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# Instructions for CSSP-2023 Submissions

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## 1 General instructions (read me first)

This is the style template for abstract submissions to CSSP 2023. We provide both LaTeX and LibreOffice/Word templates. The paper must be submitted as a single file in pdf format.

Use of this style sheet is mandatory for submission of abstracts to CSSP. 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 is required.

We use the unified style guide for linguistics as our bibliography style, as proposed, e.g. by *Journal of Linguistics* or *Semantics and Pragmatics*. Check the comments on references in section 5.1 below. By default, this style file uses biblatex (which is the what this version uses), but you can use natbib and bibtex with unified.bst if you change the preamble of this file.

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

## 2 Anonymity

Reviewing for CSSP is triple blind. Please make sure not to reveal your identity. Most obviously, do not enter your name or affiliation in \csspauthor for submission.

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 often ends up like a fail-safe way to reveal your identity.

## 3 Length of Submission

Submissions should be up to 5 pages long, single column, and may use one extra page for references. Papers that do not conform to the specified length and formatting requirements may be rejected without review.

## 4 $\LaTeX$ versions

We recommend use of XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX. Configure your  $\TeX$  environment to use these engines (instead of pdf $\LaTeX$ ) and you should be fine.<sup>1</sup>

The  $\LaTeX$  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:

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

**xelatex** Unicode T<sub>E</sub>X engine with direct support for Truetype and OpenType font technology

- recommended
- supports unicode Charis SIL directly
- use if unicode characters are required (IPA etc.)
- inline PostScript

**lualatex** Unicode T<sub>E</sub>X engine with direct support for Truetype and OpenType font technology

- recommended
- supports unicode Charis SIL directly
- use if unicode characters are required (IPA etc.)
- better kerning than xelatex

**pdflatex** Legacy.

- faster than the xelatex or lualatex (possibly important if you use Overleaf)
- uses Bitstream Charter
- Support for IPA by tipa, limited support for non-latin scripts

**latex + dvips** Do not use this.

## 5 Packages

### 5.1 References

For author-year citation, we use the commands familiar from natbib.sty. We use the Unified style sheet for linguistics (used also 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 cssp.bib file provide samples for monographs, book chapters, journal articles and papers in proceedings.

### 5.2 Glossed examples

We use linguex.sty for examples and glosses.

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

Please provide translations for all non-English examples. Use single quotes for inline translations. E.g. “the German word *Beispiel* ‘example’ is neuter”.

### 5.3 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.

### 5.4 IPA & Unicode

If you use `xelatex` or `lualatex` 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. In `xelatex`, 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 `ɛɛʃ`, correctly using Charis SIL (this does not work in `lualatex`).

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, and you still use `pdflatex`, we encourage you to move to a fully unicode capable T<sub>E</sub>X engine, such as `xelatex` or `lualatex`.

### 5.5 Other packages

Our style should be compatible with most other packages, provided the default font is not redefined.

## References

- Aronoff, Mark & Mark Lindsay. 2014. Partial organization in languages: La langue est un système où la plupart se tient. In Sandra Augendre et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 8th Décembrettes*, 1–14. Toulouse.
- 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.