

L^AT_EX for linguists

Sylvia Blaho & Patrik Bye

The logo for the Center for Advanced Study in Theoretical Linguistics (CASTL) features the letters C, A, S, T, and L in a white, serif font, spaced out across a dark green rectangular background.

CASTL

Center for Advanced Study
in Theoretical Linguistics

University of Tromsø

Spring 2005

Class 7: Bibliographies with BibTeX

- BibTeX and related commands

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- BibTeX and related commands
- the natbib package

Class 7: Bibliographies with BibTeX

- BibTeX and related commands
- the natbib package
- creating bibliographic databases

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- creating bibliographic databases
- creating customised bibliography style files

1. Producing bibliographies

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- (2) Specifying the **.bib** files to be used

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latex `yourfile.tex`

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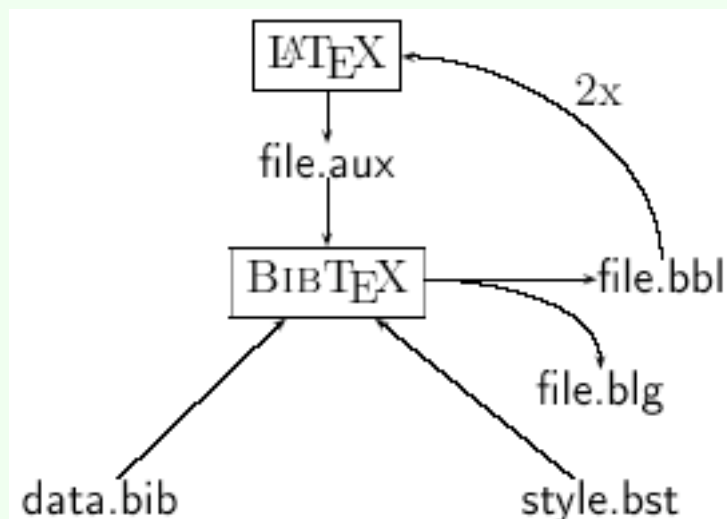
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2. Creating bibliographic databases

(6) Might seem a lot of work first, but

- you only have to do it once
- institutes/research groups can have shared databases, saving individuals a lot of work
- form is separated from content, so you don't have to re-format your references for every article – in fact, you don't even have to format your references at all ☺

