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## *How to use the RCL $\LaTeX$ class*

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### *Abstract*

This sample is a guide for preparing papers for submission to the Canadian Journal of Linguistics/Revue canadienne de linguistique (CJL/RCL) using  $\LaTeX$ . It contains the documentation for the journal’s class file (RCL.cls), which implements the layout of the manuscript for publication in the journal. Please use this class file when you prepare your submission. You will also find information about setting glossed examples, and about the best way to include IPA characters. We also include a bibliography style file, for people who want to create their reference lists automatically.

**Keywords:** keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3

### *Résumé*

Ce document est un guide pour la préparation d’articles à soumettre à la Revue canadienne de linguistique/Canadian Journal of Linguistics (CJL/RCL) à l’aide du logiciel  $\LaTeX$ . Vous trouverez ci-dessous des informations au sujet du fichier de classe de la revue (RCL.cls), qui implémente la mise en page du manuscrit pour publication dans la revue. Veuillez utiliser ce fichier de classe pour la rédaction de votre article. Vous trouverez également ci-dessous des informations sur le formatage des exemples glosés et des caractères phonétiques. De plus, nous avons fourni un fichier de style bibliographique (.bst) pour ceux ou celles qui voudraient créer automatiquement la liste des références.

**Mots-clés :** keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3

## **1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CLASS FILE**

This class file contains information that formats your paper exactly as needed for publication in the Canadian Journal of Linguistics.

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Insert the text of your acknowledgements here, if any. (In initial submissions, acknowledgements may be abridged or omitted to preserve anonymity.)

### 1.1 Version needed for submission

At the submission and review stage, however, we need a double-spaced, anonymous manuscript for the review process. You can create this version of your manuscript by using the `submission` option in the `\documentclass` command in the preamble.

### 1.2 Articles written in French

If your manuscript is written in French, please also use the `french` option to make the French version of the abstract appear first, and to implement French hyphenation and punctuation conventions.

#### 1.2.1 What punctuation conventions?

For example: if you use the `french` option in the `\documentclass` command, a non-breaking space will automatically be inserted before a colon or question mark.

## 2. REFERENCES

We recommend that you create your reference list automatically, using BibTeX. We have provided a sample bibliography file (`SampleRefs.bib`) that you can add your references to. We have also scattered throughout this document various kinds of in-text citations ([Barber 2004](#)). Standard citation commands are provided by the `natbib` package, which is loaded by the RCL document class; some additional ones you may find useful are defined in the preamble of this template file. There is also a bibliography style file (`RCL.bst`) that formats the references as required by the CJL/RCL style guide.

Starred versions of citation commands include first initials, which you should use to distinguish works whose authors have the same surname, like [A. Davison \(1987\)](#) and [J. Davison \(1987\)](#). For example, `\cite*` produces a citation including

first initials with the year in parentheses, like [E. Hall \(2012\)](#); `\citealt*` produces a citation including first initials with no parentheses (as in [D. C. Hall 2012](#)); and `\citeauthor*` produces just the names with first initials and no year (as in [A. Davison](#)).

Works by the same author from the same year are distinguished by the addition of a lowercase letter after the year, as in [Villeneuve \(2010a\)](#) and [Villeneuve \(2010b\)](#); these additional letters are filled in automatically by BibTeX.

### 3. EXAMPLES, TREES, AND THE IPA

This section contains some information about specifically linguistic things, like example sentences with interlinear glosses, syntactic trees, and IPA characters, such as can be found in [Abercrombie \(1967\)](#).

#### 3.1 Examples

We suggest that you use the package `gb4e` to format your examples. But if you prefer to use `linguex`, that’s OK too. (If you do use `linguex`, please put it **after** `tipa` in the preamble; otherwise `multipart` examples won’t work properly.) In the preamble, you will see some commands that should be commented out depending on which of these packages you use. Please remember that the style guide limits you to one level of embedding in your examples: (1a), (1b), etc., but not (1ai), (1aii), (1bi), (1bii), etc.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>This is a footnote. As shown in (i), examples inside footnotes should be labelled with lowercase roman numerals. If you are using `gb4e`, there are commands in the preamble of this template that will ensure that examples in footnotes are numbered correctly.

