CLV2025 Class File Manual

How to Use CLV2025 LaTeX Class File

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This article describes how to use the "clv2025" class file, to produce typeset papers based on Computational Linguistics typesetting specifications for submission to MIT. This document was produced using the "clv2025" class file, derived from the earlier version "clv3" class file. The content of this document is also based on its earlier version (by Odié N. Gementera from SPi Publishing).

1. Introduction

This document applies to version 2025 of CL class file. It is assumed that the user has a basic knowledge of LaTeX typesetting commands.

2. Class File Options

There are several options available for switching the mode from a normal article to manuscript style or to different layout styles. This is specified in the usual LaTeX way by declaring:

```
\documentclass[bookreview,manuscript]{clv2025}
```

bookreview: Sets the article layout for Book Review.

brief: Sets the article layout for Briefly Noted.

discussion: Sets the article layout for Squibs and Discussions.

pubrec: Sets the article layout for Publication Received.

shortpaper: Sets the article layout for Short Paper.

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Action editor: {action editor name}. Submission received: DD Month YYYY; revised version received: DD Month YYYY; accepted for publication: DD Month YYYY.

manuscript: Sets the baseline spacing to double space. This option can be used in combination with other options.

By not specifying any option in the `\documentclass` command, the class file will automatically default to the standard article layout.

3. Title Page

The title page is created using the standard LaTeX command `\maketitle`. Before this command is declared, the author must declare all the data which are to appear in the title area.[1]

3.1 Volume, Number and Year

The commands `\jvol{vv}\jnum{nn}\jyear{yyyy}` are used in declaring the volume, number and year of the article. The first argument is for the volume, the second argument is for the issue number. Volume and Issue number will appear on the even page running head opposite the journal name. The third argument is for the Year which will appear in the copyright line at the bottom of the title page.

3.2 Document Head

Document head is produced with the command `\dochead{Document Head}`. Doc head will output differently, or may not appear at all, depending on the option used in the documentclass.

3.3 Paper Title

The paper title is declared like: `\title{Computer Linguistic Article}` in the usual LaTeXmanner. Line breaks may be inserted with (`\\`) to equalize the length of the title lines.

3.4 Authors

The name and related information for authors is declared with the `\author{}` command.

The `\thanks{}` command produces the "first footnotes." Such commands can be used for indicating equal contributions or corresponding authors, etc. Please note that LaTeX`\thanks` cannot accommodate multiple paragraphs; authors will have to use a separate `\thanks` for each paragraph.

The `\affilblock{}` command produces the author affiliations that appear together under the authors' names. Within this block, the `\affil{}` command produces individual affiliations, one for each affiliation. Please make sure the author names and affiliations are aligned correctly by using commands such as `$^{1}$` right after each author name.

1 \maketitle is the command to execute all the title page information.

3.5 Running Headers

The running heads are declared with the `\runningtitle{Running Title}` for the journal name and `\runningauthor{Author's Surname}` for author. These information will appear on the odd pages. For `bookreview` option, odd page running head is automatically set to "Book Reviews". Even page running head is default to Computational Linguistics opposite volume and issue number.

3.6 Action Editor and Dates of Submission, Revision, and Acceptance

For regular papers, the name of the action editor and the dates of submission, revision, and acceptance must appear in the footnote area of the title page, and they are declared with the following command:

```
\pageonefooter{Action editor: \{action editor name\}.
  Submission received: DD Month YYYY; revised version received:
  DD Month YYYY; accepted for publication: DD Month YYYY.}.
```

However, please note that this command does not actually separate it into three lines; instead, it should remain as a single line in your LaTeX code.
For squib papers, there is no action editor and only the three dates need to be included.

4. Abstract

Abstract is the first part of a paper after `\maketitle`. Abstract text is placed within the abstract environment:

```
\begin{abstract}
This is the abstract text . . .
\end{abstract}
```

5. Section Headings

Section headings are declared in the usual LaTeX way via `\section{}`, `\subsection{}`, `\subsubsection{}`, and `\paragraph{}`. The first 3 levels of section head will have Arabic numbering separated by period. The `\paragraph{}` section will have the title head in Italics and at the same line with the first line of succeeding paragraph.

6. Citations

Citations in parentheses are declared using the `\cite{}` command, and appear in the text as follows: This technique is widely used (Woods 1970). The command `\citep{}` (cite parenthetical) is a synonym of `\cite{}`.

Citations used in the sentence are declared using the `\namecite{}` commands, and appear in the text as follows: Woods (1970) first described this technique. The command `\citet{}` (cite textual) is a synonym of `\namecite{}`.

This style file is designed to be used with the BibTeX style file `compling.bst`. Include the command `\bibliographystyle{compling}` in your source file.

Citation commands are based on the `natbib` package; for details on options and further variants of the commands, see the `natbib` documentation.

In particular, options exist to add extra text and page numbers. For example, `\cite[cf.][ch.\ 1]{winograd}` yields: (cf. Winograd 1972, ch. 1).

The following examples illustrate how citations appear both in the text and in the references section at the end of this document.

