Style sheet for LaTeX documents

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ABSTRACT

This is the style sheet for the Linguistics and Applied Linguistics Conference papers written in LaTeX. And what you're reading now is the abstract. Try to keep the abstract short — between 100 and 150 words will be best.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is important to put the title (of course), the author and the e-mail, as we see in this style sheet. Affiliation can be included, as above, if you feel strongly about mentioning CSTR or IALS, for example, but there's no need to mention the Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics or the University of Edinburgh for *this* conference proceedings.

2. STYLE

2.1. General

Your LaTeX document must begin with the command `\documentclass[12pt,a4paper]{pgc}`. Other packages, like `examples`, `graphics` or `gloss` should be included by means of `\usepackage` commands. All the packages mentioned in this stylesheet are on the UNIX system, so you shouldn't need to download them specially. Bear in mind, by the way, that your paper will look better than this, since it won't be full of LaTeX commands chopping up the paragraphs!

2.2. Bits and pieces

2.2.1. Footnotes

Why not?[1]

2.2.2. Sections, subsections, …

The normal sectioning of the `article` style can be used. Thus, one can use sections, subsections and subsubsections (this is an example of subsubsection). Note that section (but not subsection) headings should be typed in upper case. The sectioning headers must not be numbered: we'll let LaTeX do this for us.

3. Use of examples

There is a special environment to write examples, which is cleverly called `examples`. With this environment we can write examples and nested examples, and refer to them, as we can see from the example (1).

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[1] Yes, you can put footnotes in the usual way. But a general rule for style is to include as few footnotes as possible, and to make them as short as possible …

(1) a. this is the first example

b. this is a related second example

(2) this is another example

All references to examples and subexamples should be enclosed in round brackets (which you don't get automatically). We can, for example, refer to subexample (a), or if we want to include also the example number, we can say (1a). In the source document, the latter looks like this:
`~(\ref{ex:simple}\ref{sub1}).`

If we want to include also a translation we can use a `gloss` environment,[2] as we can see in these examples from Norance (1996):

(3) a. onu saatis isa ema kuiwatama
uncle send.PAST father mother dry.AII
'the uncle sent the father to dry the mother'

b. Onu saatis ema isa kuivatada
uncle send.PAST mother father dry.PII
'The uncle sent the mother to be dried by the father'

Note that in the gloss, morphological information is separated from the root word meaning by a dot, not a dash.

3.1. Quoting

You can quote in the text by emphasising the text and providing the translation (if applicable) in single quotation marks, *y queda así* 'and this is the result.' Any text in a foreign language must appear *emphasised.* For long quotes you can use LaTeX's `quote` and `quotation` environments. You should cite the work at the end of the quotation:

> blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah. (Anonymous 1842)

4. CITATIONS AND REFERENCES

The entries in the reference list must be ordered by the name of the first author.

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4.1. BibTeXbibliography

If you maintain a separate bibliography file and use BibTeX, simply specify
`\bibliographystyle{lingproc}.`
After compiling the document, running BibTeX and compiling twice again, you should have a file with the extension `.bbl`, which you must send to us together with the LaTeX file.

[2] When using a gloss environment, the line break must be separated from the last word by a blank space; see the source code for the examples.

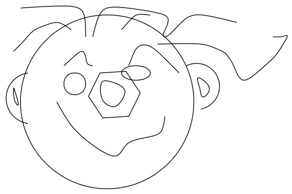

Figure 1: An example of a figure.

4.2. Citing

The usual way of citing is by giving the name and the year in brackets, as Somebody (1986a:22) said, if the name is part of the sentence. If the pages are to be included they will (automatically) be attached to the year with a colon: this is all produced by `\namecite[22]{somebody}`. If the name is not part of the sentence, both the name and the year will appear in brackets (Another 1986; More & This-Other 1993; Somebody 1986b). That is, `\cite{another,yetmore,somebody:2}`. If there are more than two authors, only the first author will be specified and any others will (automatically) be referred as *et al.*: (First *et al.* 1987).

5. TABLES AND FIGURES

You can add as many tables and figures as you like, but remember: the total number of pages, including tables, figures and references should be kept down to a maximum of 12.

The figures and tables are often better enclosed in `\figure` or `\table` environments so that LaTeX 'floats' them automatically to where they fit best (this is especially important for big figures and tables). They must have a self-explanatory caption, and of course they must be referred to in the text. Figure 1 is an example of a floating figure.

If the figures are stored in separate files (Figure 1 is such an example), those files must be sent to us as well, of course.

6. PROBLEMS

If you need advice on setting up LaTeX correctly, see
`http://cstr.ed.ac.uk/~robert/posters.html`
(do not, however, read on too far and try to print your proceedings contribution on a0 paper).

If you have any further problems using LaTeX to write up your paper,

- In the first instance, consult the manual. It's available in the lab, B12 (and please leave it there!)
- Ask anyone who might know about these things. Rob Clark (`robert@ling.ed.ac.uk`) is one person who knows a lot about these things and has kindly said he can be consulted in moments of crisis by those preparing PGC papers.

For any general question about the PGC2000 proceedings contact the following people:

Dan Wedgwood	`dan@ling.ed.ac.uk`
Ivan Yuen	`ivan@ling.ed.ac.uk`

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This stylesheet is adapted from one written by Diego Mollá Aliod. The `pgc` document class file was provided by Rob Clark. They indupitably deserve our deepest thanks.

If you too feel the need for gushing displays of gratitude, then here (between the main text and references) is where to put them (*not* in a footnote attached to the title). The heading here is generated by `\section*{\small ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS}`

References

Anonymous, X. 1842. Blah. ms. Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, University of Edinburgh.

Another, Mary. 1986. Is this way of citing the correct one? In Somebody 1986a, pp.12–21.

First, Peter, John Second, Mary Third & John Luis Fourth. 1987. How to cite four authors. Technical report, University of Badga, Chicago.

More, Frank & Peter This-Other. 1993. And more citations. *Journal of Citations* 12(2): 23–32.

Norance, I.G. 1996. How to spot a noun phrase—when (or before) it hits you on the head. Style sheet from the 1996 Manchester Postgraduate Conference, University of Manchester.

Somebody, John P. (ed). 1986a. *The Art of Citing*, volume 2. Dodge City: Hot Books, third edition.

——. 1986b. *A New Radical Way of Citing*. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Blah, St. Brasdsd.