Contents

1 Structure of books

1.1 Front matter

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

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

1.2 Back matter

The back matter is structured as follows:

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

2 Style rules

2.1 Generic rules

We use the *Generic Style Rules for Linguistics* available on https://www.academia.edu/7370927/The_Generic_Style_Rules_for_Linguistics

2.2 House Rules

The generic rules are complemented by the following house rules:

2.2.1 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".

2.2.2 British vs. American English

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

2.2.3 Figures and tables

Footnotes should not be used in tables or figures but should be attached to the text where the table is referred to.

2.2.4 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.

2.2.5 Glossed examples

The formatting of example sentences in the typological series follows the format that is used by the World Atlas of Language Structures (**?**): 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 (Prasad 1991: 69)
azɔ́në dɔ́luŋ
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!'

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 (Abraham 1985: 23)
aki atu
dog small
'the small dog'

b. Temiar (Benjamin 1976: 155)
dēk mənūʔ
house big
'big house'

2.2.6 Quotations

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

> 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. (Chomsky 1957: 5)

Short passages should be quoted inline using quotes: Chomsky (1957: 5) 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.

2.2.7 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*.

2.2.8 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.

2.3 Citations and references

Please deliver a BibTeX file 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 Bibtex file; 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 decapitalize all titles and booktitles. 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.

The references in your BibTeX file will automatically be typeset correctly. So, provided the BibTeX file 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 2.1.

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 ‘;’.

If you refer to regions in a text, for instance 111–112, please do not use 111f. or 111ff. but provide the full information.

Table 2.1: Citation style for Language Science Press

citation type	example	yields
author	`As \citet[215]{MZ85a} have shown`	As Maling & Zaenen (1985: 215) have shown
	`As \citet[215]{MZ85a} and \citet{Bloomfield1933language} have shown`	As Maling & Zaenen (1985: 215) and Bloomfield (1933) have shown
work	`As was shown in \citew[215]{Saussure16a}, this is a problem for theories that …`	As was shown in Saussure (1916: 215), this is a problem for theories that …
work	`This is not true \citep{Saussure16a, Bloomfield1933language}.`	This is not true (Saussure 1916; Bloomfield 1933).
no double parentheses	`This is not true (\citealt{Saussure16a} and especially \citealt{Bloomfield1933language}).`	This is not true (Saussure 1916 and especially Bloomfield 1933).

2.4 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 completely. 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.

3 Edited volumes

3.1 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). The editor should download the skeleton for edited volumes and add all author's files to the folder `chapters`. 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.

3.2 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.
- 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.

4 LaTeX

4.1 Installation of the `langsci` class

4.1.1 Local installation

For your first book, the easiest way will be to download the skeleton from http://test.langsci-press.org/information/templates. 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.

4.1.2 Online editor

In order to familiarize yourself with LaTeX, you might also want to try the webservice writelatex.com first (Figure 4.1). 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`.

4.2 The skeleton

The skeleton has a main file, which is called `lsp-skeleton.tex`. You can leave that name or choose a name more suitable for your book, e.g. `smith.tex` or `hawaiian-grammar.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.

4.3 Using the `langsci` class

There are a variety of programs for making writing LaTeX documents easier.

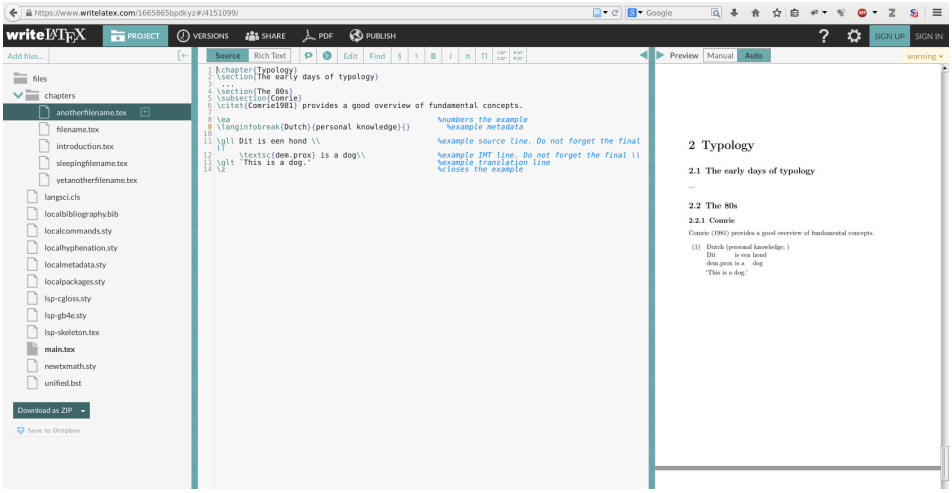


Figure 4.1: Writelatex

For Microsoft Windows, Texniccenter is the most popular one Figure 4.2. For Mac, Texshop (Figure 4.3) and Texstudio (Figure 4.4) are popular choices. For Linux, Kile is a very good LaTeX editor Figure 4.5.

4.4 Producing the document

In your LaTeX editor, 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.

