
Author submission guide for *Nordic Journal of Linguistics* Setting Up Your \LaTeX 2_ε Files

NJL TeX Support

ABSTRACT

This guide provides the information regarding the various options/functionalities available in `njl` class with \LaTeX for generating the papers for submission to *Nordic Journal of Linguistics*. Commands that differ from the `article` class of standard \LaTeX interface, or that are provided in addition to the standard interface, are explained in this guide. This guide is not a substitute for the \LaTeX manual itself but should be used together with an introductory manual on \LaTeX such as reference-Leslie Lamport (1994).

INTRODUCTION

The `njl` class is a \LaTeX document class for *Nordic Journal of Linguistics* and other documents with similar layout requirements. `njl` class is primarily based on the default `article` class. The class depends on the following packages for its proper functionality:

- `natbib.sty` for citation processing;
- `graphicx.sty` for graphics inclusion;
- `linguex.sty`, `cgloss4e.sty` & `xspace.sty` for linguistics/glosses inclusion;
- `qtree.sty` & `pict2e.sty` for tree inclusion;
- `txfonts.sty` optional font package, if document has to be formatted with Times and compatible math fonts;
- `hyperref.sty` optional packages if hyperlinking is required in the document.

These packages are part of any standard \LaTeX installation. Furthermore, users are free to use AMS math packages such as, `amsmath.sty`, `amsthm.sty`, `amssymb.sty`, `amsfonts.sty`, etc., if required. Authors can also use these packages as per their specific requirements.

The class provides essentially the same markup as implemented by \LaTeX standard `article` class.

USING THE njl CLASS

If the file `njl.cls` is not already placed in the appropriate system directory for L^AT_EX files, then either place the file in the appropriate system directory or copy it to your working directory. In order to use the `njl` class, replace `article` by `njl` in the `\documentclass` command at the beginning of your document:

```
\documentclass{article}
```

is replaced by

```
\documentclass{njl}
```

In general, the following standard document style options should not be used with the `njl` class:

1. 10pt, 11pt, 12pt unavailable;
2. twoside (no associated style file) twoside is the default;
3. fleqn, leqno, titlepage should not be used;

All options of `article.cls` excluding above can be used with this document class.

Additional Document Class Options

Please place any additional command definitions at the start of the L^AT_EX file, before the `\begin{document}`. For example, user-defined `\def` and `\newcommand` commands that define macros for technical expressions should be placed here. Other author-defined macros should be kept to a minimum.

Additional Facilities

In addition to all the standard L^AT_EX design elements, the `njl` class file includes the following features. These commands are placeholders that will be needed for L^AT_EX files submitted as production data for an accepted article. Authors should leave these commands empty while submitting their paper.

1. Use of the `\volume{...}` command for volume number of the paper.
2. Use of the `\issue{...}` command for issue number of the paper.
3. Use of the `\jyear{...}` command for year of the paper.
4. Use of the `\articledoi{...}` command for doi number.

In general, once you have used the additional `njl.cls` facilities in your document, do not process it with a standard L^AT_EX class file.

Frontmatter

```
\articletype{ARTICLE TYPE IN ALL CAPS}
```

```
\title{The title goes here}
```

```

\author{Author One}
\affil{Affiliation One. \email{abc@xyz.in}}

\author{Author Two \& Author Three}
\affil{Affiliation Two.}

```

`\email{e-mail}` is for providing author's email included inside affiliation.

`\begin{abstract}`

`\keywords`

At the beginning of article, the title should be generated in the usual way using the `\maketitle` command. The abstract should be enclosed within an abstract environment followed by the keywords enclosed in a `\keywords` command. The coding for the same is as follows:

```

\begin{abstract}
  Abstract text
  .....
\end{abstract}
\keywords{term 1, term 2, ...}
\maketitle

```

`\maketitle`

This command inserts the actual front matter data. It has to follow the above declarations after the keywords.

