Regular article

This is a *Syntax* article's title: Convention calls for the subtitle to be capitalized

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Abstract

[Our abstracts are 200 words or less and contain no source citations documenting the statements they make.] This "template" document is part of a bundle of LaTeX resources meant to be used to produce manuscripts for submission to the journal *Syntax*. Besides already having the right high-level formatting to facilitate publication of your manuscript after acceptance, the present document also serves as documentation for the bundle as a whole, providing guidelines for formatting the text you input according to *Syntax* style and according to the special capabilities of LaTeX (and the limitations of those capabilities).

Keywords

syntax, LaTeX

Contents

1 Introduction: using the *Syntax* template package

The purpose of this template is to output a text that will serve for review purposes and as input for non-TeX typesetting (our publisher works with an XML conversion of the TeX output). Therefore, not many special design elements are needed. Just use unnumbered sections (`\section*`) for the correspondence address, abstract, and keywords. Then use numbered sections (`\section`) for the body of the paper, and use unnumbered sections again for the data-availability statement, acknowledgments, references, appendices, and dual supporting-information sections.

The following commands are indispensable. Your document must compile with these commands included.

In the preamble:

- `\documentclass[letterpaper,12pt, twoside]{article}`
- `\usepackage{syntax2022}`

And immediately after `\begin{document}`:

- `\articletype{}`
- `\title{}`
- `\author{}`
- `\maketitle`

The preamble contains a few other suggested packages. Please minimize your use of additional and alternative packages.

The remainder of the body deals with three different elements of *Syntax* manuscripts and how to achieve them in LaTeX. Section 2 deals with documentation (bibliographical references

and citations of them), section 3 with numbered display items (such as data and proposed structures and principle), and section 4 with trees.

This document is not meant to replace the full *Syntax* submission instructions, only to help with the LaTeX end of things.

2 References and citations

We do not prescribe a specific reference-management solution, but we do provide direct support for the most popular one: BibTeX, specifically using the author–date capabilities of the Natbib package. See the end of this section for a word about BibLaTeX.

If you are using BibTeX or BibLaTeX to manage the references of your paper, great. The main thing we will need from you for publication purposes is your .bib file. You can apply our specific implementation, as explained here, or we will do so.

Syntax's LaTeX support package includes a sample bibliographical database, syntaxbib2022.bib, and our bibliography style, syntax2022.bst. The .bib file has the standard structure, but it also uses some of the custom fields that the .bst file supports (which are `titletrans` and a set of fields to handle multivolume works: `mvtitle`, `mveditor`, `mvnumber`, `mvedition`, `mvseries`, `mvseriesnum`; these elements of our implementation are still partly in development). The .bst file implements, in BibTeX, the *Syntax* variant of the common linguistics style; it requires the Natbib package.

In the position in the text where the reference list goes (below the acknowledgments), use the `\bibliography` command with the name of your .bib file:

- `\bibliography{syntaxbib2022}`

Add the following commands to the preamble of your .tex file.

- `\usepackage{natbib}`
- `\bibliographystyle{syntax2022}`

We also need to set the citation style. Given the logic of Natbib, there are two options for achieving *Syntax* style, option A and option B. If you have used the `\citep` command for parenthetical citations in your text—citations like (Lastname 2023, Lastname & Lastname 2022, Lastname et al. 2021, Surname 2024, 2025)—you will want to use option B. Otherwise, option A is best.

Option A: using `\citet` for all citations of sources—rendering Lastname 2023, Lastname & Lastname 2022, Lastname et al. 2021, Surname 2024, 2025—and adding parentheses manually, `( . . . \citet . . . )`, as needed:

- `\bibpunct[:~]{}{}{,}{a}{}{,}` or
  `\setcitestyle{open={},close={},aysep={},notesep={:~}}`

Option B: using `\citealt` for "textual" citations of sources and `\citep` for parenthetical ones:

- `\bibpunct[:~]{(}{)}{,}{a}{}{,}` or
  `\setcitestyle{round,aysep={},notesep={:~}}`

Natbib's approach to the author–date system imports an APA-like assumption that every citation involves parentheses one way or another: either around the whole citation (`\citep`) or around all but the author's name (`\citet`). As explained in the *Syntax* submission instructions, however, the basic format for citations (not just in *Syntax* but also in other standard variants of linguistic style, such as *Language*'s and *Linguistic Inquiry*'s, that have their roots in Chicago style) is simply *Lastname 2023*, with no parentheses, as in *See Lastname 2023*. So, under option A, we specify null parentheses, so that `See \citet` renders the correct output. The drawback of this solution is that it renders `\citep` unusable (its output is identical to that of `\citet`); just insert parentheses wherever they are actually needed. The alternative, used in this document, is option B: use `\citealt` (the parenthesisless alternative to the basic `\citet`) to achieve the parenthesisless look and leave everything else alone.