- (i) un exemple dans une note  
a.MASC example in a.FEM note  
‘an example inside a [foot]note’

#### 4 VERSO RUNNING HEAD

- (1) Ha esne az eső, hazaindulnánk.  
 if fall.COND.3SG the rain home-start.COND.1PL  
 ‘If it were raining, we would head home.’ (Bartos 2006: 233)

The RCL document class provides commands for setting many standard glossing abbreviations in small caps. For example, you can use `\COND` to get COND (the abbreviation for ‘conditional’) without having to write `\textsc{cond}`.<sup>2</sup>

### 3.2 Trees

You can choose whichever tree-drawing package you prefer (parsetree, qtree, forest, etc).

### 3.3 IPA characters

#### 3.3.1 What we recommend

The class file sets the font using the mathptmx package, which works with both LaTeX and XeLaTeX typesetting programs. If you are typesetting with LaTeX, you may not be able to enter IPA symbols directly in the source code. The tipa package provides two methods for entering phonetic symbols, as illustrated in (2). (The IPA text in the two examples in (2) should appear identical in the typeset pdf file; the

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<sup>2</sup>The following abbreviations can be typeset in small caps using a command consisting of a backslash followed by the abbreviation in all caps: ABL, ABS, ACC, ADJ, AG, AGR, ANIM, AOR, AP, ARB, ARG, ART, ASP, ASS, AUG, AUX, AV, BEN, CAU, CAUS, CJ, CL, CLS, CLEFT, CNST, COMP, COND, CONJ, CONT, COP, CP, DAT, DEF, DEIC, DEM, DET, DIM, DIST, DISTRIB, DP, DUP, DUR, EC, EMPH, ERG, EV, EX, F, FEM, FF, FOC, FP, FUT, GEN, GRAD, HAB, HUM, IMPER, IMP, IMPF, IMPS, INESSIF, IMV, INAL, INAN, INC, IND, INDEF, INDEP, INF, INFL, INSTR, INT, INTENT, INTRANS, IREL, ITER, ITS, KP, LOC, M, MASC, MASSIF, MC, MOM, MID, NEG, NOM, NOML, NOW, NP, NUM, OBJ, OBL, OP, OREL, PART, PASS, PAST, PER, PERF, PHON, PL, PLUP, PP, POSS, PRED, PREP, PRES, PRET, PROB, PROG, PRON, PROX, PRC, PRT, PS, PSM, PSR, PV, Q, QUES, QUOT, RC, RED, REF, REFL, REL, REP, SBJ, SG, SGM, SREL, SS, SUB, SUBJ, SW, T, TEMP, TH, TOP, TRAN, TRANS, VN, VOC, WH.

differences in the source code illustrate the two kinds of commands provided by the tipa package.)

- (2) a. Entering IPA symbols with the `\textipa` command: [aɪ p<sup>h</sup>i eɪ tɛkst]
- b. Entering IPA symbols with other commands provided by the tipa package: [aɪ p<sup>h</sup>i eɪ tɛkst]

### 3.3.2 An alternative

If you prefer to use `fontspec` or `mathspec` (which require XeLaTeX) so as to enter Unicode-encoded characters directly, you will need to make sure you have a version of Times (or Times New Roman) that has all the characters you need, and select this font using the commands provided (`\setmainfont` or `\setallmainfonts`).

## 4. FIGURES & TABLES

You can use numbered figures and tables where appropriate, instead of numbered examples.

### 4.1 Figures

Here is an example of a figure, with a caption centred below it.



**Figure 1:** Insert figure caption here

## 4.2 Tables

Table 1 is an example of a table. The RCL document class provides commands for different kinds of horizontal rules in tables: `\toprule` and `\botrule` draw thicker rules at the top and bottom of the table, respectively, and `\midrule` draws a thinner rule to set off the column headings. In general, vertical rules should be avoided in tables unless they are absolutely necessary.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
data	data	data
data	data	data
data	data	data
data	data	data

**Table 1:** An example of a table

## 5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion text goes here.

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