Cross-references

The L^AT_EX system provides a consistent and comprehensive document preparation interface. Among other things, L^AT_EX can automatically number list entries, equations, figures, tables, and footnotes, as well as sections and subsections. Using this numbering system, bibliographic citations, page references, and cross references to any other numbered entity (e.g. sections, equations, and figures) are straightforward.

References to tables, figures, and equations are possible using the L^AT_EX commands `\label` and `\ref`.

Sections

L^AT_EX provides four levels of section headings which all are defined in the `njl` class file:

```

Headings A – \section{...}
Headings B – \subsection{...}
Headings C – \subsubsection{...}

```

Headings D – `\paragraph{...}`

Section headings are automatically numbered and converted to bold face.

Extracts

The `njl` class file provides the following standard extract environment:

```
\begin{extract}
  Extract text
\end{extract}
```

The output is given below:

This is an example of extract. This is an example of extract. This is an example of extract. This is an example of extract.

Lists

The `njl` class supports all standard list environments such as `itemize`, `enumerate`, etc.

Bullet List

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item first bulleted item
  \item second bulleted item
\end{itemize}
```

- first bulleted item
- second bulleted item

Numbered List

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item first numbered item
\item second numbered item
\end{enumerate}
```

1. first numbered item
2. second numbered item

Figures

Graphics support

Support for including and manipulating graphics has been provided as the standard L^AT_EX `graphicx` package, which is automatically loaded by the `njl` class.

```
\begin{figure}[pos]....\end{figure}
```



Figure 1. Figure caption.

Like standard L^AT_EX, the optional `pos` argument can be used to specify into which float areas this float is allowed to migrate (default is `tbp`).

A typical application is given in the following example where a picture is resized using option `width` and `height`:

```
\begin{figure}[tbp]
  \begin{center}
    \includegraphics[width=2in,height=1.5in]{fpo}
  \end{center}
  \caption{Figure caption.}
  \label{fig:a}
\end{figure}
```

Cross-referencing of figures, tables, and displayed equations using the `\label` and `\ref` commands is encouraged. For example, in referencing Fig. 1 above, we used, for example, Fig. ~\ref{fig:a}.

Figures can be resized using the options available in `\includegraphics` command. The first option and second option is used for, respectively, modifying figure width and figure height.

Tables

```
\begin{table}[pos]... \end{table}
```

Like standard L^AT_EX, the optional `pos` (eg, `tbp`) argument can be used to specify into which float areas this float is allowed to migrate (default is top if `pos` not given).

Table Headings

```
\tch{cols}{h-pos}{v-pos}{heading text}
```

To ease the production of tables the command `\tch` is provided that is essentially an abbreviation for a `\multicolumn` command that additionally boldens its text argument, i.e., `cols` specifies the number of columns the `heading text` should span and `h-pos` defines the horizontal positioning of the text of the column(s), e.g., `l`, `r`, `c`, or `p{...}`. In contrast to a simple `\multicolumn` command

the `heading` text can be split vertically by using `\\` to denote the line breaks. The `v-pos` argument should contain either `t`, `c`, or `b` denoting the vertical placement of the text in relation to other cells of that row. It is only relevant if the `heading` text consists of more than one line that demonstrates the use of this command.

Table Notes

```
\begin{tabnote}...\end{tabnote}
```

Table notes should be enclosed within the `tabnote` environment shown above.

`\hline` can be used for horizontal lines to separate the `caption`, `table head`, `table body`, and `table note` from each other respectively.

Typically the body of the environment consist of a `tabular` environment responsible for producing the actual table including the `table` and `stub` headers.

