HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

LaTeX for Linguists

L4L 01: Basics

Antonio Machicao y Priemer
https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/staff/amyp

MGK Workshop – SFB 1412, Berlin

Contents

Reader & Webpage

LaTeX Reader (Freitag & Machicao y Priemer 2019b):
https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29299.27682

Exercises and **Handouts**:
https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/de/staff/amyp/latex

What is LaTeX?

- LaTeX is a powerful typesetting system developed for complex scientific documents.
- $\tau\epsilon\chi$ (TeX) was developed between 1977 and 1986 by Donald E. Knuth.
- LaTeX is an interface with helpful macros for the TeX system. It was written by Leslie Lamport (= **La**mport **TeX**).
- LaTeX works with **markup tagging conventions** – similar to HTML – …
  - to define the structure of the document (e.g. chapters and sections),
  - for typographic marking (e.g. bold and italics),
  - for cross-references (e.g. citations)
  - …

WYSIWYG vs. WYGIWYN

- *MS Word* or *Libre Office*: **WYSIWYG** (*what-you-see-is-what-you-get*)

This is a headline

This word is **bold** and this one is in *italics*.

- LaTeX: **WYGIWYN** or **WYGIWYM** (*what-you-get-is-what-you-need/mean*)

```
\section{This is a headline}
This word is \textbf{bold} and this one is in \textit{italics}.
```


Why should I use it?

- You can save time (not a the very beginning!).
- You can concentrate on the content, your computer can take care of the styles.
- Your product looks very professional.
- TeX files are robust, lightweight, and can be versioned easily.
- Many editorials and conferences work with LaTeX and you have to use their style sheets.
- One program, all functions: article, book, poster, presentations, …
- There is a big online community solving problems and giving suggestions for anything! https://tex.stackexchange.com

  Really, anything: ¯_(ツ)_/¯ https://tex.stackexchange.com/q/279100
- It is for free.

Why should I use it?

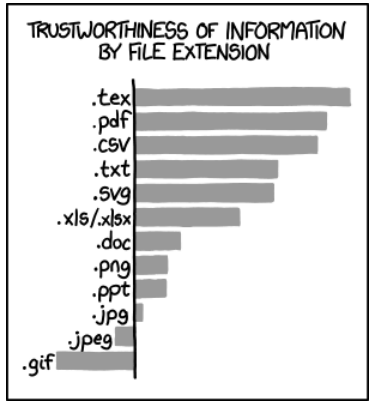


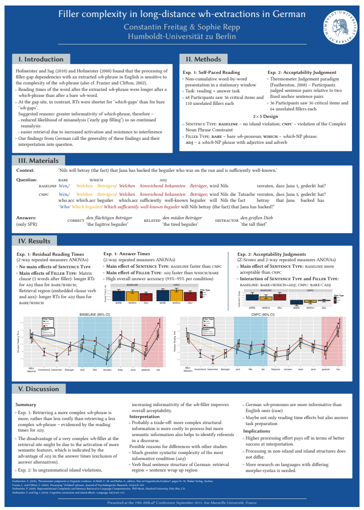
Figure 1: `https://xkcd.com/1301/`

Examples

What can you do with LaTeX?

Books & Articles

Posters & Letters



Trees

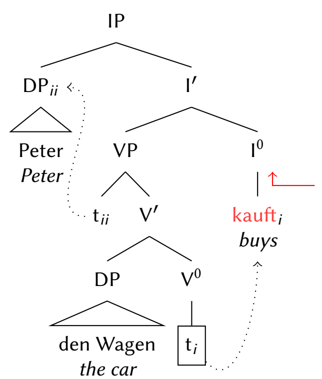


Figure 2: Movement

Glossing & IPA

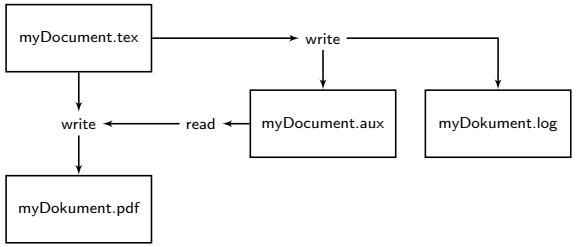
(1) a. Der Mann schläf -t.
the.NOM man.NOM sleep -s
'The man is sleeping.'

b. Der Mann hat dem Jungen ein Buch über Linguistik gegeben.
the.NOM man.NOM has the.DAT boy.DAT a.ACC book.ACC about linguistics give.PTCP.PRF
'The man gave the boy a book about linguistics.'