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.ind lsp-skeleton.idx
makeindex -o lsp-skeleton.lnd lsp-skeleton.ldx
authorindex -i -p lsp-skeleton.aux > lsp-skeleton.bib.adx
sed 's/|hyperpage//' lsp-skeleton.adx > lsp-skeleton.txt.adx
cat lsp-skeleton.bib.adx lsp-skeleton.txt.adx > lsp-skeleton.combine
makeindex -o lsp-skeleton.and lsp-skeleton.combined.adx
```

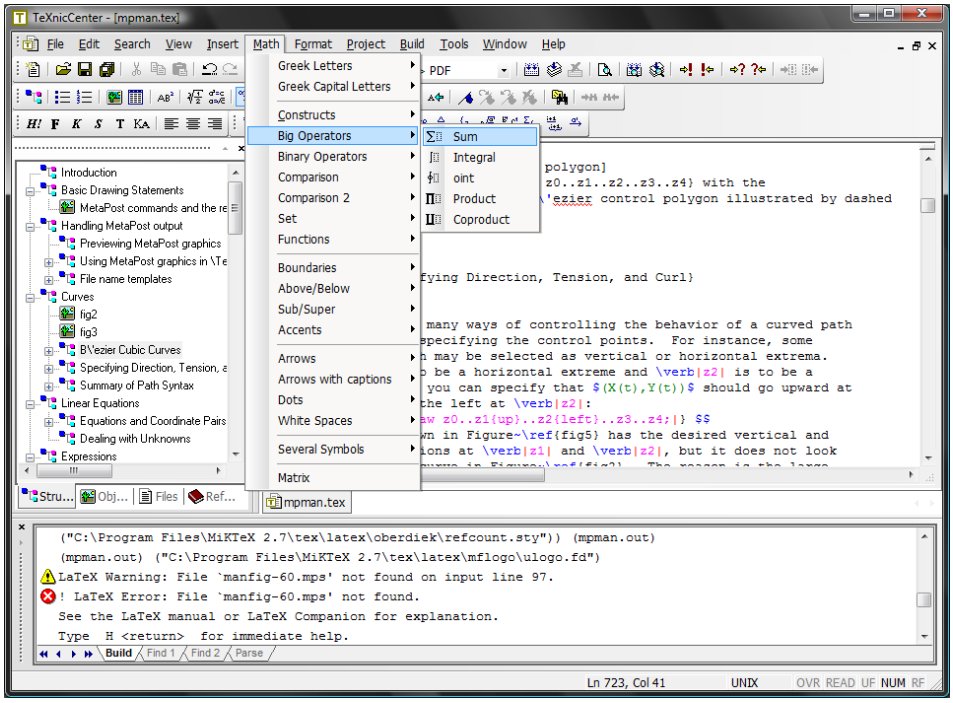


Figure 4.2: Texniccenter

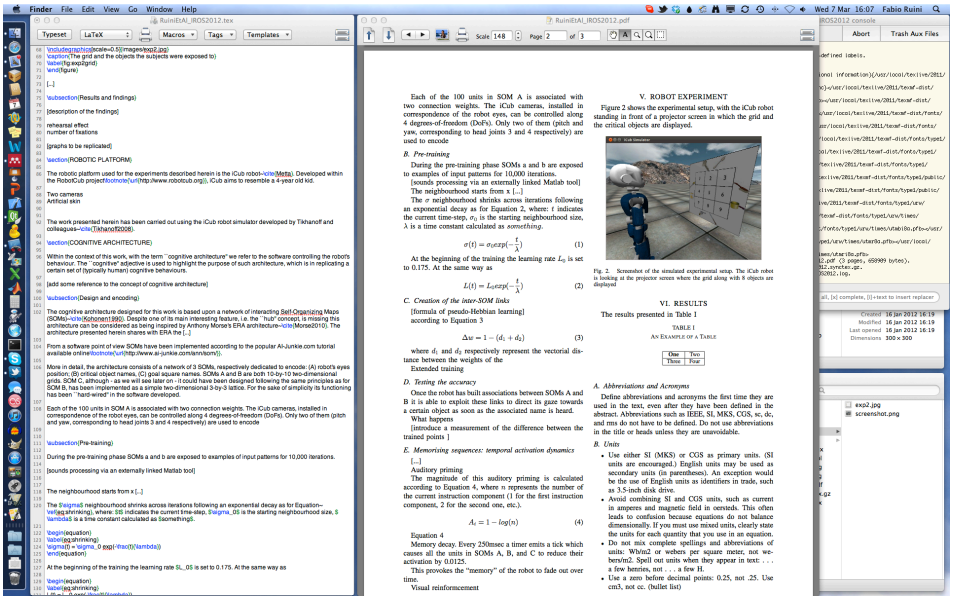


Figure 4.3: Texshop

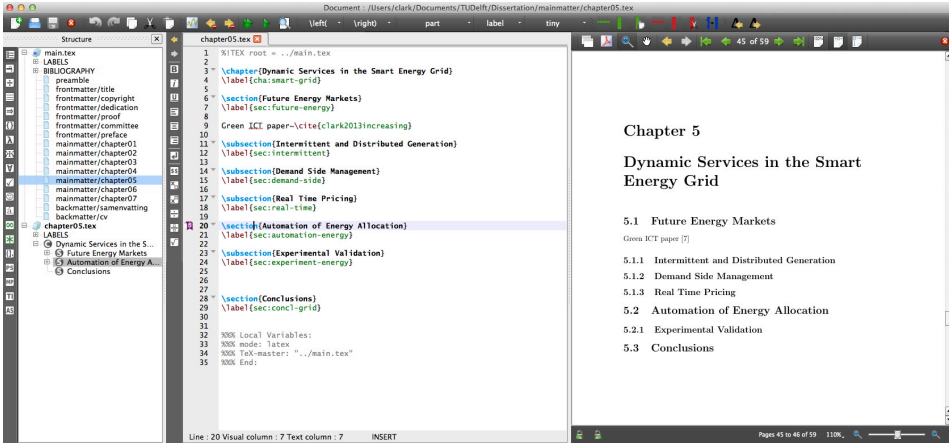


Figure 4.4: Texstudio

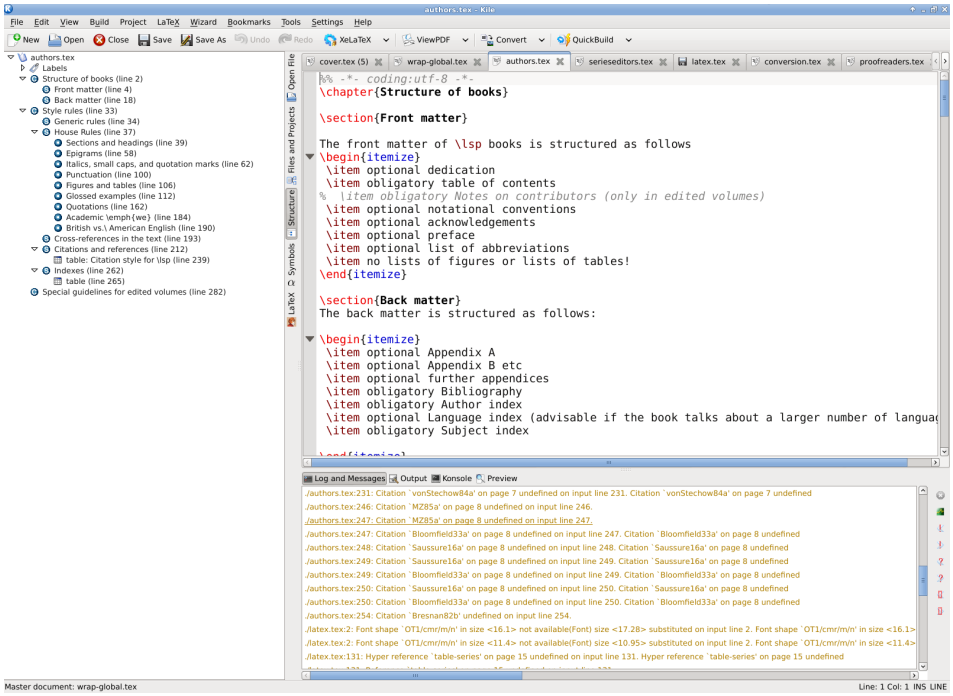


Figure 4.5: Kile

Table 4.1: File structure of the skeleton

file	content
`localmetadata.sty`	information about the author, the title, the ISBN etc
`localpackages.sty`	extra packages you might require, for instance for syntactic trees or Hebrew text
`localcommands.sty`	extra commands you might want to define, e.g. for very frequent abbrevations in your text
`localhyphenation.sty`	for words where the LaTeX hyphenation algorithm doe not produce the desired result
`localbibliography.bib`	your bibliography in BibTeX-format
`chapters/chapter1.tex`	text
`chapters/chapter2.tex`	text
...	text

Because the whole compilation process is rather involved, there is a shortcut for the creation of the complete document: type `make` into the terminal, hit enter, and the right sequence of commands should run automatically!

4.5 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}`

4.6 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 `see \sectref{sec:latex:commoncommands}`, which will produce "see § 4.6".

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 BibTeX file. In the examples above `somework` is the key of a record in your BibTeX file. 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 guidlines for bibliographies for more information.

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

4.6.1 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 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`.

4.6.2 Graphics

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

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

4.6.3 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 & célula    \\
    Zelle   & cellule & célula    \\
    Zelle   & cellule & célula    \\
    \lspbottomrule
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{Some good caption.}
  \label{tab:chapterhandle:keytotable}
\end{table}
```

