Latex for Linguists: Journal Paper

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1 Adding an image

The `graphicx` package lets you add images. Specifically, .jpg, .png, .pdf, and vector formats are all supported for `pdf2latex`.

2 Floats

2.1 Figures

Plain graphics are fairly rare. Normally, you'll want to be putting the graphic inside of a `figure` environment. Using the appropriate environment has several advantages:

- Figures are in class of objects called floats:

  `\begin{figure}[hbt], \begin{figure[!b], \begin{figure}[p]`

- You can attach `\caption{X}`'s and `\label{X}`'s to floats
- Automagic numbering is AwEsOmE!!1!

2.2 Tables

Tables are also floats. Be careful, though: `\begin{table}` is different from `\begin{tabular}`.
The `tabular` environment is what you use to make spreadsheet-y things.

Left-most Column?	X or Y	Right-aligned Column	Correct Answer?
Yes	X	3.14159	Yes
Probably	X	0	Probably
No	Y	1000	No
Yes	X	2.17	See Column 1
Totals	15	Niner	No

Figure 1: A simple line-drawing from my website

Table 1: **Nominally**, the `table` version of Figure 1

Notes about the `tabular` environment	Forgotten by Paul?
You can put a `tabular` inside a `table`	no
You have to specify the number of columns (`{l|r}`)	sometimes
You have to end each row with a newline command (\\)	yup
You use & to separate cells	nope
	prolly

Table 2: Yo dawg, I heard you like tables...

3 Automagically generated lists

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

4 Object references

How does that magic happen? `Ref`'s and `label`'s.

- You can refer to a float using whatever label you include in the float (e.g., Table 2)
- But, if the label isn't in a float, it tells you the section number (e.g., the section on floats is 2 while the one specifically about tables is 2.2)
- Sometimes, it's clearer just to reference the page number (e.g., this text is on page 2)

5 That other type of reference: BibTeX

Step 1: Tell LaTeX about your bibliography

```
\bibliographystyle{lsalike}
\bibliography{lfl}
```

Step 2: Cite stuff in your paper
Heider and Srihari (2009) came out two years ago. My LSA talk mentions Reali and Christiansen (2007) and Roland et al. (2007). Who? Roland, Dick, and Elman (2007). Oh. When did they write it? 2007. Great. What was the name of those other guys? Reali and Christiansen. Did I mention that citing yoursef (Heider and Srihari, 2009) is a little gauche?

Step 3: Don't forget to LaTeX→BibTeX→LaTeX→LaTeX

Step 0: Making the `.bib` file

```
@inproceedings{heider+srihari:2009,
  author = {Paul M. Heider and Rohini K. Srihari},
  title = {Making Semantic Topicality Robust Through Term Abstraction},
  booktitle = {Proceedings of the Workshop on Semantic Evaluations: Recent Achievements and Future Dire
  year = {2009},
  pages = {46--51},
  address = {Boulder, Colorado},
  month = {June},
  publisher = {Association for Computational Linguistics},
  url = {http://www.aclweb.org/anthology/W/W09/W09-2407}
}

@article{roland+etal:2007a,
  author = {Doug Roland and Frederic Dick and Jeffrey L. Elman},
  title = {Frequency of basic {E}nglish grammatical structures: A corpus analysis},
  journal = {Journal of Memory and Language},
  year = {2007},
  volume = {57},
  pages = {348--379},
  number = {3}
}
```

References

Paul M. Heider and Rohini K. Srihari. Making semantic topicality robust through term abstraction. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Semantic Evaluations: Recent Achievements and Future Directions (SEW-2009)*, pages 46–51, Boulder, Colorado, June 2009. Association for Computational Linguistics. URL `http://www.aclweb.org/anthology/W/W09/W09-2407`.

F. Reali and M. H. Christiansen. Processing of relative clauses is made easier by frequency of occurrence. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 57(1):1–23, 2007.

Doug Roland, Frederic Dick, and Jeffrey L. Elman. Frequency of basic English grammatical structures: A corpus analysis. *Journal of Memory and Language*, 57(3):348–379, 2007.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[margin=1in]{geometry}
\usepackage{verbatim}
\usepackage[lsalike,round]{natbib}

\usepackage{graphicx}

\title{Latex for Linguists: Journal Paper}
\author{Paul M.~Heider\\pmheider@\includegraphics[width=30pt]{buffalo_icon.png}.edu}
\date{} %% 24 January 2011

\begin{document}
\maketitle

\section{Adding an image}
\begin{figure}[tb]
\begin{center}
  \includegraphics{buffalo_icon.png}
  \caption{A simple line-drawing from my website}\label{fig:buffalo-icon}
\end{center}
\end{figure}

The \texttt{graphicx} package lets you add images.
Specifically, .jpg, .png, .pdf, and vector formats are all supported for \texttt{pdf2latex}.