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(7) A bibliographic database entry

```
@BOOK{blackandwhite79,  
  AUTHOR = "Joe Black and Mary White",  
  TITLE = "The title of the book",  
  PUBLISHER = "Publisher",  
  YEAR = "1979",  
  ADDRESS = "Address",  
}
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- (8) `@BOOK` is the **entry type**, followed by the reference information enclosed in curly braces.
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- (8) `@BOOK` is the **entry type**, followed by the reference information enclosed in curly braces.
- (9) `blackandwhite79` is the **key**, for the whole reference. This is the argument of the `\cite` command. The key may contain any combination of letters, numerals and symbols except commas.
- (10) The actual information is entered in **fields**, separated by commas. Fields consist of **field names** (`AUTHOR` , `YEAR`, etc.), an equal sign, and the **field** text, enclosed in double quotation marks or curly braces.
- (11) The following aspects of a bibliographic entry are optional:

- capitalisation in the entry type and the filed names

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- space before and after =

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- the entry type must be preceded by @ (no space)

(13) Entry types

@article article in a journal

required fields: author, title, journal, year

optional fields: volume, number, pages, month, note

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optional fields: editor, volume or number, series, type, chapter, pages, address, edition, month, note

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required fields: author, title, booktitle, publisher, year

optional fields: editor, volume or number, series, type, chapter, pages, address, edition, month, note

@inproceedings article in conference proceedings

required fields: author, title, booktitle, publisher, year

optional fields: editor, volume or number, series, pages, address, month, organization, publisher, note

required fields: author, title, booktitle, publisher, year

optional fields: editor, volume or number, series, pages, address, month, organization, publisher, note

@mastersthesis Master's thesis

required fields: author, title, school, year

optional fields: type, address, month, note

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@phdthesis PhD thesis

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@unpublished unpublished work

required fields: author, title, note
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@mastersthesis Master's thesis

required fields: author, title, school, year
optional fields: type, address, month, note

@phdthesis PhD thesis

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required fields: title, year
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optional fields: month, year

(14) Cross-referencing:

For more entries sharing a common set of information (e.g., articles in the same book), it is possible to store the common information (the data for the book) separately, and include a cross-reference to the book entry in the entries of the individual articles.

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```
@INCOLLECTION{steriadehandbook,  
  author   =      {Donca Steriade},  
  title    =      {Underspecification and markedness},  
  pages    =      {114-174},  
  crossref =      {handbook},  
}  
  
@BOOK{handbook,  
  editor   =      {John Goldsmith},  
  title    =      {The handbook of phonological theory},  
  publisher =      {Blackwell},  
  year     =      {1995},  
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Important: the entry referred to must come *after* all the entries that refer to it.

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3. The natbib package

(17) Variations on the `\cite` command

<code>\citet{jon90}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ Jones et al. (1990)
<code>\citet[chap.~2]{jon90}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ Jones et al. (1990, chap. 2)
<code>\citep{jon90}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ (Jones et al., 1990)
<code>\citep[chap.~2]{jon90}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ (Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
<code>\citep[see][]{jon90}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ (see Jones et al., 1990)
<code>\citep[see][chap.~2]{jon90}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ (see Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
<code>\citet*{jon90}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ Jones, Baker, and Williams (1990)
<code>\citep*{jon90}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ (Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990)
<code>\citet{jon90,jam91}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ Jones et al. (1990); James et al. (1991)
<code>\citep{jon90,jam91}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ (Jones et al., 1990; James et al. 1991)
<code>\citep{jon90,jon91}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ (Jones et al., 1990, 1991)
<code>\citep{jon90a,jon90b}</code>	$\Rightarrow$ (Jones et al., 1990a,b)

<code>\citealt{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones et al. 1990
<code>\citealt*{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones, Baker, and Williams 1990
<code>\citealp{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones et al., 1990
<code>\citealp*{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990
<code>\citealp{jon90,jam91}</code>	⇒ Jones et al., 1990; James et al., 1991
<code>\citealp[pg.~32]{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones et al., 1990, pg. 32
<code>\citetext{priv.\ comm.}</code>	⇒ (priv. comm.)
 <code>\citeauthor{jon90}</code>	 ⇒ Jones et al.
<code>\citeauthor*{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones, Baker, and Williams
<code>\citeyear{jon90}</code>	⇒ 1990
<code>\citeyearpar{jon90}</code>	⇒ (1990)

`\citetext{see \citealp{jon90}, or even better \citealp{jam91}}` produces
 (see Jones et al., 1990, or even better James et al., 1991).

<code>\citealt{jon90}</code>	⇒ Jones et al. 1990
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(18) Citation punctuation:

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- v The punctuation that comes between the author and the year (parenthetical cases only), default ,
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`\bibpunct{[ ]}{,}{,}{a}{;};` changes the output of `\citep{jon90,jon91,jam92}` to [Jones et al. 1990; 1991, James et al. 1992].

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(19) Formatting the references

Commands:

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|---------------------------|--|
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| <code>\bibfont</code> | Actually, this is a declaration. Normally undefined, can be set to <code>\small</code> , for instance. |

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|---------------------------|--|
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- (20) If you want an item to appear in the reference list without referring to it in the text, use the command `\nocite{key}`.
- (21) If you want your references to automatically appear in the text but want no list of references, remove the line `\bibliography{yourbibfile}` *after* bibtexing your document.

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- (26) If you're still not happy with the way your references look, you can edit the `.bbl` file. Be sure *not* to $\text{\LaTeX}$ your document after you did that.

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3. In your sample article, include references to all items in your database. Use at least 5 different versions of the `\cite` command.