

The univie-ling-expose class

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Abstract

The univie-ling-expose class provides a \LaTeX 2_{ϵ} class suitable for those research proposals (*Exposés*) that are required in the context of the public presentation of a dissertation project (*Dies Doctoralis*) at the University of Vienna.¹ The class implements some standards for these proposals (such as a suitable title page). It is particularly suited for projects in the field of (Applied) Linguistics and pre-loads some packages that are considered useful in this disciplinary context. The class might also be used for General and Historical Linguistics as well as for other fields of study at Vienna University. In this case, however, some settings might have to be adjusted. This manual documents the class as well as the configuration possibilities.

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¹<http://doktorat.univie.ac.at/en/doctorate-university-of-vienna/research-proposal/>.

1 Aims and scope

The univie-ling-expose class has been written mainly with my own field in mind: Applied Linguistics. Therefore, the defaults are closely tied to the requirements in this field. This particularly concerns the preloaded bibliography style, which conforms to the standards that are proposed by the Viennese Applied Linguistics staff (see sec. 7). Furthermore, some frequently used packages (such as covington) are preloaded. As documented later, however, you can disable this (and other) default(s), use a bibliography style of your choice and load alternative packages.

The design matches as closely as necessary the standards set up within the university. This particularly concerns the title page, which takes the recommendations specified by the *StudienServiceCenter* as a model.² These specifications actually address theses, not research proposals (for which no title page specifications exist), but I think it makes sense to adapt them. Furthermore, the guidelines of the *Doktorats-Studienprogrammleitung* of the Faculty of Philological and Cultural Studies (DSPL 42) that prescribe font selection and line spacing are followed.³

2 Requirements of univie-ling-expose

The following class and packages are required and loaded by univie-ling-expose:

- scrartcl: KOMA-Script article class (base class).
- csquotes: Context sensitive quotations.
- datetime2: Date localization.
- graphicx: Graphic support.
- scrlayer-scrpage: Page layout settings.
- setspace: Line spacing adjustments.
- translations: Localization machinery.
- url: Support for typesetting URLs.
- xkeyval: Key-value interface for class options.

The following packages are required for specific features and loaded by default. However, the loading can be individually and generally omitted (see sec. 4):

- mathptmx: Default serif font (*Times New Roman*).
- urw-arial or helvet: Default sans serif font (*Arial* or *Helvetica*).
- biblatex: Contemporary bibliography support.
- biblatex-apa: APA style for biblatex.
- caption: Caption layout adjustments.

²<http://ssc-philkultur.univie.ac.at/studium/masterstudien/abgabe-der-masterarbeit<25.01.2017>>.

³Published in German, see http://ssc-philkultur.univie.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/studentpoint/Pref_Kultur/SSC_Philologisch/Verbindliche_Richtlinien_für_Exposés.pdf

- `covington`: Support for linguistic examples/glosses.
- `fontenc`: Set the font encoding for PostScript fonts. Loaded with option `T1`.
- `inputenc`: Set the input encoding of the document. The encoding used is `utf8`.
- `microtype`: Micro-typographic adjustments.
- `prettyref`: Verbose cross-references.
- `varioref`: Context-sensitive cross references.

The following package is required for an optional feature (not used by default):

- `fontspec`: Load OpenType fonts (with LuaTeX or XeTeX)

3 Fonts

The class uses, by default, PostScript (a. k. a. Type 1) fonts and thus requires classic (PDF)LaTeX. Optionally, however, you can also use OpenType fonts via the `fontspec` package and the XeTeX or LuaTeX engine instead. In order to do this, use the class option `fonts=otf` (see sec. 4 for details).

In both cases, the class uses by default *Times New Roman* as a serif font and *Arial* (or, alternatively, *Helvetica*) as a sans serif font. Note that *Arial* (PostScript) font support is not included in most \LaTeX distributions by default, due to license reasons. You can install it easily via the `getnonfreefonts` script.⁴ If *Arial* is not installed, however, *Helvetica* (which is part of the \LaTeX core packages) is used as a fallback. This is usually a suitable alternative, since *Arial* and *Helvetica* only differ in subtle details. If you use `fonts=otf`, you just have to make sure that you have the fonts *Arial* and *Times New Roman* installed on your operating system (with exactly these names, i. e., fonts named *Arial Unicode MS* or *Times* will not be recognized!).