An example showing the use of all commands described above is shown in Table 1. It was generated by the input that follows the table:

```
\begin{table}[tbp]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{@{}lcccc@{}}
\\ \hline
Column 1
& \tch{1}{c}{b}{Column 2 \ unit a}
& \tch{1}{c}{b}{Column 3 \ unit b}
& Column 4
& Column 5\\
\hline
1982$^{\ast}$ & 98 & 129 & 620 & 847\\
1987 & 138 & 176 & 1000 & 1314$^{\ast\ast}$\\
1998 & 200 & 300 & 1500 & 2000$^{\dagger}$\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabnote}
$^{\ast}$First numbered tablenote;
$^{\ast\ast}$Second numbered tablenote;
$^{\dagger}$Third numbered tablenote.
\end{tabnote}
\caption{This is an example of a table caption.}
\label{tab1}
\end{table}
```

	Column 2	Column 3		
Column 1	unit a	unit b	Column 4	Column 5
1982*	98	129	620	847
1987	138	176	1000	1314**
1998	200	300	1500	2000†

*First numbered tablenote; **Second numbered tablenote; †Third numbered tablenote.

Table 1. This is an example of a table caption.

As with figures, cross-referencing of tables is encouraged. For example, we would reference Table 1 using `Table~\ref{tab1}`. Label of Table must be given after the `\caption` for correct numbering in the cross-referencing.

Landscape pages

If a table/figure is too wide to fit the standard measure, it may be turned, with its caption, to 90 degrees. Landscape tables/figures cannot be produced directly using the `njl` class file because L^AT_EX itself cannot turn the page, and not all device drivers provide such a facility. The following procedure can be used to produce such pages.

Use the package `rotating` in your document and change the coding from:

```
\begin{sidewaystable}...\end{sidewaystable}

\begin{sidewaysfigure}...\end{sidewaysfigure}
```

Linguistics

Use the package `linguex.sty` in your document which is required to generate linguistics. Supporting packages `cgloss4e.sty` & `xspace.sty` are also required for the same.

In `njl` class, linguistic examples are generated using environment `\begin{exelist}...\end{exelist}`. There are three basic commands: `\ex.`, `\a.`, and `\b.`. The first two generate list environments. The third functions basically like an `\item`. A blank line must be added immediately after the end of environment `\end{exelist}`. The commands `\c.`, `\d.`, `\e.`, and `\f.`, ..., `\z.` are equivalent copies of `\b.`.

```
\begin{exelist}
\ex. This is the first level of embedding
  \a. This is the second level
  \b. This is still the second level, but:
    \a. This is the third level
    \b. This is not the end.
    \b. This is the end
\end{exelist}
```

Output of above coding is generated as:

- (1) This is the first level of embedding
 - a. This is the second level
 - b. This is still the second level, but:
 - (i) This is the third level
 - (ii) This is not the end.
 - (iii) This is the end

Default numbering of example of linguistic/glosses is arabic number, but it is automatically changed as small roman number when generated inside endnotes.

Glossing sentences word-by-word

Glosses require the package `cgloss4e.sty`, which is input by `linguex.sty` itself. To gloss a sentence is to annotate it word-by-word. The macros for handling glosses using `linguex.sty` are to append a ‘g’ to the last letter of an example command (e.g. `\exg.`, `\ag.` & `\bg.`). The command `\glt` & `\gln` have been defined to represent the translation of glosses, number or languages. The command `\gltop` has been defined to move the text of `\glt` and `\gln` on 1st line of gloss. Here are coding of some glosses with its output:

```
\begin{exelist}
\ex.
  \ag. hoc habet numerum.\\
      this has number\\
  \glt ‘Translation of the gloss.’
  \bg. hoc habet numerum.\\
      this has number\\
  \glt ‘This is an example text.’
\end{exelist}
```

Output of above coding is given in example (2):

- (2) a. hoc habet numerum.
 - this has number
 - ‘Translation of the gloss.’
- b. hoc habet numerum.
 - this has number
 - ‘This is an example text.’

```
\begin{exelist}
\exg.
  hoc habet numerum.\\
  this has number
  \gln (Example 1)
\end{exelist}
```

Output of above coding is given in example (3):

- (3) hoc habet numerum.
this has number

(Example 1)

If the words in the two languages do not correspond one-to-one, you can use curly brackets to show the intended grouping. Coding is given below to print such example:

```
\begin{exelist}
\exg. Dit is een voorbeeldje in het Nederlands.\\
      This is a {little example} in {} Dutch.\\
\glt 'This is a little example in Dutch.'
\end{exelist}
```

Output of above coding is given in example (4):

- (4) Dit is een voorbeeldje in het Nederlands.
This is a little example in Dutch.
'This is a little example in Dutch.'