1. Article in journal: Akmajian and Jackendoff (1970); Woods (1970).
2. Book: Altenberg (1987); Winograd (1972).
3. Article in edited collection/Chapter in book: Cutler (1983); Sgall (1970); Jurafsky and Martin (2000).
4. Technical report: Appelt (1982); Robinson (1964).
5. Thesis or dissertation: Baart (1987); Spärck Jones (1964); Cahn (1989).
6. Unpublished item: Ayers (1992).
7. Conference proceedings: Benoit and Bailly (1989).
8. Paper published in conference proceedings: Krahmer et al. (1999); Copestake, Lascarides, and Flickinger (2001).

7. Definition with Head

Definition with head is declared by using the environment:

```
\begin{definition}
Definition text. . .
\end{definition}
```

This environment will generate the word **"Definition 1"** in bold on separate line. The sequence number is generated for every definition environment. Definition data will have no indention on the first line while succeeding lines will have hang indention.

8. Lists

The usual LaTeX itemize, enumerate and definition list environments are used in CLV2025 style.

To produce Numbered List use the environment:

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item First numbered list item
\item Second numbered list item
\item Third numbered list item
\end{enumerate}
```

To produce Bulleted List use the environment:

```
\begin{itemize}
\item First bulleted list item
\item Second bulleted list item
\item Third bulleted list item
\end{itemize}
```

To produce Definition List use the environment:

```
\begin{deflist}
\item[First]  Definition list item. . .
\item[Second] Definition list item. . .
\item[Third]  Definition list item. . .
\end{deflist}
```

Additional list environment were also defined such as Unnumbered, Arabic and Alpha lists.

Unnumbered List is the list where item labels are not generated. To produce Unnumbered List use the environment:

```
\begin{unenumerate}
\item First list item
\item Second list item
\item Third list item
\end{unenumerate}
```

To produce Arabic List use the environment:

```
\begin{arabiclist}
\item First arabic list item
\item Second arabic list item
\item Third arabic list item
\end{arabiclist}
```

To produce Alpha List use the environment:

```
\begin{alphalist}
\item First alpha list item
\item Second alpha list item
\item Third alpha list item
\end{alphalist}
```

All the list environments mentioned above can be nested with each other.

8.1 Other List Types

8.1.1 Outline List or Example List.

```
\begin{exlist}
\item First outline list item. . .
\item Second outline list item. . .
\item Third outline list item. . .
\end{exlist}
```

8.1.2 Output Formula or Algorithm.

```
\begin{algorithm}
\item[Step 1] First item. . .
\item[Step 2] Second item. . .
\end{algorithm}
```

See sample on the `COLI-template.pdf`.

9. Word Formula or Displayed Text

Word formula and displayed text are text that should be displayed in a separate line without indention. This are achieved by using the environment:

```
\begin{displaytext}
This is a sample of displayed text . . .
\end{displaytext}
```

10. Dialogue

Dialogue text are presentation of people's conversation. These will be presented on a separate line where each dialogue starts with the name of speaker, followed by colon. Succeeding lines will be hang indented. To produce Dialogue use the environment:

```
\begin{dialogue}
Speaker 1: dialogue. . .

Speaker 2: dialogue. . .
\end{dialogue}
```

Please make sure to insert an empty line between dialogues.

11. Extracts

Extract text acts like quote, where left and right margins are indented. To produce Extract use the environment:

```
\begin{extract}
This is an example of Extract text. . .
\end{extract}
```

See sample on the `COLI-template-v2015.pdf`.

12. Theorem-like Environments

There are several theorem-like environments defined in CLV2025 class file. Theorem-like environments generate the name of the theorem as label, and counter number in bold.

12.1 Example

To produce Example use the environment:

```
\begin{example}
This is Example text. . .
\end{example}
```

12.2 Lemma

To produce Lemma use the environment:

```
\begin{lemma}
Lemma text. . .
\end{lemma}
```

This produces the following output:

Lemma 1
Lemma text.

A small vertical space separates the end of the lemma from the following text.

12.3 Theorem

To produce Theorem use the environment:

```
\begin{theorem}
Theorem text. . .
\end{theorem}
```

This produces the following output:

Theorem 1
Theorem text.

A small vertical space separates the end of the theorem from the following text.

12.4 Proof

The proof environment produces a square at the end of the text. To produce Proof use the environment:

```
\begin{proof}
Proof text. . .
\end{proof}
```

This produces the following output:

Proof. Proof text. □

A small vertical space separates the end of the lemma from the following text.

12.5 Unnumbered Theorem-like Environments

There are also unnumbered version of some of the theorem-like environments. These are declared by using its asterisked version. Here are the three unnumbered version of theorem-like environments:

```
\begin{theorem*}
Unnumbered theorem text. . .
\end{theorem*}
```

13. Appendix

Appendix is declared by issuing the command `\appendix`. This will set the necessary labels to appendix's rule (i.e. (A.1) for equation number).

Sections inside Appendix are declared using `\appendixsection{}`, which will produce **Appendix A: Section Title** for first section.

Equation numbers are automatically set to (A.1), (A.2) and (A.3). Where the letters follow the current level of Appendix section. So equations on **Appendix B** will have equation numbers as follow: (B.1), (B.2) and (B.3).

14. Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments are produce by using the environment:

```
\begin{acknowledgments}
Acknowledgments text. . .
\end{acknowledgments}
```

15. Others

Other items, such as equations, figures, tables, and references, are produced using the standard LaTeX typesetting. Please refer to COLI-template.pdf for an example and COLI-template.tex for its corresponding source.

References

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