If you want (or need) to load all fonts manually, you can switch off all automatic font loading by the class option `fonts=none` (see sec. 4).

4 Class Options

The `univie-ling-expose` class provides a range of key=value type options to control the font handling, package loading and some specific behavior. These are documented in this section.

4.1 Font selection

As elaborated above, the package supports PostScript fonts (via LaTeX and PDFLaTeX) as well as OpenType fonts (via XeTeX and LuaTeX). PostScript is the traditional LaTeX font format. Specific LaTeX packages and metrics files are needed to use the fonts (but all fonts needed to use this class should be included in your LaTeX distribution and thus ready to use). OpenType fonts, by contrast, are taken directly from the

⁴<https://www.tug.org/fonts/getnonfreefonts> <25.01.2017>.

operating system. They usually provide a wider range of glyphs, which might be a crucial factor for a linguistic paper. However, they can only be used by newer, partly still experimental TeX engines such as XeTeX and LuaTeX.

The class provides the following option to set the font handling:

fonts=ps|otf|none: if **ps** is selected, PostScript fonts are used (this is the default and the correct choice if you use LaTeX or PDFLaTeX); if **otf** is selected, OpenType fonts are used, the class loads the fontspec package, sets *Times New Roman* as main font and *Arial* as sans serif font (this is the correct choice if you use XeTeX or LuaTeX; make sure you have the respective fonts installed on your system); if **none** is selected, finally, the class will not load any font package, and neither inputenc nor fontenc (this choice is useful if you want to control the font handling completely yourself).

4.2 Package loading

Most of the extra features provided by the class can be switched off. This might be useful if you do not need the respective feature anyway, and crucial if you need an alternative package that conflicts with one of the preloaded package.

All following options are **true** by default. They can be switched off one-by-one via the value **false**, or altogether, by means of the special option **all=false**. You can also switch selected packages on/off again after this option (e. g., **all=false,microtype=true** will switch off all packages except microtype).

biblatex=true|false: If **false**, biblatex is not loaded. This is useful if you prefer BibTeX over biblatex, but also if you do not want to use the biblatex-apa style (and thus want to load biblatex manually with different options). See sec. 7 for details.

caption=true|false: If **false**, the caption package is not loaded. This affects the caption layout.

covington=true|false: If **false**, covington is not loaded. Covington is used for numbered examples.

microtype=true|false: If **false**, microtype is not loaded.

ref=true|false: If **false**, both prettyref and varioref are not loaded and the string (re)definitions of the class (concerning verbose cross references) are omitted.

4.3 Further options

The class builds on scrartcl (KOMA article), which provides many more options to tweak the appearance of your document. You can use all these options via the `\KOMAOPTIONS` macro. Please refer to the KOMA-Script manual [3] for details.

5 General settings

In this section, it is explained how you can enter some general settings, particular the information that must be given on the title page. The title page, following the model given in university guidelines for theses, is automatically set up by the `\maketitle` command, given that you have specified the following data in the preamble.

5.1 Author-related data

`\author{<name>}`: Name of the proposal's author.

`\studienkennzahl{<code>}`: The degree programme code (*Studienkennzahl*) as it appears on the student record sheet, e. g. *A 792 327*.

`\studienrichtung{<field of study>}`: Your degree programme (*Studienrichtung*) or field of study (*Dissertationsgebiet*) as it appears on the student record sheet, e. g. *Sprachwissenschaft*.

5.2 Project-related data

`\title{<title>}`: Title of the dissertation project.

`\subtitle{<subtitle>}`: Subtitle of the dissertation project.

`\supervisor{<name>}`: Title and name of your (main) supervisor.

`\cosupervisor{<name>}`: Title and name of your co-supervisor.

