Latex for Linguists: Plain Paper

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1 The content vs. formatting distinction

Content:

```
       Latex for Linguists Outline
    Paul M. Heider   pmheider@buffalo.edu
```

Formatting:

```
\title{                           }
\author{        .~       \\                    }
```

Content:

```
    Things you will        not   learn

        How to install LaTeX
```

Formatting:

```
\item                   \textbf{   }
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
  \end{itemize}
```

```latex
\documentclass[landscape]{article}
\usepackage[margin=0.5in]{geometry}
\usepackage{verbatim,multicol}

\title{Latex for Linguists: Plain Paper}
\author{Paul M.~Heider\\pmheider@buffalo.edu}
\date{} %% 24 January 2011

\begin{document}
\begin{multicols}{2}
\maketitle
\section{The content vs. formatting distinction}
\subsection*{Content:}
\begin{verbatim}
       Latex for Linguists Outline
        Paul M. Heider  pmheider@buffalo.edu
\end{verbatim}
\subsection*{Formatting:}
\begin{verbatim}
\title{                           }
\author{        .~       \\                    }
\end{verbatim}
\subsection*{Content:}
\begin{verbatim}
    Things you will        not   learn

        How to install LaTeX
\end{verbatim}
\subsection*{Formatting:}
\begin{verbatim}
\item                   \textbf{   }
  \begin{itemize}
    \item
  \end{itemize}
\end{verbatim}
\columnbreak
\verbatiminput{latex_for_linguists_plain_paper_pg1.tex}
\pagebreak
```

2 Sections of a document

2.1 Front matter

This is where you put all your document-general declarations (e.g., packages, commands, variables).

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}

\usepackage{geometry}

\title{Latex for Linguists: Plain Paper}
\author{Paul M.~Heider\\pmheider@buffalo.edu}
\date{} %% 24 January 2011

\begin{document}
```

2.2 Back matter

Nothing after the end of the document is parsed. I use that space to store old notes, reminders, etc.

```
\end{document}
...
```

2.3 And everything in between

- section, subsection, subsubsection
- section*, subsection*, subsubsection*
- paragraph, subparagraph
- appendix
- chapter, part

Summary I only recently started using \paragraph to match JML journal styling.

   Dirty Secret I've never used \subparagraph. I didn't even know about it until Saturday.

```
\section{Sections of a document}
\subsection{Front matter}
This is where you put all your document-general declarations (e.g., package

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[12pt]{article}

\usepackage{geometry}

\title{Latex for Linguists: Plain Paper}
\author{Paul M.~Heider\\pmheider@buffalo.edu}
\date{} %% 24 January 2011

\begin{document}
\end{verbatim}
\subsection{Back matter}
Nothing after the end of the document is parsed.
I use that space to store old notes, reminders, etc.

\begin{verbatim}
\end{document}
...
\end{verbatim}
\subsection{And everything in between}
\begin{itemize}
  \item section, subsection, subsubsection
  \item section*, subsection*, subsubsection*
  \item paragraph, subparagraph
  \item appendix %% (does what you might expect)
  \item chapter, part %% (used by other document classes)
\end{itemize}

\paragraph{Summary} I only recently started using \verb=\paragraph= to matc
\subparagraph{Dirty Secret} I've never used \verb=\subparagraph=.
I didn't even know about it until Saturday.

\columnbreak
\verbatiminput{latex_for_linguists_plain_paper_pg1.tex}
\pagebreak
```

3 Basic formatting options

3.1 Typefacing

textbf All the item description are **bolded** by **default**.

textsl Sometimes, you need *italics*.

textsc Semanticists like to put concepts (e.g., TRUTH and BANK) in SMALLCAPS

texttt Computational linguists sometimes need to show their underlying 000110 ('code').

3.2 Font size

Mostly, you shouldn't mess with font size (cf., a combination of Mantras 1 and 3). If you *need* to:

<div align="center">

tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, normalsize, large, Large, huge

</div>

3.3 Margins

Remember the `geometry` package that keeps showing up in the header?

```
\usepackage[margin=1in]{geometry}
\usepackage[left=2in,top=0.75in,right=4in]{geometry}
... %% (RTFM)
```

It's not the only way, of course. If you don't like `geometry`, `fullpage` is probably the next easiest.

3.4 Spacing

By default, LaTeX keeps linespacing at 1. Now, if you want to see what happens when there are larger spaces between lines, then you'll want to use the `\linespread{X}` command.

When you look at the code on the right, you'll notice that I didn't use

"2" as my measure. Also, `\linespread{1.3}` gets you 1.5-spacing.

```
\section{Basic formatting options}
\subsection{Typefacing}
\begin{description}
  \item[textbf] All the item description are \textbf{bolded} by \textbf{default}.
  \item[textsl] Sometimes, you need \textsl{italics}.
  \item[textsc] Semanticists like to put concepts (e.g., \textsc{Truth} and \textsc
  \item[texttt] Computational linguists sometimes need to show their underlying \te
\end{description}


\subsection{Font size}
Mostly, you shouldn't mess with font size (cf., a combination of Mantras 1 and 3).
If you \textsl{need} to:
\begin{center}
  \tiny{tiny}, \scriptsize{scriptsize}, \footnotesize{footnotesize}, \normalsize{no
\end{center}

%% And don't forget to reset it later
\normalsize

\subsection{Margins}
Remember the \texttt{geometry} package that keeps showing up in the header?
\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage[margin=1in]{geometry}
\usepackage[left=2in,top=0.75in,right=4in]{geometry}
... %% (RTFM)
\end{verbatim}
It's not the only way, of course.
If you don't like \texttt{geometry}, \texttt{fullpage} is probably the next easiest

\subsection{Spacing} %% Maybe mention periods, ~, and :?
By default, {\LaTeX} keeps linespacing at 1.
Now, if you want to see what happens when there are larger spaces between lines, th

\linespread{1.67} %% linespread changes the spacing
\selectfont %% selectfont puts it into effect

When you look at the code on the right, you'll notice that I didn't use ``2'' as my
Also, \verb=\linespread{1.3}= gets you 1.5-spacing.
\linespread{1}\selectfont
\columnbreak
\small
\verbatiminput{latex_for_linguists_plain_paper_pg3.tex}
\normalsize
\end{multicols}
\end{document}
```