

Glossa submission guidelines

Word count: 4720

Waltraud Paul
CRLAO, CNRS-EHESS-INALCO
waltraud.paul@ehess.fr

Guido Vanden Wyngaerd
KU Leuven
guido.vandenwyngaerd@kuleuven.be

Abstract This document provides a full overview of the information relating to Glossa submissions. This information includes (i) the author guidelines, and (ii) the stylesheet. So as to provide instruction both by example and by rule, this document has been formatted in accordance with the stylesheet it contains.

Keywords: stylesheet; Glossa; latex template

1 Author guidelines

1.1 Submission information

Submissions should be made electronically through the [Glossa website](#).

Prior to submission, please add a word count (including footnotes and references) directly under the paper title. Then convert your paper into a single PDF file, containing all tables and figures. Non-PDF files or separately provided files may be returned prior to review. Separate image files may be requested if the submission is accepted for publication.

Please ensure that you consider the following guidelines when preparing your manuscript. Failure to do so may delay the processing of your submission. A downloadable version of the style guide is available [here](#). Text formatting in accordance with the stylesheet is required for the accepted version only.

For \LaTeX submissions, please download the Latex resources [here](#).

All files must be anonymised during the initial submission (including information in the file properties). Only after editorial acceptance should you add author details to the manuscript files.

Once a submission has been completed, the submitting author is able to fully track the status of the paper and complete requested revisions via their online profile.

1.2 Article types

1.2.1 Research articles

Research articles must describe the outcomes and application of unpublished original research. These should make a substantial contribution to knowledge and understanding in the subject matter and should be supported by relevant examples, figures and tabulated data. Research articles must be no more than 13,000 words in length. Authors are allowed to add appendices with supplementary material that will be hosted separately from the article itself, and receive their own, properly referenced, DOI. These materials will not be typeset. See below on how to provide supplementary/data files.

1.2.2 Overview articles

Overview articles must describe the state-of-the art in a given subdiscipline or a specific topic in linguistics. They should be very accessible, aimed at an audience of MA students or interested colleagues. Overview articles must be no more than 13,000 words in length. Authors are allowed to add appendices with supplementary material that will be hosted separately from the article itself, and receive their own, properly referenced, DOI. These materials will not be typeset. See below on how to provide supplementary/data files.

1.2.3 Book reviews

Book reviews present critical appraisals of recent books in linguistics, with a preference for monographs, handbooks, and grammars. They can cover topics such as current controversies or the historical development of studies as well as issues of regional or temporal focus. Papers should critically engage with the relevant body of extant literature. Book reviews should be no longer than 3,000 words in length.

1.2.4 Review articles

Review articles present longer critical appraisals of one or more recent books containing an original contribution or perspective on the book(s) reviewed. Review articles will be reviewed by the editors and/ or members of the editorial board. Review articles should be no longer than 6,000 words in length.

1.2.5 Squibs

Squibs are short notes (5,000 words max.) that make a scintillating point by calling attention to a theoretically unexpected observation about language, without the need for a developed analysis or solution.

1.2.6 Special Collections

Special Collections are papers devoted to a particular topic, and edited by a team of guest editors. Contributions to special collections are subject to the normal process of blind peer review. Upon publication, papers within a special collection will be collated within their own special collection page. If you are interested in submitting or guest-editing a Special Collection, please contact [the editors](#).

1.2.7 Word limits

All word limits mentioned above include referencing and citation, but they exclude appendices, data files and other supplementary material. Please note that if you have data or supplementary files, they should be treated as outlined in the section **data availability/supplementary files** below, and not as part of the main submission file.

1.3 Permissions

The author is responsible for obtaining all permissions required prior to submission of the manuscript. Permission and owner details should be mentioned for all third-party content included in the submission or used in the research.

If a method or tool is introduced in the study, including software, questionnaires, and scales, the license this is available under and any requirement for permission for use should be stated. If an existing method or tool is used in the research, it is the author's responsibility to check the license and obtain the necessary permissions.

2 Style sheet

The Glossa style sheet is based on the [The Generic Style Rules for Linguistics](#) (December 2014 version), developed under a CC-BY licence by Martin Haspelmath. It was slightly modified for Glossa by Waltraud Paul and Guido Vanden Wyngaerd in November 2015, and again in May 2021.

