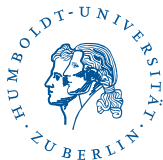


HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN



# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X for Linguists

## L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 4: Bibliography

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# Bibliographieren mit BibT<sub>E</sub>X

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X provides **BibT<sub>E</sub>X-Tool** for references and bibliographies.
- You need:
  - ① a **bibliography database** – an ordinary text document with the ending `.bib`  
You just need to open a `.txt` document and change the ending to `.bib`
  - ② **citation commands** in your document (similar to `label` and `ref`)
  - ③ a **bibliography style** (with the ending `.bst` – normally provided by a package).

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# Bibliography database

- an ordinary text document
- You must change the `.txt` to an `.bib` ending.

Name	Typ
 myLibrary.bib	BIB-Datei
 myLibrary.txt	TXT-Datei

Entries in your database have the following syntax:

```
@book{Knuth1986,
author = {Knuth, Donald E.},
address = {Boston, MA},
publisher = {Addison-Wesley},
title = {The TeXbook},
year = {1986}
}
```

- @book: type of **reference**
- { }: **brackets** around the complete entry @book{ }  
and around every single information segment author = { }
- Knuth1986: a unique **ID** for the entry
- ,: commas as separation for the information segments
- author address etc.: type of information provided

The single information segments have always the same syntax:

```
type of information = {information},
```

Which information depends on the **reference type** and the **bibliography style**.

The most important **entry types** are:

- ❶ `article` for articles in journals or magazines
  - ❷ `book` for published books
  - ❸ `incollection` for an article in a edited book
  - ❹ `inproceedings` for articles in conference proceedings
  - ❺ `mastersthesis` for master thesis (not in every style available)
  - ❻ `phdthesis` for dissertations
  - ❼ `unpublished` for documents with author and title but not published
  - ❽ `misc` the joker in case nothing else fits
- You can find a list of the **required** and **optional information segments** for every entry type in:  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>
  - For further information on BibT<sub>E</sub>X:  
[www.bibtex.org](http://www.bibtex.org)



## Examples of entry types:

```
@article{Bach86a,
  Author = {Bach, Emmon},
  Title = {The Algebra of Events},
  Journal = {Linguistics and Philosophy},
  Volume = {1},
  Number = {9},
  Pages = {5--16},
  Year = {1986} }
```

```
@book{Chomsky81b,
  Author = {Chomsky, Noam},
  Title = {Lectures on {G}overnment and {B}inding},
  Publisher = {Foris Publications},
  Address = {Dordrecht},
  Year = {1981} }
```

```
@incollection{Kratzer98a,
  Author = {Kratzer, Angelika},
  Title = {Scope or Pseudoscope? Are There Wide-Scope Indefinites?},
  BookTitle = {Events and Grammar},
  Editor = {Rothstein, Susan},
  Publisher = {Kluwer},
  Address = {Dordrecht},
  Pages = {163--196},
  Year = {1998} }
```

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# Using your references

Using your references is similar to using `ref`, but with the command `cite` (or versions of it) and the **ID** of the entry:

```
\cite{ID}
```

If a reference should **appear in your bibliography**, but **not in your text**, then use `nocite` and the **ID**:

```
\nocite{ID}
```

## Example:

The following entry appear in the text and in the bibliography (cf. \ end of this presentation): `\cite{Loebner15a}`.

On the other hand, the following entry is not appearing in the text but in the bibliography (cf. \ end of this presentation): `\nocite{ZimmermannT&Sternefeld13a}`

The following entry appear in the text and in the bibliography (cf. end of this presentation): Löbner (2015).

On the other hand, the following entry is not appearing in the text but in the bibliography (cf. end of this presentation):

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# Bibliography style & bibliography

- The ways your **in-text citations** and your **bibliography** is formatted depends on your **bibliography style**.
- The following styles are always included (other styles are loaded for instance with packages):
  - alpha.bst
  - abbrv.bst (useful for abstracts)
  - plain.bst
  - unsrt.bst
- At the position you want your bibliography to appear, put the following commands:

```
\bibliographystyle{name of style}  
\bibliography{name of .bib-file}
```

```
\bibliographystyle{langsci-unified}  
\bibliography{myFirstBibliography}
```

# Style: alpha

If you are working about the scope of indefinites take a look at `\cite{Kratzer98a}`. The theory of Government and Binding is explained in `\cite{Chomsky81b}`. An interesting ontology of eventualities is given in `\cite{Bach86a}`. `\cite{Kratzer98a}` discusses the possibility that specific indefinites do not have wide scope but pseudo-scope.

```
\bibliography{myFirstBibliography.bib}
```

```
\bibliographystyle{alpha}
```

If you are working about the scope of indefinites take a look at [Kra98]. The theory of Government and Binding is explained in [Cho81]. An interesting ontology of eventualities is given in [Bac86]. [Kra98] discusses the possibility that specific indefinites do not have wide scope but pseudo-scope.

