The dgruyter Package *

Walter de Gruyter GmbH

Printed February 20, 2018

Contents

*This package was created by le-tex publishing services, Leipzig for Walter de Gruyter, Berlin. This file has version number v2.00, last revised 2017/09/19.

1 Introduction

The `dgruyter` package assists in preparing manuscripts for De Gruyter with LaTeX. It provides some special commands for journal articles as well as for books and generates the required appearance. Together with corresponding font packages it allows to produce the final layout of De Gruyter books and journal articles.

The `README` file describes the installation of the package.

The `dgruyter` package consists of the following files:

`dgruyter.sty` the LaTeX package file
`dgruyter.pdf` this documentation
`dgruyter.ist/.xdy` index style files (for `Makeindex` and `Xindy`, respectively)
`DG_attention.eps/.pdf`, `DG_exercise.eps/.pdf`, `DG_information.eps/.pdf`, `DG_notice.eps/.pdf`, `DG_question.eps/.pdf` vignette files (for special environments)
`dg-degruyter.eps/.pdf`, `dg-mouton.eps/.pdf`, `dg-saur.eps/.pdf` logo files (for the main title page of a book)
`book.tex` a LaTeX master file for a book, to be used as a template
`journal-article.tex` a LaTeX master file for an article, to be used as a template

Note that the final layout will require the non-standard fonts DG Meta and MinionMath. These fonts come with extra packages that have to be installed separately from the `dgruyter` package. Please ask your De Gruyter contact if you need more information. `dgruyter.sty` itself checks whether these fonts are installed in your TeX distribution, otherwise it switches to the standard LaTeX font (Latin Modern). That is, the `dgruyter` package works without DG Meta and MinionMath as well.

This documentation is not intended to give an introduction to LaTeX. For questions concerning TeX systems/installations or the LaTeX mark-up language in general please visit www.tug.org, www.dante.de, uk.tug.org or any other TeX user group worldwide. The essential reference for LaTeX is *Mittelbach F., Goossens M. (2004) The LaTeX Companion. 2nd edn.*, but there are many other good books providing insight into LaTeX.

dgruyter tries to benefit from standard LaTeX packages. (Have a look at dgruyter.sty to see which packages are used.) To learn more about the underlying packages we refer to their documentations (try for instance "texdoc [package name]" at your shell prompt or visit tug.ctan.org).

2 General usage

We suggest to employ a recent TeX installation: the most important distributions, TeX Live, MiKTeX/proTeXt, and MacTeX, all provide at least 2015 versions. But older versions should (in principle) work as well.

To use the dgruyter package, put the files mentioned above in your working directory, edit the file article.tex or book.tex in your preferred text editor and run LaTeX as usual. (See the following section for more detailed advises.)

3 Some important settings and package features

3.1 Options for the document class

LaTeX's article class or book class know several options.

The following class options should *not* be used together with dgruyter.sty: a4paper, a5paper, b5paper, letterpaper, legalpaper, executivepaper, landscape, 10pt, 11pt, 12pt, oneside, twoside, titlepage, notitlepage, leqno, fleqn, and openbib. (Corresponding settings are done by dgruyter.sty itself.)

The following class options, however, might be used: draft, final, onecolumn, twocolumn, openright, and openany.

Because dgruyter.sty already loads the babel package it is recommended to provide a language option together with \documentclass. Suitable language options are, e.g., Ukenglish, USenglish, or ngerman. (Note that dgruyter.sty itself passes english as a kind of fallback language to the babel package, anyhow.)

3.2 Engines, encoding packages, and fonts

The dgruyter package does not prescribe the TeX engine to be used. The standard engine nowadays is pdfTeX; a recent alternative is luaTeX.

With the standard engine pdfTeX, one can choose between different output and input encodings. Output encodings are selected with the fontenc package.

dgruyter.sty already pre-loads the standard encoding T1. To provide further encodings, add to the LaTeX preamble:

```
\usepackage[<encoding-options>]{fontenc}
```

One might also choose an input encoding other than the default ASCII encoding by adding

```
\usepackage[<encoding-option>]{inputenc}
```

to the LaTeX preamble. For example, for the recommended UTF-8 encoding, choose the option utf8.

The modern luaTeX engine has a different approach to handle encodings: It uses Unicode/UTF-8 as a default. So, in general no encoding settings (via package loading) are required.
The standard package to use fonts with luaTeX is the fontspec package. To use this, add something like \usepackage[no-math]{fontspec} to your preamble. (The alternative XeTeX engine works similar.)
If the fontspec package is loaded, the math fonts will be set-up with the unicode-math package.