2.1 Structure

2.1.1 Title page

The title should not contain any capitalisation apart from the first word and words that need capitals in any context. In the final version of the accepted paper, the title is followed by the first and last name of the author(s), their affiliation, and e-mail. First names should not include only initials.

Anonymisation: The names of all authors, affiliations, contact details, biography (optional) and the corresponding author details must be completed online as part of the submission process but should not be added to the submitted files until after editorial acceptance.

2.1.2 Abstract

Articles must have the main text prefaced by an abstract of no more than 250 words summarising the main arguments and conclusions of the article. A list of up to six key words should be placed below the abstract. The abstract and keywords should also be added to the metadata when making the initial online submission. The abstract is automatically attached to the email message inviting reviewers to review the paper.

2.1.3 Main text

Articles are subdivided into numbered sections (and possibly subsections, numbered 1.1 etc., and subsubsections, numbered 1.1.1 etc.), with a bold-faced heading in each case. The numbering always begins with 1, not 0. Section headings do not end with a period, and have no special capitalisation.

2.1.4 Unnumbered sections

The conclusion is the last numbered section. It may be followed by several (optional) unnumbered sections, in this order:

- Abbreviations
- Data availability/Supplementary files
- Ethics and consent
- Funding information
- Acknowledgements

- Competing interests
- Authors' contributions

Of these, only the Competing interests statement is mandatory, and, if your paper contains glossed examples, the Abbreviations section. More explanation on the content of these sections is provided below.

2.1.5 References

All references cited within the submission must be listed at the end of the main text file.

2.2 Numbered examples and formulae

Examples from languages other than English must *all* be glossed (with word-by-word alignment) and translated, even if the translation seems obvious. The Leipzig Glossing Rules are recommended as basic guidelines, and can be found [here](#)). A full list of all the glosses used must be provided in the Abbreviations section. Example numbers are enclosed in parentheses, and left-aligned. Examples are numbered consecutively. When an earlier example is repeated, it gets a new number. Example sentences usually have normal capitalization at the beginning and normal punctuation. The gloss line has no capitalization and no punctuation.

- (1) a. Ich kenne das Kind, dem du geholfen hast.
I.NOM know the child.ACC DEM.DAT you.NOM helped have
'I know the child that you helped.'
- b. Ich kenne das Kind, dem du nicht geholfen hast.
I.NOM know the child.ACC DEM.DAT you.NOM NEG helped have
'I know the child that you didn't help.'

When the example is not a complete sentence, there is no capitalization and no full stop at the end. If the name of the language is added, the source of the example, or any extra information, this information must be added on an extra first line of the example (with the name of the language in italics).¹

- (2) *German* (van Coetsem 2000)
das Kind, dem du geholfen hast
the child.NOM DEM.DAT you.NOM helped have
'the child that you helped'

Ungrammatical examples can be given a parenthesized idiomatic translation. A literal translation may be given in parentheses after the idiomatic translation.

The use of any nonstandard layout in examples beyond what is illustrated above is strongly discouraged, as this will increase production time (and cost) of your paper, as well as increase the chances of the HTML version including errors in some browsers/screen sizes. If you feel an example needs additional explanation, try as much as possible to provide this in the text that goes with the example. If nonstandard layout is essential, then please raise this with the editorial team to discuss the options available.

¹ Examples in footnotes are numbered with lower case Roman numerals enclosed between brackets:

- (i) a. Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.
b. *The child seems sleeping.

More text can follow the example.

Formulae must be proofed carefully by the author. Editors will not edit formulae. If special software has been used to create formulae, the way they are laid out is the way they will appear in the publication.

2.3 Use of footnotes/endnotes

Use footnotes rather than endnotes (we refer to these as ‘Notes’ in the online publication). These will appear at the bottom of each page. Notes should be used only where crucial clarifying information needs to be conveyed.

Avoid using notes for purposes of referencing; use in-text citations instead. If in-text citations cannot be used, a source can be cited as part of a note. Please insert the footnote marker after the end punctuation.