`\advisor{<name(s)>}`: Title(s) and name(s) of the advisory board members (*Doktoratsbeirat*).

6 Semantic markup

The class defines some basic semantic markup common in linguistics:

`\Expression{<text>}`: To mark expressions (object language). Typeset in *italics*.

`\Concept{<text>}`: To mark concepts. Typeset in SMALL CAPITALS.

`\Meaning{<text>}`: To mark meaning. Typeset in ‘single quotation marks’.

You can redefine each of these commands, if needed, like this:

```
\renewcommand*\Expression[1]{\textit{#1}}
\renewcommand*\Concept[1]{\textsc{#1}}
\renewcommand*\Meaning[1]{\enquote*{#1}}
```

7 Bibliography

7.1 Default bibliography style (APA/DGPs)

By default, the `univie-ling-expose` class loads a bibliography style which matches the conventions that are recommended by the Applied Linguistics staff of the institute.⁵ These conventions draw on the citation style guide of the APA (*American Psychological Association*) and its adaptation for German by the DGPs (*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie*). In order to conform to them, the `univie-ling-expose` class uses the `biblatex` package with the `biblatex-apa` style and implements some DGPs modifications for German on top of it.⁶

If you are in Applied Linguistics, using the default style is highly recommended. Please consider, however, the usage notes in section 7.2. If you want/need to use a different style, please refer to section 7.3 for instructions.

7.2 Usage of the default bibliography style

In order to use the default style properly, the following caveats should be considered.

- For full conformance with the APA/DGPs conventions (particularly with regard to the rather tricky handling of “and” vs. “&” in- and outside of parentheses), it is mandatory that you adequately use the respective `biblatex(-apa)` citation commands: Use `\textcite` for all inline citations and `\parencite` for all parenthesized citations (instead of manually wrapping `\cite` in parentheses). If you cannot avoid manually set parentheses that contain citations, use `\nptextcite` (a `biblatex-apa`-specific command) inside them.⁷ For quotations, it is recommended to use the quotation macros/environments provided by the `csquotes` package (which is preloaded by `univie-ling-expose` anyway); the `univie-ling-expose` class assures that citations are correct if you use the optional arguments of those commands/macros in order to insert references.
- The `biblatex-apa` style automatically lowercases English titles. This conforms to the APA (and DGPs) conventions, which favour “sentence casing” over “title casing”. English titles, from `biblatex`’s point of view, are titles of bibliographic entries that are either coded as `english` via the `LangID` entry field or that have no `LangID` coding but appear in an English document (i. e., a document with main language English). Consequently, if the document’s main language is English, all non-English entries need to be linguistically coded (via `LangID`) in order to prevent erroneous lowercasing, since `biblatex` assumes that non-identified entries use the main language (hence, such a classification is also important for correct hyphenation of the entries).

Note that up to `biblatex` 3.3, the document language was not taken into account

⁵See <http://www.spitzmueller.org/docs/Zitierkonventionen.pdf>

⁶As of `biblatex-apa` 7.0, the DGPs modifications are implemented in the German/Austrian German localization of `biblatex-apa`, so the modifications of the class are no longer necessary. They are however still kept in order to support older \LaTeX distributions.

⁷Please refer to [4] and [1] for detailed instructions.

by the lowercasing automatism and all non-classified entries were treated like English entries (and thus lowercased), notwithstanding the main language; therefore, any entry needed to be coded. Even if this misbehaviour is fixed as of biblatex 3.4, it is still advisable to systematically set the proper **LangID**, since this is a prerequisite for a correct multilingual bibliography.

