LaTeX Workshop Handout

Ian Kirby and Hayley Ross

22nd April 2022

We have created a GitHub repository for examples of additional things. https://github.com/linggrads/latex

Contents

1 Glossing and examples using linguex

A straightforward glossing package is `linguex`, which has four basic commands: `\ex.` which starts an example, `\a.` which declares the first sublist of an example, and `\z.` which tells linguex you're done with the sublist. `\b.`, which declares another sublist.

(1) Here is an example
   a. Here is a sub example

In (1) we see an example which has one sub-example (1-a).

Three-line glosses are straightforward: you delimit words/units by spaces in the top two lines:

(2) Mein Vater war Stierkämpfer
my father was bullfighter
'My father was a bullfighter'

(3) Der Empfang wurde vom Bürgermeister eröffn-et.
The reception be.PST.3SG from.THE.DAT mayor open-PTPL
'The reception was opened by the mayor'

(4) Sakha wh-*daghany* indefinites
   a. (i) Min tugu daghany aax-pa-ty-m
   I what.ACC PTCL read-NEG-PST-1SG
   'I did not read anything'
   (ii) *Min tugu daghany aax-ty-m
   I what.ACC PTCL read-PST-1SG
   '*I read anything'
   b. Min tugu daghany aax-*(pa)-ty-m
   I what.ACC PTCL read-(NEG)-PST-1SG
   'I didn't read anything'

c. Perhaps you want to gloss two words with one thing... (e.g. (4-a)-(4-b) and you want to *tugu daghany* simply as 'anything'. You indicate this by putting the two words in braces {}:
   (i) Min tugu daghany aax-pa-ty-m **versus** Min tugu daghany aax-pa-ty-m
   I anything.ACC read-NEG-PST-1SG I anything.ACC read-NEG-PST-1SG

(5) There are many reasons to use LaTeX
   a. It looks really nice
   b. You can format symbols very easily:
      (i) $\lambda x \in D_e \, \forall x[human(x) \rightarrow mortal(x)]$
      (ii) $\underbrace{\neg(p \wedge \neg q)}_{(p \rightarrow q)}$
   c.

	SG	PL
1	I	we
2	you	
3	he, she it	they

You can make further levels of embeddings, but there will be no label tags below the third level:

(6) Level 1
   a. Level 2
      (i) Level 3
         Level 4
            Level 5
      (ii) Level 3
   b. Level 2

1.1 Avoiding `linguex` common errors

There are a few good habits that can help you avoid common errors with linguex.

1.1.1 Forgetting line breaks in interlinear glosses:

Whenever you type a gloss, I would advise that you just type this first.

```
\exg.  \\
       \\
```

If you do not put the line breaks, your gloss will not show up and it will treat the entire rest of the document as part of the same example, and often it will not compile. Uncomment the following examples... to see what happens if you forget it.

1.1.2 Don't use any letter past b for subitems

You *can* actually use `\c.` instead of two consecutive `\b.`, but you cannot go past f.

(7) Here I've labeled a through i, each with unique labels.
   a. Item a
   b. Item b
   c. Item c
   d. Item d
   e. Item e
   f. Item f .Item g .Item h ı.Item i

(8) Here I've labeled a through i, but with every non-initial item being b:
   a. Item a
   b. Item b

c. Item c
d. Item d
e. Item e
f. Item f
g. Item g
h. Item h
i. Item i

1.1.3 Be careful of the labels and judgment symbols

In (9), we see that the typically used grammaticality symbols in a sub-list of examples are aligned, and the first word in the examples are also aligned.

(9)
a. This sentence is grammatical.
b. *This sentence aren't grammatical.
c. #Colorless ideas sleep furiously.
d. ??This an odd sentence is.
e. ?This sentence ok?

Be careful with the spacing for where you put the label. If it's on the left, it's easy to throw off the alignment for your judgment symbols

(10)
a. This work and keep the judgment symbols aligned!
   (i) Good sentence!
   (ii) #Infelicitous
   (iii) ?Not great not terrible
   (iv) ??Not so good
   (v) *Very bad example
b. These placements throw off the alignment
   (i) Good sentence!
   (ii) #Infelicitous
   (iii) ? Not great, not terrible
   (iv) ??Not so good
   * Very bad example

2 IPA and commonly orthographic symbols

Latex has a lot of built in commands for characters that are not available on your keyboard. For example...

(11) æ å œ þ p ɪ ø

(12) æåœþpɪø

In actual words, you need a way of delimiting the space. this: e.g. København versus K

2.1 Diacritics

(13) ä á ś à ã ő ą ç ğ š

2.2 IPA

`\usepackage{tipa}` is the gold standard for typing IPA. This gives you the `\textipa{}` function.

