

Proceedings of SALT 25: Style Guidelines (for L^AT_EX users)*

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Abstract We describe the style guidelines for papers that will appear in the proceedings of SALT 25 as they relate to authors typesetting using L^AT_EX.

Keywords: SALT 25, proceedings, style, L^AT_EX

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1 Style Guidelines

1.1 General

The vast majority of the formatting has been done for you by means of the SALT class, found in `salt.sty`. Along with the SALT template, `salt25-template.tex`,

* Thanks to the SALT 25 organizers, the LSA, the editorial and technical teams of *Semantics and Pragmatics*, and the Department of Linguistics at Cornell University.

this handles font sizing, margins, title placement, and the majority of the stylistic work. Our specific formatting guidelines are detailed in the included `salt25-style-other` document. The remainder of this document presents some tips and examples for using \LaTeX to meet the SALT style guidelines.

1.2 Keywords

With the exception of proper names, all keywords should be in lower case, separated by commas. No final punctuation is necessary. See the keywords at the beginning of this document for an example.

1.3 Examples in text

The SALT author bundle provides `gb4e-salt.sty` for handling numbered examples according to the SALT guidelines (see section (2.2) for examples). If you have used the `gb4e` package, you will be familiar with how our variant works. Alternatively, you may use any other package you might prefer so long as the outcome is as described here and as illustrated in section (2.2).

Here we would like to note the most common editorial observations we have made so far.

- (1)
 - i. Example sentences in object language should end in appropriate punctuation.
 - ii. In-text references to examples should be enclosed in parentheses. For example, we could be discussing the mundane example in (3), the subexamples (7a-c), or just (7a,c) thus excluding (7b). References to section numbers should be treated the same way.
 - iii. Though surrounded by parentheses, in-text references to examples should not be considered parenthetical. For instance, instead of “Example sentences can be quite short (3).” consider “Example sentences can be quite short, as illustrated in (3).” or any alternative in a similar vein.

Concerning interlinear glosses, please note that there exists a standard list of abbreviations for parts of speech, etc., which can be found courtesy of Wikipedia¹ or of the Max Planck Institute².

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_glossing_abbreviations

² <http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php>

1.4 In-text citations

How you cite a source should depend on how you are referring to it in context. You may be referring to the individual who authored a particular text or to the text itself. Examples of such contexts and what citation form to use follow below.

Referring to the individual-as-author For instance, “... was demonstrated by [Lewis \(1973: 74\)](#)” or “Following [Lewis \(1973\)](#), who showed that ...”. Note that the date (or a term such as *to appear*, *forthcoming*) is in parentheses, while the author is not.

Referring to the work itself In contexts such as “For further discussion, see [Lewis 1973: 74](#)” or “The issue was first noticed in [Lewis 1973](#)”, the date is not enclosed in parentheses. If the citation is meant to be parenthetical (e.g. “... has been a controversial problem ([Shan 2007](#); [Potts 2011](#))”), then the whole citation is enclosed in parentheses.

Additionally, SALT has guidelines for citing specific sections or page numbers. Conveniently, there are variants of the `\cite` command for almost any occasion.

- (2) i. `\citeauthor{p2011}` \Rightarrow [Potts](#)
- ii. `\citealt{p2011}` \Rightarrow [Potts 2011](#)
- iii. `\citett{p2011}` \Rightarrow [Potts \(2011\)](#)
- iv. `\citep{p2011}` \Rightarrow ([Potts 2011](#))
- v. `\posscitet{p2011}` \Rightarrow [Potts’s \(2011\)](#)
- vi. `\possciteauthor{p2011}` \Rightarrow [Potts’s](#)
- vii. `\pgposscitet{p2011}{7}` \Rightarrow [Potts’s \(2011: 7\)](#)
- viii. `\seccposscitet{p2011}{4}` \Rightarrow [Potts’s \(2011: §4\)](#)
- ix. `\pgcitealt{p2011}{7}` \Rightarrow [Potts 2011: 7](#)
- x. `\secccitealt{p2011}{4}` \Rightarrow [Potts 2011: §4](#)
- xi. `\pgcitep{p2011}{7}` \Rightarrow ([Potts 2011: 7](#))
- xii. `\secccitep{p2011}{4}` \Rightarrow ([Potts 2011: §4](#))
- xiii. `\pgcitett{p2011}{7}` \Rightarrow [Potts \(2011: 7\)](#)
- xiv. `\secccitett{p2011}{4}` \Rightarrow [Potts \(2011: §4\)](#)

We highly recommend using these commands for your in-text citations. They make future changes in formatting or spelling straightforward and help check that all your citations correspond to entries in the list of references. Since citations commands are handled by `natbib`, you can consult the `natbib` reference sheet³ for

³ <http://merkel.zoneo.net/Latex/natbib.php>

more information.

