

L^AT_EX Workshop

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20 September 2024

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What is \LaTeX ? [17, 19]

- \LaTeX is a tool (running on top of the \TeX scripting language) which allows users to easily compile professional-looking documents from a plain text markup file (typesetting).
- \LaTeX allows \TeX users to define custom behaviors (macros).
- \TeX was named by its author, Donald Knuth, after the Greek word τέχνη ('technique').
- The "La" part comes from Leslie Lamont, who extended \TeX into \LaTeX .
- \LaTeX can be pronounced /'leɪ.tɛk/, /'leɪ.tɛx/, /'laɪ.tɛk/, or /'laɪ.tɛx/.

Where can I write my \LaTeX projects? [12]

- New users: overleaf.com - write, compile, and save your \LaTeX projects for free.
- Advanced users who want to work locally need to install at least two things:
 - a local editor such as [Texmaker](#) or [TeXworks](#),
 - and a distribution of the \TeX language such as [MiKTeX](#) or [TeX Live](#).
- The main benefit of working locally is that you can install additional features (packages) that may not be available in Overleaf.
- Almost anything most people could want to do is available in Overleaf.

Want to follow along?

Take a second now to go to overleaf.com and make an account. Once you're in, select "New Project" in the upper-left corner, and choose "Blank Project."

The screenshot shows the Overleaf web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links: Features & Benefits, Templates, Plans & Pricing, Help, Projects, and Account. Below this, on the left, is a sidebar with a 'New Project' button and a list of project templates including Blank Project, Example Project, Upload Project, Import from GitHub, and various templates like Academic Journal, Book, Formal Letter, etc. The main area shows a search bar for 'example' and a table of projects. The table has columns for Title, Owner, Last Modified, and Actions. It currently shows 'No projects' and a message 'Showing 0 out of 0 projects.'

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Fresh .tex file

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article} % specify template
\begin{document} % beginning of content
  Hello world! % a paragraph
\end{document} % end of content
```

Hello world!

- \<command name>
- {<mandatory argument>}
- [<optional argument>]
- % comment - once you type %, the rest of the line is a comment

Other classes

- beamer - presentation
- mlacls - MLA
- apa7 - APA
- elsarticle - Elsevier
- acmart - ACM
- etc...

Separate paragraphs

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\begin{document}
  Hello world! % leave a blank line!

  \LaTeX{} is fun % new paragraph
  \vspace{3mm} % leave a blank line!

  if you're a nerd...
\end{document}
```

Hello world!
 \LaTeX is fun
if you're a nerd...

You can also “eat space” (shift things up instead of down) by giving a negative value, i.e. `\vspace{-3mm}`.

And just to make sure it's covered - page breaks should be done with `\newpage`.

Simple heading (preamble highlighted)

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\title{My Article} % set title
\author{Me} % set author
\date{\today} % set date to be whatever today is
\begin{document}
  \maketitle % show the heading
  Hello world!
\end{document}
```

My Article

Me

September 29, 2023

Hello world!

Sectioning

```
\part{Title of part}
```

Some text

```
\section{Title of section}
```

Some more text

```
\subsection{Title of subsection}
```

Even more text

```
\subsubsection{Title of subsubsection}
```

Even more-er-er text

Part I

Title of part

Some text

1 Title of section

Some more text

1.1 Title of subsection

Even more text

1.1.1 Title of subsubsection

Even more-er-er text

Text formatting, escape sequences, quotes

```
\textit{italics} \underline{underlined}
\vspace{2mm}

\textbf{bold - ``bf'' = boldface!}
\vspace{2mm}

\texttt{typewriter style - "tt" = teletype!}
\vspace{2mm}

\textbf{\textit{\underline{\texttt{all
together now}}}}} \textsc{small caps}
\vspace{2mm}

must be escaped: \&, \%, \$, \#, \_, \{, \},
\textasciitilde, \textasciicircum,
\textbackslash
```

italics underlined

bold - “bf” = boldface!

typewriter style - "tt" = teletype!

all together now SMALL CAPS

must be escaped: &, %, \$, #, -, {, }, ~, ^, \

Importing (`\usepackage{...}`)

- Packages are extensions to \LaTeX that allow you to customize your documents
- Package declarations (`\usepackage` commands) go in the preamble
- `\usepackage[margin=0.5in]{geometry}` will give you $\frac{1}{2}$ -in margins
- `\usepackage[<language1>, ..., <languageN>]{babel}` allows for the use of non-Latin script
- `\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}` gives you access to some good fonts
- You can find documentation for most packages at ctan.org.

Font size and typeface

```
{\tiny tiny default}  
{\fontfamily{qcr}\selectfont\large large QCR}  
{\fontfamily{cmss}\selectfont\Huge Huge CMSS}
```

You can also use packages in the preamble to get more fonts:

```
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}  
\usepackage{<font package name>}
```

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Unordered lists (itemize)

