

Template for submitting to TLS Proceedings

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Abstract

This document both describes and exemplifies the TLS proceedings format. You must use this \LaTeX source as a template for your submission. The sections below specify requirements for the paper and supply examples for how to typeset common linguistic phenomena in \LaTeX , as well as citation best practises. This document was updated in Spring 2023.

1 Introduction

The following rules apply to all submitted papers:

- They must be written in English.
- They must contain the name(s) of the author(s).
- They cannot exceed 20 pages, including references, data, and appendices.

You must submit both the final PDF as well as the original \LaTeX source files (.tex and .bib files, as well as all your figures). This paper template can be found on the conference website, as well as on Overleaf¹. **We recommend you use the template on Overleaf**— Overleaf is fast, free, and easy to use, and takes away the complexity of LaTeX installation. You can make a copy of this template on Overleaf when signed in and edit to make your final submission. If there are special questions or wishes regarding paper preparation and submission for TLS, correspondence should be addressed via email to tls.conference@gmail.com; Please include ‘TLS [YEAR] Proceedings’ in the subject line of the email.

Overleaf settings You should be able to compile your \TeX source file with the default settings. Ensure that ‘Compiler’ in the Overleaf menu (opened by clicking on the Menu button in the top left of your browser window) is set to **LuaLaTeX**.

2 Page Layout and Style

The page layout should conform to the following rules. The easiest way to meet these requirements is to use the supplied \LaTeX template and check details against

¹Search for ‘TLS’ at <https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates>

this example file. Please follow these rules as carefully as possible and contact the editors for any clarifications.

2.1 Basic Layout

Please adhere to the following basic layout parameters:

- Page format should be A4.
- Left and right margins are 1.5”.
- Top and bottom margins are 1”.
- The header and footer of each page should be empty; page numbers and author/title headers will be added later by the TLS editors.

The \LaTeX template has the margins and page format setup correctly by default — don’t add headers or footers to the template when modifying it to write your paper.

2.1.1 Headings

Section headings (including sub-headings and sub-sub-headings) are left justified in bold-face with the first letter capitalized and the rest of the heading in lower case. No more than three levels of headings should be used. In \LaTeX , you can start a new section heading with `\section{section-heading}` command, a new subsection with `\subsection{subsection-heading}`, and a new sub-subsection with `\subsubsection{subsubsection-heading}`.

2.2 Font Faces

Charter is used for the main body text using the XCharter package. Since we use the tipa package for typesetting IPA characters, IPA is set using the Charis SIL font. Both fonts are from the same family, offer a broad coverage of most characters in Unicode, and should allow you to typeset characters in most languages.

Multilingual typesetting Please refer to the Overleaf documentation² on how to use multiple fonts in your document for languages other than English. Charter offers a broad coverage of languages and characters, but if you find some characters not appearing properly, please refer to the Overleaf documentation for a list of fonts supported natively by Overleaf in that language. If you’re still having trouble, contact the TLS editors.

2.3 Figures

All figures should be centered on the page. Figure captions should follow each figure and have the format given in Figure 1. Figures should preferably be line drawings. If they contain gray shades, it should be checked that they print well on a high-quality non-color laser printer. Color figures should not be used.

²<https://www.overleaf.com/learn>

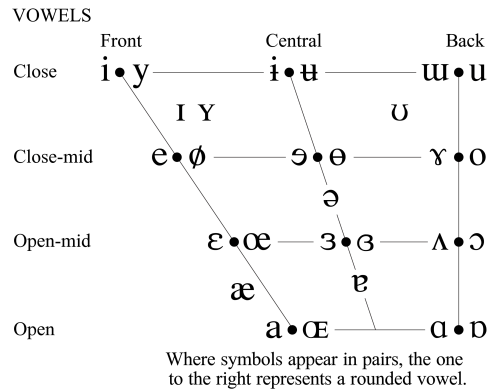


Figure 1: IPA vowel chart

Adjust the width of the image using `\columnwidth` parameter. For instance, to set the image to be half the width of the page, use `0.5\columnwidth`. You can also adjust the placement of the figure with the float parameter when starting a new figure: `t` says to place the figure at the top of a page, while `H` will place it in the position where you insert the above markup into your \LaTeX source file.

To refer to the figure in text, assign a label to the figure in \LaTeX , as described in the example with `\label{fig:label}`. Then you can refer to the figure number with `\ref{fig:label}` in your text. You can also use this same labelling procedure to refer to tables and examples.

2.4 Tables

An example of a table is shown in Table 1. Somewhat different styles are allowed according to the type and purpose of the table. Color should not be used, but gray shading is allowed.

Ratio	Decibels
1/1	0
2/1	6
10/1	20
100/1	40
1000/1	80

Table 1: This is an example of a table showing Decibel (dB) values.

