the latter to cite it in parentheses. In order to avoid double parentheses, you can use `\citealt{somework}`. Page numbers are added with `\citet[99 -- 123]{somework}`. Make sure to use a double hyphen for ranges, which will give a dash in the pdf. Citations work with keys from your Bibtextfile. In the examples above `somework` is the key of a record in your Bibtextfile. When `somework` is cited in the document, the pdf will show the right citation in the right style, and the work will be added automatically to the list of references at the very end. Please refer to the guidelines for bibliographies for more information.

If some text should not be in the normal font, use `\textit{text to change}` for italics, `\textsc{text to change}` for small capitals. There is generally no need to use boldface. If you want to use boldface, get in touch with your series editors.

5.6.1 Linguistic examples

Linguistic examples are typeset like this

```
\ea\label{ex:examplelabel}
\langinfo{French}{Indo-European}{personal knowledge}\\
\gll Jean aim-e Marie \\
      John love-\textsc{3s.pres.ind} Mary \\
\glt ‘John loves Mary.’
\z
```

This gives you

- (1) French (Indo-European; personal knowledge)
Jean aim-e *Marie*
 John love-3SG.PRS.IND Mary
 ‘John loves Mary.’

Rough alignment of glosses in the source text can be helpful, but is not necessary. Most glosses from the Leipzig Glossing Rules can be accessed via shortcuts. The example above could also be typeset as


```

\ea\label{ex:examplelabel}
\langinfo{French}{Indo-European}{personal knowledge}\\
\gll Jean aim-e Marie \\
      John love-{3\sg.\prs.\ind} Mary \\
\glt 'John loves Mary.'
\z

```

For more complicated examples with more lines, judgments, additional information and the like, refer to the showcases section, or to the documentation of the package `lsp-gb4e`. `\langinfo` should be used if the language cannot be assumed to be widely known. The first argument is the language, the second the family, the third the source. If the family is left blank, it will not display. If you give a reference in the source, use `\citealt` rather than `\citep`.

To avoid a page break in an example, put it between `\protectedex{...}`.

```

\protectedex{
\ea\label{ex:examplelabel}
\langinfo{French}{Indo-European}{personal knowledge}\\
\gll Jean aim-e Marie \\
      John love-{3\sg.\prs.\ind} Mary \\
\glt 'John loves Mary.'
\z
}

```

5.6.2 Graphics

In order to add a graphic, use the following stretch of code

```

\begin{figure}
  \includegraphics[height=.3\textheight]{filename.png}
  \caption{Some good caption.}
  \label{fig:chapterhandle:keytofigure}
\end{figure}

```

5.6.3 Tables

In order to add a table, use the following stretch of code:

```

\begin{table}
  \begin{tabular}{lll}

```

```

\lsptoprule
German & French & Spanish \\
\midrule
Zelle & cellule & celda \\
Zelle & cellule & celda \\
Zelle & cellule & celda \\
\lsbottomrule
\end{tabular}
\caption{Some good caption.}
\label{tab:chapterhandle:keytotable}
\end{table}

```

This will give you Table 5.2. There are ways to add additional vertical lines, but this should generally not be done. If your cells get too wide, use `\begin{tabular}{p{4cm}p{4cm}p{4cm}}`, rather than `\begin{tabular}{lll}`

Table 5.2: Some good caption.

German	French	Spanish
Zelle	cellule	celda
Zelle	cellule	celda
Zelle	cellule	celda

You should not assume that a figure or table will be placed exactly where it appears in the text. Therefore, references like “in the table above/below” should not be used.

5.6.4 Footnotes

In order to add footnotes, use the command `\footnote{...}`. If you want to use a footnote in an example, use `word {\footnotemark} word word` and add a line with `\footnotetext{text of the footnote}` just before the translation of the example. You should not add footnotes to tables or figures.

5.6.5 Landscape

A common requirement is to put pages in landscape orientation rather than portrait. In order to do this, use `sidewaysfigure` or `sidewaystable` instead of the normal `figure` or `table`.

5.6.6 Fitting large content on the page

Another common requirement is fitting a table or other element which is a bit too large on the page. In order to do this, use `\resizebox{\linewidth}{!}{stuff to resize}`.

For other special needs, please contact our coordinator at support@langsci-press.org.

5.6.7 Computer code

Please use the `listings` environment. You can change which words should count as keywords.

```
\begin{lstlisting}[language=Python,%  
  stringstyle=\color{blue}]  
greeting = "Hello"  
addressees = ["World", "Sky"]  
for addressee in addressees:  
    print greeting, addressee  
\end{lstlisting}
```

```
greeting = "Hello"
addressees = ["World", "Sky"]
for addressee in addressees:
    print greeting, addressee
```

5.7 Adapting the class to your needs

Additional packages can be added via `\usepackage{packagename}` in the file `localpackages.tex`. Additional commands can be added via `\newcommand{\commandname}{commanddefinition}` in the file `localcommands.tex`.