There are possibilities to generate labels that differ from the default.

```
\begin{exelist}
\ex.[(4a)]
\ag.[$\alpha$] with respect to potential binders
           in A-positions,\\
           with pect o tial ders in A-positions,\\
\bg.[$\beta$] within the domain off its chain.\\
           with d do o i chn.\\
\glt 'This is not the first gloss.'
\end{exelist}
```

Output of above coding is generated in example (4a):

- (4a) α) with respect to potential binders in A-positions,
with pect o tial ders in A-positions,
 β) within the domain off its chain.
with d do o i chn.
'This is not the first gloss.'

The command `\glttop`, mentioned in below coding, has been used to move up the text of `\glt` or `\gln`:

```
\begin{exelist}\glttop
\ex.\label{ex:5}
\ag. This is a first gloss4. \\
      Dies ist eine erste Glosse\\
\gln (Language)
\bg. This is a first gloss5. \\
```

```

      Dies ist eine erste Glosse\\
    \glt \hfill 'translation of gloss.'
\end{exelist}

```

Output of above coding is generated in example (5):

- (5) a. This is a first gloss4. (Language)
 Dies ist eine erste Glosse
 b. This is a first gloss5. 'translation of gloss.'
 Dies ist eine erste Glosse

Cross References can be handled by `\label{...}` and `\ref{...}` in the usual manner. For example, a label between `\ex.` and `\a.` stores the main example number for further reference; the same command following `\a.` or `\b.` stores the label of a (sub-)subexample for further reference.

Qtree examples

The `qtree.sty` is a L^AT_EX package used for tree-drawing macros in L^AT_EX. By default, `qtree.sty` will load the package `pict2e.sty`, which improves the native picture-drawing facilities of L^AT_EX and transparently supports both PostScript and PDF output.

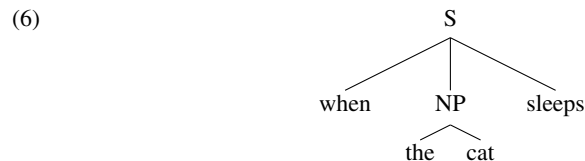
Environment `\begin{exetree}... \end{exetree}` has been defined to generate tree inside linguistics. It can also be generated inside list environment `\begin{enumerate}... \end{enumerate}`. Example of tree inside linguistics is given below:

```

\begin{exetree}{}
\Tree [.S when [.NP the cat ] sleeps ]
\end{exetree}

```

Output of above coding is generated as:



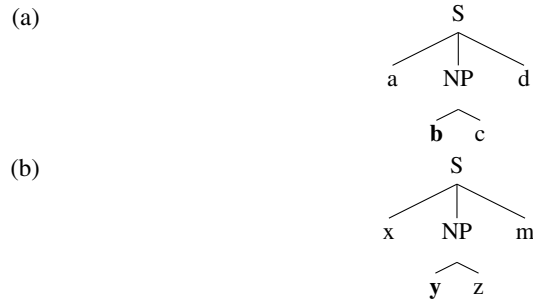
Example of tree inside list environment `\begin{enumerate}... \end{enumerate}` is given below:

```

\begin{enumerate}
\item[(a)] \Tree [.S a [.NP {\bf b} c ] d ]
\item[(b)] \Tree [.S x [.NP {\bf y} z ] m ]
\end{enumerate}

```

Output of above coding is generated as:



For more information regarding the commands used for tree-drawing, the authors can refer to the documentation of `qtree` package.