\section{Floats}\label{sec:floats}
\subsection{Figures}\label{subsec:figures}
Plain graphics are fairly rare.
Normally, you'll want to be putting the graphic inside of a \texttt{figure} environment.
Using the appropriate environment has several advantages:
\begin{itemize}
  \item Figures are in class of objects called floats:
    \begin{center}
      \verb=\begin{figure}[hbt], \begin{figure[!b], \begin{figure}[p]=
    \end{center}
  \item You can attach \verb=\caption{X}='s and \verb=\label{X}='s to floats
  \item Automagic numbering is AwEsOmE!!1!
\end{itemize}

\subsection{Tables}\label{subsec:tables}
Tables are also floats.
Be careful, though:  \verb=\begin{table}= is different from \verb=\begin{tabular}=.

\begin{table}
\begin{center}
  \includegraphics[angle=180]{buffalo_icon.png}
  \caption{\textbf{Nominally}, the \texttt{table} version of Figure \ref{fig:buffalo-icon}}\label{tab:bu
\end{center}
\end{table}
```

```
\noindent
The \texttt{tabular} environment is what you use to make spreadsheet-y things. \\

\begin{tabular}{l|crc}
    Left-most Column? & X or Y & Right-aligned Column & Correct Answer? \\
  \hline
    Yes & X & 3.14159 & Yes \\
    Probably & X & 0 & Probably \\
    No & Y & 1000 & No \\
    Yes & X & 2.17 & See Column 1 \\
    \hline
    \hline
    Totals & 15 & Niner & No \\
\end{tabular}

\begin{table}[hbt]
\begin{center}
  \begin{tabular}{l|r}
    Notes about the \texttt{tabular} environment & Forgotten by Paul? \\
  \hline
    You can put a \texttt{tabular} inside a \texttt{table} & no \\
    You have to specify the number of columns (\verb={l|r}=) & sometimes \\
    You have to end each row with a newline command (\verb=\\=) & yup \\
    You use \& to separate cells & nope \\
     & prolly \\
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{Yo dawg, I heard you like tables\ldots}\label{tab:yo-dawg}
\end{center}
\end{table}


\pagebreak


\section{Automagically generated lists}
\tableofcontents
\listoffigures
\listoftables

\section{Object references}
How does that magic happen?  \texttt{Ref}'s and \texttt{label}'s.
\begin{itemize}
  \item You can refer to a float using whatever label you include in the float (e.g., Table \ref{tab:yo
  \item But, if the label isn't in a float, it tells you the section number
    (e.g., the section on floats is \ref{sec:floats}
    while the one specifically about tables is \ref{subsec:tables})
  \item Sometimes, it's clearer just to reference the page number
    (e.g., this text is on page \pageref{recursive}) \label{recursive}
\end{itemize}
```

```
\section{That other type of reference:  Bib\TeX}
\paragraph{Step 1:  Tell {\LaTeX} about your bibliography}
\begin{verbatim}
\bibliographystyle{lsalike}
\bibliography{lfl}
\end{verbatim}

\paragraph{Step 2:  Cite stuff in your paper} \rule{0pt}{0pt} \\
\cite{heider+srihari:2009} came out two years ago.
My LSA talk mentions \cite{reali+christiansen:2007} and \cite{roland+etal:2007a}.
Who? \cite*{roland+etal:2007a}.
Oh. When did they write it?  \citeyear{roland+etal:2007a}.
Great.  What was the name of those other guys?  \citeauthor{reali+christiansen:2007}.
Did I mention that citing yoursef \citep{heider+srihari:2009} is a little gauche?

\paragraph{Step 3:  Don't forget to \LaTeX$\rightarrow$Bib\TeX$\rightarrow$\LaTeX$\rightarrow$\LaTeX}

\paragraph{Step 0:  Making the \texttt{.bib} file}
\begin{verbatim}
@inproceedings{heider+srihari:2009,
  author = {Paul M. Heider and Rohini K. Srihari},
  title = {Making Semantic Topicality Robust Through Term Abstraction},
  booktitle = {Proceedings of the Workshop on Semantic Evaluations: Recent Achievements and Future Dire
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  month = {June},
  publisher = {Association for Computational Linguistics},
  url = {http://www.aclweb.org/anthology/W/W09/W09-2407}
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  journal = {Journal of Memory and Language},
  year = {2007},
  volume = {57},
  pages = {348--379},
  number = {3}
}
\end{verbatim}

\bibliographystyle{plainnat} %% plainnat, apalike, lsalike
\bibliography{lfl}

\pagebreak

\verbatiminput{latex_for_linguists_journal_paper.tex}

\end{document}
```