

HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN



L^AT_EX for Linguists

L^AT_EX 5: Linguistic packages 1

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Transcriptions with IPA

With XeL^AT_EX, you can use **Unicode characters** for your transcriptions:

You can copy the Unicode characters for transcriptions from here:

<http://ipa.typeit.org/full/>

Some fonts cannot display all Unicode characters, e.g. try to copy the Unicode characters for the following word and compile using first `lmodern` and then `libertine`.

(1) [ˈʔɛtsəndərə]

The package `tipa` offers commands for transcriptions with IPA, but it is not compatible with all other packages.

```
\usepackage{tipa}
```

tipa provides 3 ways to use IPA characters:

macros:

```
[\textglotstop{}an.\textesh{}\textinvscr{}\texttoptiebar{a\textsci{}}.
\textschwa{n}]
```

```
[\textsecstress\textepsilon kspl\textschwa \textprimstress ne\textsci\textesh
\textschwa n]
```

(2) [ʔan.ɸ̩aɪ.ən]

(3) [ɛksplə'neɪʃən]

groups of macros:

```
\textipa{[Pan.SK\t{aI}.\@n]}
\textipa{["Ekspɫ@neɪS@n]}
```

(4) [ʔan.ɸ̩aɪ.ən]

(5) [ɛksplə'neɪʃən]

tipa environment:

```
\begin{IPA}
[Pan.SK\t{aI}.\@n]

["Ekspɫ@neɪS@n]
\end{IPA}
```

(6) [ʔan.ɸ̩aɪ.ən]

(7) [ɛksplə'neɪʃən]

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Verbatim

If you want to **write code**, L^AT_EX provides the `verb` **command** and the `verbatim` **environment**.

```
\verb|\textbf{test}|
```

```
\textbf{test}
```

```
\begin{verbatim}
```

```
\textbf{test}
```

```
\end{verbatim}
```

```
\textbf{test}
```

With the package `listings`, **more options** for verbatim can be specified:

```
\usepackage{listings}

\lstset{
  language=TeX,
  backgroundcolor=\color{lightgray},
  basicstyle={\footnotesize\ttfamily\color{blue}},
  showstringspaces=false,
  columns=flexible
}
```

This package offers an **in-line version** with the `\lstinline` **command** and the `lstlisting` **environment**.

For the in-line version, use **characters as delimiters** for your command `\lstinline` that are not used in your code.

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_EX:
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:

```
\citete{Nolda&Co14a} vs. \citete{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 `\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}
```

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 \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{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_EX – Wikipedia (German)
<https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>
[Zugriff: 23.10.2017]
- Link: BibT_EX – Wikipedia (English)
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>
[Zugriff: 11.01.2019]
- Link: BibT_EX.org
<http://www.bibtex.org>
[Zugriff: 23.10.2017]
- Link: Creating and Managing Bibliographies with BibT_EX 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_EX tips
<https://twitter.com/textip>
[Zugriff: 10.04.2017]
- YouTube-Tutorial: L^AT_EX Tutorial
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCC-3dzj6dfbWwGzQzhkUS5A>
[Zugriff: 23.10.2017]
- Link: Akzente und Sonderzeichen in L^AT_EX.
https://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/_Akzente_und_Sonderzeichen
[Zugriff: 10.10.2017]
- Link: L^AT_EX/Special Characters.
https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special_Characters
[Zugriff: 02.01.2019]
- Link: CTAN – The Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network .
<http://www.ctan.org/>
[Zugriff: 02.01.2019]
- Link: Type IPA phonetic symbols.
<http://ipa.typeit.org/full/>
[Access: 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.
- Knuth, D. E. (1986). *The T_EXbook*. Boston: Addison-Wesley.
- Kopka, H. (1994). *L^AT_EX: Einführung*, Volume 1. Bonn: Addison-Wesley.
- Linke, R. and A. Linke (2005). Latex für linguisten: Ipa, glossing und baumstrukturen. Manuskript.
- Löbner, S. (2015). *Semantik: Eine Einführung* (2 ed.). Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
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- Machicao y Priemer, A. and R. Kerkhof (2016). LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten – Slides. Presentation at the 7th 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.

Rei, F. (2004). Tipa manual – version 1.3. *CTAN: Comprehensive TeX Archive Network*.

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.