Different subdisciplines of linguistics have different requirements. Syntactic trees, generously stacked diacritics, attribute-value matrices, foreign scripts (possibly right-to-left) or OT-tableaus come to mind. Have a look at the ‘showcases’ guideline to see how to typeset these elements.

5.8 Drafts

Since Language Science Press does not have any commercial interest, you can put your book on webpages and distribute it freely. We encourage authors to do this in order to discuss the work and improve it before final publication. If authors want to circulate prefinal versions, they can use the option `draftmode`. This prints a large watermark onto the first page and adds a footer to every page that informs the reader about the fact that they are reading a draft and the date and time of the creation of the draft.

6 Conversion

6.1 Conversion using the webservice

While it is preferable to work in Latex from the start, this is not always possible. For edited volumes, for instance, it is common that not all authors can acquire the necessary skills in due course. For those cases, you can use the templates for MS Word and LibreOffice provided on <http://test.langsci-press.org/information/templates>. Follow the instructions in the templates. When you are finished, upload your file to <http://glottotopia.org/doc2tex/home>. This will give you a file which you can copy into the skeleton (Figure 6.1). You have the choice between ‘raw’ and ‘mod’. Generally, ‘mod’ is preferable as a number of adaptations for linguists and Language Science Press are already in place. If you run into problems with ‘mod’, you can use ‘raw’ as a fallback. You can then either copy and paste the converted document to a file of your own, or you can open the document directly in overleaf (Figure 6.2).

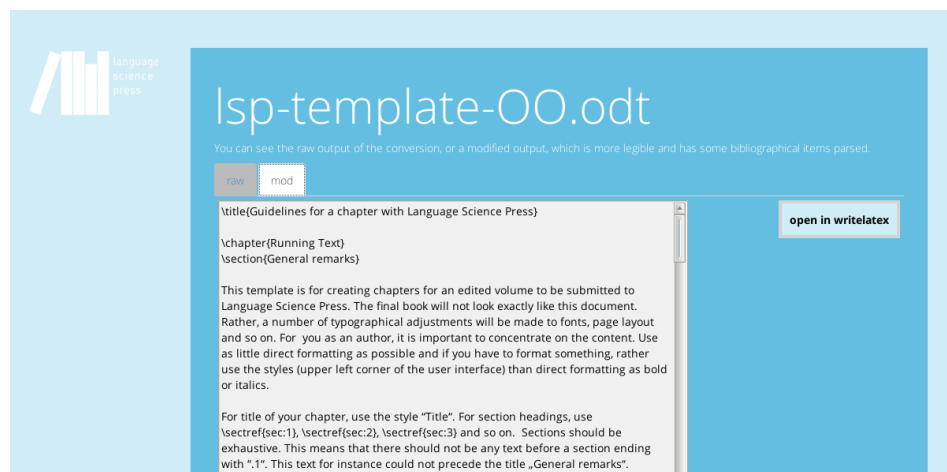


Figure 6.1: After converting the template on <http://glottotopia.org/doc2tex/home>.

6 Conversion

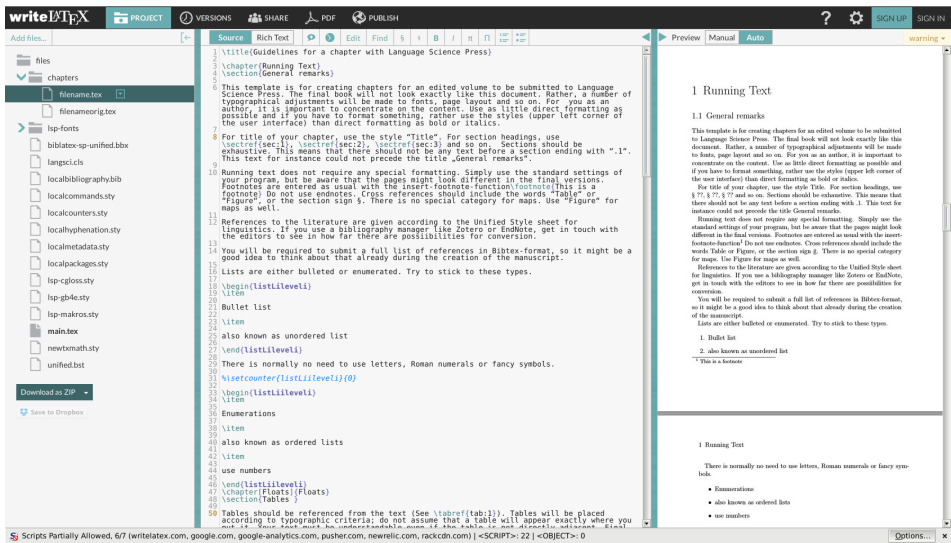


Figure 6.2: Opening the converted document on overleaf.

6.2 Manual conversion

If you want to convert your file on your local computer, you can use the program `writer2latex`. The relevant command is

```
w2l -wrap_lines_after=0 -multilingual=false
-simple_table_limit=10 -use_supertabular=false
-float_tables=true -float_figures=true
-use_caption=true -image_options=width=\textwidth
-inputencoding=utf8 -use_tipa=false -use_bibtex=true
-formatting=convert_most -ignore_empty_paragraphs=true
-use_color=false -page_formatting=ignore_all
-use_hyperref=true mydocument.odt
```

6.3 Manual postprocessing

While the converter tries to convert as much as possible, there are some places where manual postprocessing is still required. These include graphics, cross-references and some bibliographical references.