```
\begin{itemize} % unordered list
  \item first item
  \item second item
    \begin{itemize} % sublist
      \item sub-item
      \item sub-item
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
```

- first item
- second item
 - sub-item
 - sub-item

Ordered lists (enumerate)

```
\begin{enumerate} % ordered list
  \item first item
  \item second item
    \begin{enumerate} % sublist
      \item[a.] sub-item
      \item[b.] sub-item
    \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
```

1. first item
2. second item
 - a. sub-item
 - b. sub-item

Figures with images: `\usepackage{graphicx}` [1, 18]

```
\begin{figure} % wrap image
  \centering
  \includegraphics[scale=0.5]{capy.png}
  \caption{The humble capybara}
  \label{fig:capy}
\end{figure}
```



Figure 1: The humble capybara

You must declare the package `graphicx` in your preamble for images to work!

Figures with drawings: `\usepackage{tikz}` [7]

```
\begin{figure} % wrap drawing
  \centering
  \begin{tikzpicture}
    [node/.style={circle, draw=black, thick, minimum size=7mm}]
    \node[node] (s) at (0,0) {$s$};
    \node[node] (p1) at (4,3) {$p_1$};
    \node (dots) at (4,0) {$\vdots$};
    \node[node] (pn) at (4,-3) {$p_{n/2}$};
    \node[node] (x) at (8,0) {$x$};
    \node[node] (t) at (12,0) {$t$};
    \draw[->, thick] (s)--(p1) node[midway, above left] {$a_1$};
    \draw[->, thick] (s)--(pn) node[midway, below left] {$a_{n/2}$};
    \draw[->, thick] (p1)--(x) node[midway, above right] {$\infty$};
    \draw[->, thick] (pn)--(x) node[midway, below right] {$\infty$};
    \draw[->, thick] (x)--(t) node[midway, above] {$S_{A-nv/4-1}$};
  \end{tikzpicture}
  \caption{A directed acyclic graph (DAG).}
  \label{fig:dag}
\end{figure}
```

Figures with drawings (continued)

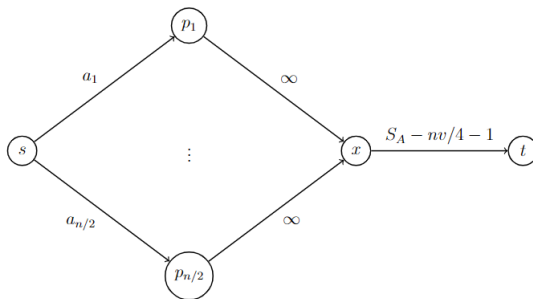


Figure 2: A directed acyclic graph (DAG).

You must declare the package `tikz` in your preamble for drawings to work!

Tables (tabular)

```
\begin{table} % wrap table
  \centering
  \begin{tabular}{c|c|c}
    Mostly Object-Oriented & Functional & Both \\
    \hline
    Java & Lisp & Python \\
    C++ & Haskell & Rust \\
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{Programming languages are generally either
  object-oriented, functional, or multi-paradigm.}
  \label{tab:languages}
\end{table}
```

Mostly Object-Oriented	Functional	Both
Java	Lisp	Python
C++	Haskell	Rust

Table 1: Programming languages are generally either object-oriented, functional, or multi-paradigm.

Last note on "floats" [10]

- Anything wrapped in a figure or table environment is a "float."
- \LaTeX likes to decide where to place floats in your document to make the document look "nice."
- It can be annoying when it makes the wrong choice.
- To overcome this:
 - 1 `\usepackage{float}`
 - 2 `\begin{figure}[H] ... \end{figure}`

Hyperlinks: `\usepackage{hyperref}` [16]

```
\usepackage{hyperref} % links
\hypersetup{ % link style
  colorlinks=true,
  linkcolor=red,
  urlcolor=blue,
  pdftitle={LaTeX Workshop Test Document}
}
... % rest of code here
```

Please refer to Figure `\ref{fig:capy}`. If you need more information, please visit `\href{https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capybara}`{the Wikipedia page on capybaras.}

Please refer to Figure 1. If you need more information, please visit [the Wikipedia page on capybaras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capybara).

You must declare the package `hyperref` in your preamble for links to work!

Tables of contents

```

\begin{document}
\maketitle % show the heading

\tableofcontents

Hello world! % leave a blank line!

... % rest of code

```

Contents

I	Title of part	1
1	Title of section	1
1.1	Title of subsection	1
1.1.1	Title of subsubsection	2

Bibliographies `\usepackage{natbib}` [3, 8, 9]

```
\usepackage{natbib} % bibliographies
\bibliographystyle{apalike} % bib style
\begin{document}

...

A seminal work on African American English is
\cite{green_african_2002}, a modern and thorough approach
that greatly expanded on earlier work \citep{labov_language_1972}

...