Please load the packages fontenc, inputenc, or fontspec before loading dgruyter.sty itself.

As already mentioned, dgruyter.sty checks whether the specific De Gruyter fonts are installed and acts accordingly. More precisely:

- If the fontspec package is not loaded (as is the case with standard pdfTeX), it checks whether a file DGMetaSerifScience.sty exists. If it exists, it presumes that the fonts DG Meta Science and DG MetaSerif Science are installed through the respective packages from De Gruyter (otherwise errors will result). Then it loads the math font "MinionMath" if it is installed through minionmath.sty.
- If fontspec is loaded, dgruyter.sty looks for DGMetaScience OpenType font files and loads them if present. Afterwards it proceeds similarily with the MinionMath font.

3.3 The dgruyter package and its options

To use the dgruyter package, add \usepackage[<options>]{dgruyter} to your LaTeX preamble.

dgruyter.sty knows two option groups: layout-format options and mode options.

3.3.1 Layout-format options

Format options specify the layout size of your document.

small $155 \times 230\,\mathrm{mm}$
medium $170 \times 240\,\mathrm{mm}$ (only available for books)
big $210 \times 280\,\mathrm{mm}$

The `big` layout is (mostly) a two-column layout.

Note that exactly one one of these format option must be provided. Please ask your De Gruyter contact which one to choose.

The additional format option `margincol` is to adapt the layout in favour of a margin column. Margin notes can be added with `\marginpar` as usual.

3.3.2 Mode options

Mode options specify the output mode.

`online` `<default>` produces the document optimised for screen reading, i.e., with the final page format, hyperlinks and bookmarks.

`print` produces the document optimised for printing, i.e., hyperlinks and bookmarks are switched off.

`work` produces the document as in online mode but additionally with a layout frame for the type-area that simplifies manual type-setting and page-breaking.

In general, the final document is to be delivered in `print` mode.

3.4 Symbols for IPA

The `tipa` package is preloaded. Note that this is done with the option `safe` in order to retain normal behaviour of `\!` and similar commands in math mode.

3.5 Formulae

According to the De Gruyter style guide lines, displayed formulae should be centred and equation numbers must be at the right margin, so do *not* use the `fleqn` option (for equations aligned left) or the `leqno` option (for equation numbers on the left), either.

The `amsmath` package is preloaded, and your are encouraged to use its mark-up like the `\frac{}{}` command or the `{align}` environment instead of old-style mark-up like the `\over` command or the `{eqnarray}` environment.

3.6 Theorem-like environments

Through the `amsthm` package, `dgruyter.sty` provides two theorem styles: `dgdef` (upright text body) and `dgthm` (text body in italics). Please use these styles to introduce new theorem-like environments with the `\theoremstyle` and `\newtheorem` commands.

3.7 Text boxes

The dgruyter package provides the new {note} environment for highlighted text passages. {note} will display its content between two horizontal rules. The environment provides an optional argument to add a vignette in the margin. Write, e.g.,

```
\begin{note}[DG_attention]
  This is a special box.
\end{note}
```

to add the "attention" vignette. The following vignettes can be used in your document:
DG_attention –  , DG_exercise –  , DG_information –  , DG_notice –  , and DG_question – .

3.8 Graphics

The standard interface for graphic inclusion is the \includegraphics command provided by the graphicx package (which is also preloaded). Use the package option "draft" to (temporarily) switch off graphic inclusion (this may save processing time when generating PostScript or PDF output). Note that the \graphicspath command allows to declare one or more folders where the graphicx package looks for the image files, therefore it is not necessary to type in the whole file path into each \includegraphics command.

3.9 Tables

Preloaded packages are: the array package (for introducing new column types), the multirow package (row spanning cells), the tabularx package (automatic column width calculation), and the supertabular package (multi-page tables).

Because the table layout requires horizontal rules but forbids vertical rules, the booktabs package is also preloaded. The required horizontal rules at the top and at the bottom of the tabular material will be inserted automatically. To separate the table head and the table body, use the \midrule command *after* the \\ of your table's last heading line: It generates an additional rule and will also switch from the tabular head font to the tabular body font. For tables without header add \starttabularbody immediately after \begin{tabular}{...}.

There is a switch \baretabulars to return to LaTeX's standard look & feel for tabulars. Respectively, \layouttabulars reactivates the required tabular layout. (Note that these switches act locally).

3.10 Floats

Captions of figures, tables, etc. are generated with the help of the caption package.