This will give you Table 4.2. There are ways to add additional vertical lines, but this should generally not be done. If your cells get to wide, use `\begin{tabular}{p{4cm}p{4cm}p{4cm}}`, rather than `\begin{tabular}{lll}`

Table 4.2: Some good caption.

German	French	Spanish
Zelle	cellule	célula
Zelle	cellule	célula
Zelle	cellule	célula

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.

4.6.4 Footnotes

In order to add footnotes, use the command `\footnote{...}`. If you want to use a footnote in an example, use `word word 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.

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

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

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

4.7 Adapting the class to your needs

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

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.

4.8 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 ever 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.

5 Conversion

5.1 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 5.1). 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 writelatex (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.1: After converting the template on http://glottotopia.org/doc2tex/home.

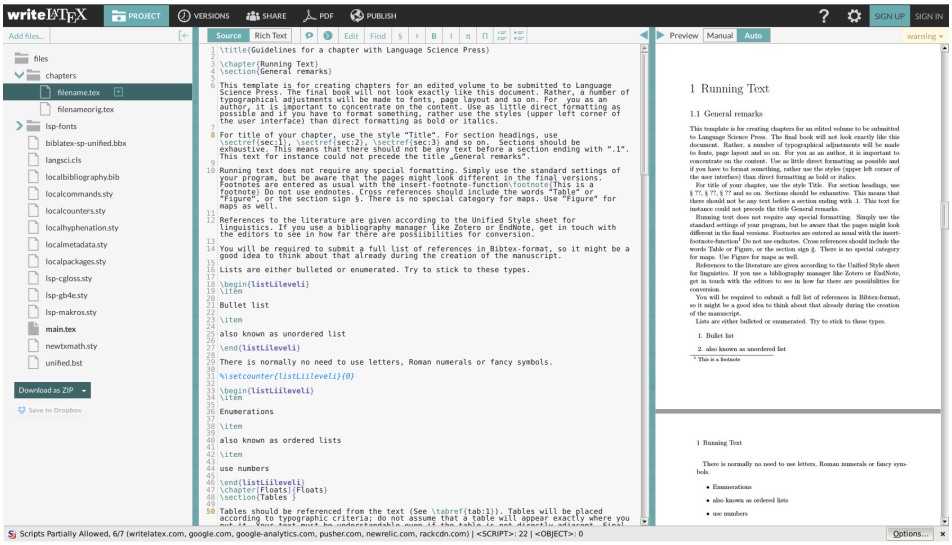


Figure 5.2: Opening the converted document on writelatex.