- Chart for the various different symbols
- documentation

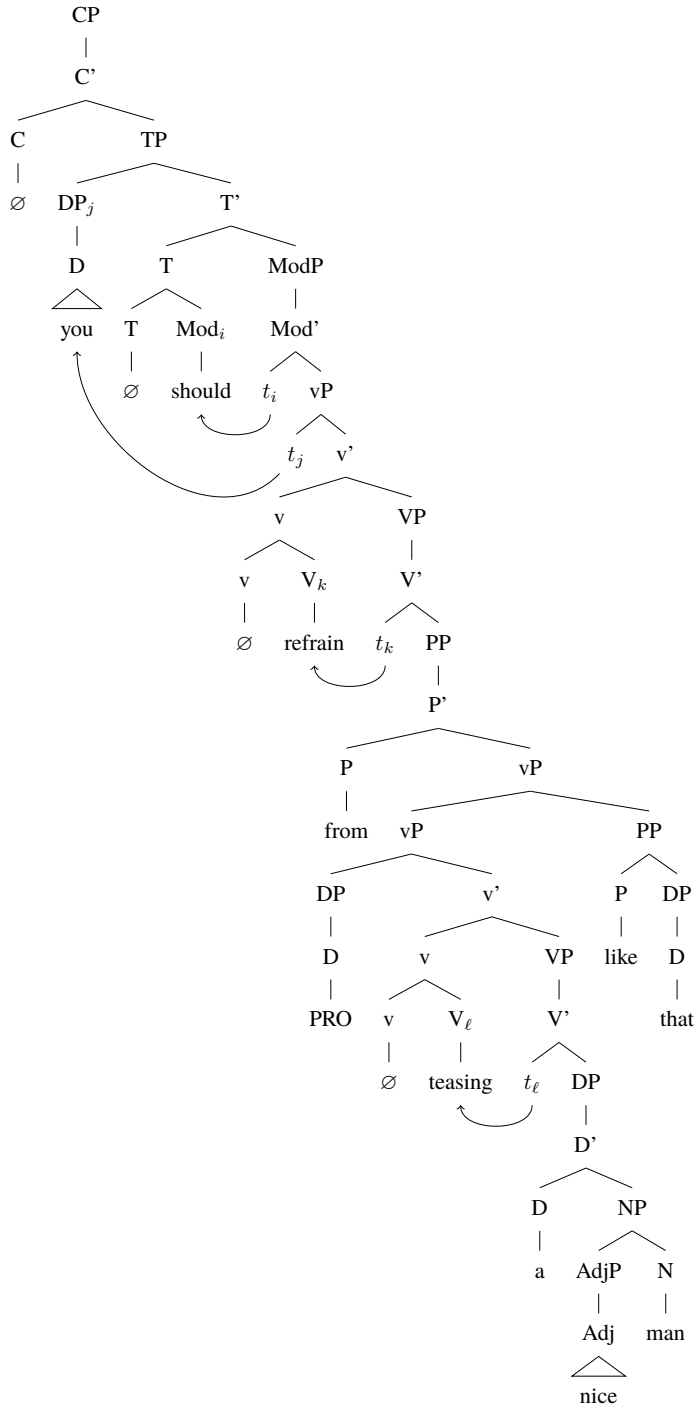
(14) a. Please call Stella and ask her to bring those sticks of butter with her from the store.
b. /pliːz kal ˈstɛ.lə ænd æsk hɚ tu brɪŋ ðoʊz stɪks ʌv ˈbʌt.ɻ̩ wɪθ hɚ frʌm ði stɔr/
c. [pʰliːz kal ˈstʰe.lə æsk ɚ tə brɪ̃ŋ ðoʊz stʰɪks ə ˈbʌɾ.ɻ̩ wɪð ɚ frə̃m ðə stɔr]

3 Trees

(15) this black cat

(16) DP

(17)


CP
C'
C
TP
∅
DP$_j$
T'
D
T
ModP
you
T
Mod$_i$
Mod'
∅
should
t_i
vP
t_j
v'
v
VP
v
V$_k$
V'
∅
refrain
t_k
PP
P'
P
vP
from
vP
PP
DP
v'
P
DP
D
v
VP
like
D
PRO
v
V$_\ell$
V'
that
∅
teasing
t_ℓ
DP
D'
D
NP
a
AdjP
N
Adj
man
nice

4 Tableaux

Kevin Ryan has made a lovely tableau generator! Go to https://meluhha.com/tableau/ and enter your tableau.