Abbreviations for page numbers, paragraphs, sections, footnotes, etc., should follow the Chicago Manual of Style, as laid out in §10.43 Scholarly abbreviations.

1.5 List of references

The SALT class file needs your bibliographic database `my-references.bib`⁴ and the bibliography style file `sp.bst` (provided in this package) to allow you to include your list of references. The style file is loaded automatically, so you do not need the command `\bibliographystyle{sp}` in your \LaTeX source file. However, you do need to include the command `\bibliography{my-references}` (where `my-references.bib` is the name of your bibliography database file) after the main text and any appendices, but before the author addresses section.

When compiling your \BIBTeX database entries, please be mindful of the following style guidelines:

- Article title capitalization is handled automatically by `sp.bst`, correctly putting it into sentence case.⁵ For proper nouns and acronyms within article titles, you can preserve capitalization by enclosing the relevant letters in curly braces in your \BIBTeX entries. For example, “Booktitle = {Semantics and Linguistic Theory ({SALT}) 20}” from our very own `salt25-instructions.bib`. Journal and book titles are reproduced as written in your `.bib` file, so please ensure that those are stored in sentence case (bracket protection is unnecessary here). Just so we’re clear,
 - Journal and book titles must be given in full with initial letter of each major word capitalized (title case).
 - Article titles must be given in sentence case, with only the initial letter and proper nouns capitalized.
- Page references must be given in full for all articles in books and journals.
- Use full first names of authors or editors.
- In case of multiple authorship, the names of all authors must be given.
- For dissertations, please list the relevant degree.
- When possible, provide the issue number and not just the volume number for a journal article.

⁴ Note that since we are using the \BIBTeX program for bibliography management, you cannot simply embed your references at the end of the document using a `\thebibliography` environment.

⁵ Credit and thanks for this update goes to Scott Martin.

- Provide the doi number of a journal article whenever possible. If the information is not directly available with the article, use the form at crossref.org to find the doi.
- For a conference proceedings title, use the name of the society and then put the meeting’s acronym in parentheses. Otherwise treat as a journal article. Do not include the words “proceedings of the” or “papers from the”. You need not list all the editors in full. This information can be difficult to come by.

1.6 Mathematics

For guidelines on how mathematical equations should look, follow the Chicago Manual of Style, as laid out in §12 in the 16th edition.

For specific instructions on how to typeset mathematical equations in L^AT_EX, consult the extensive Wikibooks literature on the subject.⁶

2 Example Code

Standard L^AT_EX distributions include a number of packages which are useful for the working linguist. The SALT style sheet also includes a number of macros⁷ designed to accommodate semanticists’ typical typographical needs. We include here illustrative examples of these macros and certain key L^AT_EX packages.⁸

2.1 Useful macros

A macro for denotation function brackets, `\sv`, is provided. To typeset $\llbracket \textit{beekeeper} \rrbracket$, for example, use `\sv{\text{beekeeper}}`. Note that `\sv` creates a math environment but does not itself need to be used in a math environment.

Incorrect spacing will result if the character “:” is used to typeset the colon in logical and set-theoretic expressions. The macro `\co` (in math environment) produces the appropriate result.

$$\forall x \co x \in D \dots$$

$$\forall x: x \in D \dots$$

⁶ <http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Mathematics>

⁷ These macros and examples come respectively from the `sp-latex` package and its documentation. We are grateful to the authors for both.

⁸ To include a package, add a package declaration of the form “`\usepackage{package name}`” in the preamble of your document.

The `\http` and `\email` macros convert a string into a clickable link, allowing you to insert clickable web and email addresses into your document. For example, `\http{google.com}` produces google.com, `\email{salt-mailbox@cornell.edu}` produces salt-mailbox@cornell.edu.

2.2 gb4e-salt

The `gb4e-salt` package is variant of the `gb4e` set of macros⁹ designed to simplify the typesetting of numbered examples, glossed and otherwise, according to the SALT formatting guidelines.

A batch of examples is wrapped in the `exe` environment, with each example introduced by `\ex`. Embedded sub-batches of examples are introduced by the `xlist` environment. Grammaticality judgment labels are optionally added in square brackets after the `\ex` command, in which case the example is supplied to `\ex` in curly braces as an argument.