5.2 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
```

5.3 Manual postprocessing

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

5.3.1 Examples

The output of automatically converted examples has the example formatting separated from the example content.

```
\ea%1
  \label{ex:1}
  \langinfo{lg}{fam}{src}\\
  \gll\\
      \\
  \glt
\z

Ceci n' est pas une pomme

 this \textsc{neg}  {\cop.3\sg.\prs} \textsc{neg}
\textsc{det.f} apple

``This is not an apple''
```

One has to manually join the former and the latter part to get

```
\ea%1
  \label{ex:1}
    \langinfo{lg}{fam}{src}\\
  \gll Ceci n'           est               pas une pomme \\
      this \textsc{neg} {\cop.3\sg.\prs} \textsc{neg}
      \textsc{det.f} apple\\
  \glt ``This is not an apple''
\z
```

Furthermore, `\langinfo` has to be adapted to reflect the correct language, family and source of the example, or removed altogether. In this particular case, one would use `\langinfo{French}{Indo-European}{René Magritte}\\`

5.3.2 Graphics

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

```
 \begin{figure}[h]

 [Warning: Image ignored] % Unhandled or unsupported graphics:
%\includegraphics[width=3.3898in,height=3.4319in,width=\textwidth]
{a8dc5773011814b3b98013db7af4ec7e9-img1.png}
```

```
\caption[Some caption]{Some caption}

\end{figure}
```

has to become

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

6 Proofreaders

Proofreaders should pay attention to spelling, grammar, style etc. A couple of points require special attention:

- are all floats referenced?
- are all examples referenced?
- are the guidelines adhered to? Common oversights include using lower case “section”, “table”, or “figure” in cross-references instead of capitalizing these words.
- Spacing after punctuation and parentheses.
- Parentheses and brackets in examples should not be italicized. The same is true for most subscripts in examples.
- footnotemarks in examples should not be typeset in italics.

7 Indexing

Language Science Press books have an obligatory Name Index and an obligatory Subject Index. The Language Index is optional and should be used if your work makes reference to more than one language. For the various ways to add entries to the index, refer to Table 7.1. For every index, there are two commands. The shorter one adds a term to the relevant index but does not change your text. This is useful if the term you want to add to your index does not appear in exactly the same way in the text. If the term is indeed identical, you can use the command with an extra `i`.

Table 7.1: Commands for creating index entries.

type	command	indexed term
Subject Index	`Nominalized sentences \is{nominalization} are current.`	nominalization
Subject Index identical	`... while \isi{nominalization} is less frequent ...`	nominalization
Language Index	`Varieties of Chinese \il{Sinitic languages} differ in that ...`	Sinitic languages
Language Index identical	`The \ili{Sinitic languages}, however, ...`	Sinitic languages
Author Index	`In Homeric \ia{Homer} language, ...`	Homer
Author Index identical	`This contradicts \iai{Homer}, who had advocated ...`	Homer

If there are two or more entries on subsequent pages, the index generation will automatically produce a range. So, instead of '33,34,35,36', it will print out '33–36'. You can produce ranges yourself by using `\is{someterm|(}` for the start and `\is{someterm|)}` for the end of the range.

Do not use the indexing commands directly before punctuation as it can produce unwanted white space. Put it after the punctuation instead.

If you compile your document with the option `draftmode` all indexed terms will show up in the margins.

When your are done with adding index terms to your document, the following commands will produce the Subject Index and the Language Index