The footnote reference number normally follows a period or a comma, though exceptionally it may follow an individual word. Footnote numbers start with 1. Examples in footnotes have the numbers (i), (ii), etc.

2.4 Tables and figures

Tables and figures are treated as floats in typesetting. This means that their placement on the page will not necessarily be where you put them in your manuscript, as this may lead to large parts of the page ending up white (e.g. when a table or figure does not fit on the current page anymore and wraps onto the following page). For this reason, you must always refer to tables and figures in the running text, as in the following example: “In certain languages, the superlative transparently contains the comparative morphologically, as illustrated in table 1 (Bobaljik 2012: 46).” Do not refer to tables and figures using the words “following”, “below” or “above”, as the final placement of your table or figure may be different from where you placed them in your manuscript.

Table 1: Morphological containment

| | POS | CMPR | SPRL | |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Persian | kam | kam-tar | kam-tar-in | ‘little’ |
| Cimbrian | šüa | šüan-ar | šüan-ar-ste | ‘pretty’ |
| Czech | mlad-ý | mlad-ší | nej-mlad-ší | ‘young’ |
| Hungarian | nagy | nagy-obb | leg-nagy-obb | ‘big’ |
| Latvian | zil-ais | zil-âk-ais | vis-zil-âk-ais | ‘blue’ |
| Ubykh | nüs ^{wə} | ç’a-nüs ^{wə} | a-ç’a-nüs ^{wə} | ‘pretty’ |

Tables and figures are numbered consecutively. Each table and each figure has a caption. The caption is placed above figures and tables, with only the figure or table number in bold. If the caption is not a complete sentence, it is not followed by a period. Examples are shown in the captions of Table 1 and Figure 1.

Figures should be included in the main text for the purpose of peer review. Once the paper is accepted, all figures must be uploaded separately as supplementary files, if possible in colour and at a resolution of at least 300dpi. No file should be larger than 20MB. Standard formats accepted are: JPG, TIFF, GIF, PNG, EPS. For line drawings, please provide the original vector file (e.g. .ai, or .eps).

Tables must be created using a word processor’s table function, not tabbed text. Tables should be included in the manuscript.

Tables should not include:

Figure 1: The Glossa logo (design by Linnea Vanden Wyngaerd)



- Rotated text
- Colour to denote meaning (it will not display the same on all devices)
- Images
- Diagonal lines
- Multiple parts (e.g. “table 1a” and “table 1b”). These should either be merged into one table, or separated into “table 1” and “table 2”.

If there are more columns than can fit on a single page, the table will be rotated by 90 degrees to fit on the page. Do not use tables that cannot fit onto a single page.

Tree diagrams should be treated as examples, not as figures. If your figure or tree diagram includes text, then for the best match with the typeset text use the font [Charis SIL](#), or [Fira Sans](#). These fonts also support the International Phonetical Alphabet (IPA) symbols.

2.5 In-text citations

The short reference form used in the text consists of the author’s surname and the publication year, followed by page numbers where necessary. Brackets surround the year, except if the citation is already inside brackets, in which case there are no brackets around the year. If there are more than two authors, the first name plus *et al.* can be used.

- [Murray & Vennemann](#) (1983: 514) point out that ...
- The notation we use to represent this is borrowed from theories according to which ϕ -features occur in a so-called feature geometry ([McCarthy & Prince](#) 1999: 248-250).
- Baker et al. (1989) = [Baker & Johnson & Roberts](#) (1989)

When multiple citations are listed, they are separated by semicolons and listed in chronological order. Multiple references to the same author do not repeat redundant information.

- Multiple authors have belaboured this point (Chomsky 1981; 1986a; b; Iverson 1989; Casali 1998; Blevins 2004; Franks 2005).

Surnames with internal complexity have upper or lower case according to how the author spells his/her own name, e.g.:

- It has been claimed by de Swart (1998) and De Belder (2011) that meaning is compositional.

Chinese and Korean names may be treated in a special way: as the surnames are often not very distinctive, the full name may be given in the in-text citation, e.g.