For narrow floating images (i.e. images whose widths are equal or less than half of the text width) it is recommended to place the caption besides the object. To achieve

this, the preloaded `sidecap` package provides the environment `{SCfigure}`. Please do not use the `SC` environments if the resulting caption will need more vertical space than the object itself.

3.11 Rotating floats

The preloaded `rotating` package provides the two environments "`sidewaysfigure`" and "`sidewaystable`". They allow the rotation of floating objects.

3.12 Linguistic structures

To produce linguistic structures, one can use the common packages together with `dgruyter.sty`. For example, to create examples with labeled parts or interlinear glosses, try one of the packages:

- `gb4e` (preferably followed by `\noautomath`)
- `linguex`
- `expex`

(In case of doubt, load the packages *after* `dgruyter.sty`.)

3.13 Scholary editions with the `reledmac` package

`dgruyter.sty` is compatible with the `reledmac` package. But note that it has to be loaded before the `reledmac` package.

3.14 Source code

To capture computer code, the `listings` package is a good option. Please see the `listings` documentation for further information on usage and configuration, e.g. how to use the `\lstset{...}` command for parameter settings. Note that the `dgruyter` package pre-configures the `listings` package to use a typewriter font and espcially the `lstlisting` environment to have left-hand line numbers in the type area and not in the margin; the width of the line-number column can be fine-tuned with the known `numbersep` key from the `listings` package.

3.15 Bibliography

It is recommended to use the standard bibliography mechanism. You might copy and paste your bibliography entries from elsewhere into the `thebibliography` environment or, more elegantly, use BibTeX. The `dgruyter` package does not prescribe any particular bibliography style.

The `natbib` package can be loaded additionally, so an author-year-style bibliography layout is possible. The special citing commands `\citet`, `\citep` and so on can

be used. Feel free to configure natbib, e.g. with \setcitestyle{numbers} in your document preamble to force the numerical mode.

Alternatively, the biblatex package can be used. Be aware, however, that there is an abundance of options which have not all been tested for compatibility with the dgruyter package. The following seem to work fine for the numeric style:

- \usepackage[backend=bibtex]{biblatex} to load the package,
- \addbibresource{BIBFILE} to load the .bib-file,
- \printbibliography[env=bibnumeric] to output the bibliography.

With author-year citation you have to skip the optional argument of \printbibliography.

3.16 Index

The traditional tool for index generation is Makeindex. The dgruyter package provides the Makeindex style file "dgruyter.ist". To use Makeindex type, e.g.

```
makeindex -c -s dgruyter.ist book
```

If you need a more elaborate index generation tool (e.g. for better alphabetical sorting in German books) you might prefer the program "Xindy". The corresponding style file is dgruyter.xdy. To use Xindy type, e.g.,

```
texindy -M dgruyter book.idx
```

or for German books

```
texindy -g -M dgruyter book.idx
```

4 Journal articles

The dgruyter package is designed to produce journal articles as well as whole books. In this section, some features concerning journal articles are discussed; the following section will then give some special advise concerning books.

All the explanations given so far hold, in particular, for journal articles. Here, some information concerning (1) the article header and (2) the end of an article are added. In addition, (3) some special structures for journals material beyond individual articles are commented.

To use the dgruyter package for a journal article, it is necessary to employ LaTeX's article document class.

4.1 The article header

In a LaTeX article it is common to first provide some title and meta information and then call the \maketitle command to process and output all this information. The same holds when dgruyter.sty is active. Here are the user macros one can/must use to provide article-specific information before calling \maketitle:

`\articletype{...}` For an article type like "`Editorial`"; it will be rendered at the top of the header.

`\articlesubtype{...}` For an article subtype like "`Research Article`"; it will be rendered under the article type.

`\openaccess` To mark an article with "Open Access"; it will be rendered in the right upper corner.

`\author[...]{...}` For the author name. The `author` command can be used as with the `authblk` package, that is, it can occur more than once. The optional argument can be added to refer to a corresponding `\affil{...}` command, and besides that one can use the starred version, `\author*{...}`, to mark the author as the corresponding author.

`\affil[...]{...}` For an affiliation; the syntax is as with the `authblk` package. Note that an optional e-mail address should be added after the actual affiliation, like: `\affil{Institute ..., University ..., e-mail: johnq.public@inst.org}`.

`\runningauthor{...}` This optional macro is to provide author names specifically for the running header, e.g. `\runningauthor{John Q. Public et al.}`.

