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Linguistic Analysis
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Last Updated: February 2, 2021

Linguistic Analysis Template Demo

Each section of this document is correlated to a section of the Linguistic Analysis style sheet. It serves two purposes—first, “proving” that this template conforms to the style sheet; second, explaining and demonstrating how to use any features that are LaTeX-specific (such as formatting commands that a user will need to know).

In addition to the sections which directly match the stylesheet, there is a section at the end (before the conclusion) explaining a few miscellaneous LaTeX quirks and tips that might be useful. Throughout the document, if there is no information relevant to formatting and the use of LaTeX the subsection will just say “N/A.”

1 Document format

These subsections discuss general formatting and the structure of the paper.

1.1 Page layout

The style sheet requires single spaced text and 1-inch margins. Both of these things are automatically enforced by the document—no additional commands required!

1.2 Font

The paper should be in a 12pt serif font. Again, this is automatically enforced, but note that the font in this template is not exactly Times New Roman. Times New Roman is proprietary, so it’s more complicated to use it in LaTeX. Since the style sheet says “a 12pt font like Times New Roman or Doulos SIL,” I opted for the lookalike instead of actual TNR.

This subsection also specifies that the text in any linguistic trees should match the rest of the document, and trees should be electronically generated. Trees are actually pretty simple in LaTeX (and they’re free!) but for concision I describe how to generate trees in section 2.8.

1.3 Paragraph layout

The first paragraph after a heading should not be indented; subsequent paragraphs should. This functionality is provided for you, but starting a new paragraph is a tiny bit different in LaTeX. Instead of pressing *enter* and then *tab*, you will simply press *enter* twice. So, your paragraphs are separated by a blank line in the source file, but in the paper itself they follow the style we want.

1.4 Section headings

Here’s the first LaTeX command you need! Commands are usually a \ backslash followed by a command name, and then some {} curly braces with additional information inside.

All the formatting details of section headings are handled by this template, including numbering. To create a new section, just use the command `\section{My section title}`. You can check out this document’s source code to see exactly how I format it with blank lines, but it actually doesn’t even matter if there are blank lines before/after the command. It’ll format it correctly regardless. Then, start your next paragraphs and they will conform to the style too.

- b. This is my second piece of data.
- (2) a. And a bit more data.
- (3) Of course, you can also have data without lettering.

See the next section for guidance on formatting interlinear glosses, or other data which is aligned in complicated ways.

2.3 Interlinear glossing

Use `\textsc{}` for small caps in your glosses, LIKE SO.

2.4 Glosses

See section 6 for an aside about quotation marks in LaTeX.

2.5 Parentheses

N/A

2.6 Capitalization in examples

N/A

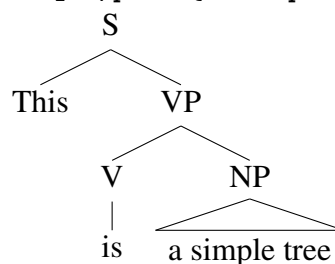
2.7 Phonetic and phonemic material

N/A

2.8 Linguistic trees

The template includes the `qtree` package for you, which can be used to create trees. Here's a basic example of the command for a tree, and the tree it generates:

```
\Tree [.S This [.VP [.V is ] \groof{a simple tree}.NP ] ]
```



As you can see, the font and text size are automatically correct. The command for the tree looks a bit complicated, but it might help to break it into lines which more clearly show its structure:

```
\Tree [.S This
      [.VP [.V is ]
            \groof{a simple tree}.NP ] ]
```

You can trial-and-error your way through making similar trees, or read the `qtree` documentation at <https://www.ling.upenn.edu/advice/latex/qtree/qtreenotes.pdf> for additional help. Just make sure you put a space before each `]` closing bracket, or it'll break.

3 General punctuation

This section of the style sheet just describes things you'll have to keep in mind while writing.

3.1 Quoting outside sources

See section 6 for an aside about quotation marks in LaTeX.

3.2 Commas and periods

N/A

4 List of abbreviations

5 References and citations

The command `\begin{references}` will create an “environment” where every paragraph has hanging indents. At the end of the section, use `\end{references}`. The section is already set up for you in the template—just put your citations between the begin and end tags.

In terms of writing the citations themselves, you’ll have to use the style sheet and type the exact words of the citation, making sure to use `\textit{}` to italicize any necessary parts.

6 Miscellaneous LaTeX things

7 Conclusion