- The lowercasing automatism described above cannot deal properly with manual punctuation inside titles. Hence, a title such as `Maintitle. A subtitle` will come out as *Main title. a subtitle*. There are several ways to avoid that. The most proper one is to use the title and subtitle fields rather than adding everything to title. Alternatively, everything that is nested inside braces will not get lowercased, i. e. `Maintitle. {A} subtitle` will produce the correct result. This trick is also needed for names and other elements that should not get lowercased (*Introduction to {Germanic} linguistics*). However, please do not configure your BibTeX editor to generally embrace titles (this is a feature provided by many editors) since this will prevent biblatex-apa from lowercasing at places where it should be done.
- If you use another document language than German (*german*, *ngerman*), Austrian German (*austrian*, *naustrian*) or English (*english*), you will need to add a line to the preamble that maps the biblatex language support to the respective *-apa variant (see [1, sec. 3.2]). For instance, if you write in French or British English, insert respectively:

```
\DeclareLanguageMapping{french}{french-apa}
```

or

```
\DeclareLanguageMapping{british}{british-apa}
```

For the languages mentioned above, the `univie-ling-expose` class handles the mapping.

- The biblatex-apa style requires that you use `biber` as a bibliography processor instead of `bibtex` (the program). See [2] for details.

7.3 Using a different style

If you do not want or are not supposed to use the default APA/DGPs style, you can disable it via the class option **biblatex=false** (see sec. 4.2). In this case, you will need to load your own style manually, by entering the respective biblatex or BibTeX commands.

This is most probably the case if you are not from Applied Linguistics, since the APA/DGPs style is not common in General or Historical Linguistics. In General Linguistics, common styles include the LSA style, as used in the journal *Language*, which can be obtained by means of the BibTeX style files `lsalike.bst`⁸ or `language.bst`⁹, as well as the ‘unified’ style proposed by the *Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics* authored

⁸<http://www.icsi.berkeley.edu/ftp/pub/speech/jurafsky/lsalike.bst>

⁹<http://ron.artstein.org/resources/language.bst> (in contrast to `lsalike.bst`, this one uses `natbib`)

by the CELxJ (*Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals*). The unified style is followed by the Bib_T_EX style file unified.bst¹⁰ and the biblatex style biblatex-sp-unified¹¹.

If you want to follow the Applied Linguistics conventions, but prefer classic Bib_T_EX over biblatex, there is the apacite package that implements the APA conventions.¹² Note, though, that this package does not have specific support for German and is not adapted to DGPs, so it is only really suitable if you write in English. A German adaptation that implements the DGPs conventions, apager_dgps, is available on the Internet¹³, but in contrast to the default style of univie-ling-expose, this one is not multilingual (all strings are in German, notwithstanding the context language). Thus, if you want to follow the Applied Linguistics conventions, it is strongly recommended that you use biblatex with the preloaded biblatex-apa style.

8 Further instructions

Since the class draws on scrartcl, you can use all commands and environments provided by KOMA article in order to structure and typeset your document. Please refer to the comprehensive KOMA-Script manual [3] for information.

Please also refer to the template files included in the package for some further usage instructions and hints.

9 Release History

- 2016/05/05 (v. 0.7): Fix comma after *et al.* with biblatex-apa.
- 2016/04/30 (v. 0.6): Set proper citation command for csquotes' integrated environments; improve templates.
- 2016/03/23 (v. 0.5): Fix the output of German multi-name citations (DGPs guidelines); extend documentation of bibliographic features.
- 2016/01/29 (v. 0.4): Initial release.

References

- [1] Kime, Philip: *APA Bib_T_EX style. Citation and References macros for Bib_T_EX*. March 3, 2016. <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/biblatex-apa>.
- [2] Kime, Philip and Charette, François: *Biber. A backend bibliography processor for biblatex*. March 6, 2016. <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/biber>.
- [3] Kohm, Markus (2015): KOMA-Script. The Guide. URL: <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/koma-script>.

¹⁰ <http://celxj.org/downloads/unified.bst>

¹¹ <https://github.com/semprag/biblatex-sp-unified>

¹² <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/apacite>

¹³ http://www.openrepgrid.uni-bremen.de/data/apager_dgps.zip

- [4] Lehman, Philipp (with Audrey Boruvka, Philip Kime and Joseph Wright): *The biblatex Package. Programmable Bibliographies and Citations*. March 3, 2016. <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/biblatex>.