## References

[Bac86] Emmon Bach. The algebra of events. *Linguistics and Philosophy*, 1(9):5–16, 1986.

[Cho81] Noam Chomsky. *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Foris Publications, Dordrecht, 1981.

[Kra98] Angelika Kratzer. Scope or pseudoscope? are there wide-scope indefinites? In Susan Rothstein, editor, *Events and Grammar*, pages 163–196. Kluwer, Dordrecht, 1998.

# Style: abbrev

If you are working about the scope of indefinites take a look at `\cite{Kratzer98a}`. The theory of Government and Binding is explained in `\cite{Chomsky81b}`. An interesting ontology of eventualities is given in `\cite{Bach86a}`. `\cite{Kratzer98a}` discusses the possibility that specific indefinites do not have wide scope but pseudo-scope.

```
\bibliography{myFirstBibliography.bib}
\bibliographystyle{abbrev}
```

If you are working about the scope of indefinites take a look at [3]. The theory of Government and Binding is explained in [2]. An interesting ontology of eventualities is given in [1]. [3] discusses the possibility that specific indefinites do not have wide scope but pseudo-scope.

## References

- [1] E. Bach. The algebra of events. *Linguistics and Philosophy*, 1(9):5–16, 1986.
- [2] N. Chomsky. *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Foris Publications, Dordrecht, 1981.
- [3] A. Kratzer. Scope or pseudoscope? are there wide-scope indefinites? In S. Rothstein, editor, *Events and Grammar*, pages 163–196. Kluwer, Dordrecht, 1998.

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# More citation commands

- Besides `cite` and `nocite`, further commands for citations can be used. These commands can be loaded with packages, e.g. `natbib` or `biblatex` with the option `natbib`.

```
\usepackage[authoryear]{natbib}
```

- `natbib` offers **more bibliography styles**, e.g. `chicago` and `apalike`, which are compatible with the `author(year)` notation used in linguistics.

## Extra commands:

```
\citet{Knuth1986}
```

Knuth (1986)

```
\citet[36]{Knuth1986}
```

Knuth (1986, 36)

```
\citep{Knuth1986}
```

(Knuth, 1986)

```
\citep[36]{Knuth1986}
```

(Knuth, 1986, 36)

```
\citep[cf.] [36]{Knuth1986}
```

(cf. Knuth, 1986, 36)

```
\citep[cf.] []{Knuth1986}
```

(cf. Knuth, 1986)

```
\usepackage[authoryear]{natbib}
\setcitestyle{notesep={:~}}
```

**code**

```
\citet{Knuth1986}
\citet[36]{Knuth1986}
\citet[cf.] [36]{Knuth1986}
\citep{Knuth1986}
\citep[36]{Knuth1986}
\citep[cf.] [36]{Knuth1986}
\citep[cf.] []{Knuth1986}
```

**colon**

```
Knuth (1986)
Knuth (1986: 36)
Knuth (cf. 1986: 36)
(Knuth, 1986)
(Knuth, 1986: 36)
(cf. Knuth, 1986: 36)
(cf. Knuth, 1986)
```

**comma**

```
Knuth (1986)
Knuth (1986, 36)
Knuth (cf. 1986, 36)
(Knuth, 1986)
(Knuth, 1986, 36)
(cf. Knuth, 1986, 36)
(cf. Knuth, 1986)
```

Commands for citations **without brackets**:

```
\citealt{Knuth1986}
\citealp{Knuth1986}
```

```
Knuth 1986
Knuth, 1986
```

Commands for citations of **part of the information**:

```
\citeauthor{Knuth1986}
\citeyear{Knuth1986}
\citeyearpar{Knuth1986}
```

```
Knuth
1986
(1986)
```

Citing **more than one reference** with one command:

```
\citep[cf.] []{Knuth1986,Rothstein11a,Meindl11a}.
```

(cf. Knuth, 1986; Rothstein, 2011; Meindl, 2011).

More than two names are **abbreviated with “et al.”** in the citation:

```
\citet{Nolda&Co14a} vs. \citet{Pollard&Sag94a}
```

Nolda et al. (2014) vs. Pollard and Sag (1994)

# Style: chicago

If you are working about the scope of indefinites take a look at `\cit{Kratzer98a}`. The theory of Government and Binding is explained in `\cit{Chomsky81b}`. An interesting ontology of eventualities is given in `\cit{Bach86a}`. `\cit{Kratzer98a}` discusses the possibility that specific indefinites do not have wide scope but pseudo-scope.

```
\bibliography{myFirstBibliography.bib}
\bibliographystyle{chicago}
```

If you are working about the scope of indefinites take a look at Kratzer (1998). The theory of Government and Binding is explained in Chomsky (1981). An interesting ontology of eventualities is given in Bach (1986). Kratzer (1998) discusses the possibility that specific indefinites do not have wide scope but pseudo-scope.