```
makeindex -o yourfilename.ind yourfilename.idx
makeindex -o yourfilename.lnd yourfilename.ldx
```

The author index should be produced automatically.

After the creation of the indexes, check for every index whether it contains only terms that should be found in this index (no languages in Subject Index and vice versa). Furthermore, check that every concept has exactly one entry in the index. It is easy to index the same concept once in the singular and then again in the plural, or once with a hyphen and once without.

For the Name Index, make sure that every author has exactly one entry. Common errors include abbreviated names, middle initials which are present in one entry but absent in another, different transcriptions of a name, and diacritics. These issues are fixed by opening your bibliography file and conforming the names of the authors there.

After your indexed terms are final, check the Name Index for terms which are not names. This happens if one of your cited works has an institution as the author. Open the `.adx` file and remove that entry. Be aware that a recompilation of your index will overwrite your changes.

Check your index for overlong lines. Use hyphenations `\mbox{...}` or `\newlines` in the `.adx` file to repair these. Again, a recompilation of the index will overwrite your changes.

8 Typesetters

In order to finalize the typesetting of your volume, proceed as follows, in exactly that order:

1. make sure that the content of your book is absolutely final. No typos, no misrepresentations, no weird sentences should be left
2. make again sure that the content is final
3. make sure title and author fit on both cover and spine.
4. check that all chapter titles fit the page width and on their line in the table of contents.
5. check that all chapter authors fit the page width and on their line in the table of contents.
6. check that even page headers fit the page width for all chapters
7. check that odd page headers fit the page width for all chapters
8. check the appearance of the table of contents
9. check the impressum page. Is all information about authors, typesetters, proofreaders, series given?
10. check whether all lines fit the page width. If there are lines which stick out, this is either due to missing information about hyphenation, or there is simply no good way to fit the words in one line. In the former case, add hyphenation information to the file `localhyphenation.sty`. You can also prevent hyphenation of a word by putting it in an `\mbox`. Sometimes, the only solution is to change the sentence slightly. Common operations include changing the place of an adverb or using synonyms.
11. check whether all tables and figure fit page width and page length. You can use `\resizebox{\linewidth}{!}{stuff to resize}` to make them fit.
12. place all `table`s and `figure`s with the options `[h]ere`, `[t]op of page`, `[b]ottom of page`, `separate [p]age`. You can use several of these options, e.g. `\begin{figure}[ht]` to place a figure either exactly where it is in the document or on the top of this page or another page. A figure should generally appear as close to the text which refers to it, either on the same page or a following page. If the figure is on a following page, it is preferable that the

reader does not have to turn the page. Next to the parameters `[hbpt]`, you can also change the position of the relevant lines of source code to "move" a figure to the top or bottom of another page of the pdf.

13. check for widows and orphans. If a paragraph is split between pages, there should be at least two lines on both pages. In order to move an orphan to the following page, use `\newpage` at the relevant position. In order to pull a widow back to the preceding page, use `\enlargethispage{1\baselineskip}`. This will allow an extra line on this page. You can add more extra lines with `2\baselineskip` and so on.

14. check for split footnotes. Sometimes, long footnotes are split across pages. You can use `\enlargethispage{1\baselineskip}` as above, or you can try to move the word with the footnote to another page. Sometimes, there are chain dependencies, which can be tough to resolve.

15. check whether the name index contains non-persons, such as "SIL". The Name Index is generated from the bibliography, and if the bibliography lists an institution as an author, that institution will figure in the Name Index. Open the `.and` file and remove the relevant entries. Be aware that if you generate a new index afterwards, your changes will be overwritten.

16. check the index for overlong lines. Either add relevant information about hyphenation to `localhyphenation.sty`, or open the relevant index file (`.ind`, `.and`, `.lnd`) and fix the issue there.

9 Commitment to openness

9.1 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.

9.2 Tracking Progress

9.2.1 github

A book is a complex document. Once your book is in final production mode, we use github to track versions and changes (Figure 9.1). You can use github during the writing process as well (in fact, this will make the transition much smoother).

9.2.2 Trello

In order to keep things organized, we use Trello (Figure 9.2). Trello allows to distribute tasks such as bibliography update, proofreading, index creation and so on and keeps track of progress.

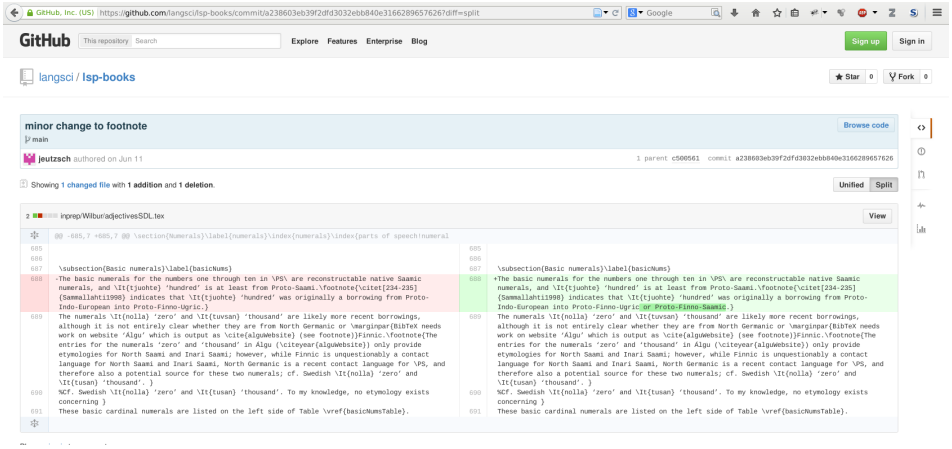


Figure 9.1: Github highlighting version history

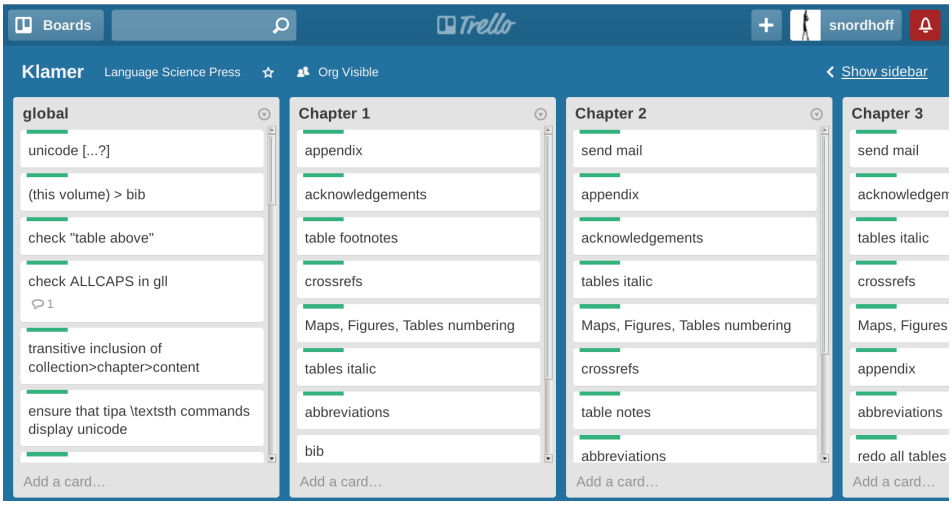


Figure 9.2: Trello

10 Showcases

There is a huge amount of packages that can be used for various purposes. Mittelbach & Goossens (2013) is a good reference book. This section discusses some aspects of some packages that are relevant for linguistics. Every LaTeX package comes with a documentation and users should consult these documentations, too. The purpose of this section is to point users to the packages that we think serve their purpose best and that are compatible with other packages and the Language Science Press classes, as this book proves.

10.1 Glossed examples

Glossed examples are typeset with a modified version of the `gb4e` package by Craig Thiersch. The modified package is called `lsp-gb4e`.

Simple examples like (1) can be typeset as shown below.

(1) *Der Mann schläft.*
the man sleeps
'The man sleeps.'