The command `\citeyearpar` or `\citeyear` is also useful, for suppressing the author name from the citation when the author is already referred to per se in the text. So, for example, the parenthesis in *Firstname Lastname has repeatedly argued (2022, 2023, for example) that* . . . is achieved with `(\citeyear{book,journalarticle}, for example).`

As for BibLaTeX, we do not currently provide a BibLaTeX implementation: you may wish to use Biblatex-unified, which achieves very similar output. If possible, though, please use Natbib citation commands in your .tex file (`\usepackage[natbib=true]{biblatex}`), because we will have to convert to BibTeX during copyediting. The main reason we do not support BibLaTeX more fully is that our production process involves generating the final bibitems and embedding them statically in the .tex file; BibLaTeX does not generate such bibitems. Also, developing BibLaTeX competence is nontrivial, while BibTeX appears to be adequate for most purposes and still the choice of most authors.

3 Numbered display items, such as examples and structures

This section gives some sample numbered items using the *Syntax*-recommended package Linguex.

This section constitutes an incomplete and *Syntax*-centric introduction to Linguex. For a fuller introduction, please consult the Linguex documentation, available at http://tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/linguex/.

Section 3.1 provides basic examples; section 3.2 explains how to add grammaticality judgments, brackets, and glosses; and section 3.4 contains some notes on cross-referencing your own examples.

3.1 The basics

The basic Linguex macro is `\ex.`, which generates an autonumber for the example and indents the following text. Here is a simple example.

(1) Frivolous nonexistent pillows argue kindly.

Note an important subtlety: the text you are now reading is a continuation of the paragraph that began before the example. It is not indented. In the LaTeX source file, this paragraph continuation is separated from the example by a single blank line—the minimum that Linguex requires in order to detect the end of the example environment.

Now here is an example containing subexamples, followed by a new paragraph.

(2) a. Frivolous nonexistent pillows argue kindly.
b. Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

This is a new paragraph, as indicated by the fact that it is indented. The way to obtain this indent when you are using Linguex is to put *two* or more blank lines after the example.[1]

We can add source citations for items and subitems:

(3) Frivolous nonexistent pillows argue kindly.
(Lastname 2023)

(4) a. Frivolous nonexistent pillows argue kindly.
(Lastname 2023)
b. Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.
(Lastname & Lastname 2022)

To attribute both (4a) and (4b) to the same source, you just need to close off the list of subitems by using `\z.`:

(5) a. Frivolous nonexistent pillows argue kindly.
b. Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.
(Lastname 2023)

3.2 Judgments, brackets, and glosses

Grammaticality judgments preceding the example are automatically aligned correctly, provided they are made up of the following characters: `*`, `?`, `#`, `%`.

(6) a. Frivolous nonexistent pillows argue kindly.
b. ?*Frivolous kindly ideas argue nonexistent.

Here is an example with labeled bracketing. There is a different macro, `\exi.`, for this.

(7) [$_{\text{NP}}$ Colorless green ideas] [$_{\text{VP}}$ sleep furiously].

And here is an example where some of the brackets are not labeled. It is best not to use `\exi.` in this case but instead to use the lower-level subscripting macro `\I` for just the labeled brackets.

(8) [$_{\text{NP}}$ Colorless green ideas] [sleep furiously].

[1] A consequence of the way Linguex interprets blank lines: no blank lines are permitted within a single numbered example, not even between subexamples.

Using Linguex also makes it easy to do glossed examples. All you have to do is call the appropriate macro (`\exg.`) and give it three lines of text: the example itself, a string of glosses, and a translation. Vertical alignment between the first two lines is done automatically.

(9) Widzę sześciu miłych chłopców.
see.1SG six.GEN nice.GEN.PL boys.GEN.PL
'I see six nice boys.'

Just make sure that the first two lines contain the same number of elements, separated by spaces, and Linguex will do the rest.