(2) a. ⟨phonetics⟩
b. /fəˈnɛ.tɪks/
c. [fəˈnɛtɪks]

How does LaTeX work?

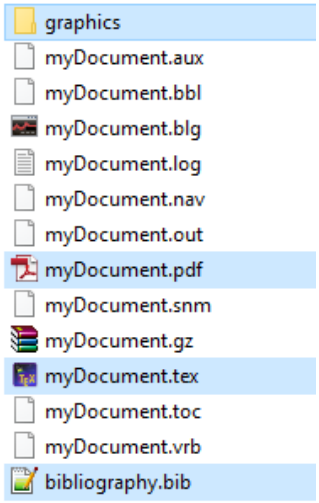
By compiling your document, LaTeX creates further **auxiliary files** to improve the next compilations.



- your document: `.tex`
- your output: `.pdf`

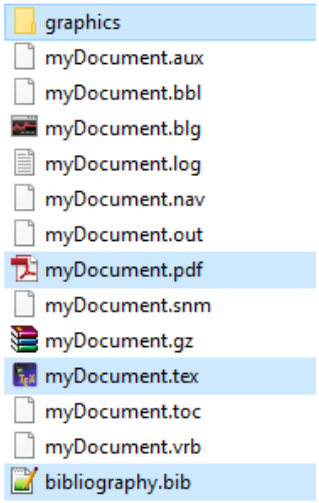
The auxiliary files can be **deleted** after your work is done. They will be created again when you compile.

- `.log` → information about the compiling process
- `.bbl` → information for the bibliography
- `.nav` → information for the navigation through slides
- `.toc` → information for the table of contents
- …



The following files are important and **should not be deleted**. They are not created in the compiling process:

- `.tex` → this is the document you are working on.
- `.pdf` → you can delete your PDF, but this is what you normally want as result
- `.bib` → this file contains your bibliography data base (if you have one)
- folder `graphics` → here could be your graphics (if you need some)



Overleaf

Overleaf is an online LaTeX editor.

1. Go to: `https://www.overleaf.com`
2. **Log in** (if you already registered).
3. You should all have got a link to an Overleaf project named after you which is still empty.
4. **Compile** your project: Click on the green button *Recompile* and see what happens.
   The document can not be compiled since it is empty.
   LaTeX needs some basic information to know how to properly compile your document.

You will find the tasks for our course here:
`https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/staff/amyp/latex`

Document structure 1

A LaTeX document consists of (at least) two parts: **preamble** and **body**.

LaTeX preamble

part of the document that comes before `\begin{document}` where you define **global characteristics** of the document

LaTeX body

everything that comes after `\begin{document}` and before `\end{document}`, where you define **local characteristics** and where you write the **content** of your document

Exercise

- Insert the following lines in your `.tex` file and compile.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Compile: PDFLaTeX BibTeX PDFLaTeX PDFLaTeX
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

\documentclass{scrartcl}

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% PACKAGES %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% COMMANDS %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% META DATA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

%%%%%%%% END PREAMBLE & BEGIN BODY %%%%%%%
\begin{document}

  This is my first \LaTeX\ file.

\end{document}

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% END BODY %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

- Write something after the `\end{document}` command and compile again.

Document class

Global parameters of the layout can be specified in the `documentclass` command.
The most commonly used classes are:

- `book` for books
- `article` for articles, without chapters, only with sections
- `beamer` for presentations, without chapters, only with sections

Variations of these classes (not in American formats) are provided by the **`KOMA-Script`**:

- `scrbook` for books
- `scrartcl` for articles, without chapters, only with sections

(Cf. Kohm & Morawski (2014) and `https://www.komascript.de/`)

You can specify **options** in your `documentclass` command.