```
\ea
\gll  Der Mann schläft.\\
      the man  sleeps\\
\glt 'The man sleeps.'
\z
```

Grammaticality judgments can be added in brackets. Note that in this case, braces have to be used around the rest of the example

(2) * *Der Mann schlafen.*
the man sleep
'(The man sleeps.)'

```
\ea[*]{
  \gll  Der Mann schläft.\\
        the man  sleeps\\
  \glt 'The man sleeps.'
  }
\z
```

Lists of examples can be typeset with nested `\ea` and `\z` respectively. The example in (3) shows how the sentences can be aligned properly. Note that the first example in a list gets `\ea`, the subsequent ones get `\ex`. Also note the empty grammticality judgment for the first example in order to align it with the second example, which has a *.

(3) a. *Ich glaube dem Linguisten nicht, einen Nobelpreis gewonnen zu haben.*
I believe the linguist not a Nobel.prize won to have
'I don't believe linguist's claim that he won a Nobel prize.'

b. * *Dem Linguisten einen Nobelpreis glaube ich nicht gewonnen zu haben.*
the linguist a Nobel.price believe I not won to have

```
\ea
  \ea[]{
   \gll Ich glaube dem Linguisten nicht, einen Nobelpreis gewonnen zu
      I believe the linguist not a Nobel.prize won to have\
   \glt 'I don't believe linguist's claim that he won a Nobel prize.'
    }
    \ex[*]{
   \gll Dem Linguisten einen Nobelpreis glaube ich nicht gewonnen zu
the linguist a Nobel.price believe I not won to have\\
    }
  \z
\z
```

If you want to add a footnote that provides the source of an example as in (4), you can do this as follows:

(4) *Piloten fik frataget sit certifikat*[1]
pilot.DEF got deprived.of his license
'The pilot was deprived of his license to fly.'

```
\ea
\gll Piloten fik frataget sit certifikat{\footnotemark}\\
     pilot.\textsc{def} got deprived.of his license\\
```

[1] KorpusDK.

```
\footnotetext{KorpusDK.}
\glt ‘The pilot was deprived of his license to fly.’
\z
```

Please call the \footnotetext command before the translation, since otherwise the footnotetext may be typeset on a page that is different from the one where the footnotemark is set.

For the typesetting of an additional line with the original script, one may use \glll rather than \gll. (5) shows a Chinese example:

(5) □ □ □□
gou3 jiao4 le
dog bark ASP/CRS
‘The dog is barking.’/‘The dogs are barking.’

```
\ea
\glll □       □     □□\\
      gou3     jiao4   le\\
      dog      bark    \textsc{asp/crs}\\
\glt ‘The dog is barking.’/‘The dogs are barking.’
\z
```

You can use up to \glllllll if you need additional lines.

In some subdisciplines of linguistics (e. g. typology) the examples are written in italics as in the following example:

(6) *Piloten fik frataget sit certifikat*[2]
pilot.DEF got deprived.of his license
‘The pilot was deprived of his license to fly.’

This is done automatically according to the series you publish in.

If the series decides to use italics, it has to be ensured that structural markup like brackets are not typeset in italics. Use \ob for opening brackets and \cb for closing brackets. \op and \cp provide the same for parens.

```
\ea
\gll ein {\ob}interessantes  Beispiel{\cb}\\
     an   interesting        example\\
\glt ‘an interesting example’
\z
```

[2] KorpusDK.

(7) *ein* [*interessantes Beispiel*]
an interesting example
‘an interesting example’

In order to align the gloss with the beginning of the source word, and not with the bracket, you can use `\hspaceThis{[}`

```
\ea
\gll ein {\ob}interessantes  Beispiel{\cb}\\
     an  \hspaceThis{[}interesting        example\\
\glt ‘an interesting example’
\z
```

(8) *ein* [*interessantes Beispiel*]
an interesting example
‘an interesting example’

In typological series examples often come with the language name and references. The examples on page 4 are typeset as follows:

```
\ea
 \langinfo{Mising}{Sino-Tibetan}{\citealt[69]{Prasad91a}}\\
  \gll azónë dóluŋ\\
       small village\\
  \glt ‘a small village’
\z
```

(9) Mising (Sino-Tibetan; Prasad 1991: 69)
azónë dóluŋ
small village
‘a small village’

```
\ea
  \ea
   \langinfo{Apatani}{Sino-Tibetan}{\citealt[23]{Abraham85a}}\\
    \gll aki atu\\
         dog small\\
    \glt ‘the small dog’
  \ex
 \langinfo{Temiar}{Austroasiatic}{\citealt[155]{Benjamin76a}}\\
    \gll dēk mənū?\\
         house big\\
    \glt ‘big house’
```