2.5 Examples

We recommend using the `gb4e` package. It's not perfect, but it allows for sub-examples (which are not supported by the `equation` environment), and interlinear glosses:

- (1) a. Los niños le molestan
the.PL children DAT bother
‘Children irritate him’
b. aux chevaux
to.ART.PL horse.PL
‘to the horses’
- (2) My s Marko poexa-l-i avtobus-om v Peredelkino.
1PL COM Marko go-PST-PL bus-INS All Peredelkino.
‘Marko and I went to Peredelkino by bus.’

To keep your glosses lined up properly we recommend the `exe` and `gll` macros from the `gb4e` package.

2.5.1 Equations

On \LaTeX , do not use the equation macro, as it uses a different counter that does not integrate with the `gb4e` counter. To typeset a formula in math mode, use the `\$...\$` delimiters. To display the equation center aligned in math mode, use the `center` macro:

$$t_0 = \frac{1}{f_0}$$

2.6 OT Tableaux

To generate Optimality Theory (OT) tableaux, please refer to the documentation for the `ot-tableaux` package at <https://ctan.org/pkg/ot-tableau>. Remember to load the package at the beginning of the \LaTeX file if you plan on using it.

2.7 Syntactic Trees

We recommend using the `tikz-qtree` package for generating syntactic trees. For example, Figure 2 is a simple tree generated using `tikz-qtree` that illustrates movement.

2.8 References

We use the LSA style of `name (year)` or `(name year)`. The following citation commands can be used in \LaTeX to get different citation styles, depending on your need:

- `\parencite{England1991}` produces a parenthetical citation, which is displayed as: (England, 1991)
- `\textcite{Beavers2009}` produces a text citation, which is displayed as: Beavers et al. (2009)
- `\footcite{Erk2008}` produces a footnote citation, which is displayed as a footnote³.

³Erk and Padó, 2008.

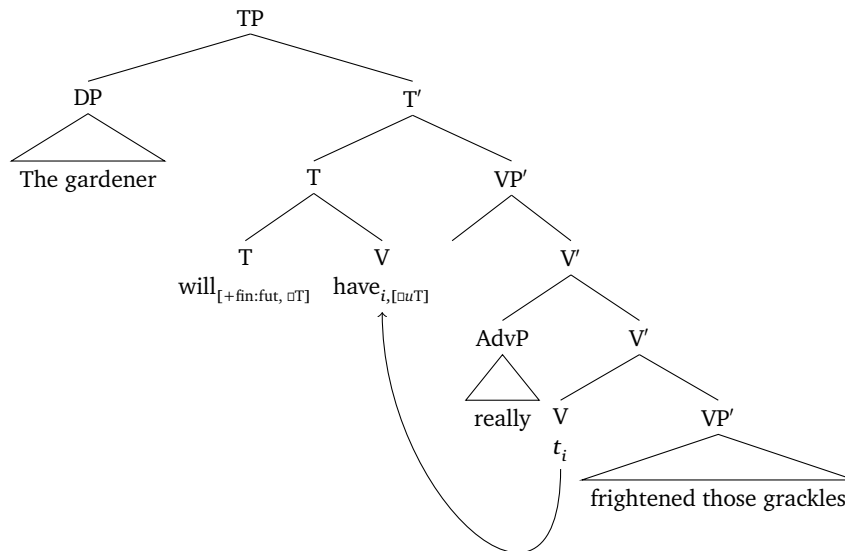


Figure 2: A syntactic tree with movement.

Try to include links to the papers that you cite in your submission by adding the `howpublished={\url{link-to-paper}}` line to your bib entry.

2.9 Hyperlinks

URLs, email addresses, etc. should be displayed in full and formatted using the `\url{}` macro. For instance, `\url{http://tls.ling.utexas.edu}` in \LaTeX is displayed as `http://tls.ling.utexas.edu`. This will typeset the URL in monospaced font with a blue color.

Please don't use inline links using `\href` macro from the `hyperref` — they will not show up in the final version of your document in the published proceedings.

2.10 Footnotes

Footnotes can be appended using the `\footnote{...}` macro.⁴

2.11 Bibliography

The `\printbibliography` macro at the end of the \LaTeX source document automatically writes your bibliography with proper formatting at the end of your PDF submission.

If you have any questions with writing in \LaTeX , refer to the Overleaf documentation, the source for this template, or email the TLS editors.

⁴Remember that these are *footnotes*, not places to go off on multi-paragraph rants.

References

- Beavers, J., Levin, B., & Tham, S. W. (2009). The typology of motion expressions revisited. *Journal of Linguistics*, 46, 331–377.
- England, N. C. (1991). Changes in basic word order in mayan languages. *International Journal of American Linguistics*, 57, 446–486. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3519735>.
- Erk, K., & Padó, S. (2008). A structured vector space model for word meaning in context. *Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*.