- **Font size** as default: `10pt`, `11pt`, `12pt`
  Default → `10pt`
- **Paper format** (in `article`): `letterpaper`, `a4paper`
  Default → `letterpaper`
- **Paper format** (in `scrartcl`): `paper=a4`, `paper=letter`
  See `KOMA-Script` documentation (Kohm & Morawski 2014).

Exercise

- Specify the following options for your document .tex file and compile.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Compile: PDFLaTeX BibTeX PDFLaTeX PDFLaTeX
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

\documentclass[10pt, paper=a4, abstracton]{scrartcl}

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% PACKAGES %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%


%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% COMMANDS %%%%%%%%%%%%%%


%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% META DATA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%


%%%%%%%% END PREAMBLE & BEGIN BODY %%%%%%%
\begin{document}

  This is my first \LaTeX\ file.

\end{document}

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% END BODY %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```


Meta data

Specifying the **meta data** of your document **in the preamble**:

```
\author{first name last name \and first name last name}
\title{my title}
\subtitle{my subtitle}
\date{14th Februar 2019}
```

- Other options for date: `\date{\today}`, `\date{}`
  Default → `\date{\today}`

Use the command `\maketitle` after `\begin{document}` to include this information in your output.

Exercise

- Specify the meta data in your document with two authors, use the `\maketitle` command, and try different commands for date.

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Compile: PDFLaTeX BibTeX PDFLaTeX PDFLaTeX
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

\documentclass[10pt, paper=a4, abstracton]{scrartcl}

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% PACKAGES %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%


%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% COMMANDS %%%%%%%%%%%%%%


%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% META DATA %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
\author{Antonio Machicao y Priemer \and Sebastian Nordhoff}
\title{\LaTeX\ for Linguists}
\subtitle{My first \TeX\ document}
\date{\today}

%%%%%%%% END PREAMBLE & BEGIN BODY %%%%%%%
\begin{document}

\maketitle

  This is my first \LaTeX\ file.

\end{document}

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%% END BODY %%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```


Loading Packages

- The functions LaTeX offers are restricted. Most **extra features** you will need come with **packages** that you can load in your .tex document.
- Packages must be loaded in the **preamble** of your document.

```
\usepackage[parameter1, parameter2]{package name}
```

- Normally, LaTeX packages are already **pre-installed** in your TeX distribution (e.g. MiKTeX or TeXLive).
- Almost every other package (with manual) can be **downloaded** from CTAN – The Comprehensive TeX Archive Network
- With the command `usepackage` your TeX distribution loads the package – or **downloads it automatically** if necessary.

These packages are useful:

- Encoding (Input): `inputenc` — `\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}`
- Language package: `babel` — `\usepackage[ngerman, english]{babel}`
- Encoding (Font): `fontenc` — `\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}`
- Font: Latin Modern font family (or libertine) — `\usepackage{lmodern}`
- Blind text: `blindtext` (or `lipsum`) — `\usepackage{blindtext}`
- URLs: `url` — `\usepackage{url}`
- Links and cross references: `hyperref` — `\usepackage{hyperref}`

`\usepackage[bookmarksnumbered, hidelinks]{hyperref}`

Sometimes the **order** in the packages that have been installed can affect the compilation (e.g. `gb4e` and `forest`).

Also, not all packages are **compatible** with each other or with your compiler (XeLaTeX vs. PDFLaTeX).

Exercise

- Load the following packages in your document.

```
\documentclass[10pt, paper=a4, abstracton]{scrartcl}

%%%%%%%%%%%%%% PACKAGES %%%%%%%%%%%%%%
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[ngerman, english]{babel}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{lmodern}
\usepackage{blindtext}
\usepackage{url}
\usepackage{hyperref}
```

- Change the option `T1` to `T3` for the package `fontenc` and see what happens. Go back to `T1`.
- After your sentence "This is my first LaTeX file.", use the command `\blindtext` and see what happens.
- Delete the package `blindtext`, but keep using the command `\blindtext` and see what happens.
- Load the package `blindtext` again and recompile.

