



Template for a paper of PDA set in L^AT_EX

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The instructions for working with this template on Overleaf are given [here](#). The abstract should be no more than 200 words. The details above the solid bar, as well as the text in the headers, will be filled in by the editorial team.

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1 Key information on packages

For multiple reasons – most of them having to do with how the template was set up initially, and other relating to the use of IPA, &c. – this template uses *a number* of packages. They are loaded in the file `PDA_preamble.tex` (hence it is a separate file). The key packages are:

- (1) a. `expex`
- b. `tipa`
- c. `natbib`
- d. *auxiliary ones:* `ragged2e`, `setspace`, `graphicx`, `lipsum`, `xcolor`, `titling`, `float`, `titlesec`, `subcaption`, `multicols`, `tabulararray`
- e. `hyperref`

If you add new packages – as you likely will – please make sure they *are compatible* with the existing ones. Also, please be mindful wrt the order in which your packages are loaded. For example, `hyperref` should never be loaded at the top. For more information on the order and `hyperref`, see here: [href](#). In particular, if you are using `amsfonts` or some other math fonts, load them *before* `hyperref`.

This template does not includes some widely used packages like `amssymb`, or `forest`/`qtree` for trees (the former is recommended) – add them, or others, as needed.

Please note that adding packages `linguex` and/or `gb4e` is not desirable – `expex` already deals with what the former are purposed for. If you resolutely do not want to use `expex` (which is strongly recommended), be sure not to load the package for it, and also make sure your glosses conform to standards in the template (indentation, no italics for the original sentence, &c.).

Similarly, particular care should be exercised if you are using `babel`.

*Acknowledgments can be placed in an initial footnote like this, with an asterisk label and a superscript cross reference after the last author’s name.

1.1 Links to documentation

Please see the list below for links to some of the packages used in this template (all of them link to CTAN). If something goes wrong and you cannot compile the document for some reason, please consult the logs to see the errors, and then consult the package documentation for any errors connected to the use of packages (one of the frequent examples is `Undefined control sequence`. if you call something that is not specified in any of the packages you use). In most cases, *Overleaf* (where this template is hosted) also points you to the file and the line at which the error has occurred.

- (2) a. `expex`: [link](#)
 b. `natbib`: [link](#)
 c. `tabularray` (for colored tableaux and tables): [link](#)
 d. `tipa`: [link](#)
 e. documentation for other packages can also be found at CTAN (<https://ctan.org/>)

2 Formatting

The first paragraph of each section should not be indented and there should be one space between a period and the start of the following sentence (the command `\frenchspacing` corrects the default, which is slightly more than one space). Formatting is correct in this template, and so if there is no interference with packages and/or code that guarantees this formatting, it will work.

Note that different affiliations should be separated by two back slashes (`\\`) to put them on separate lines. The author(s) emails are given by `\email`. Notice the use of superscripts when there are multiple authors.

The n-dash (–) surrounded by spaces is used for parenthetical remarks – as in this example – rather than the m-dash. It is obtained with `--` in LaTeX. The n-dash is also used for number ranges, but not surrounded by spaces: see the following bit of code (`e.g. 1995--1997`).

2.1 File structure

This `.tex` was be obtained in two ways: either via PDA website and a `.zip` file therein or, alternatively, via *Overleaf*. In the latter case, just write your paper, add the requisite `.bib` to the existing `.bib` document, compile it, and you're all set. If, however, you obtained it via `.zip` from PDA website – make sure that you have all the files from `.zip` and they are working; most crucially, the `.bst` file which is necessary for the bibliography to compile. Also make sure you have the `.png` file for the logo on the title page and `preface.tex` without which the document will not compile.

3 Subheading levels

See examples of headings throughout this document.

There are no deeper levels to be used (3+). If headings that are not numbered are needed, the following can be called

- (3) `\section*{Non-numbered section}`,

The same applies to subsections and subsubsections. An example of this is the *Abbreviations* section below.

3.1 Glossing

Example 4 below shows how to include a single numbered language example with interlinear glossing together with a line identifying the language and its source. This is done via the `expex` package. For small caps, use the standard `\sc{}` command which are called with `\sc`. So, `{\sc small-caps}` yields SMALL-CAPS, which is what is used in glosses. Alternatively, `\textsc{smallcaps}` will work as well: SMALLCAPS.

- (4) Lezgian (from Haspelmath 1993:207)
 Gila abur-u-n ferma hamišaluğ güğüna amuq-da-č.
 Gila they-OBL-GEN farm forever behind stay-FUT-NEG
 Now their farm will not stay behind forever.