Typesetting mathematics

Displayed mathematics

The `equations` and `eqnarray` environments have been incorporated into the `njl` class file regarding the equations environment. Using these two environments, you can number your equations.

For example, you can typeset

$$X = \gamma X - \gamma \delta \eta, \quad (1)$$

and

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2}\delta + 2X\eta.$$

$$X = \gamma X - \gamma \delta \eta, \quad (2)$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2}\delta + 2X\eta. \quad (3)$$

and

$$X = \gamma X - \gamma \delta \eta,$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2}\delta + 2X\eta.$$

by using the `equations` environment as follows:

```

Numbered Equation single line
\begin{equation}
  X    = \gamma X - \gamma \delta \eta , \label{eqn1}
\end{equation}
Unnumbered Equation single line
\[
  \eta  = \{\textstyle\frac{1}{2}\} \delta + 2X\eta.
\]
Numbered Equation multiple line
\begin{eqnarray}
  X    & = & \gamma X - \gamma \delta \eta , \label{eqn2} \\
\end{eqnarray}
  
```

```

\eta & = & \{\textstyle\frac{1}{2}\} \delta
& + 2X . \label{eqn3}
\end{eqnarray}
Unnumbered Equation multiple line
\begin{eqnarray*}
X & = & \gamma X - \gamma \delta \eta , \\
\eta & = & \{\textstyle\frac{1}{2}\} + 2X \eta .
\end{eqnarray*}

```

For numbered display equations, cross-referencing is encouraged using the L^AT_EX commands `\label` and `\ref`. An example is shown below.

```

\begin{equation}
(n-1)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \overline{X})^2.
\label{eq:samplevar}
\end{equation}
Equation~(\ref{eq:samplevar}) gives the formula for
sample variance.

```

$$(n-1)^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2. \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) gives the formula for sample variance.

Enunciations

We are using L^AT_EX standard package “amsthm.sty” for generating the enunciations. So, they can be produced with the help of following commands:

```

\begin{theorem}...\end{theorem}
...
\begin{proof}...\end{proof}

```

The above-mentioned coding can also include optional arguments such as `\begin{theorem}[...]`. Example for theorem:

Theorem 1 (Generalized Poincaré Conjecture). *Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth, in this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition.*

Proof. Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth, in this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition. \square

```

\begin{theorem}[Generalized Poincar\'{e} Conjecture]
Four score and seven ... created equal.
\end{theorem}

```

```
\begin{proof}
  Four score and seven ... created equal.
\end{proof}
```

Acknowledgments

These should appear at the close of your paper. Use the acknowledgments environment, e.g.

```
\section*{ACKNOWLEDGMENTS}
The research and writing of this work was partially
carried out...
```

The following is example of acknowledgments:

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The research and writing of this work was partially carried out...

Appendix

Appendix can be produced from the following command:

```
\appendix
\subsection*{First-level heading}
Appendix text.
```

The following is output of appendix produced by above coding:

APPENDIX

First-level heading

Appendix text.

Endnote

L^AT_EX provides `\footnote` command to generate the footnote. In `njl` class, the command `\footnote` has been used to generate `endnotes` and the command `\printendnote` has been defined to print `endnotes` at required place.¹ Example numbers of linguistic are generated in roman in `endnotes`. It can be produced by:²

```
To generate the contents of endnote, use
the command:
\footnote{This is the endnote 1.}
```

```
\footnote{This is the endnote 2 with example
of gloss as roman number:
  \begin{exelist}
    \exg. Dies ist nicht die erste Glosse\\
    This is not the first gloss\\
    \glt 'This is the translation of gloss.'
  \end{exelist}}
To print endnotes at required place, use the command:
\printendnote
```

ENDNOTES

1. This is the **endnote 1**.
2. This is an example of **endnote 2** with gloss as roman number:

- (i) Dies ist nicht die erste Glosse
This is not the first gloss
'This is the translation of gloss.'

References

Referring to other articles, books, etc. can be done using the `\cite` command of standard L^AT_EX. The list of references itself can either be generated using standard L^AT_EX methods or using B_BT_EX.