Commands

In LaTeX, there are normally **3 types of commands**:

- **declarations:** backslash + command name
  The scope of the command can be defined by an environment or with curly brackets.

```
\declaration ...
{\declaration ...} outside of scope
```

```
{\Huge Hello world!} outside of scope
```

- **simple commands:** backslash + command name + optional arguments (square brackets) + obligatory arguments (curly brackets)

```
\name[optional]{obligatory}
```

```
\textit{Text in italics}
```

- **environments:** `begin` + `end` command.
  Command applies between `begin` and `end`.

```
\begin{environment}[optional]
...
\end{environment}
```

```
\begin{center}
Hello world!
\end{center}
```

Exercise

- Try the following code in your document:

```
\begin{document}

\maketitle

  This is my first \LaTeX\ file. \blindtext

  {\Huge Hello world!}

  The word \textit{italics} is in italics.

  \begin{center}
    Hello world!
  \end{center}

\end{document}
```


Characters & spaces

- The following characters can be used without problems:

```
a...z A...Z 0...9
. , : ; ? ! ‘ ’ " ( ) + - * =
```

- The **umlauts** “ä, ö, Ä, Ö, …”, **accents** “á, à, …” and **eszett** “ß” (with PDF-LaTeX) can be used loading `\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}`.
  Another option is to use **commands**:

```
\"A \"O \"a \"o \'a \‘o \ss{} \^u \~n

\"{A} {\"O} {\ss}
```

(3) Ä Ö ä ö á ò ß û ñ
Ä Ö ß

- The following characters have a **special meaning** in TeX.
  You must **escape** their function to use them.
  (It depends on your compiler e.g. XeLaTeX vs. PDFLaTeX)

```
# $ & _ { } \ < > | ~ ^ [ ] %
```


- escaping with **backslash**

```
\# \$ \& \_ \{ \} \%
```

(4) # $ & _ { } %

- escaping with **macros** or **math mode**

```
\textbackslash \textasciitilde \textasciicircum
\textgreater $>$ \textless $<$ \textbar $\vert$ $|$
```

(5) \ ~ ^ > > < < | | |

- **Square brackets** [ ] can be used in plain text, but they can also mark the **option** of a command (e.g. in `\section[short title]{title}`).
  In this case use them in math mode `$[$ text $]$` for the brackets.

More on special characters:
`https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special_Characters`

Space, line break, and paragraph

LaTeX has a special treatment of **spaces** and **line breaks** to avoid typographic errors:

- **no difference** between **blank** and **tab**
- **Consecutive blanks** are treated as only one blank.
- A **blank**/**tab** at the **beginning of a line** is ignored.
- One **line break** (1x ⟨ENTER⟩) is interpreted as a blank.
- One **empty line** (2x ⟨ENTER⟩) is interpreted as the end of a paragraph.
- **More than one empty line** is interpreted as one empty line.

Further commands:

- **line** break: `\newline` or `\\` cause a line break without ending the paragraph.
- new **page**: `\newpage` or `\clearpage`
- `\noindent` **prevents** the **indentation** after a line break.

Example

```
This is      a sample          text with too  many spaces. Here, I use one
line break.
This is a sample text. Now, I use one blank line.

This is a sample text. Now, I use 3 blank lines.



This is a sample text.
```

This is a sample text with too many spaces. Here, I use one line break. This is a sample text. Now, I use one blank line.
This is a sample text. Now, I use 3 blank lines.
This is a sample text.

Headlines

Commands for the structure of your text:

- `\part{title}` (only in `book`/`scrbook` and `report`/`scrreprt`)
- `\chapter{title}` (only in `book`/`scrbook` and `report`/`scrreprt`)
- `\section{title}`
- `\subsection{title}`
- `\subsubsection{title}`
- `\paragraph{title}`
- `\subparagraph{title}`

These commands can be used with an option, e.g.

```
\section[short title]{long title}
```

The text in the **option** – when used – appears in the **table of contents** and in the **headers**, otherwise only the text in the **argument** is used.

Table of contents

To **generate** a **table of contents** just include the following command in the body of your document at the position where you want the toc to appear.