Here is an example:

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex This is a sentence.
  \ex[] {This is also a sentence.}
  \ex[*] {This bad a sentence is.}
  \ex[??] {A questionable sentence this is.}
\ex
  \begin{xlist}
    \ex This is embedded.
    \ex[] {So is this.}
    \ex[*] {Is so this.}
  \end{xlist}
\end{exe}
```

This produces:

- (3) This is a sentence.
- (4) This is also a sentence.
- (5) * This bad a sentence is.
- (6) ?? A questionable sentence this is.
- (7) a. This is embedded.
- b. So is this.

⁹ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/gb4e/>

c. * Is so this.

For a given example, all subexamples should be spaced to the same depth. Note above that the spacing of (7a) is different than (7b) and (7c). If no subexamples for a given example contain judgment markings, then the spacing in (7a) may be used. Otherwise, empty square brackets after the `\ex` command should be used for subexamples without judgment markings, as in (7b).

Examples produced in this way are assigned running numbers. When specific numbers are called for (as with cited examples), the `\exi` command is used.

```
\begin{exe}
  \exi{(14)} If Carl is at the party, then Lenny
             must be at the party. \\
             Carl is at the party. \\
             So: Lenny is at the party.
  \exi{(2)} I am NOT NOT NOT letting someone take
             out part of my liver!
  \exi{(39)}[*]{Her$_i$ father loves everyone's$_i$ mother}
\end{exe}
```

...repeated here from [von Fintel & Gillies 2010: 367](#), [Potts 2011: 655](#), and [Shan 2007: 146](#):

- (14) If Carl is at the party, then Lenny must be at the party.
Carl is at the party.
So: Lenny is at the party.
- (2) I am NOT NOT NOT letting someone take out part of my liver!
- (39) * Her_i father loves everyone's_i mother

gb4e-salt also offers macros for glossed examples. A glossed example is an ex example containing up to two additional commands: `\gll`, which introduces a sentence-gloss pair, and `\glt`, which introduces a free translation.

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex \gll Ho inghiottito un ape. \\
             have swallowed a bee \\
             \glt 'I swallowed a bee.'
  \ex \gll Lo ho inghiottito. \\
             it have swallowed \\
\end{exe}
```

- (8) Ho inghiottito un ape.
have swallowed a bee
'I swallowed a bee.'

- (9) Lo ho inghiottito.
it have swallowed

Note that glosses are matched word by word, with words counted by whitespace. Multi-word glosses must be wrapped in curly braces, and empty elements must be matched in the gloss by empty pairs of curly braces.

```
\begin{exe}
  \ex \gll zum Imker \\\
      {to the} beekeeper \\\
  \ex \gll ?'Qu\'e$_i$ ella dijo $t_i$ a \'el? \\\
      what she said {} to him \\\
\end{exe}
```

- (10) zum Imker
to the beekeeper
- (11) ¿Qué_i ella dijo *t_i* a él?
what she said to him

2.3 tipa

Symbols from the International Phonetic Alphabet can be added to L^AT_EX documents by means of the *tipa* package.

IPA symbols can be entered in one of two ways. They can first of all be entered as commands in the ordinary text environment, like so:

```
[\textsecstress\textepsilon kspl\textschwa
\textprimstress ne\textsci\textesh\textschwa n]
```

Which produces:

[*ɛkspləˈneɪʃən*]

Alternatively, IPA characters can be entered as “shortcut characters” in a special *tipa* environment. A number of such environments are available. Each of the following produce the same string of characters as the above:

```
\textipa{["Ekspl@neIS@n]}
{\tipaencoding ["Ekspl@neIS@n]}
\begin{IPA}
  ["Ekspl@neIS@n]
\end{IPA}
```


The two encodings are not strictly identical, and the latter is in fact superior for most purposes. The special `tipa` environment enables automatic kerning between characters, producing a more attractive result for strings of IPA symbols. Note, for example, the typographical differences between the following examples from the `tipa` manual.

```
v\textturnv v w\textsca w y\textturny y [\textesh]
```

```
v\textturnv v w\textsca w y\textturny y [\textesh]
```

```
\texttipa{v2v w\textsca w yLy [S]}
```

```
v\textturnv v w\textsca w y\textturny y [\textesh]
```

For this reason, as well as the obvious convenience of the “shortcut” input method, the `tipa` environment is the preferred method of entering IPA transcriptions.

