
L^AT_EX Instructions for *D&D* Authors

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Abstract. *This document describes how to use the L^AT_EX files for *D&D*, which are based on the style files for collected volumes by CSLI Publications. The document provides an overview of the use of the *D&D* package as well as some general instructions on the coding of different elements of an article. Authors should also look at the files `DnD-example.tex`, `DnD-example.pdf` and `DnD-template.tex`.*

1 Introduction

This document describes how to use the L^AT_EX files for *D&D*, which are based on the style files for collected volumes by CSLI Publications. The document gives an overview on how to produce *D&D* articles in the right format, as well as some general instructions on the coding of different elements of an article. See also `DnD-example.tex`, `DnD-example.pdf` and `DnD-template.tex`.

The *D&D* style package consists of the following two files:

- `DnD-csli.sty`: used to format the main aspects of an article
- `natbib.sty`: used to format the bibliography

These files should be included in the same directory as the source file of your article, or else be somewhere where your L^AT_EX installation can find them.

2 The Preamble of your File

All commands described in this section are used before the command `\begin{document}`. The section describes how to load the main style files and how to typeset the title of the article, the authors' names and affiliations, and the footer on the front page. Please have a look at the template to see exactly how your source file should look like.

2.1 Loading the style files

The source file of your article must begin with the following declarations:

Dialogue & Discourse, Volume X, Article Y:1–xx, 2009
DOI: nn.nnnn/dd

```
\documentclass[twoside]{article}
\usepackage{DnD-csli}
\usepackage{natbib}
\bibpunct{(}{)}{,}{a}{}{,}
```

2.2 Article Identifier

The command `\articleId` specifies the information that identifies your article. It has five arguments:

```
\articleId
  {X}% volume
  {Y}% article number
  {xx}% number of pages of your article
  {2009}% year
  {nn.nnnn/dd}% DOI
```

You must include this command with all its arguments in the preamble of your file, but at the time of submission you can leave the values of the arguments as shown above (although you can enter the number of pages of your article if you want to). If your article is accepted for publication, then you will get instructions on how to fill in all the arguments of `\articleId` appropriately.

2.3 Title

The article's title is declared with the command `\title[]{}{}`. The argument in curly brackets is the full title of your article as it will appear on the front page. The argument in square brackets is the version of the title that will be inserted in the running header of all even pages. If the full title is longer than 30 characters, this should be a shorter version of the title.

```
\title[Short Title]{Article Full Title}
```

Acknowledgements can be included using the command `\thanks{}{}` at the end of the full title (inside the curly brackets), which will generate an unnumbered footnote to the title on the front page.

2.4 Authors

The name and affiliation of the authors is declared with the `\author{}{}` command. Inside `\author{}{}`, you should use the commands `\name{}{}` and `\affil{}{}`. Use a separate command `\name{}{}` for each author's name. The command `\affil{}{}` is used to include the author affiliation, which will appear right below the author's name. You can have several names with one affiliation. The command `\AND` should be used to separate blocks of name(s) and affiliation. For instance, the author information of an article with three authors where the two first authors have the same affiliation would be typeset as follows:

```

\author{
  \name{First Author}, \name{Second Author}
  \affil{Affiliation of Firsts Two Authors}
\AND
  \name{Other Author}
  \affil{Affiliation of Other Author}
}

```

3 The Body of the Article

3.1 The Abstract

The abstract of the article is typeset with the command `\abstract{}`, which should be included right after the commands `\begin{document}` and `\maketitle` (see the file `Dnd-template.tex`).

```

\abstract{
  This is the abstract text of the article ...
}

```

3.2 Sectioning

Section titles are produced by the usual L^AT_EX commands `\section{}`, `\subsection{}`, `\subsubsection{}`, and `\paragraph{}`.

3.3 Tables and Figures

Tables and figures are typeset following the style of CSLI Publications. Figure captions are placed below the figure, while table captions are placed above the body of the table. The `table` and `figure` environments are used as usual, but the command for the caption should be `\caption[]{}{}`. The actual caption goes into the curly brackets; the square brackets can be left empty (but they should be there!). Tables and figures should be centred within their respective environments, and for tables it is recommended to use `footnotesize` font. You should also try to avoid the use of vertical lines in tables as much as possible.

Here are a couple of examples:

```

\begin{table}[t]
\caption[] {This is the caption of the table}
\begin{center} {\footnotesize
\begin{tabular}{lccc}\hline
Column 1 & Column 2 & Column 3 & Column 4 \\ \hline
One      & 1      & 3      & 2      \\
Two      & 2      & 1      & 3      \\
Three    & 3      & 2      & 1      \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
}\end{center}
\end{table}

```

```

\begin{figure}[t]
\begin{center}
\begin{picture}(200,50)(0,0)
\put(0,0){\dashbox(200,50){}}
\end{picture}
\end{center}
\caption[] {This is the caption of the figure}
\end{figure}

```

See `DnD-example.pdf` for the typeset output of these floats.

3.4 Linguistic Examples

All linguistic examples should be numbered in the standard way: with numbers in round brackets and subexamples labeled with lowercase letters. You are free to use any package you like for numbering examples. Two common packages are `lingmacros.sty` and `linguex.sty`.

3.5 Citations

The package used for handling citations and references is `natbib`, which is included in the *D&D* package and invoked in the preamble (see Section 2.1). The package provides a wide array of commands to produce citations in different formats. These are some standard `natbib` commands you can use:

```

\cite{key}           --> Jones et al. (1990)
\citep{key}         --> (Jones et al., 1990)

\citep{key1,key2}   --> (Jones et al., 1990; Smith, 1989)
                    or (Jones et al., 1990, 1991)
                    or (Jones et al., 1990a,b)

\citep[chap. 2]{key} --> (Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
\citep[e.g.,]{key}  --> (e.g., Jones et al., 1990)
\citep[see][pg. 34]{key} --> (see Jones et al., 1990, pg. 34)

\citealp{key}       --> Jones et al., 1990
\citealp*{key}      --> Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990
\citeauthor{key}    --> Jones et al.
\citeauthor*{key}   --> Jones, Baker, and Williams
\citeyear{key}      --> 1990
\citeyearpar{key}   --> (1990)

```

3.6 Appendices

If your article contains any appendices, they should come at the end, after the command `\appendix` and before the references (see the next section). Appendices are labeled alphabetically. The title of each appendix is declared with the command `\appendixtitle{}`, which will produce **Appendix A: First Appendix Title** as the title of the first appendix.

```
\appendix  
\appendixtitle{This Appendix Title}
```

You should not use sections nor subsections in the appendices. To get some internal structure you may use the command `\paragraph{}`.

3.7 References

The list of references comes at the end, after any appendices. You should create a B_IB_TE_X file (e.g. `your-references.bib`) containing entries for all the references in your article. The `bib` style should be `plainnat`, which is one of the styles provided by `natbib`.

These are the two declarations that need to be included right before the command `\end{document}` (where `your-references.bib` is your B_IB_TE_X database):

```
\bibliographystyle{plainnat}  
\bibliography{your-references}
```