LaTeX generates your toc taking the **information from your structuring commands** (e.g. `\section[short title]{title}`).

```
\tableofcontents
```


Exercise

- Put a section and a subsection in your document, add some dummy text.
- Add a table of contents after `\maketitle` and compile.

```
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\tableofcontents
\section[First section]{My First Section}
  This is my first \LaTeX\ file. \blindtext
  {\Huge Hello world!}
  The word \textit{italics} is in italics.
  \begin{center}
    Hello world!
  \end{center}
\subsection[First subsection]{My First Subsection}
\blindtext
\end{document}
```

- Delete the option `english` in the `babel` package. Compile and see what happens.

Exercise

- Step by step, add some errors to your document, recompile, check the error messages, fix the error and recompile.

1. Now, put in a chapter, compile, and see what happens. Fix it.
2. Remove one closing brace from a section command, recompile and see what happens. Fix it.
3. Change a `\section{}` to `\Section{}`, recompile and see what happens. Fix it.
4. Choose a section and remove the titles and braces. Recompile and see what happens. Fix it.

Footnotes

To generate a footnote, use the following command at the position where the **footnote index** should appear.

```
\footnote{content of the footnote}
```

Example

```
This is a sample text. The only purpose of this text\footnote{A text (literary theory) is
any object that can be read.} is to show how to work with footnotes in
\LaTeX .\footnote{\LaTeX\ is a document preparation system.}
```

Cross references 1

To work with cross references, you need two things:

1. a `label` with an `ID`: `\label{ID}`
   The `ID` must be **unique** for the labelled element in your document.
2. a `reference`: `\ref{ID}`
   With the `ref` command, LaTeX will take the **number of the element labelled** with the given `ID` and use it for cross references.

The `label` command must **follow** (if possible: immediately) the element it is labelling.

The command `\pageref{ID}` will give you the **page** on which the labelled element appears.

```
\section{Introduction}
\label{sec:Intro}

To see how cross referencing works, take a look at Section \ref{sec:Intro}
which is on page \pageref{sec:Intro}.
```


For long works, it is **useful** to have **prefixes**. They help you to find your references faster.

- `sec` for sections, subsections, …
- `fig` for figures
- `tab` for tables
- `it` for numbered items in lists
- `eq` for equations
- `fn` for footnotes

```
\section{Introduction}
\label{sec:Intro}

To see how cross referencing\footnote{\label{fn:CR}A cross reference is an instance within a
document which refers to related information elsewhere in the same document.} works, take a
look at Section \ref{sec:Intro} which is on page \pageref{sec:Intro}
```


Exercise

- Add labels to all sections, subsections, and footnotes in your document.
- Write a sentence referring to all labels you have added.
- Use the `\pageref` command.

Commenting out

In LaTeX, text following the character % in a line will be **ignored**.

- **hiding code/text**, without deleting it;
- **finding errors** in sections;
- **avoiding blanks** and **empty lines** in a long input line;
- **writing comments** without seeing it in the output.

```
This is a sample text. %These are just notes
%Here is a special characters and a command: & \small

A comment can divide a word:
Rindfleischetikettierungs% 5 morphemes
überwachungsaufgaben% 6 morphemes
übertragungsgesetz.
```

This is a sample text.
A comment can divide a word: Rindfleischetikettierungsüberwachungsaufgaben-übertragungsgesetz.

Text formatting

```
\textbf{bold}
\textit{italics}
\textsl{slanted}
\emph{emphasized}
{\it test \textup{upright} test}
\texttt{typewriter}
\textsc{small caps}
ex\textsuperscript{up}
ex\textsubscript{down}
```

bold
italics
slanted
emphasized
test upright *test*
`typewriter`
SMALL CAPS
ex^{up}
ex$_{down}$

Some of these commands can be also used as **declarations**.

```
\itshape or \it
\upshape
\scshape or \sc
\bfseries or \bf
\ttfamily or \tt
\sffamily or \sf
```

```
{\tiny tiny}
{\scriptsize scsize}
{\footnotesize fnsize}
{\small small}
{\normalsize normal}
{\large large}
{\Large Large}
{\LARGE LARGE}
{\huge huge}
{\Huge Huge}
```

tiny
scsize
fnsize
small
normal
large
Large
LARGE
huge
Huge

The commands for font size can be used as **declarations** or as **environments**.

```
\begin{huge}
Hello World!
\end{huge}
```


Exercise

- Play around with some of the following commands:

```
\textit{}
\textbf{}
\textsc{}
\textup{}
\texttt{}
\emph{}
\textsubscript{}
\textsuperscript{}
\small
\large
\normalsize
\footnotesize
\scriptsize
\tiny
\itshape
\upshape
\scshape
\bfseries
\ttfamily
\sffamily
```

- Try to embed them in other commands, e.g. for bold and italics or for small caps and bold.
- Use % to comment out some text.