More precisely, the second line must consist of glosses for each and every element in the first line, in order. This rule continues to apply even when the first line contains elements that do not need glosses, such as brackets:

(10) Widzę [$_{\text{DP}}$ sześciu miłych chłopców].
see.1SG six.GEN nice.GEN.PL boys.GEN.PL
'I see six nice boys.'

The labeled left bracket here counts as an additional element in the first line, because it is separated from the adjacent words by spaces. If you compare the source code here with the previous example, you'll see that we've added a blank group (`{}`) to the second line, in order to give the new left bracket something to align with (namely, nothing). This is a trick. If we don't add this blank group, we get something very unfortunate:

(11) Widzę [$_{\text{DP}}$ sześciu miłych chłopców].
see.1SG six.GEN nice.GEN.PL boys.GEN.PL
'I see six nice boys.'

Unlabeled brackets, however, are not separated from the following word by a space and therefore do not constitute a separate element for alignment purposes. The way to get the following word's gloss properly aligned with it is to insert a phantom bracket, `\phantom{[}`, rather than a blank group:

(12) Widzę [sześciu miłych chłopców].
see.1SG six.GEN nice.GEN.PL boys.GEN.PL
'I see six nice boys.'

The blank-group trick can also be used for other unglossed elements of the example other than brackets, such as traces. The sentence in (13) contains a trace.

(13) John$_i$ doesn't seem t_i to be himself.
John NEG seem INF be REFL
'John doesn't seem to be himself.'

3.3 Headings and labels

Numbered items and subitems can be given headings, which in *Syntax* style are plain, with no added textual styling such as italics or boldface:[2]

(14) A famous sentence
Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

(15) A famous sentence and a trivial variant
   a. Frivolous nonexistent pillows argue kindly.
   b. Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

(16) a. The trivial variant
Frivolous nonexistent pillows argue kindly.
   b. The famous original
Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

For glossed examples, there is a bit of a problem, since `\exg.`, for example, automatically interprets the first line as the sentence to be glossed and the second line as its glosses; the first line cannot, therefore, be a heading. A solution, though it's not trouble free, is to use the `g`-less macro and start the glossing environment after the heading, using `\gll`:

(17) An example involving numerals

Widzę sześciu miłych chłopców.
see.1SG six.GEN nice.GEN.PL boys.GEN.PL

'I see six nice boys.'

(Other packages, such as Gb4e, handle this case better.)

This is a good moment to recall that, though we are using LaTeX, we are only using it to generate a text that will serve as input to our publisher's non-LaTeX typesetting process. The above, though perhaps ugly and unacceptable from a typesetting point of view, is adequate for that purpose.

A device that can be used sparingly (see the *Syntax* submission instructions) is a short right-aligned label on the first line of the example it labels. Typically this is the name of the language from which the example comes. If the example is brief enough to fit on one line (60 characters or less including spaces), then `\hfill` is sufficient to insert the label:

[2]Instead of italics or boldface to set off the heading as a heading, we use a reduced text width (70%). Normally, a heading is already much shorter than the full available text width, but in the case of a long heading, we can use the minipage environment to specify the narrower width:

(i) A famous sentence that once, famously, inspired a certain
amount of cultural engagement

Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

(18) Colorless green ideas sleep furiously. English

However, with longer examples, `\hfill` either does not work at all (e.g., in glossed examples, due to the glossing macro) or does not produce satisfactory results. The best solution I have found involves embedding the numbered item in a tabular environment with the help of the array package:

(19) *An ftasume arγa *pro* θa tromaksi tin Maria.
if arrive.1PL late FUT scare the Mary Greek
Intended: 'If we arrive late, it will scare Mary.'
(Lastname & Lastname 2022)

This way, the label has white space below it. With `\hfill`, subsequent lines can bleed into the space below the label, causing it to not stand out clearly.

3.4 Cross-referencing numbered items in the text

The code `\ref{NAME}` produces a (parenthesized) copy of the number of the item that contains the corresponding code `\label{NAME}`. It is a good idea to pick short, descriptive label names and to put `\label{NAME}` at the *end* of the item whenever possible. In addition, Linguex provides the contextually defined macros `\Next`, `\NNext`, `\Last`, and `\LLast`, which allow you to add cross-references in the vicinity of an example without going to the trouble of making a label for it.