`\title{...}` For the title of the article.[1]

`\runningtitle{...}` This optional macro is to provide a specific (shorter) title for the running header.

`\subtitle{...}` For an optional sub-title of the article.

`\abstract{...}` For the abstract.

`\keywords{...}` For key words.

`\transabstract[...]{...}` For a translated abstract. The optional argument is to specify a language (in babel style).

`\transkeywords[...]{...}` For translated key words. The optional argument is to specify a language (in babel style).

`\correctionnote[...]{...}` For an erratum/corrigendum/retraction. The optional argument is to provide an alternative heading string.

`\classification[...]{...}` For classification information. The optional argument is to provide a classification system (e.g. `MSC`, `PACS`, or `JEL`).

`\communicated{...}` For the person who "communicated" the paper.

`\dedication{...}` For a dedication.

`\received{...}` For the "received" date, e.g. `\received{May 19, 2013}`.

`\accepted{...}` For the "accepted" date, e.g. `\accepted{June 30, 2013}`.

`\journalname{...}` For the (abbreviated) journal name, e.g. `\journalname{Biol. Chem.}`.

`\journalyear{...}` For the year (default is the present year).

`\journalvolume{...}` For the journal volume.

`\journalissue{...}` For the journal issue.

`\startpage{...}` For the article's start page.

`\aop` A switch that activates output of "`; aop`" (i.e. "ahead of print") and, at the same time, suppresses output of the journal volume, the journal issue, and the article's page range.

`\DOI{...}` For the DOI of the paper.

`\contributioncopyright[...]{...}{...}{...}` For copyright information in case De Gruyter does not solely hold the copyright or the work is an open

[1] You can add notes to the title using `\articlenote` (in two-column mode, please put `\articlenote` outside the column-spanning title area, e.g. in the abstract).

access publication. The optional argument expects the name of an image file, usually a Creative Commons logo. The three obligatory arguments are for the copyright year, the copyright holder (and a possible publisher addition), and a copyright text (e.g. a Creative Commons text), respectively.

The contents of `\journalname{...}` and the subsequent macros will be rendered in the running header of the article's start page.

As already mentioned, all this information will be output by invoking the `\maketitle` command.

4.2 At the end of an article

At the end of an article, there are three special environments that can be used: `{acknowledgement}`, `{funding}`, `{conflictofinterest}`. They should be placed before the bibliography.

`\articlenote{...}` A container for pre-publication information or for information about the content or about supplemental material. It should only be used at the end of the article. For example, use

```
\articlenote{%
    \textbf{Supplemental Material:} The online version ...\\
    \textbf{Note:} This ...}.
```

4.3 Some journal-specific macros beyond individual articles

4.3.1 Graphical abstracts

The `{thegraphicalabstractsection}` environment sets up the layout for a section with graphical abstracts. Inside this environment a list of `\graphicalabstract` commands should be given.

`\graphicalabstract` has five obligatory arguments:

`#1` the author's names
`#2` the article's title
`#3` the article's meta information (DOI, journal name)
`#4` the abstract
`#5` file name of an image

4.3.2 List of contributors

The `{contributors}` environment sets up the layout for a section contributors. The environment has one optional argument to overwrite the default title ("List of contributors"). Inside this environment a list of `\contributor` commands should be given.

`\contributor` has five obligatory arguments:

`#1` the contributor's name
`#2` the contributor's address

#3 the contributor's e-mail address
#4 file name of a contributor's picture
#5 a short vita

4.3.3 Reviews

For reviews, two additional macros are provided, `\reviewauthor` and `\reviewinfo`. They should be used as shown in the following example:

```
\articletype{Buchrezension}
\reviewauthor{Peter Rezensent}
\affil{Universität Muster, Musterstraße 3, 11111 Stadt,
   E-Mail: paul@muster.de}
\title{Die Kraft der Kunst}
\DOI{10.1515/dzph-2013-0002}
\reviewinfo{\textbf{Erika Mustermann:} Die Kraft der Kunst, Suhrkamp 2012}
\maketitle
Lorem ipsum ...\par
\articlenote{[additional information]}
```

Further reviews can be added with the `\furtherreview` macro (four arguments), e.g.:

```
\furtherreview
  {\textbf{Erika Mustermann:} Die Kraft der Kunst, Suhrkamp Verlag 2012}
  {Peter Rezensent}
  {Universität Muster, Musterstraße 3, 11111 Stadt, E-Mail: paul@muster.de}
  {10.1515/dzph-2013-0002}
```

5 Books

This section gives some special advise concerning books. First, all the information to build the title pages is given and it is described how to overwrite automatically generated DOI information. After explaining how to handle chapterwise bibliographies and how to use a special command for part mottos, those macros, which are needed to write a contribution in a multi-author book (e.g., a collection or conference proceedings), are presented. Finally, two macros are introduced which are required to create the very last page of a book that contains information on other books published in the same series.