Text environments

You will normally need the following text environments:

- quotations,
- lists,
- abstracts,

Quotations

There are two environments for quotations: `quote` and `quotation`. Both show a different output depending on the document class (e.g. `beamer` vs. `article`).

```
This is a sentence before the \texttt{quote} environment.
\begin{quote}
Furthermore, each actual ``language'' will incorporate a periphery of borrowings, historical
residues, inventions, and so on, which we can hardly expect to -- and indeed would not want
to -- incorporate within a principled theory of UG. [\dots]

Viewed against the reality of what a particular person may have inside his head, core
grammar is an idealization. \hfill (Chomsky,~1981:~8)
\end{quote}
This is a sentence after the \texttt{quote} environment.
```

This is a sentence before the `quote` environment.

> *Furthermore, each actual "language" will incorporate a periphery of borrowings, historical residues, inventions, and so on, which we can hardly expect to – and indeed would not want to – incorporate within a principled theory of UG. [...]*
>
> *Viewed against the reality of what a particular person may have inside his head, core grammar is an idealization.* *(Chomsky, 1981: 8)*

This is a sentence after the `quote` environment.

List environments

LaTeX has 3 pre-defined and 1 general list environments:

- `itemize`,
- `enumerate`,
- `description`,
- `list`.

Every environment begins with the `\begin{ }` and ends with the `\end{ }` command. Each point on the list begins with `\item`.

```
\begin{itemize}
\item syntax
\item semantics

\begin{itemize}
\item lexical semantics
\item propositional semantics
\end{itemize}

\item morphology
\end{itemize}
```

- syntax
- semantics
  - lexical semantics
  - propositional semantics
- morphology

The `description` list can be used for terms with their definitions.

```
\begin{description}
\item[Morpheme:] smallest grammatical unit in a language bearing a meaning

\begin{description}
\item[Allomorph:] (phonetic) variant of a morpheme
\end{description}

\item[Phoneme:] systematic unit of sound (or gesture in the case of sign
languages, see chereme) that distinguish one word from another in a particular
language
\end{description}
```

Morpheme: smallest grammatical unit in a language bearing a meaning

Allomorph: (phonetic) variant of a morpheme

Phoneme: systematic unit of sound (or gesture in the case of sign languages, see chereme) that distinguish one word from another in a particular language

Combining lists

Lists can be **combined** with and **embedded** in other list types.

```
\begin{description}
\item[Morpheme:] smallest grammatical
unit in a language bearing a meaning

\begin{itemize}
\item minimal unit in morphology
\item subtypes:

\begin{enumerate}
\item roots
\item prefixes
\item suffixes
\item \dots
\end{enumerate}

\end{itemize}

\end{description}
```

Morpheme: smallest grammatical unit in a language bearing a meaning

- minimal unit in morphology
- subtypes:
  1. roots
  2. prefixes
  3. suffixes
  4. ...

Customizing lists

Bullet points can be customized with an **optional parameter**.

```
\begin{itemize}
\item standard symbol
\item[+] customized
\item[--] customized
\item[--] customized
\end{itemize}
```

- standard symbol
- + customized
- – customized
- – customized

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item standard symbol
\item[+] customized
\item[+] customized
\item[--] customized
\item standard symbol
\end{enumerate}
```

1. standard symbol
- + customized
- + customized
- – customized
2. standard symbol

Abstract

For automatic abstracts, use the option `abstracton` in the `\documentclass` command.