- ...the neutral negation *bù* is compatible with stative and activity verbs (cf. Teng Shou-hsin 1973; Hsieh Miao-Ling 2001; Lin Jo-wang 2003)

2.6 References

The following rules apply:

- The names of authors and editors should be given in their full form as in the publication, without truncation of given names.
- All author and editor names are given in the order “Lastname, Firstname”.
- When there are more than two authors (or editors), each pair of names is separated by an ampersand.
- Page numbers of journals are obligatory (issue numbers preferred).
- Journal titles are not abbreviated.
- Main title and subtitle are separated by a colon, not by a period.
- Titles of works written in a language that readers cannot be expected to know should be accompanied by a translation, given in square brackets (Li 1999).
- No author names are omitted, i.e. *et al.* is not used in the references.

There are four standard reference types: journal article, book, article in edited book, thesis. Works that do not fit easily into these types should be assimilated to them to the extent that this is possible. See the bibliography at the end of this article for examples.

Surnames with internal complexity are never treated in a special way. Thus, Dutch or German surnames that begin with *van* or *von* (e.g. van Riemsdijk) or French and Dutch surnames that begin with *de* (e.g. de Saussure) are alphabetized under the first part, even though they begin with a lower-case letter. Thus, the following names are sorted alphabetically as indicated:

- Da Milano, Federica
- de Groot, Casper
- De Schutter, Georges
- de Saussure, Ferdinand
- van der Auwera, Johan
- Van Langendonck, Willy
- van Riemsdijk, Henk
- von Humboldt, Wilhelm

Capitalise all lexical words (title case) in journal titles and titles of book series. Capitalise only the first word (plus proper names and the first word after a colon) for book and dissertation titles, and article and chapter titles. The logic is to use title case for the titles that are recurring, lower case for those that are not.

Names of book series are optional; they directly follow the book title, without intervening punctuation. They appear between brackets, have title case, and roman font. They may be accompanied by an (optional) issue number.

Glossa style in Citation Style Language (CSL) is available [here](#). Many thanks to Mark Dingemanse for creating this style.

2.7 Typographical matters

2.7.1 Capitalisation

Sentences, proper names and titles/headings/captions start with a capital letter, but there is no special capitalisation (‘title case’) within English titles/headings, neither in the article title nor in section headings or figure captions. Capitalisation is also used after the colon in titles, i.e. for the beginning of subtitles. Capitalisation in the references section follows its own rules (see section 2.6).

Please refrain from the use of FULL CAPS (except for abbreviations).

2.7.2 Italics

Italics are used in the following cases:

- for technical terms and all object-language forms (letters, words, phrases, sentences) that are cited within the text, unless they are phonetic transcriptions or phonological representations in IPA.
- for emphasis within the text of a particular word that is not a technical term.
- for emphasis within a quotation, with the indication [emphasis mine/ours] at the end of the quotation.
- for the name of the language in examples.

In numbered examples, do not use italics to highlight particular parts of the example; use bold instead.

2.7.3 Small caps

Small caps are used for grammatical categories in the interlinear glosses in examples (e.g. FUT, NEG, SG, OBL, etc.). They are also used for indicating stressed syllables or words in example sentences.

2.7.4 Boldface and other highlighting

Boldface can be used to draw the reader’s attention to particular aspects of a linguistic example, whether given within the text or as a numbered example. Full caps, underlining, or italics are not normally used for highlighting.

2.7.5 Quotation marks

Double quotation marks are used

- when a passage from another work is cited in the text.
- when a technical term or other expression is mentioned that the author does not want to adopt.

Ellipsis in a quotation is indicated by [...].

Single quotation marks are used exclusively for linguistic meanings, e.g.

- Latin *habere* ‘have’ is not cognate with Old English *hafian* ‘have’.

Quotes within quotes are not treated in a special way. Note that quotations from other languages should be translated (inline if they are short, in a footnote if they are longer).

2.7.6 Abbreviations

When a complex term that is not widely known is referred to frequently, it may be abbreviated (e.g. DOC for “double-object construction”). The abbreviation should be given in the text when it is first used. Abbreviations of uncommon expressions are not used in headings or captions, and they should be avoided at the beginning of a chapter or major section.

