

Papers of the Linguistic Society of Belgium

Author guidelines

Guido Vanden Wyngaerd
KU Leuven

Abstract Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

1. General

Manuscripts are accepted in Dutch, French, English and German. Should your contribution be in English, please make a consistent choice between British and American spelling. When submitting the initial manuscript to the editors of the volume, make your paper anonymous, and add a separate sheet with the full title of the work, your full name, affiliation, as well as current mailing and e-mail address.

The contributions should not exceed the limit of 4600 words (including footnotes, references etc.).

2. Electronic files

Please name the file with the first three letters of the (first) author's last name. Do not use the three-character extension for things other than the identification of the file type (smi.doc, not smi.new or smi.rev).

3. Using the electronic templates

3.1. \LaTeX

Contributions in \LaTeX are strongly preferred. A template containing all the necessary files is available at .

3.2. MS Word

A template for MS Word files (BKLtempl.dot) is also available. Make use of the electronic template, as this automatically takes care of the most important formatting aspects of your document.

Please use the appropriate predefined styles in the template.

(1)	TITLE	Title of your article
	SUBTITLE	Subtitle of your article
	AUTHOR	Your name
	AFFILIATION	Your affiliation
	ABSTRACT	Abstract
	utitle0,u	Unnumbered section heading (for notes, references)
	Vtitle1, v	Section heading, first level
	Wtitle2, w	Section heading, second level
	Xtitle 3, x	Section heading, third level
	Quote, q	Block quotation
	Table, t	Table
	Figure, f	Figure
	Example, e	Example
	Notes, n	Notes
	References, r	References
	Scaps, sc	small caps
	IPA	IPA signs
	/1, /2, /4	White line (whole, half, quarter)

The running heads will be generated automatically if you have filled in the appropriate information under File – Properties – Summary info.

3.3. Margins

It is not possible to fix the settings of the margins in the electronic style, and copying material into the document may change the margin settings. Please check the margin settings before you start formatting your article and before you submit it to the editors. The margin settings should be (on the basis of A4 paper size):

(2)	Top	7,20 cm
	Bottom	5,85 cm
	Left	4,75 cm
	Right	4,75 cm
	Header	6,20 cm
	Footer	1,25 cm

4. Font enhancements

Font enhancements (such as italics, bold, caps, small caps, etc.) within the text must also be supplied by you. Whatever formatting or style conventions are employed, please be consistent.

Please use italics for foreign language words, highlighting and emphasis. Bold should be used only for highlighting within italics and for headings. Please refrain from the use of FULL CAPS (except for focal stress and abbreviations) and underlining (except for highlighting within examples, as an alternative for boldface), unless this is a strict convention in your field of research.

5. Quotations

In the main text quotations should be given in double quotation marks. Quotations longer than 3 lines should be formatted as block quotations, without quotation marks and with the appropriate reference to the source.

6. Examples and glosses

Examples should be numbered with Arabic numerals in parentheses.

- (3) Kare wa besutoseraa o takusan kaite-iru
 he TOP best-seller ACC many write-PFV
 ‘He has written many best-sellers.’

Please note that the interlinear gloss gets no punctuation and no highlighting. In MS Word, The example and its gloss are lined up through the use of spaces; make sure the number of elements both lines match. If one word in language A corresponds to two words in language B use a full stop to glue the two together. Morphemes are separated by hyphens. For the abbreviations in the interlinear gloss use small caps. Consult the Leipzig Glossing Rules (<https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf>) for a list of standard abbreviations.

7. Tables and figures

In L^AT_EX, tables and figures are treated as floats. This means that their placement on the page will not necessarily be where you put it 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’

Number your tables and figures consecutively, and provide appropriate captions. The caption goes at the top of tables and at the bottom of figures.

8. Notes

Notes should be kept to a minimum and not be used for references. Note indicators in the text should appear at the end of sentences and follow punctuation marks.

9. References

It is essential that the references are formatted according to these guidelines. Examples of references in the text:

“Hayes (1995a) has proposed to use ...”
 “... if it is followed by a yer (Rubach 1993:144).”
 “... (see for example Yarmohammadi 1973, and Baynham 1991), ...”

Examples of references in the reference section: see the next section.

References

- (1989). *Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Baker, M., Johnson, K. and Roberts, I. (1989). ‘Passive Arguments Raised’. *Linguistic Inquiry* 20, 219–251.
- Blevins, J. (2004). *Evolutionary Phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bobaljik, J. (2012). *Universals In Comparative Morphology*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Casali, R. (1998). ‘Predicting ATR Activity’. *Chicago Linguistic Society (CLS)* 34, 55–68.
- Chomsky, N. (1981). *Lectures on Government and Binding*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- Chomsky, N. (1986a). *Barriers*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, N. (1986b). *Knowledge of Language*. New York: Praeger.
- De Belder, M. (2011). ‘A morphosyntactic decomposition of countability in Germanic’. *Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics* 14, 173–202.
- de Swart, H. (1998). ‘Aspect shift and coercion’. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 16, 347–385. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4047954>.
- Franks, S. (2005). ‘Bulgarian Clitics are Positioned in the Syntax’. Ms. Indiana University.
- Iverson, G. (1989). ‘On the Category Supralaryngeal’. *Phonology* 6, 285–303.
- Lahiri, A., ed. (2000). *Analogy, Leveling, Markedness: Principles of Change in Phonology and Morphology*. Number 127 in Trends in Linguistics. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Li, R. (1999). ‘Minnan fangyan de daici [Demonstrative and personal pronouns in Southern Min]’. In R. Li and S.-H. Chang, eds., *Daici*

- [Demonstrative and personal pronouns], Guangzhou: Ji'nan University Press. 263–287.
- Massam, D. (2000). 'VSO versus VOS: Aspects of Niuean word order'. In A. Carnie and E. Guilfoyle, eds., *The Syntax of Verb Initial Languages*, Oxford: Oxford University Press. Oxford Studies in Comparative Syntax, 97–116.
- McCarthy, J. and Prince, A. (1999). 'Prosodic morphology'. In J. Goldsmith, ed., *Phonological Theory: The Essential Readings*, Malden, MA and Oxford: Blackwell. 238–288.
- Murray, R. and Vennemann, T. (1983). 'Sound Change and Syllable Structure in Germanic Phonology'. *Language* 59, 514–528.
- Rissanen, M. (1999). 'Syntax'. In R. Lass, ed., *Cambridge History of the English Language*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. vol. 3, 187–331.
- Stewart, T. W., Jr. (2000). *Mutation as Morphology: Bases, Stems, and Shapes in Scottish Gaelic*. Ph.D. dissertation, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH.
- van Coetsem, F. (2000). *A General and Unified Theory of the Transmission Process in Language Contact*. Heidelberg: Winter.
- Warner, N., Good, E., Jongman, A. and Sereno, J. (2006). 'Orthographic vs. morphological incomplete neutralization effects'. *Journal of Phonetics* 34, 285–293.
- Yu, A. (2003). *The Morphology and Phonology of Infixation*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, CA.

10. Appendixes

Appendixes should follow the References section.