LATEX for linguists

Jon Dehdari

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1 Introduction

LATEX makes nice looking documents. By default it does JUSTIFIED MARGINS, which looks *really* professional. It also does **hyphenation** really well, which is much <u>harder</u> to do than it would *seem*, which is why other programs don't enable hyphenation by default.

2 Methods

We'll talk about linguistic glosses, phonetic characters, trees, AVM's, and semantic/logic symbols.

2.1 Gloss example

(1)   I am going to the store.

(2)   Hem i   wokbaot olsem   krab
       He   PRED walk about all same crab
       'He walks like a crab.'

2.2 Phonetics example

We can see in Penguinese [kʷæːk˺] "stale raisin bread", compared with English /steɪl ˈɹeɪzɪn brɛd/.

2.3 Tree example

Doing trees with qtree is just like bracketing sentences.[1]

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[1] Remember to pad each bracket with a space on both sides.

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}

\usepackage{mathpazo}    % For Palatino font (incl. math chars.)
\usepackage{setspace}    % For spacing variation such as double space, etc.
\usepackage{natbib}      % For complex bibliography stuff
\usepackage{qtree}       % For trees
\usepackage{linguex}     % For linguistic glosses
%\usepackage{tree-dvips}  % For drawing lines/arrows between two points
\usepackage{txfonts}     % For Times font (incl. math chars.)
\usepackage{times}       % For Times font
\usepackage{tipa}        % For Phonetic characters
\usepackage{avm}         % For HPSG-style Attribute Value Matrices
\usepackage{stmaryrd}    % For semantic-y [[...]]
%\usepackage[margin=1.50in]{geometry}

\addtolength{\topmargin}{-0.9in}
\addtolength{\textheight}{1.4in}

\title{\LaTeX{} for linguists}
\author{Jon Dehdari}
\bibliographystyle{apalike}


\begin{document}
\maketitle
\begin{spacing}{1.2}

\section{Introduction}
\LaTeX{} makes nice looking documents.  By default it does \textsc{Justified Margins},
which looks \emph{really} professional.  It also does \textbf{hyphenation} really well,
which is much \underline{harder} to do than it would \textsl{seem}, which is why other
programs don't enable hyphenation by default.


\section{Methods}
We'll talk about linguistic glosses, phonetic characters, trees, AVM's, and semantic/logic
symbols.


\subsection{Gloss example}
\ex.
I am going to the store.


\exg.
Hem i wokbaot olsem krab \\
He \textsc{Pred} {walk about} {all same} crab \\
`He walks like a crab.'


\subsection{Phonetics example}
We can see in Penguinese \textipa{[k\super w\ae{}:k\textcorner]} ``stale raisin bread'',
compared with English \textipa{/steIl "\*reIzIn brEd/}.


\subsection{Tree example}
Doing trees with qtree is just like bracketing sentences.\footnote{Remember to pad each
bracket with a space on both sides.}
```
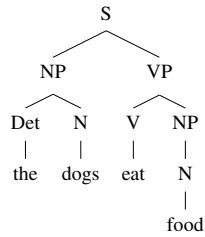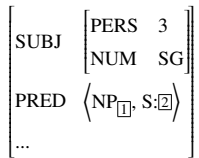
(3)

```
                    S
                 ___|___
                NP      VP
              __|__    __|__
            Det   N   V    NP
             |    |   |    |
            the  dogs eat  N
                          |
                         food
```

2.4 AVM example

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{SUBJ} & \begin{bmatrix} \text{PERS} & 3 \\ \text{NUM} & \text{SG} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{PRED} & \left\langle \text{NP}_{\boxed{1}}, \text{S:}\boxed{2} \right\rangle \\ ... & \end{bmatrix}$$

2.5 Semantics/Logic example

(4) $(G \rightarrow E) \lor (G \land \neg C)$ 4, UI

$\llbracket$ginocchi$\rrbracket$ is not $\llbracket$gnocchi$\rrbracket$

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \in \Omega \leftrightarrow \forall x \exists y (x \neq y)$$

Results

Here's a table:[2]

Red	Green	Blue
33%	33%	33%

3 Discussion

As we have seen in the previous table, $33 + 33 + 33 = 100$ for large values of 33.

---

[2]I actually just made this up.

2

```
\ex.
\Tree[.S [.NP [.Det the ] [.N dogs ] ] [.VP [.V eat ] [.NP [.N food ] ] ] ]


\subsection{AVM example}
\begin{avm}
\[
SUBJ & \[ PERS & 3 \\
        NUM  & SG \\
        \] \\
PRED & \< NP$_{\@1}$, S:\@2 \>\\
...
\]
\end{avm}

\subsection{Semantics/Logic example}
\ex. $ (G \rightarrow E) \lor (G \land \neg C)  $ \hfill 4, UI

$\llbracket$ginocchi$\rrbracket$ is not $\llbracket$gnocchi$\rrbracket$

$$\langle \alpha , \beta \rangle \in \Omega \leftrightarrow \forall x \exists y ( x \neq
y ) $$


\section*{Results}
Here's a table:\footnote{I actually just made this up.}

\begin{center}

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|}
\hline
Red  & Green  & Blue \\
\hline
\hline
% I don't know what happened to the other 1%
33\% & 33\%  & 33\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\end{center}


\section{Discussion}
As we have seen in the previous table, $ 33 + 33 + 33 = 100$ for large values of 33.


\end{spacing}
%\bibliography{mybib}
\end{document}
```