\bibliography{workshop} % display bibliography here
\end{document}
```

Bibliographies (continued)

A seminal work on African American English is [Green \(2002\)](#), a modern and thorough approach that greatly expanded on earlier work ([Labov, 1972](#)).

References

Green, L. J. (2002). *African American English: a linguistic introduction*. Cambridge University Press.

Labov, W. (1972). *Language in the inner city: Studies in the Black English vernacular*, volume 3. University of Pennsylvania Press.

You must declare the package `natbib` in your preamble to make bibliographies!

Worth knowing - `\nocite{*}` will print all references regardless of use of `\cite(p){}`.

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Glosses and examples (`\usepackage{linguex}`) [15]

```
\ex. Siz parti-de \c{s}ark\i{} s\{o}yle-mek iste-yecek mi-sin-iz?\\
You party-\textsc{loc} song sing-\textsc{inf} % broken line!
want-\textsc{fut} \textsc{q}-2-\textsc{pl}\\
`Will you want to sing at the party?'

\ex.
  \a. \textit{He \textbf{quickly} ran.}
  \b. \textit{\textbf{Quickly,} he ran.}
```

- (1) Siz parti-de şarkı söyle-mek iste-yecek mi-sin-iz?
 You party-LOC song sing-INF want-FUT Q-2-PL
 ‘Will you want to sing at the party?’
- (2) a. *He quickly ran.*
 b. ***Quickly,** he ran.*

IPA \usepackage{tipa} [13, 5, 14]

```
\textipa{/wIT "tEn.jU\ :R "su.zid h\ae v Ol D@ mO\ :R "lEZ.\s{\ :R}
f\s{\ :R} "jAR.IN b2t h\s{\ :R} "'p2b.lI"keI.SInz a\ :R noU gUd/}
```

/wɪθ 'tɛn.jʊɹ 'su.zid hæv ɔl ðə mɑɹ 'lɛʒ.ɹ fɹ 'jɑr.ɪŋ bɑt hɹ ,pɑb.lɹ'keɪ.fɪnz aɹ
noʊ gʊd/

IMPORTANT! AVOIDS CONFLICTS BETWEEN `linguex` AND `tipa`:

```
\usepackage{linguex}
\NewCommandCopy{\linguexb}{\b}
\NewCommandCopy{\linguexc}{\c}
\NewCommandCopy{\linguexd}{\d}
\usepackage{tipa, etoolbox}
\apptocmd{\Exformat}{
  \RenewCommandCopy{\b}{\linguexb}
  \RenewCommandCopy{\c}{\linguexc}
  \RenewCommandCopy{\d}{\linguexd}}{}{}{}
```

Syntax Trees `\usepackage{qtree}` [4]

```
\Tree
[.S
  This
  [.VP
    [.V is ]
    \qroof{a simple tree}.NP
  ]
]
```

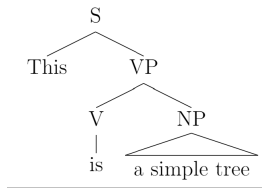


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CTAN Archive (ctan.org) [2]

CTAN Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network

- PRO - Detailed and highly-technical documentation for many L^AT_EX packages available
- PRO - Extensive information
- CON - Difficult to navigate
- CON - Examples are hard to find

StackExchange (tex.stackexchange.com) [6]

- PRO - Opportunity to ask experienced people how to do something
- PRO - Answers are detailed, human-readable, reliable
- CON - You might get ignored
- CON - Your post might get deleted for a silly reason



Overleaf support articles (overleaf.com/learn) [12]

- PRO - Excellent for getting to grips with basic functionality
- PRO - Useful examples
- CON - Doesn't go into much depth
- CON - More detailed/specific guidance is left out



ChatGPT (chat.openai.com) [11]

- PRO - Detailed responses and examples, including for hyperspecific functionality
- PRO - Instant answers (no searching, no waiting)
- CON - Not as reliable (answers are statistically generated, meaning you can get BS answers that seem correct)
- CON - Need to phrase your query carefully to get it to understand you



References I

- [1] D. Carlisle. CTAN: Package graphicx. URL <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/graphicx>.
- [2] ctan. CTAN: Comprehensive TeX Archive Network. URL <https://ctan.org/>.
- [3] P. Daly and A. Ogawa. CTAN: Package natbib. URL <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/natbib>.
- [4] A. Dimitriadis. CTAN: Package qtree. URL <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/qtree>.
- [5] egreg. Answer to "Numbering of linguex \ag. starts erroneously with a dot", Apr. 2021. URL <https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/591840>.

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- [7] C. Feuersänger and H. Menke. CTAN: Package pgf. URL <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/pgf>.
- [8] L. J. Green. *African American English: a linguistic introduction*. Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- [9] W. Labov. *Language in the inner city: Studies in the Black English vernacular*, volume 3. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972.
- [10] A. Lingnau. CTAN: Package float. URL <https://ctan.org/pkg/float>.

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- [19] Wikipedians. LaTeX, Sept. 2023. URL <https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=LaTeX&oldid=1175855339>. Page Version ID: 1175855339.