An annotated list of `tipa` commands and shortcut characters for IPA symbols can be found in the TIPA manual.¹⁰

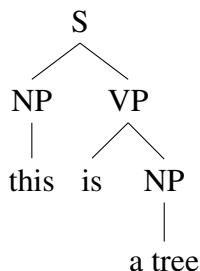
2.4 `tikz-qtree`

David Chiang’s `tikz-qtree` package provides macros for drawing trees. It combines the bracket notation syntax of Alexis Dimitriadis’ `Qtree` package¹¹ with the graphics macros of `TikZ`.¹²

A simple tree is written like so:

```
\Tree [.S [.NP this ]
        [.VP is
          [.NP {a tree} ] ] ]
```

Which produces a tree like this:



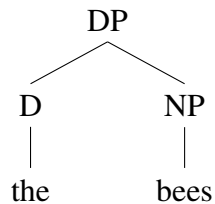
¹⁰ <ftp://ftp.dante.de/tex-archive/fonts/tipa/tipaman.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.ling.upenn.edu/advice/latex/qtree/>

¹² <http://sourceforge.net/projects/pgf/>

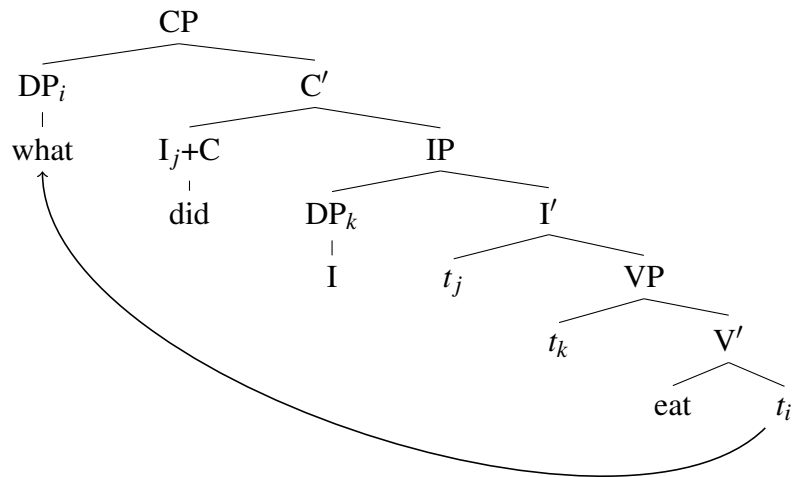
The TikZ package provides various options and features useful for linguists, most of which require the tree to be wrapped in the `tikzpicture` environment. The vertical distance between parent and child nodes can be set with the `level distance` option and the horizontal distance between sisters by `sibling distance`, for example:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[level distance = 32pt, sibling distance = 32pt]
\Tree [.DP [.D the ] [.NP bees ] ]
\end{tikzpicture}
```



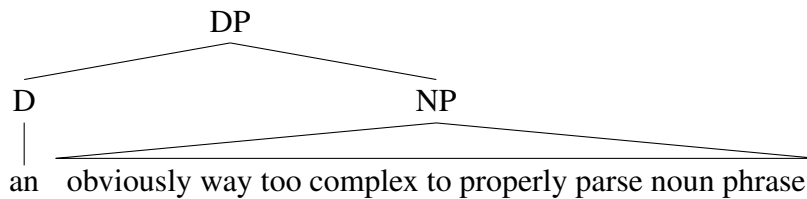
Arrows to and from nodes can be drawn with the help of the combination of the `node` command, which allows you to assign identifying names to nodes, and the transparently named `draw` command.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[level distance = 24pt, sibling distance = 24pt]
\Tree [.CP [.DP$_i$ \node{wh}{what}; ]
      [.C$'$ [.I$_j$+C did ]
        [.IP [.DP$_k$ I ]
          [.I$_j$ $t_j$
            [.VP $t_k$
              [.V$'$ eat
                \node{base}{$t_i$}; ] ] ] ] ] ]
\draw[semithick,->] (base) ..
  controls +(south west:3) and +(south:3)
  .. (wh);
\end{tikzpicture}
```



A roof can be drawn over a node to cover irrelevant structure like so:

```
\Tree [.DP [.NP \edge[roof]; {obviously way too complex  
to properly parse noun phrase} ] ]
```



The further possibilities afforded by TikZ are too numerous to cover in any detail here, and the curious linguist is referred to the `tikz-qtree` documentation for details.¹³

References

- von Fintel, Kai & Anthony S. Gillies. 2010. Must ... stay ... strong! *Natural Language Semantics* 18(4). 351–383.
- Lewis, David. 1973. *Counterfactuals*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Potts, Christopher. 2011. On the negativity of negation. In Nan Li & David Lutz (eds.), *Semantics and Linguistic Theory (SALT) 20*, 636–659. Ithaca, NY: CLC.

¹³ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/graphics/pgf/contrib/tikz-qtree/>

Shan, Chung-chieh. 2007. Linguistic side effects. In Chris Barker & Pauline Jacobson (eds.), *Direct Compositionality*, 132–163. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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