
Instructions for authors

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1 General instructions (read me first)

This is the style template for abstract submissions to ISMo 2019. We provide both LaTeX and LibreOffice/Word templates.

Use of this style sheet is mandatory for submission of abstracts to ISMo. Please do refrain from redefining items in the preamble (other than adding packages that do not redefine the current layout). Strict adherence to this style will be required for the booklet of abstracts.

We use `unified.bst` as our bibliography style. Check the comments on references in section 4.1 below.

We strongly embrace use of standards such as Unicode and we therefore recommend use of XeLaTeX and Charis SIL, the latter being an excellent professional font with broad Unicode coverage of Latin scripts.

As for bibliography styles, we use `unified.bst`, as proposed, e.g. by Journal of Linguistics. See section 4.1 for details.

2 Anonymity

Reviewing for ISMo is double blind. Please make sure not to reveal your identity.

Most obviously, do not enter your name or affiliation in `\ismoauthor` for submission. Just uncomment `\anontrue` in line 4, and you should be fine. The style has also been set up to explicitly suppress the `pdfauthor` field, so you need not worry about pdf document properties.

In case of self-citation, please refer to your own prior work in the third person. Do refrain from trying to anonymise bibliographical items: in the world of internet searches, this is often edns up like a fail-safe way to reveal your identity.

3 \TeX versions

We recommend use of XeLaTeX. Configure your \TeX environment to use `xelatex` (instead of `pdflatex` or `latex`) and you should be fine.¹

The \TeX files have been set up for UTF-8 input. In case you observe unexpected/missing characters or warnings, check that your editor is configured for unicode.

We provide support for the following versions of \TeX , albeit with different degrees of functionality:

xelatex Unicode \TeX engine with direct support for Truetype and OpenType font technology

- recommended
- supports unicode Charis SIL directly

¹You can check by inspecting the pdf document properties: if you see Charis SIL amongst the fonts, everything is working as expected.

- use if unicode characters are required (IPA etc.)
- inline PostScript

pdf_latex Discouraged. Provided as a fallback only in case `xelatex` cannot be used

- uses Bitstream Charter for Latin-1
- no support for IPA or other non-latin1 scripts

latex + dvips Discouraged. Provided as a fallback only in case `xelatex` cannot be used

- uses Bitstream Charter for Latin-1
- no support for IPA or other non-latin1 scripts
- inline PostScript

lualatex Unsupported by us. We assume you are a pro user who can easily adapt the `xelatex` configuration to your needs while still providing a document that complies with the style.

4 Packages

4.1 References

For author-year citation, we provide `natbib.sty`, together with `unified.bst` bibliography style (used by Morphology and Journal of Linguistics).

Use `\citet{}` for inline citation, e.g. “Matthews (1972) discusses ...” and `\citep{}` for citation in parentheses, e.g. “(Matthews, 1972)”

Check capitalisation in the bibliography, and use braces in your bibliography database (`.bib`) to protect words that should not be downcased, e.g.

```
title = {Inflectional morphology. {A} theoretical study based on aspects
of {Latin} verb conjugation}
```

The bibliography at the end of this document and the `ismo.bib` file provide samples for monographs, book chapters, journal articles and papers in proceedings.

4.2 Glossed examples

We provide `gb4e.sty` for examples and glosses.

- (1) * This an example is
- (2) This is an example.
- (3) Dies dürfte ein deutsches Beispiel sein.
this must a German example be
‘This must be a German example.’

4.3 Graphics

You can embed graphics in pdf, png and jpeg formats via `\includegraphics` from `graphicx.sty`. For `pdflatex`, this is the only option to include PostScript graphics. `xelatex` supports PostScript inline, e.g. `pstricks.sty` and any macros package that builds on it.

We also include `xcolor.sty` for colour highlighting, including `\cellcolor` for tables.

4.4 IPA & Unicode

If you use `xelatex` as your TeX engine, you have direct access to the entire rich set of Latin script unicode characters provided by Charis SIL. This includes (but is by no means limited to) IPA. You may even use TIPA macros to input IPA characters, as an alternative to inputting unicode characters directly, e.g. `\textturna\textipa{ES}` will yield `ɛʃ`, correctly using Charis SIL.

Caveat: if you use phonetic characters in inline examples, do not use italics (`\textit` or `\it`), but rather slanted (`\textsl`), since italic and regular variants have different semantics in IPA, cf. `a` (`\textit{a}`) to `a` (`\textsl{a}`).

If you regularly use IPA characters, but do not use `xelatex` yet, we encourage you to move to a unicode capable T_EX engine, such as `xelatex` or `lualatex`.²

4.5 Other packages

Our style should be compatible with most other packages, provided the default font is not redefined. E.g. you can use `arabtex.sty`.

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References

- Aronoff, Mark & Mark Lindsay. 2014. Partial organization in languages: la langue est un système où la plupart se tient. In Sandra Augendre, Graziella Couasnon-Torlois, Déborah Lebon, Clément Michard, Gilles Boyé & Fabio Montermini (eds.), *Proceedings of the 8th Décembrettes*, 1–14. Toulouse: CLLE-ERSS.
- Corbett, Greville G. 2015. Morphosyntactic complexity: a typology of lexical splits. *Language* 91. 145–193.
- Matthews, P. H. 1972. *Inflectional morphology. A theoretical study based on aspects of Latin verb conjugation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Stump, Gregory T. 1993. Position classes and morphological theory. In Geert E. Booij & Jaap van Marle (eds.), *Yearbook of morphology 1992*, 129–180. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

²We do grudgingly support TIPA with `pdflatex` and `latex+dvips` for the time being.