HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

LaTeX for Linguists
LaTeX 4: Bibliography

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Bibliography with BibTEX

- LATEX provides a **BibTEX-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

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    2. **citation commands** in your document (similar to `label` and `ref`)

Bibliography with BibTEX

- LATEX provides a **BibTEX-Tool** for references and bibliographies.
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  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** – a file with the ending `.bst` normally provided by a package.

1 Bibliography with BibTEX

2 Bibliography database

3 Using your references

4 Bibliography style & bibliography

5 More citation commands

Bibliography database

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

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 always have the same syntax:

`type of information = {information},`

Which obligatory/optional information is needed, depends on the **bibliography style** and the **reference type**.

The most important **entry types** are:

1. `article` for articles in journals or magazines
2. `book` for published books
3. `incollection` for articles in edited books
4. `inproceedings` for articles in conference proceedings
5. `mastersthesis` for master thesis (not available in every style)
6. `phdthesis` for dissertations
7. `unpublished` for documents with author and title but not published
8. `misc` the joker in case nothing else fits

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- You can find a list of the **required** and **optional information segments** for every entry type on:
  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX
- For further information on BibTeX:
  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} }

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}
```

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

`\nocite{ID}`

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\cite{ID}
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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 appears 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 appears 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):

Bibliography style & bibliography

- The format of your **in-text citations** and **bibliography** 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: abbrv

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{abbrv}

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.

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	colon	comma
\citet{Knuth1986}	Knuth (1986)	Knuth (1986)
\citet[36]{Knuth1986}	Knuth (1986: 36)	Knuth (1986, 36)
\citet[cf.][36]{Knuth1986}	Knuth (cf. 1986: 36)	Knuth (cf. 1986, 36)
\citep{Knuth1986}	(Knuth, 1986)	(Knuth, 1986)
\citep[36]{Knuth1986}	(Knuth, 1986: 36)	(Knuth, 1986, 36)
\citep[cf.][36]{Knuth1986}	(cf. Knuth, 1986: 36)	(cf. Knuth, 1986, 36)
\citep[cf.][]{Knuth1986}	(cf. Knuth, 1986)	(cf. Knuth, 1986)

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\usepackage[authoryear]{natbib}
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`\citet[cf.][36]{Knuth1986}`	Knuth (cf. 1986: 36)	Knuth (cf. 1986, 36)
`\citep{Knuth1986}`	(Knuth, 1986)	(Knuth, 1986)
`\citep[36]{Knuth1986}`	(Knuth, 1986: 36)	(Knuth, 1986, 36)
`\citep[cf.][36]{Knuth1986}`	(cf. Knuth, 1986: 36)	(cf. Knuth, 1986, 36)
`\citep[cf.][]{Knuth1986}`	(cf. Knuth, 1986)	(cf. Knuth, 1986)

Commands for citations **without brackets**:

`\citealt{Knuth1986}`	Knuth 1986
`\citealp{Knuth1986}`	Knuth, 1986

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

code	colon	comma
`\citet{Knuth1986}`	Knuth (1986)	Knuth (1986)
`\citet[36]{Knuth1986}`	Knuth (1986: 36)	Knuth (1986, 36)
`\citet[cf.][36]{Knuth1986}`	Knuth (cf. 1986: 36)	Knuth (cf. 1986, 36)
`\citep{Knuth1986}`	(Knuth, 1986)	(Knuth, 1986)
`\citep[36]{Knuth1986}`	(Knuth, 1986: 36)	(Knuth, 1986, 36)
`\citep[cf.][36]{Knuth1986}`	(cf. Knuth, 1986: 36)	(cf. Knuth, 1986, 36)
`\citep[cf.][]{Knuth1986}`	(cf. Knuth, 1986)	(cf. Knuth, 1986)

Commands for citations **without brackets**:

`\citealt{Knuth1986}`	Knuth 1986
`\citealp{Knuth1986}`	Knuth, 1986

Commands for citing only **part of the information** (but the entry in your bibliography is complete):

`\citeauthor{Knuth1986}`	Knuth
`\citeyear{Knuth1986}`	1986
`\citeyearpar{Knuth1986}`	(1986)

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

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

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

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

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(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 & Sag (1994)

Style: chicago

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

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

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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

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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.

Internet sources I

- Link: Akzente und Sonderzeichen in LATEX.
  `https://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/_Akzente_und_Sonderzeichen`
  [Access: 10/10/2017]
- Link: BibTEX – Wikipedia (German)
  `https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX`
  [Access: 23/10/2017]
- Link: BibTEX – Wikipedia (English)
  `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX`
  [Access: 11/01/2019]
- Link: BibTEX.org
  `http://www.bibtex.org`
  [Access: 23/10/2017]
- Link: Creating and Managing Bibliographies with BibTEX on Overleaf – Lian Tze Lim
  `https://www.overleaf.com/blog/`
  `532-creating-and-managing-bibliographies-with-bibtex-on-overleaf`
  [Access: 28/11/2017]

Internet sources II

- Link: LATEX/Special Characters.
  `https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special_Characters`
  [Access: 02/01/2019]

- Package: `natbib` – Flexible bibliography support.
  `https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib`
  [Access: 23/10/2017]

Literature I

Daly, Patrick W. 2010. Natural sciences citations and references (author-year and numerical schemes). *CTAN: Comprehensive TeX Archive Network* http://www.ctan.org/pkg/natbib.

Freitag, Constantin & Antonio Machicao y Priemer. 2015. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten. Manuscript. https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/de/staff/amyp/latex-einfuehrung.

Knuth, Donald E. 1986. *The TeX book*. Boston: Addison-Wesley.

Kopka, Helmut. 1994. *LaTeX: Einführung*, vol. 1. Bonn: Addison-Wesley.

Löbner, Sebastian. 2015. *Semantik: Eine einführung*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton 2nd edn.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio. 2018. Hinweise für Seminararbeiten. Manuscript. https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/de/staff/amyp/downloads/myp2018-04-06-hinweise_seminararbeit.pdf.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio & Robyn Kerkhof. 2016. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten – Slides. Presentation at the 7th linguistischer Methodenworkshop in the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin – 22–24 February 2016. https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/de/staff/amyp/latex-einfuehrung.

Meindl, Claudia. 2011. *Methodik für linguisten: Eine einführung in statistik und versuchsplanung*. Tübingen: Narr.

Literature II

Nolda, Andreas, Antonio Machicao y Priemer & Athina Sioupi. 2014. Die Kern/Peripherie-Unterscheidung: Probleme und Positionen. In Antonio Machicao y Priemer, Andreas Nolda & Athina Sioupi (eds.), *Zwischen Kern und Peripherie: Untersuchungen zu Randbereichen in Sprache und Grammatik*, 9–23. Berlin: De Gruyter.

Pollard, Carl & Ivan Sag. 1994. *Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Rothstein, Björn. 2011. *Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten für Linguisten*. Tübingen: Narr.

Zimmermann, Thomas E. & Wolfgang Sternefeld. 2013. *Introduction to semantics: An essential guide to the composition of meaning*. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.