

INTRODUCTION TO THE *JPHILART* CLASS<sup>\*†</sup>

The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> class *jphilart* is designed for typesetting of articles for the *Journal of Philosophy*. The *jphilart* class comes with a commented sample file called `sample.tex`. You are probably reading the PDF version of this sample file, compiled with a pdf<sub>l</sub>atex engine.

Papers using the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X class *jphilart* are published faster. The *Journal of Philosophy* needs a standardized layout for all papers. For that reason, you are strongly encouraged to use the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X class *jphilart* for your papers.

An easy way to prepare an article for publication in the *Journal of Philosophy* is to edit the source file `sample.tex` for this document. Replace the main body of the file with the main body of your article. Supply all metadata (title, authors, affiliations) that are requested in the latex file.

You need a copy of the `jphilart.cls` file in your directory<sup>1</sup> in order to compile documents based on the *jphilart* class, such as `sample.tex`.

The *jphilart* document class loads automatically the following packages:

```
amsmath, amsthm, amsfonts, amssymb, graphicx, enumitem,
fontenc, baskervald, lettrine, textcase
```

It is thus not necessary to add `\usepackage` load commands for these packages to your latex file. However, you may want to load additional packages, such as the *cleveref* package by using a `\usepackage` command. The precise location of these extra load commands is clearly mentioned in the `sample.tex` file. The *jphilart* class provides various environments, and also important commands such as `\title`, `\author`, etc.

## I. FONTS

The default font used by the *jphilart* class is *NewBaskerville*, i.e. it is checked if `t1pnb.fd` file exists in the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X system. If it does not, then the *Baskervaldx* package is used as alternative.

*Latin Modern Sans* and *Latin Modern Mono* are used for sans serif and typewriter fonts.

<sup>\*</sup>Supported by the Journal of Philosophy, Inc.

<sup>†</sup>Current maintainer of class file is VTeX, Lithuania (<https://vtex.lt>). Please send all queries to [latex-support@vtex.lt](mailto:latex-support@vtex.lt).

<sup>1</sup>Or stored in any location that is scanned for `cls` files by your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X engine.

New font shape macro `\textscit` is introduced for *italic*+SMALL CAPS shape.

The first letter of the article is typeset larger than the rest of the text. The *jphilart* class loads the `lettrine` package for this purpose.

## II. SECTION HEADINGS

In the *jphilart* class, section titles starting with `\subsection` are formatted as a run-in title, like the standard `\paragraph`. Also at the end of these titles punctuation will be automatically inserted if missing.

*II.1. A sub-section without punctuation.* Some text

*II.1.1. Another sub-sub-section with punctuation.* Some text

*A paragraph with exclamation mark!* Some text

*A sub-paragraph with question mark?* Some text

## III. EQUATIONS

*jphilart* class loads an `amsmath` package for mathematical typesetting. Display equations and their numbers are placed on the left-hand side.

The following numbered displayed equation is the first in section [III](#):

$$(1) \quad d(\alpha) \in \mathcal{D};$$

It is produced with the following source code:

```
\begin{equation}\label{eq:myequation}
d(\alpha) \in \mathcal{D};
\end{equation}
```

You may refer to it by using `\eqref{eq:myequation}` which produces [\(1\)](#).

Here is another numbered displayed equation

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} d(\neg\phi) &= d(\phi); \\ d(\phi \wedge \psi) &= d(\phi) \odot d(\psi); \\ d(\phi \vee \psi) &= d(\phi) \oplus d(\psi); \end{aligned}$$

## IV. QUOTATIONS

You may add a quotation by using the `quote` environment.

This is the body of the quotation. It is inserted with the following environment

```
\begin{quote}
  This is the body of ...
\end{quote}
```

## V. ENUNCIATIONS

*jphilart* class loads `asmthm` package for typesetting enunciation environments. Author may use `\newtheorem` command in order to define environment for further use. The precise location of these extra load commands is clearly mentioned in the `sample.tex` file.

*Theorem 1 (My theorem).* This is the body of the theorem. This theorem has a name between parentheses, and this is implemented by adding an optional parameter between square brackets to the theorem environment, namely

```
\begin{theorem}[My theorem] \label{th:1}
  This is the body of ...
\end{theorem}
```

*Proof of Theorem 1.* This is the body of the proof of the theorem above. This proof has a name, and this is implemented by adding an optional parameter between square brackets to the proof environment, namely

```
\begin{proof}[Proof of Theorem \ref{th:1}]
  This is the body of the proof of ...
\end{proof}
```

The proof ends at the square box.  $\square$

Note that a square box  $\square$  is automatically added at the end of the proof by the environment “proof”.

Let us give some more examples of environments in action.

*Fact (My fact).* Body of the Fact without a counter. It is achieved by using asterisks in the definition, namely

```
\newtheorem*{fact*}{Fact}
```

*Proof.* This is the body of a proof environment without name, obtained using  $\square$

*Proposition 2.* Body of the proposition. This proposition does not have a name. Its counter is related to theorem environment counter by the definition

```
\newtheorem{proposition}[theorem]{Proposition}
```

## VI. HOW TO INCLUDE GRAPHICS

You may include graphics as follows

```
\begin{figure}[htbp]
  \centering % gives better spacing than \begin{center}...\end{center}
  \includegraphics[scale=1.0]{filename}
  \caption{This is my figure.}
  \label{fi:myfigure}
\end{figure}
```

Note that in a figure environment, the `\label` should always appear after a `\caption` in order to produce a valid reference to the figure. You may play with the options `[htbp]` (see the  $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$  documentation for their meaning) and with the options of the `\includegraphics` command (see the documentation of the `graphicx` package).

## VII. HOW TO INCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY

No bibliographies will be published; bibliographical material should be put into notes<sup>2</sup>. To present bibliography from BIB files as notes you may follow these steps:

1. Add `\bibliographystyle` to TEX file, e.g.:  
`\bibliographystyle{apalike}`  
`\bibliography{refs}`
2. Compile file: `pdflatex foo.tex`
3. Generate BBL: `bibtex foo`
4. Add `\nobibliography*`:  
`\usepackage{natbib}`  
`\usepackage{bibentry}`  
`\nobibliography*`
5. Edit paper using `\bibentry`/`\citeauthor` macros
6. Compile file two times:  
`pdflatex foo.tex`  
`pdflatex foo.tex`
7. Please note:
  - BBL file must be saved in the same folder as TEX file
  - To hide the complete list of bibliography at the end of the paper change:  
`\bibliography{refs}`  
to  
`\nobibliography{refs}`

FIRST-NAME SURNAME

Address of the Author

<sup>2</sup>Journal citations should include: the first and last name of author(s), name of journal in full, volume number, issue number, month or season, year, the article's full range of pages, and, if applicable, the specified page or pages.

Book references should include: the first and last name of author, publisher, U.S. city of publication, and date.