```
  \z
\z
```

(10) a. Apatani (Sino-Tibetan; Abraham 1985: 23)
aki atu
dog small
'the small dog'

b. Temiar (Austroasiatic; Benjamin 1976: 155)
dēk mənūʔ
house big
'big house'

10.2 jambox

The package jambox by Alexis Dimitriadis can be used to provide information about the language of an example or about a certain other aspect to be highlighted.

(11) a. Ingrid kiel-et il-mazzit-a. (SVO)
Ingrid eat-3SG.F DEF-black.pudding-SG.F
'Ingrid ate black pudding.'

b. Kielet ilmazzita Ingrid. (VOS)

c. * Kielet Ingrid ilmazzita. (VSO)

d. Ingrid ilmazzita kielet. (SOV)

e. Ilmazzita Ingrid kielet. (OSV)

f. Ilmazzita kielet Ingrid. (OVS)

The call of \jambox has to follow the linebreak after the gloss:

```
\ex[]{
\label{ex-ingrid-kielet-ilmazzita}
\gll Ingrid kiel-et il-mazzit-a.\\
    Ingrid eat-3fsg def-black.pudding-fsg\\ \jambox{(SVO)}
\glt 'Ingrid ate black pudding.'
}
```

The distance from the right margin can be specified by passing the largest object to be placed in a jambox to \settowidth:

(12) a. The man reads the book. (English)

b. Manden læser bogen. (Danish)

c. Der Mann liest das Buch. (German)

```
\ea
\settowidth\jamwidth{(German)}
\ea The man reads the book.     \jambox{(English)}
\ex Manden læser bogen.         \jambox{(Danish)}
\ex Der Mann liest das Buch.    \jambox{(German)}
\zl
```

10.3 Trees: `tikz-qtree`

Several tree-drawing packages are around and all have their advantages and disadvantages. I used `tree-dvips` for decades, but it is incompatible with XeLaTeX, since it creates PostScript rather than PDF. Exploring the options I discovered `tikz-qtree`, which is a tikz-based reimplementation of Alexis Dimitriadis' `q-tree` package. The syntax for drawing trees is rather simple and in comparison to `tree-dvips` drawing trees is considerably speeded up. Figure 10.1 shows a simple example.

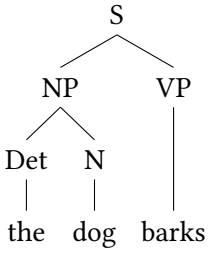


Figure 10.1: Tree for *The dog barks.* drawn with `tikz-qtree`

The code below shows how words below a certain node can be put under a triangle as in Figure 10.2.

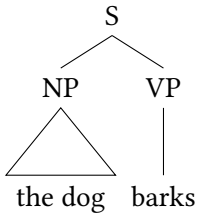
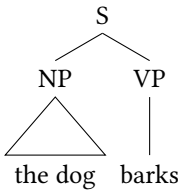
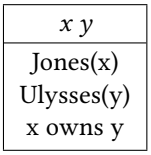


Figure 10.2: Tree for *The dog barks.* with abbreviated NP

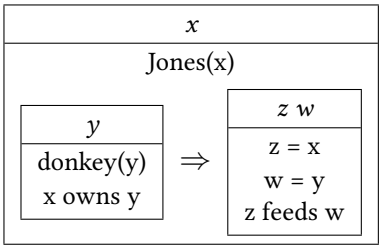


10.4 DRSes: drs

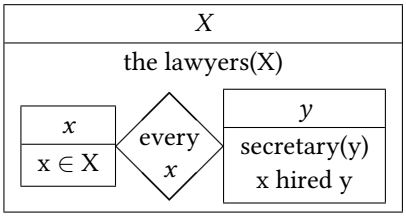
DRSes can be typeset using the drs package by Alexis Dimitriadis. There are various commands that let you typeset simple DRSes, ones with implications and DRSes with quantifiers. Some examples from the manual are given below:




```
\drs{x y}{Jones(x) \\ Ulysses(y) \\ x owns y}
```




```
\drs{x}{Jones(x) \\
      \ifdrs{y}{donkey(y)\\x owns y}
            {z w}{z = x\\ w = y\\ z feeds w}}
```




```
\drs{X}{ the lawyers(X) \\
        \qdrs{x}{x $\in$ X}
             {every}{x}
             {y}{secretary(y) \\ x hired y}}
```

10.5 AVMs

The package for typesetting AVMs that is most widely used is the package `avm` by Chris Manning.

(13) shows an example of an AVM typeset with the `avm` package:

(13)
$$\begin{bmatrix}
\textsc{phon} & \langle \textit{porcupine} \rangle & \\
\textsc{feat-a} & \boxed{10} \begin{bmatrix}
\textsc{feat-aa} & \textit{type-aa} \\
\textsc{feat-ab} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \textsc{synsem|loc|cat|head} & \textit{type-aba} \\ \textsc{feat-abc} & \textit{type-abc} \end{bmatrix}, \text{NP} \right\rangle \\
\textit{type-a} &
\end{bmatrix} & \\
\textsc{feat-b} & \boxed{10}\ \textit{type-b} & \\
\textit{some-type} &
\end{bmatrix}$$

```
\begin{avm}
\[phon   & \< {\it porcupine\/} \>\\
  feat-a & \@{10} \[feat-aa & type-aa\\
              feat-ab & \< \[ synsem|loc|cat|head & type-aba\\
                                    feat-abc \tpv{type-abc}
                                   \],
                                   \textup{NP} \>\\
                    \tp{type-a}
                   \]\\
 feat-b & \@{10} type-b\\
 \tp{some-type}
\]
\end{avm}
```

The command \tp is defined as follows (the code is taken from Detmar Meurers' `avm+`):

```
% command to fontify the type values of an avm
\newcommand{\tpv}[1]{{\avmjvalfont #1}}