To use the `dgruyter` package for a whole book, it is necessary to employ LaTeX's `book` document class.

Note that a book usually consists of three parts: the front matter, the main matter, and the back matter. LaTeX's book class provides three commands to invoke these parts: `\frontmatter`, `\mainmatter`, and `\backmatter`. It is highly recommended to take care of the correct use of these commands in your document.

Because a book usually is an extensive document, it might be a good idea to separate it into several files. It is appropriate to put each chapter in a separate file

and include all these files in the LaTeX master document using the `\include{..}` command. (Think also about `\includeonly{...}` to speed up TeX processing while working on a certain chapter of the book!)

5.1 The title pages

The title pages are the first part of the front matter of the book. With the `dgruyter` package it should be sufficient to provide several meta information on the book to generate the title pages (comprising the imprint page), i.e., the pages I–IV of the book. The macros for the meta information are:

`\author{...}` The author name(s) (as in the standard `book` class).
`\title{...}` The title of the book (as in the standard `book` class).
`\transtitle{...}` A translated title of the book.
`\distributionseries{...}` The name of a distribution series to which the book belongs (e.g. "De Gruyter Studium").
`\seriestitle{...}` The title of a series to which the book belongs.
`\transseriestitle{...}` A translated title of the series.
`\seriessubtitle{...}` The sub-title of a series to which the book belongs.
`\seriseditor{...}` The editor names of the respective series.
`\seriesvolume{...}` The volume number of the book within the respective series.
`\subtitle{...}` An (optional) subtitle.
`\editor{...}` The editor names(s) to be given on the main title page (and also on the half-title page if no authors are given). If unsure, ask your De Gruyter contact.
`\collaborator{...}` Collaborator information for the main title page.
`\edition{...}` The edition information of the book.
`\publisherlogo{...}` The De Gruyter imprint. The macro expects the name of a graphic file, at the moment one of `dg-degruyter`, `dg-mouton`, or `dg-saur`.
`\classification[...]{...}` For classification information, to be rendered at the top of the imprint page. The optional argument is to provide a classification system (e.g. `MSC`, `PACS`, or `JEL`).
`\authorinfo{...}` The author information to be rendered at the top of the imprint page.
Bibliographical Information Bibliographical data is captured by the following commands:
`\isbn{...}` The ISBN of the book.
`\eisbnpdf{...}` The eISBN (PDF) of the book.
`\eisbnepub{...}` The eISBN (EPUB) of the book.
`\issn{...}` The "International Standard Serial Number" (it is used for journals or series).
`\copyrightyear{...}` For the year (default is the present year).
`\copyrighttext{...}` For alternatve copyright information.
`\openaccess` To mark a book with "Open Access"; a note will be put on the imprint page.
`\cover{...}` The name of the cover designer.
`\typesetter{...}` The name of the type-setter.
`\printbind{...}` The name of the print office.

Optional advertisement One may add an "Also-of-Interest" page to a book. It will be rendered either on page II in the front matter (mainly if this page does not contain series information) or at the end of the book (mainly to present other volumes of the series already described on page II). To capture the advertisement information use the `{advertisement}` environment. The environment knows an optional argument to overwrite the standard heading of the "Also-of-Interest" page.
Inside `{advertisement}`, each publication to be listed should be tagged with `\otherpubl`, a macro with the following five arguments:
`#1` the cover image of the book (optional)
`#2` the volume of the book in the series (optional)
`#3` the title of the book
`#4` the authors of the book
`#5` ISBN information
The advertisement material collected in such a way will be output by invoking `\makeadvertisement`. If no `\makeadvertisement` is given, and page II does not contain any series information, the material will be output automatically on page II.

If you are unsure about specific information leave it out (except for author and title) or ask your De Gruyter contact.

After providing this information, it is sufficient to invoke `\maketitle` (right after `\frontmatter`).

To typeset a dedication page after the title pages, use the `\dedication` macro.

In most books, this is followed by a preface, the table of contents, and perhaps some other lists such as a list of figures or a list of abbreviations. This finishes the front matter.