## References

Bach, E. (1986). The algebra of events. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 1(9), 5–16.

Chomsky, N. (1981). *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht: Foris Publications.

Kratzer, A. (1998). Scope or pseudoscope? are there wide-scope indefinites? In S. Rothstein (Ed.), *Events and Grammar*, pp. 163–196. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

# Style: langsci-unified

If you are working about the scope of indefinites take a look at \cit{Kratzer98a}. The theory of Government and Binding is explained in \cit{Chomsky81b}. An interesting ontology of eventualities is given in \cit{Bach86a}. \cit{Kratzer98a} discusses the possibility that specific indefinites do not have wide scope but pseudo-scope.

```
\bibliography{myFirstBibliography.bib}
\bibliographystyle{langsci-unified}
```

If you are working about the scope of indefinites take a look at Kratzer (1998). The theory of Government and Binding is explained in Chomsky (1981). An interesting ontology of eventualities is given in Bach (1986). Kratzer (1998) discusses the possibility that specific indefinites do not have wide scope but pseudo-scope.

## References

Bach, Emmon. 1986. The algebra of events. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 1(9). 5–16.

Chomsky, Noam. 1981. *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht: Foris Publications.

Kratzer, Angelika. 1998. Scope or pseudoscope? are there wide-scope indefinites? In Susan Rothstein (ed.), *Events and grammar*, 163–196. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

# Exercise

Go to

<https://github.com/langsci/latex4linguists/blob/master/2-2.md>  
and follow the instructions of **all blocks** in your .tex file.

# Quellen I

- Link: BibT<sub>E</sub>X – Wikipedia (German)  
<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>  
[Zugriff: 23.10.2017]
- Link: BibT<sub>E</sub>X – Wikipedia (English)  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>  
[Zugriff: 11.01.2019]
- Link: BibT<sub>E</sub>X.org  
<http://www.bibtex.org>  
[Zugriff: 23.10.2017]
- Link: Creating and Managing Bibliographies with BibT<sub>E</sub>X on Overleaf – (Lian Tze Lim)  
<https://www.overleaf.com/blog/532-creating-and-managing-bibliographies-with-bibtex-on-overleaf>  
[Zugriff: 28.11.2017]
- Paket: natbib – Flexible bibliography support.  
<https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib>  
[Zugriff: 23.10.2017]

# Quellen II

- Twitter: T<sub>E</sub>X tips  
<https://twitter.com/textip>  
[Zugriff: 10.04.2017]
- YouTube-Tutorial: L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Tutorial  
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCC-3dzj6dfbWwGzQzhkUS5A>  
[Zugriff: 23.10.2017]
- Link: Akzente und Sonderzeichen in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.  
[https://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/\\_Akzente\\_und\\_Sonderzeichen](https://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/_Akzente_und_Sonderzeichen)  
[Zugriff: 10.10.2017]
- Link: L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X/Special Characters.  
[https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special\\_Characters](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special_Characters)  
[Zugriff: 02.01.2019]
- Link: CTAN – The Comprehensive T<sub>E</sub>X Archive Network .  
<http://www.ctan.org/>  
[Zugriff: 02.01.2019]



# Literatur I

- Daly, P. W. (2010). Natural sciences citations and references (author-year and numerical schemes). *CTAN: Comprehensive TeX Archive Network*.
- Freitag, C. and A. Machicao y Priemer (2015). LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten. Manuskript.
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- Löbner, S. (2015). *Semantik: Eine Einführung* (2 ed.). Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- Machicao y Priemer, A. (2018). Hinweise für Seminararbeiten. Manuskript.
- Machicao y Priemer, A. and R. Kerkhof (2016). LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten – Slides. Presentation at the 7<sup>th</sup> linguistischer Methodenworkshop in the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin – 22–24 February 2016.
- Meindl, C. (2011). *Methodik für Linguisten: Eine Einführung in Statistik und Versuchsplanung*. Tübingen: Narr.
- Nolda, A., A. Machicao y Priemer, and A. Sioupi (2014). Die Kern/Peripherie-Unterscheidung: Probleme und Positionen. In A. Machicao y Priemer, A. Nolda, and A. Sioupi (Eds.), *Zwischen Kern und Peripherie: Untersuchungen zu Randbereichen in Sprache und Grammatik*, pp. 9–23. Berlin: De Gruyter.

# Literatur II

Pollard, C. and I. Sag (1994). *Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rothstein, B. (2011). *Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten für Linguisten*. Tübingen: Narr.

Zimmermann, T. E. and W. Sternefeld (2013). *Introduction to Semantics: An Essential Guide to the Composition of Meaning*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.