The abbreviations used in glossed examples should all be listed in a separate section following the conclusions. For a list of standard abbreviations, refer to the [Leipzig glossing rules](#).

3 Submission preparation checklist

As part of the submission process, authors are required to check off their submission’s compliance with all of the following items, and submissions may be returned to authors that do not adhere to these guidelines.

1. The submission has not been previously published, nor is it being considered for publication by another journal (or an explanation has been provided in Comments to the Editor).
2. Any third-party-owned materials used have been identified with appropriate credit lines, and permission obtained from the copyright holder for all formats of the journal.
3. All authors have given permission to be listed on the submitted paper and satisfy the [authorship guidelines](#).
4. The original submission file is exclusively in the PDF document format. (Accepted papers may be submitted in any of the following formats: Latex, OpenOffice, Microsoft Word, RTF, or WordPerfect.)
5. All DOIs for the references have been provided, when available.
6. Tables and figures are all cited in the text. Tables and figures are included within the text document upon first submission, whilst for the final version of the accepted paper, figure files are uploaded as supplementary files.
7. Figures/images have a resolution of at least 300dpi. Each file is no more than 20Mb per file. The files are in one of the following formats: JPG, TIFF, GIF, PNG, EPS (to maximise quality, the original source file is preferred).
8. The author(s) agree to edit their text to adhere to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the [Author Guidelines](#), should the paper be editorially accepted.
9. All references to the author(s) have been removed from the paper (following the instructions to ensure [blind peer review](#)). Aside from omitting the author’s name, this entails only referring to your own work in the third person (do not use ‘Author 1’ or a similar replacement for your own name), and removing your name and any additional metadata from the document’s file properties. Also check the acknowledgments and the funding information sections for identifying information.

4 Copyright notice

Authors who publish with this journal agree to the following terms:

1. Authors retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution License](#) that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal. (See [The Effect of Open Access](#).)
2. Authors are able to enter into separate, additional contractual arrangements for the non-exclusive distribution of the journal's published version of the work (e.g., post it to an institutional repository or publish it in a book), with an acknowledgement of its initial publication in this journal.

5 Privacy statement

The names and email addresses entered in this journal site will be used exclusively for the stated purposes of this journal and will not be made available for any other purpose or to any other party. The full privacy policy can be viewed [here](#).

6 Publication fees

Authors publishing in Glossa face no financial obligation for the publication of their article. The [Open Library of Humanities](#) (OLH) will take up all fees for publishing. OLH is a charitable organisation dedicated to publishing open access scholarship, and is funded by an international consortium of libraries, who wish to make scholarly publishing fairer, more accessible, and rigorously preserved for the digital future. Prospective authors are encouraged to check if their academic library is a funder of OLH.

Authors who have access to funds earmarked for Article Processing Charges (via a research grant or through their institution) are asked to use those funds to cover the APC of their publication in Glossa.

Authors without access to such funds will be asked to declare upon submission that they have contacted their institutional representatives to check about possible funding for this purpose, and that they have found that no such funds are available to them. The fees required for publication will then be paid by the OLH.

7 Conclusion

The conclusion is the last numbered section, and any ensuing sections are unnumbered.

Abbreviations (mandatory)

ACC = accusative, DAT = dative, DEM = demonstrative, NOM = nominative, PL = plural, SG = singular

For the standard abbreviations to be used here, refer to the [Leipzig glossing rules](#).

Data availability/Supplementary files (optional)

The journal encourages authors to make all data associated with their submission openly available, according to the FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable). More information can be found [here](#).

If data/supplementary files are to be associated with the accepted paper, one of the options below should be followed:

- i. upload the files to your chosen open repository and make note of the DOI that they will provide (most suitable for datasets or information that act as foundations to the research being published; this option makes the files more findable and more citable).
- ii. upload the files to the journal system during the submission process, as ‘data files’. The journal will then host them as part of the publication and provide them with a DOI (most suitable for non-data files or very short pieces of information, although option 1 is also suitable for these if the author prefers).