6.3.1 Graphics

All graphics are commented out by default since the files will not be available on overleaf until you upload them. So the following stretch

```
\begin{figure}[h]
[Warning: Image ignored] %Unhandled or unsupported graphics:
%\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]
{a8dc5773011814b3b98013db7af4ec7e9-img1.png}
\caption[Some caption]{Some caption}
\end{figure}
```

has to become

```
\begin{figure}[h]
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{realnameofthefile.png}
\caption{Some caption}
\label{fig:chaptername:filehandle}
\end{figure}
```

6.3.2 Crossreferences

Generally, references to sections and examples should work. Occasionally, there might be problems with stretches like “(12a)” or “(12-15)”.

6.3.3 Bibliographical references

The most common bibliographical references should work. Where authors have names which consist of two parts (such as “Van Valin”), the author is often mis-recognized as “Valin”. Also, stretches like “Smith 2000, 2001a,b, 2002” will need manual postprocessing.

7 Commitment to openness

7.1 Open Access and its friends

Language Science Press has a commitment to openness. This means that, beyond Open Access, we also use Open Source Software, and we make our workflows and organizational structure publicly available so that other projects can draw on our work. The licenses we use obey the Open Definition, meaning that everybody is always free to use our work if they attribute it properly.

7.2 Tracking Progress

7.2.1 github

A book is a complex document. Once your book is in final production mode, we use github to track versions and changes (Figure 7.1). You can use github during the writing process as well (in fact, this will make the transition much smoother).

7.2.2 Trello

In order to keep things organized, we use Trello (Figure 7.2). Trello allows to distribute tasks such as bibliography update, proofreading, index creation and so on and keeps track of progress.

7 Commitment to openness

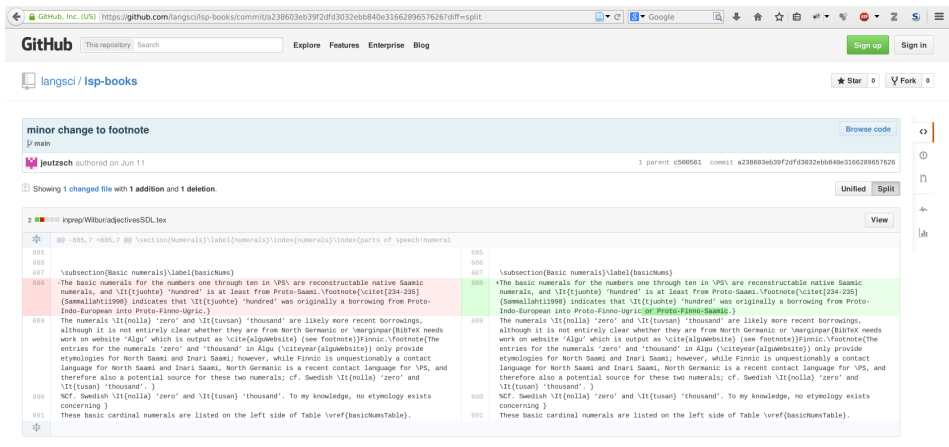


Figure 7.1: Github highlighting version history

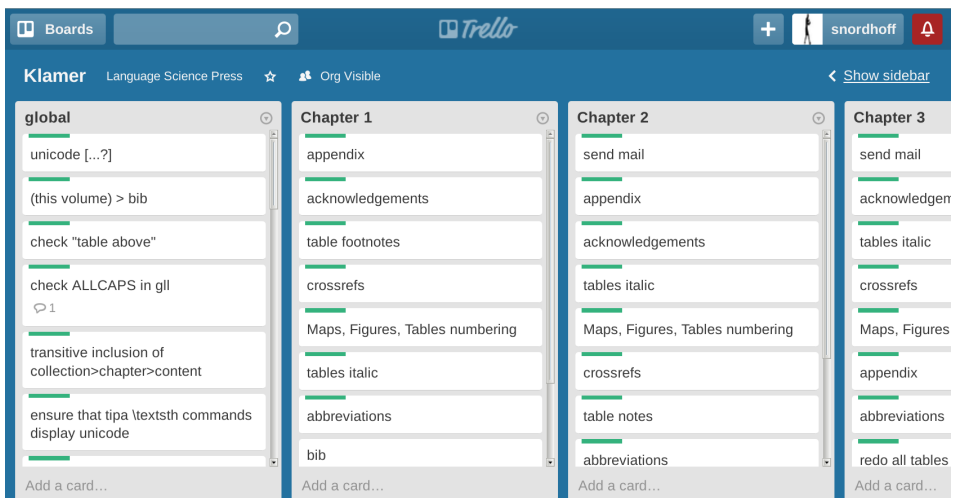


Figure 7.2: Trello