The Linguex system enables cross-references of the form *(1), (1a), (1)–(2)* using the regular `\ref` command. Things like *(1a, b)* and *(1b–d)* (which are the *Syntax* way of citing multiple subitems) are also possible, but only "locally," using the contextually defined macros. For example, at the moment, (19) is the last numbered item; you can use `\Last[b-d]` to get *(19b–d)*. (Never mind that those are nonexistent subitems.) To cite multiple subitems of a more distant item, enter the cross-reference manually, as static text.

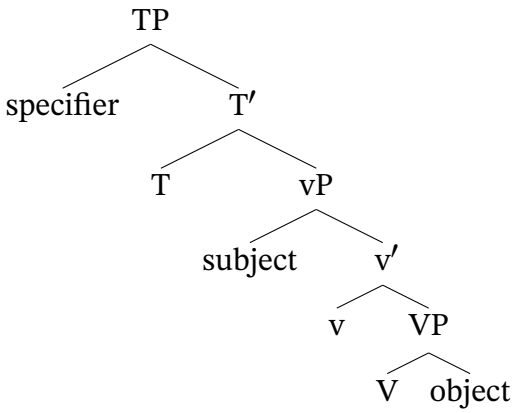
4 Linguistic trees

This section is very brief at present. Full documentation for Qtree is available at http://tug.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/qtree/.

The package Qtree, preloaded in this template along with Linguex, generates publication-quality trees from text input. The basic macro is `\Tree`. Here is an example:[3]

[3]Both in trees and elsewhere, please notate bar levels using the mathematical prime symbol (′), rather than the apostrophe (').

(20)



Trees should, as here, be embedded in a Linguex example.

(If you want to know how to force prime symbols and other superscripts and subscripts to "hang," that is, to not count for purposes of center alignment—making trees look subtly much better—the source code for the tree in (20) illustrates two ways to do this. One is to use Qtree's macros `\0` and `\1` (the numbers refer to bar levels) to get X^0s and X′s that center like Xs. The other, a generalized version of the same technique, uses `\rlap{}` or `\llap{}` to insert a zero-width text box: for example, `X\rlap{$^0$}` for a right-hanging superscript zero, `\llap{*}XP` for a left-hanging asterisk.[4] A third method, inferior to these, though ingenious, is to use `\phantom{}` to insert a null version of the item you want to hang, on the opposite end from it, to cancel out its effect on centering: for example, `\phantom{$^0$}X$^0$`.)

Data-availability statement

[Your statement may be some combination of the following sample language, the sample language found on Wiley's website, and language of your own.]

The original data discussed in this article are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

All original data discussed in this article are given explicitly.

All data discussed in this article have been previously reported in the literature cited.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank . . .

[4] I learned of the Qtree macros from a manuscript I recently edited for *Syntax*; the Qtree documentation explains that these macros rely on `\rlap` and `\llap`.

References

Lastname, Firstname. 2023. This is a nonitalicized title: Convention calls for the subtitle to be capitalized [An English translation of the title, if it is not already in English: Only `title` needs to be translated]. *Journal of Syntactic Theory* 1.1.1001–1020.

Lastname, Firstname, and Firstname Lastname, editors. 2022. *This is an italicized title: Convention calls for the subtitle to be capitalized* [An English translation of the title, if it is not already in English: Only `title` needs to be translated]. City, Country/US State: Publishing Publishers Press.

Lastname, Firstname, Firstname Lastname, and Firstname Lastname. 2021. This is a nonitalicized title: Convention calls for the subtitle to be capitalized. **In:** Firstname Lastname and Firstname Lastname, editors. *This is an italicized title: Convention calls for the subtitle to be capitalized*. City, Country/US State: Publishing Publishers Press. 1001–1020.

Surname, Firstname. 2024. *This is an italicized title: Convention calls for the subtitle to be capitalized*. Doctoral thesis. City, Country/US State: University of a Place.

Surname, Firstname. 2025. This is a nonitalicized title: Convention calls for the subtitle to be capitalized. Unpublished paper. **Work conducted at:** University of a Place. **Work presented at:** Event, University of a Place, month and day.

Appendix

Here is [for example] a full list of stimuli used . . .

Supporting information [to be used for the PDF/print version]

Supporting information may be found in the online/HTML version of this article. It consists of . . .

Supporting information [to be used for the online/HTML version]

File number	File name	Description
1	filename-1.pdf	Description of the information
2	filename-2.csv	Description of the information
2	filename-3.txt	Description of the information