In both cases, a ‘Data availability’ or ‘Supplementary files’ section must be added prior to the reference list that provides a title and very short summary of the files for each file. If option 1 was selected, you should also provide the DOI in this section. For example: Supplementary file 1: Appendix. Scientific data related to the experiments. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/gjgl.310.s1>

Ideally, supplementary files are also cited in the main text. Please note that neither of the above two options will result in the files being typeset, so please ensure that they are in publishable format when you upload the accepted paper.

Ethics and consent (optional)

Research involving human subjects, human material, or human data, must have been performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Where applicable, the studies must have been approved by an appropriate ethics committee. In the published paper, the authors should include a statement detailing this approval, including the name of the ethics committee and reference number of the approval. The identity of the research subject(s) should be anonymised whenever possible. For research involving human subjects, informed consent to participate in the study must be obtained from participants (or their legal guardian).

Funding information (optional)

Should the research have received a funding grant, then the grant provider and grant number can be detailed in this section.

Acknowledgements (optional)

The authors wish to thank Martin Haspelmath for providing the generic style sheet for linguistics, and Kai von Fintel for giving permission to use and modify the *Semantics & Pragmatics* Latex template, bibliography style, and document class.

Competing interests (mandatory)

If any of the authors have any competing interests then these must be declared. Consult the [Competing Interests](#) section on the Glossa website for more information. If there are no competing interests to declare then the following statement should be present: “The author(s) has/have no competing interests to declare”.

Authors' contributions (optional)

Here you can provide a sentence or a short paragraph detailing the contribution of each author to the paper.

References

1989. *Oxford English dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Baker, Mark & Johnson, Kyle & Roberts, Ian. 1989. Passive arguments raised. *Linguistic Inquiry* 20(2). 219–251.
- Blevins, Juliette. 2004. *Evolutionary phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan. 2012. *Universals in comparative morphology*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Caha, Pavel. 2017. How (not) to derive a *ABA: the case of Blansitt's generalization. *Glossa* 2. 84.1–32.
- Casali, Roderic. 1998. Predicting ATR activity. *Chicago Linguistic Society (CLS)* 34(1). 55–68.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1981. *Lectures on government and binding*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1986a. *Barriers*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1986b. *Knowledge of language*. New York: Praeger.
- De Belder, Marijke. 2011. A morphosyntactic decomposition of countability in Germanic. *Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics* 14. 173–202. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10828-011-9045-0>.
- de Swart, Henriëtte. 1998. Aspect shift and coercion. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 16(2). 347–385. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4047954>.
- Franks, Steven. 2005. Bulgarian clitics are positioned in the syntax. Ms. Indiana University.
- Iverson, Gregory K. 1989. On the category supralaryngeal. *Phonology* 6. 285–303.
- Lahiri, Aditi (ed.). 2000. *Analogy, leveling, markedness: Principles of change in phonology and morphology* (Trends in Linguistics 127). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Li, Rulong. 1999. Minnan fangyan de daici [Pronouns in southern Min]. In Li, Rulong & Chang, Song-Hing (eds.), *Daici* [Pronouns], 263–287. Guangzhou: Jinan University Press.
- Massam, Diane. 2000. VSO versus VOS: Aspects of Niuean word order. In Carnie, Andrew & Guilfoyle, Eithne (eds.), *The syntax of verb initial languages* (Oxford Studies in Comparative Syntax), 97–116. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- McCarthy, John J. & Prince, Alan S. 1999. Prosodic morphology. In Goldsmith, John A. (ed.), *Phonological theory: The essential readings*, 238–288. Malden, MA and Oxford: Blackwell.
- Murray, Robert W. & Vennemann, Theo. 1983. Sound change and syllable structure in Germanic phonology. *Language* 59(3). 514–528.

- Rissanen, Matti. 1999. Syntax. In Lass, Roger (ed.), *Cambridge history of the English language*, vol. 3, 187–331. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Stewart, Thomas W., Jr. 2000. *Mutation as morphology: Bases, stems, and shapes in Scottish Gaelic*. Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University dissertation.
- van Coetsem, Frans. 2000. *A general and unified theory of the transmission process in language contact*. Heidelberg: Winter.
- Yu, Alan. 2003. *The morphology and phonology of infixation*. Berkeley, CA: University of California dissertation.