For this we recommend the use of `natbib.sty` after the `\documentclass{njl}` declaration. The `natbib` system has two basic citation commands, `\citet` and `\citep` for *textual* and *parenthetical* citations, respectively. There also exist the starred versions `\citet*` and `\citep*` that print the full author list, and not just the abbreviated one. All of these may take one or two optional arguments to add some text before and after the citation. The following table shows some examples:

Commands	Author-Year Style	Numerical Style
<code>\citet{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones et al. (1990)	⇒ Jones et al. [21]
<code>\citet[chap.~2]{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones et al. (1990, chap. 2)	⇒ Jones et al. [21, chap. 2]
<code>\citep{jon90}</code>	⇒ (Jones et al., 1990)	⇒ [21]
<code>\citep[chap.~2]{jon90}</code>	⇒ (Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)	⇒ [21, chap. 2]
<code>\citep[see][]{jon90}</code>	⇒ (see Jones et al., 1990)	⇒ [see 21]
<code>\citep[see][chap.~2]{jon90}</code>	⇒ (see Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)	⇒ [see 21, chap. 2]
<code>\citet*{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones, Baker, and Williams (1990)	⇒ [21]
<code>\citep*{jon90}</code>	⇒ (Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990)	⇒

For more information regarding these commands, the authors can refer to the documentation of `natbib` package.

The following are the coding of bibliography:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{}
\bibitem[Leslie~Lamport(1994)]{A-W:LLa94}
Leslie Lamport. 1994. {\LaTeX:} A Document Preparation System,
Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, second edn.

\bibitem[Author One \& Two(2001)]{1author:01}
Author, B. One \& Author A. Two. 2000. A framework for aircraft
```

```
conceptual design and environmental performance studies,
\textit{BIBB J}, 52(10), 21-29.

\bibitem[Author One(1985)]{2author:02}
Author, One. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of
extrametricality. \textit{MIT Working Papers in Linguistics}
6, 10-23.

\bibitem[Author(1985)]{3author:03}
Author, One, Author D. Two \& Author E. Three. 1985. Yawelmani
noun stress: Assignment of extrametricality. \textit{MIT
Working Papers in Linguistics} 8, 111-135.

\bibitem[Author One \& Two(2001)]{1author:04}
Author, One \& Author, Two (eds.). 2000. A framework for
aircraft conceptual design and environmental performance
studies, \textit{BIBB J}, 72(2), 121-129.

\bibitem[Author One(1985)]{2author:05}
Author, One. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of
extrametricality. \textit{MIT Working Papers in Linguistics}
26, 11-13.

\bibitem[Author(1985)]{3author:06}
Author, One, Author Two \& Author Three. 1985. Yawelmani noun
stress: Assignment of extrametricality. \textit{MIT Working
Papers in Linguistics} 76, 121-135.
\end{thebibliography}
```

The example of citation – `\cite{key}` or `\citep{key}` – to produce the cross references are given below.

The citation (Leslie Lamport, 1994) is produced by:

```
\citep{A-W:LLa94},
```

while Leslie Lamport (1994) is produced by:

```
\cite{A-W:LLa94}.
```

The following are some bibliography examples:

REFERENCES

- Leslie Lamport. 1994. *L^AT_EX: A Document Preparation System*, Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, second edn.
- Author, B. One & Author A. Two. 2000. A framework for aircraft conceptual design and environmental performance studies, *BIBB J*, 52(10), 21-29.
- Author, One. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of extrametricality. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 6, 10-23.
- Author, One, Author D. Two & Author E. Three. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of extrametricality. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 8, 111-135.
- Author, One & Author, Two (eds.). 2000. A framework for aircraft conceptual design and environmental performance studies, *BIBB J*, 72(2), 121-129.
- Author, One. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of extrametricality. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 26, 11-13.
- Author, One, Author Two & Author Three. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of extrametricality. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 76, 121-135.