```
\begin{abstract}
An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, or any in-depth
analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly
ascertain the paper's purpose.\par
When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript, acting
as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper.
\end{abstract}
```

Abstract

An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose.
When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper.

Exercise

- Download the PDF `myTeXguide01.pdf` and replicate its content changing your actual file. We are now building our own LaTeX guide.

  https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/de/staff/amyp//latex20sfb/mytexguide-01.pdf

- Do not forget to label all sections (and subsections) as well as all footnotes.
- **EXTRA:**
  - Change your `documentclass` to `scrbook` and recompile. What differences do you see?
  - Add a `\chapter` above the `\section`s and recompile.
  - Change the `documentclass` back to `scrartcl` and recompile.
  - Comment out the line with `\chapter` and recompile.
  - Add some `\subsection`s `\subsubsection`s and `\paragraph`s.
  - Add `\tableofcontents` at the beginning, add another `\tableofcontents` at the end.

Internet sources I

- Graphic: File Extensions – xkcd, A webcomic of romance, sarcasm, math, and language
  `https://xkcd.com/1301` [Access: 10/04/2017]
- Link: Akzente und Sonderzeichen in LaTeX
  `https://de.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/_Akzente_und_Sonderzeichen` [Access: 10/10/2017]
- Link: CTAN – The Comprehensive TeX Archive Network
  `http://www.ctan.org` [Access: 02/01/2019]
- Link: KOMA-Script
  `https://www.komascript.de` [Access: 02/01/2019]
- Link: LaTeX Special Characters
  `https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special_Characters` [Access: 02/01/2019]
- Link: Overleaf
  `https://www.overleaf.com` [Access: 02/01/2019]
- Link: The LaTeX Project
  `https://www.latex-project.org` [Access: 06/11/2020]
- Link: TeX – LaTeX Stack Exchange
  `https://tex.stackexchange.com` [Access: 06/11/2020]
- Link: TeX – LaTeX Stack Exchange: Typeset the shrug emoji
  `https://tex.stackexchange.com/q/279100` [Access: 16/01/2019]
- Software (Distribution): MiKTeX
  `https://miktex.org` [Access: 10/04/2017]
- Software (Distribution): TeXLive
  `http://tug.org/texlive` [Access: 06/11/2020]
- Software (Editor): TeXstudio
  `https://www.texstudio.org` [Access: 10/04/2017]

Literature I

Literature II

Chomsky, Noam. 1981. *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht: Foris Publications.

Freitag, Constantin & Antonio Machicao y Priemer. 2019a. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten. Manuscript. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29299.27682.

Freitag, Constantin & Antonio Machicao y Priemer. 2019b. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten. Manuskript. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29299.27682.

Freitag, Constantin & Sophie Repp. 2019. Filler complexity in long-distance wh-extractions in German. Poster presented at the 19th AMLaP.

Klamer, Marian (ed.). 2017. *The Alor-Pantar languages: History and typology*. Berlin: Language Science Press.

Knuth, Donald E. 1986. *The TeX book*. Boston, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Kohm, Markus & Jens-Uwe Morawski. 2014. Die anleitung: Koma-script. Online-Handbuch. http://www.ctan.org/pkg/koma-script.

Kopka, Helmut. 1994. *LaTeX: Einführung*, vol. 1. Bonn: Addison-Wesley.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio & Elisabeth Eberle. 2019. LaTeX for Linguists – Slides. Workshop for PhD candidates given at the PhD day of the Department of German Studies and Linguistics – Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin – 09. Oktober 2019.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio & Robyn Kerkhof. 2016. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten – Slides. Präsentation beim 7. linguistischen Methodenworkshop an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin – 22.–24. Februar 2016. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/295667182_LaTeX-Einfuhrung_fur_Linguisten.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio & Sebastian Nordhoff. 2019. LaTeX for Linguists – Slides. Class for PhD candidates given at the LOT-Summer school – Universiteit van Amsterdam – 07.–18. Januar 2019.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio & Paola Fritz-Huechante. 2020. Boundaries at play: *Se* in the Spanish psych domain. *Lingvisticæ Investigationes* 43(1). 62–94. https://www.jbe-platform.com/content/journals/10.1075/li.00040.mac.