

Guidelines for using the `lin` class file for L^AT_EX

1. INTRODUCTION

This class file is designed to help authors prepare L^AT_EX files to submit to CUP's journal *Journal of Linguistics*. It has been designed to be simple to use, specifically by using the default L^AT_EX commands in order to avoid clashing with other packages. As a result these instructions can be kept to a minimum.

Using this class file your submission will look very similar to the final style of the journal; this helps in properly setting glossed examples, putting floats in the right places, etc. Of course you can also load other L^AT_EX packages to specific functionalities such as numbered and glossed examples, linguistic trees, autosegmental representations etc., e.g. `gb4e.sty`, `linguex.sty`, `pst-asr.sty`.

2. CLASS OPTIONS

The `lin` class mainly provides four `\documentclass` options for typesetting.

`anonym`: This option is provided to omit the author's name and address from the PDF. For refereeing purpose, these author details should be omitted.

`doublespacing`: This option provides document to typeset in doublespacing mode.

`referee`: For refereeing, this option shall be used. 'anonym' and 'doublespacing' options will be enabled in this option.

`times`: If you have 'Times' font in your system, it will be loaded.

3. L^AT_EX PACKAGES FOR LINGUISTICS

The following Wiki page documents various L^AT_EX packages available for setting text for Linguistics:

<http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Linguistics>

Here we give some examples for commonly used Linguistics codes:

3.1. Enumerated examples with `gb4e.sty`

(If you are using `gb4e` package, please ensure it is the last `\usepackage` called in the preamble of the document.)

Normal list

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex First list.
  \ex Second list.
  \ex Third list.
\end{exe}
```

The above code will produce the following output:

- (1) This is the first example.
- (2) This is the second example.
- (3) This is the third.

Nested list

For nested lists, the `\xlist` environment can be used:

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex \begin{xlist}
    \ex This is a sub-example.
    \ex This is a second sub-example.
    \ex \begin{xlist}
      \ex This is a sub-sub-example.
      \ex This is a second sub-sub-example.
    \end{xlist}
  \end{xlist}
\end{exe}
```

this produces:

- (1) (a) This is a sub-example.
- (b) This is a second sub-example.
- (c) (i) This is a sub-sub-example.
- (ii) This is a second sub-sub-example.

For acceptability judgments, the `\ex` command can be used with an optional argument. When including a judgment marker, the corresponding sentence must be surrounded by braces. The following code:

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex This sentence is grammatical English.
  \ex[*] {This sentence English in ungrammatical is.}
\end{exe}
```

produces this output:

- (1) This sentence is grammatical English.
- (2) * This sentence English in ungrammatical is.

Cross-referencing of lists

Cross-referencing is also available with the `\ex` command just as in other L^AT_EX commands and environments.

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex\label{ex1} Label for cross-referencing
  \ex\label{ex2} Another cross-referencing
\end{exe}
```

- (1) Cross-referencing
- (2) Cross-referencing

Citing (1) and (2) with `\ref{ex1}` and `\ref{ex2}` respectively.

3.2. Glosses with *gb4e.sty*

To create a glossed example, use the normal `exe` environment. But after the `\ex` tag, introduce the example and its gloss using `\gll` and the translation after it with `\trans`:

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex
  \gll Dit is een voorbeeldje.\
    This is an example.\
  \trans The translation goes here
\end{exe}
```

- (1) Dit is een voorbeeldje.
This is an example.
The translation goes here

Spaces in gloss

Vertically aligned glosses are separated by spaces, so if it is necessary to include a space in any part in the gloss, simply enclose the connected parts inside curly braces ({}) as given below:

```
\begin{exe}  
\ex  
  \gll Pekka pel\"astyi karhusta.\  
      Pekka {became afraid} bear.ELA\  
  \trans ‘Pekka became afraid because of the/a bear.’  
\end{exe}
```

- (1) Pekka pelästyi karhusta.
Pekka became afraid bear.ELA
‘Pekka became afraid because of the/a bear.’

4. THE L^AT_EX TEMPLATE OF THE FRONT MATTER WILL LOOK AS FOLLOWS:

```
\documentclass[%
%anonym,
%times,
%referee,
%doublespacing,
]{lin}

\begin{document}

\leftunning{} % Short author list
\rightunning{} % Short title

\title{ \footnote{}}

\author[1]{\givenname{} \surname{}}

\address[1]
{%
\inst{}, % Institution name should be in \inst
\addr{}, % Street
\addr{}, % Postcode etc
\cnty{} % Country
\email{} % email
}

\author[2]{\givenname{} \surname{}}

\address[2]
{%
\inst{}, % Institution name should be in \inst
\addr{}, % Street
\addr{}, % Postcode etc
\cnty{} % Country
\email{} % email
}

\maketitle

\begin{abstract}
\keywords{key1, key2, key3}
\end{abstract}
```

Notes

Following are some key tags used in the above template which requires attention while using.

- **option** – Give proper option in `\documentclass` line.
- `\leftrunning` **and** `\rightrunning` – Provide short author list and short title respectively.
- **Author coding** – `\givenname` and `\surname` should be used for coding given name and surname of authors.
- **Linking author and address** – The authors and addresses may be linked with the corresponding numbers given in the optional argument provided, eg. `\author [1]` and `\address [1]`.
- **Multiple addresses to authors** – If authors have multiple addresses, then that can be linked with comma separated numbers as `\author [1,2]`
- **Special tags in \address** – `\inst` should be used for coding author's institution name, and `\addr` may be used for coding Street name, Postcode etc. Likewise, `\cnty` and `\email` shall be coded for Country name and E-mail respectively.

5. SECTION HEADS

Various section heads may be obtained with following sectioning commands.

```
\section{}  
\subsection{}  
\subsubsection{}  
\paragraph{}
```

6. FLOATING FIGURES AND TABLES

The Figures and Tables may be coded in the default way as follows.

```
\begin{figure}  
  \centering  
  \includegraphics{<fig_name>}  
  \caption{\label{fig1}<Caption text.>}  
\end{figure}
```

```
\begin{table}
  \centering
  \begin{tabular}{lll}
    \hline
    <col 1> & <col 2> & <col 3> \\
    \hline
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{\label{tab1}<Caption text.>}
\end{table}
```

7. ENUMERATE LISTS

The lists can be code in the default markup. The numbering style will be as per the journal requirements.

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item list one
\item list two
  \begin{enumerate}
    \item sublist one
    \item sublist two
  \end{enumerate}
\item list three
\end{enumerate}
```

8. REFERENCES

This class uses natbib package by default for managing the References. The usage shall be:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{0}
  \bibitem[Jones(1990)]{key1}...
  \bibitem[Jones \& Smith(1990)]{key2}...
  \bibitem[Jones et al(1990)]{key3}...
\end{thebibliography}
```

The citations may be coded by using the `\citet` and `\citep` commands available in the natbib package.

The usage of citation commands and their corresponding output for this journal is given below.

```
\citet{key1} Jones (1990)
\citep{key1} (Jones 1990)
\citet{key2} Jones & Smith (1990)
\citep{key2} (Jones & Smith 1990)
\citet{key3} Jones et al (1990)
\citep{key3} (Jones et al 1990)
\citep[chap. 2]{key2} (Jones & Smith 1990: chap. 2)
\citep[e.g.][] {key2} (e.g. Jones & Smith 1990)
\citep[e.g.][p. 32]{key1} (e.g. Jones 1990: p. 32)
\citeauthor{key2} Jones & Smith
\citeyear{key3} 1990
```