5.2 DOI information in the page footer

`dgruyter` puts each book component's DOI in the footer of its first page. To overwrite the automatically generated DOI please use the `\DOI{...}` macro.

5.3 Chapterwise bibliographies

Some books require chapterwise bibliographies instead of a single bibliography in the backmatter. In this case, the option `sectionbib` has to be added to the `\documentclass` command and the `natbib` package has to be used in order to get the proper layout for the chapter bibliographies.

If you want to use `bibtex` to generate several chapter bibliographies, the additional package `chapterbib` might help. See its documentation for further information.

5.4 Book parts with mottos

A book may be split in parts using the `\part`/`\part*` command as usual. The resulting half-title pages usually contain nothing but the heading of the part. To add a

motto to a part page, the command `\partmotto{...}` is provided. Note that it must be invoked before the `\part` command itself.

5.5 Contributions in multi-authored books

All the explanations given for journal articles in principle hold for contributions as well. In this subsection the main differences and special features for a contribution in a multi-authored book are pointed out.

Please note that contributions are conceptualised as book chapters. So, even when writing only a single contribution, the LaTeX document class has to be `book`.

Each contribution needs an initialisation. This is done with the command `\contribution` – it is similar to the `\chapter{...}` command to start a "normal" chapter in a book, and it is crucial for the contribution header rendering mechanism to work.

Following the `\contribution` command, all the header and meta information to the contribution should be given – like in a journal article. After that, the command `\makecontributiontitle` finishes the header and triggers its rendering. (Keep in mind that the `\maketitle` command is reserved for the whole book's title pages.)

Here are the user macros one can/must use to provide contribution-specific header and meta information before calling `\makecontributiontitle`:

`\contributionauthor[...]{...}` For the contributor (i.e. the chapter's author(s)) name. The `contributionauthor` command can be used as the `\author` command with the `authblk` package, that is, it can occur more than once. An optional argument can be added to refer to a corresponding `\affil{...}` command, and besides that one can use the starred version `\contributionauthor*{...}` to mark the author as the corresponding author.

`\affil[...]{...}` For an affiliation; the syntax is as with the `authblk` package. Note that an optional e-mail address should be added after the actual affiliation, like: `\affil{Institute ..., University ..., e-mail: johnq.public@inst.org}`.

`\runningauthor{...}` This optional macro is to provide author names specifically for the running header, e.g. `\runningauthor{John Q. Public et al.}`.

`\contributiontitle{...}` For the title of the contribution.[2]

`\runningtitle{...}` This optional macro is to provide a specific (shorter) title for the running header.

`\contributionsubtitle{...}` For an optional sub-title of the contribution.

`\abstract{...}` For the abstract.

`\keywords{...}` For key words.

`\transabstract[...]{...}` For a translated abstract. The optional argument is to specify a language (in babel style).

`\transkeywords[...]{...}` For translated key words. The optional argument is to specify a language (in babel style).

[2] You can add notes to the title using `\contributionnote` (in two-column mode, please put `\articlenote` outside the column-spanning title area, e.g. in the abstract).

`\correctionnote[...]{...}` For an erratum/corrigendum/retraction. The optional argument is to provide an alternative heading string.

`\classification[...]{...}` For classification information. The optional argument is to provide a classification system (e.g. `MSC`, `PACS`, or `JEL`).

`\DOI{...}` For the DOI of the paper.

`\contributioncopyright[...]{...}{...}{...}` For copyright information in case De Gruyter does not solely hold the copyright or the work is an open access publication. The optional argument expects the name of an image file, usually a Creative Commons logo. The three obligatory arguments are for the copyright year, the copyright holder (and a possible publisher addition), and a copyright text (e.g. a Creative Commons text), respectively.

`\contributionnote{...}` A container for information about supplemental material and/or pre-publication information. It should only be used at the end of the contribution. For example, use `\contributionnote{\textbf{Supplemental Material:} The online version ...\\ \textbf{Note:} This ...}`.

As already mentioned, all this information will be output by invoking the `\makecontributiontitle` command.

Note that a possible `\label{...}` for the contribution has to be placed directly after `\contributiontitle{...}`.

5.6 List of contributors

To add a list of contributors (mainly in the front matter of the book) simply use `\chapter*{...}` and the `{multicols}{2}` environment. Inside this environment, each contributor should be tagged with the `\contributor` macro which provides 5 arguments:

`#1` the contributor's name
`#2` the contributor's address
`#3` the contributor's e-mail address
`#4` file name of a contributor's picture (leave emtpy if not required)
`#5` a short vita (leave emtpy if not required)

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