For interlinear glosses use the abbreviation system and formatting conventions of the Leipzig Glossing Rules. Here is the example of a code for a gloss (the output is below):

```
\pex[everygla={}, aboveglftskip=0em]
\begin{gla}
\gla \~nuka-ka Maria papa-ta yanu-chi-shka ka-rka-ni.//
\glb 1{\sc sg}-{\sc top} Maria potato-{\sc acc} cook-{\sc caus}
-{\sc pass} be-{\sc pst}-{\sc 1sg.sbj}//
\glft I was made to cook potatoes by Maria.//
\end{gla}
\xe
```

Note that `expex`'s default setting is to italicize the first line/level (`\gla`) of the gloss, in accordance with accepted rules. The package also has default spacing above `glft` of 1em. This does not comply with *PDA*'s standard, so opening of every gloss (`\pex`) needs to be complemented with

```
[everygla={}, aboveglftskip=0em]
```

- (5) ñuka-ka Maria papa-ta yanu-chi-shka ka-rka-ni.
 1SG-TOP Maria potato-ACC cook-CAUS-PASS be-PST-1SG.SBJ
 I was made to cook potatoes by Maria.
- (6) *ñuka-ka mishqui-ka miku-naya-shka ka-rka-nil.
 1SG-TOP candy-TOP eat-DESID-PASS be-PST-1SG.SBJ
 I wanted to eat candy.

Alternatively, this could have been a list, with minimal changes to the code:

- (7) a. ñuka-ka Maria papa-ta yanu-chi-shka ka-rka-ni.
 1SG-TOP Maria potato-ACC cook-CAUS-PASS be-PST-1SG.SBJ
 I was made to cook potatoes by Maria.
- b. *ñuka-ka mishqui-ka miku-naya-shka ka-rka-nil.
 1SG-TOP candy-TOP eat-DESID-PASS be-PST-1SG.SBJ
 I wanted to eat candy.

Forcing additional spacing via `\vspace{6pt}` is discouraged. Instead, consult `expex` documentation for more details on how to alter spacing.

3.2 Other uses of the package

As mentioned elsewhere, `expex` can be used for lists, it's use is by no means limited to glosses. This is shown in 8. Lines are usually separated by `//`. Do be careful about braces, brackets, and slashes as \LaTeX is sensitive to them and does not always perceive them as text, but as a command instead.

- (8) a. Voiceless/voiced plosives
 /k/ /k^h/ /g/ /g^w/ (velar)
 b. Voiceless/voiced trills
 /R/ /ʀ/ (uvular)

Especially when the pronunciation of individual words and the relationship between phonetic and phonemic representations are at issue, language examples can be given without the literal gloss line and with the first line being used for the phonetic representation, as, for example in 9, based on Kiparsky (2003).¹

- (9) a. [taloihin]
 /ta-i-hin /
 house-PL-LOC
 b. [taloihimme]
 /ta-i-hin-mme/
 house-PL-LOC-POSS1PL

IPA symbols/non-roman letters are entered **only** via `tipa` package. See the code of the glosses above for examples of this. This package should be more than sufficient. An example of tableau – with use of `tipa`, incorporation of other symbols (namely, \blacktriangleright – `\PointingHand`), varying alignment (left in the first column, right in the last), dashed lines, and coloring – is below.

- (10) /mú-betè/ → [míbetè] ‘mouth’

	mú-betè	FAITH(α bk)	(*A-SPAN)(α bk)	FGDSP(α bk)
a.	(mú)(betè)		*!	*
b.	(mú)(batà)	!*	*	**
c.	(mú)(batà)	*!*		**
d. \blacktriangleright	(mí)(betè)			*

Note that you *have to* name the tableau, otherwise the output will be:

	mú-betè	FAITH(α bk)	(*A-SPAN)(α BK)	FGDSP(α BK)
a.	(mú)(betè)		*!	*
(11) b.	(mú)(batà)	!*	*	**
c.	(mú)(batà)	*!*		**
d. \blacktriangleright	(mí)(betè)			*

To achieve the space between the title and the tableau, use `\ \ \vspace{6pt}\ \ \`.

¹Following Kiparsky (2003), geminate consonants are represented here with doubling (i.e., CC instead of C:).

4 More examples of sections

4.1 First level subheading

Text.

4.1.1 Second level subheading

Text.

5 Another section

Text.

5.1 Another subsection

Text.

Abbreviations

2		second person
3		third person
ANIM		animate

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