% command to fontify the type of an avm and avmspan it
\newcommand{\tp}[1]{\avmspan{\tpv{#1}}}
```

A more complex example is given in (14):

(14)
$$word \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \textsc{morphs} & \boxed{e_1} \bigcirc \cdots \bigcirc \boxed{e_n} \\ \textsc{morsyn} & \boxed{0} \left(\boxed{m_1} \uplus \cdots \uplus \boxed{m_n}\right) \\ \textsc{rules} & \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \textsc{morphs} & \boxed{e_1} \\ \textsc{mud} & \boxed{m_1} \\ \textsc{morsyn} & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix}, \ldots, \begin{bmatrix} \textsc{morphs} & \boxed{e_n} \\ \textsc{mud} & \boxed{m_n} \\ \textsc{morsyn} & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

The code is given below:

```
\begin{avm}
  {\it word\/} $\rightarrow$
  \[ morphs & $\@{e_1}\bigcirc\cdots\bigcirc\@{e_n}$\\
     morsyn & \@0 $(\@{m_1}\uplus\cdots\uplus\@{m_n})$\\
      rules  & \< \[ morphs & \@{e_1}\\
                    mud & \@{m_1}\\
                    morsyn & \@0\], \ldots,
                  \[morphs & \@{e_n}\\
                    mud    & \@{m_n}\\
                    morsyn & \@0\] \>
  \]
\end{avm}
```

With the `avm` package it is possible to use brackets as they are used in AVMs.

The package has a good documentation and we will not repeat all the details here.

10.6 OT tableaux

This section just provides some examples of how Optimality Tableaux can be typeset.

Input	Cnstrnt 1	Cnstrnt 2	Cnstrnt 3
candidate 1	*!		
candidate 2		*	
☞ candidate 3			*

Input	Cnstrnt 1	Cnstrnt 2	Cnstrnt 3
candidate 1	*!		
candidate 2		*	
☞ candidate 3			*

\hand is defined as follows:

```
\usepackage{pifont}
\newcommand{\hand}{\ding{43}}
```

	Input	Constraint 1	Constraint 2	Constraint 3
	candidate 1	*!		
	candidate 2		*	
☞	candidate 3			*

	Input	Constraint 1	Constraint 2	Constraint 3
	candidate 1	*!		
	candidate 2		*	
☞	candidate 3			*

	/qi/	qi	qi
☞	[qi]		*
	[*qi]	*!	

```
\usepackage{pstricks,colortab}

\begin{tabular}[t]{r|c|c|c|}
\cline{2-4}
      & /qi/  & qi    & qi          \\
\LCC
      &       &       & \lightgray \\ \cline{2-4}
\hand & [qi]  &       & *          \\ \cline{2-4}
      & [*qi] & *!    &            \\ \cline{2-4}
\ECC
\end{tabular}
```

	VO	OV
prefixing	Tagalog	Ma’a
suffixing	Kwakwala	Japanese

```
\begin{tabular}{|l||c|c|} \hline
          &VO          &OV         \\ \hline\hline
\LCC
          &            &\lightgray \\ \hline
prefixing &Tagalog     &Ma’a       \\ \hline
\ECC
\LCC
           &\lightgray &            \\ \hline
suffixing  &Kwakwala   &Japanese    \\ \hline
\ECC
\end{tabular}
```

10.7 Conversation transcripts

10.8 Font issues and right to left scripts

Since we are using XeLaTeX, all fonts that are installed in the cannonical font directories can be used. We are using the font `Linux Libertine`, which is unicode-based and contains a lot of the characters linguists want to use.

10.8.1 Chinese

You can enter Chinese characters directly and mix them with ASCII text without any further markup provided you load the `xeCJK` package. We already saw an example in (??) on page ??. In order to type Chinese text, one has to load the `xeCJK` package with the option \indentfirst set to \false and select an appropriate font:

```
\usepackage[indentfirst=false]{xeCJK}
\setCJKmainfont{SimSun}
```

10.8.2 Arabic script

Arabic script is the most challenging script for typesetting since it is written from right to left and contains ligatures. If you load the `bidi` package, you can mix right to left and left to right text.[3]

(15) U mard rā dust naxāhad dāšt.
He/she man DOM friend NEG.want have
'He/she will not love the man.'

```
\newfontfamily\Parsifont[Script=Arabic]{XB Niloofar}
\usepackage{bidi}
\newcommand{\PRL}[1]{\RL{\Parsifont #1}}

\ea
\PRL{او مرد را دوست ندارد.}\\
\gll U      mard rā       dust   naxāhad        dāšt.\\
     He/she man {\sc dom} friend {\sc neg}.want have\\
\glt 'He/she will not love the man.'
\z
```

[3] Please have a look at the source code. The verbatim environment has difficulties to display Arabic text and hence the call to \PRL comes out scrambled.

10.8.3 Hebrew

Hebrew is also written from right to left. The characters are part of Linux Libertine, so no extra font has to be loaded to set examples like (16):

(16) ha-'iša qore't sefer.
DEF-woman read.PRES.F.SG book
'The woman is reading a book.'

(17) ha-'iša qore't sefer.
DEF-woman read.PRES.F.SG book
'The woman is reading a book.'

10.8.4 IPA symbols

The IPA symbols are part of the Linux Libertine font and hence can be entered into the document directly. The IPA unicode symbols can be created online at http://ipa.typeit.org/full/. (18) shows some examples:

(18) ɓ ɐ ʁ ɾ ɻ ʃ ʂ θ ʧ ʦ ɬ ʊ ʊ̈ ʜ ʌ ʊ ʍ ɯ ɰ χ ʎ ɣ ʏ ɤ ʒ ʐ ʑ ʔ ʕ ʢ ʡ ɔ ɬ ɭ ɭ ɭ˞ ɭ˞ ɭ˞

If you find symbols that are not covered by the font, please use the `tipa` package.

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