

Directions for formatting essays/articles.*

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You are more than welcome to use any word processing software to write your papers. But if you e-mail the paper to me it **MUST** be in **Word** or **pdf**;...or any common format. Below you will find basic criteria for papers.

1 Criteria for General Formatting

Criterion 1. All fonts are to be no larger than **12 Point**

Criterion 2. All fonts must be **Times New Roman**.

Criterion 3. Tables and charts are not part of the pagination. *Large tables must be placed at the **end** of the paper*, before References section.

Criterion 4. The default for citation of references is the MLA (Modern Language Association) format. You can find this style in the *DK Handbook*. You can also use the style at the end of this handout—it is the *Linguistic Inquiry* format—a journal for theoretical linguistics.

Remark 1. I don't care if you use another style, just make sure it is a style actually used. For example, many sciences use a numbering method where each source is assigned a number 1-*n*... which correlates with a citation at the end. In-text citations are numbered throughout the text. If you do this, and you provide a direct quote, equation, formula, table, chart, or anything else coming directly from the article, then you need to provide a page number. See example **1**

Criterion 5. Unless using a numbering style of source citation, you must use the author-year style for **in-text** citations; see example **1**—of course, your citations will not be in color (unless you use a hyper-reference package in a L^AT_EX format.

*This document was written using the L^AT_EX 2_ε format.

Example 1. The following quote comes from ?:

Notice that the Corollary to the WMT [Week Minimalist Thesis] does not say that human language, or more precisely FL, is explained by or reduced to all natural laws; nor does it say that all natural laws apply to FL—only that FL is subject to the laws and constants of nature (and by implication only a subset of natural laws). The Corollary is simply a compression of arguments found in many sources, including ?, ???, ?, ? and many others past and present; see also ? for historical consideration of issues relevant to the Corollary—particularly historical tensions between assigning natural language a “spiritual” or “bestial” cause relative to “immaterial” and “material” effects.

This quote shows that. . . .

Criterion 6. Any direct quote—or use of a table, chart, equation, formula, etc., must be accompanied with a page number. Direct quotes must be in quotation marks, but other things need not be. See example 2.

Example 2. However, Medeiros (2008:164) points out that “... this is the quoted material here. Make sure that last period is within the quote marks like this...”

Criterion 7. When providing a quote longer than 4 lines it must be a block quote; see example 1. Also, when adding material inside a direct quote it must be in [brackets]; see example 1.

Remark 2. Donn’t forgot to chek for spelling erros and tyos, it makes evn the coolset person llok dull!

2 Paper One: INFORMATIVE AND SURPRISING

1. 12 point, Times New Roman font.
2. 4-6 pages, double-spaced.
3. At least one scholarly source.

TOPIC: Present your research and ideas in a way that shows you have acquired new and surprising information.

3 Paper Two: ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS

1. 12 point, Times New Roman; 4-6 pages double-spaced.
2. **Two** scholarly sources.
3. You must use either MLA or any other commonly accepted citation format. Examples found in the *DK Handbook*.

Remark 3. Different areas of research use different styles of citation. That is, Physics, Sociology, Psychology, Computer Science, etc. tend to stick to one style—You should use the style that conforms to your major or area of interest.

4. Think of audience and context:

Remark 4. Imagine that this paper is going to be submitted to the journal *Proceedings of the UVU General Academic Discourse*. The audience for this journal includes all the students and faculty at UVU.

You **MUST** use the following sentence at the beginning of this paper:

- In this paper I analyze the (concept/data/notion/idea/material/...) found in CITATION1 and CITATION2. I (argue/conclude/highlight/observe/...) that

TOPIC: use paper 1 as the rough draft, focusing in this paper on how you analyze an issue and synthesize new ideas or conclusions. Basically, the new information you acquired in doing research for paper 1 should now be subjected to analysis/synthesis. Break down concepts, terms, and ideas. Look at them individually and in the general context of your research field. Synthesize the individual concepts, terms, and ideas into an informed opinion or conclusion.

4 Paper Three: ABSTRACT AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. 6-8 scholarly sources for the bibliography.

2. Give a brief description of each source; i.e., what it says, how it approaches the subject, conclusions, etc. . . . See example 3.
3. References MUST be in a widely used citation format. This class uses MLA as the default, but you should use the format that your respective field of research uses. You can find citation formats in the *DK Handbook*.
4. Write an abstract no more than 250 words.

Remark 5. An abstract is a short description of what you do in the paper. See example 4.

5 Paper Four: CLASSICAL ARGUMENT

1. Same style as previous papers (12 point, Times font, citation styles: MLA, APA, Chicago, etc., . . .).
2. 10-12 pages.
3. Must have an abstract under the title.

Remark 6. The abstract is in 10 point Times New Roman font and is **single spaced**; it counts as part of the whole paper.

4. In text citations must include (author, year), and if you use direct quotes it must include a page number; see examples 1 and 2.

Example 3. This is in MLA format and can be found at the end of the syllabus:

1. Damasio, Antonio, and Daniel Tranel. "Nouns and verbs are retrieved with differently distributed neural systems." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA* 90 (June 1993): 4957-60.
This article is in the format of an experiment report. It follows the standard guidelines for this style of writing. This is a difficult paper.
2. Dediu, Dan and D. Robert Ladd. "Linguistic Tone is Related to the Population Frequency of the Adaptive Haplogroups of Two Brain Size Genes, ASPM and Microcephalin." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA* 104 (December 2007): 10944-49.

Reports on a statistical observation that shows there is a correlation between populations exhibiting a specific genetic feature and a specific language feature. The authors recognize that no evidence yet suggests there is a causal link between gene and language features, but they conjecture that the correlation is strong enough to imply a possible causality. This is a difficult paper.

3. Deutsch, David. “Chapter 2: Shadows.” *The Fabric of Reality*. Penguin Books, 1998.

Shows how a set of logical arguments about the known physical facts of shadows and the dual nature of light lead to the irrefutable conclusion that parallel universes exist. This is an example of an informative essay with a very surprising conclusion; 20 pages.

4. Shipley, Bill. “Chapter 1: Preliminaries.” *Cause and Correlation in Biology: A User’s Guide to Path Analysis, Structural Equations, and Causal Inference*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.

Discusses how biologists take observations of nature and find the causes underlying what they see. Draws an analogy between an audience inferring the story of shadow-puppet plays and the biologist inferring nature’s shadow play; 20 pages.

5. Miceli, Gabriele, et al. “The Neural Correlates of Grammatical Gender: An fMRI Investigation.” *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience* 14.4 (May 2002): 618-28.

This article is in the format of an experiment report. It follows the standard guidelines for this style of writing. This is a difficult paper.

Example 4. ABSTRACT In this paper I investigate the concept of Phase as found in ? and ??. I argue that although Boeckx want to reduce the notion of Phase to its historical foundation in the concepts of Islands and Cyclicity, his reduction is premature. Instead, I agree with Chomsky that there is something “virtually conceptually necessary” in the idea of Phase that cannot be found in Islands or Cyclicity. In §1 I present Boeckx’s argument and in §2 I give Chomsky’s. I then compare their arguments in §3 and conclude in §4 with my own analysis of the relationship between Phases, Islands, and Cyclicity.

6 Some Last Advice: How to write good papers

The following advice has been adapted from comments by J. S. Milne and George Orwell.

- Never explain yourself. In fact, begin your paper with a lot of crazy-looking notation but don't provide any explanation for it.
- Always be vague and refer to obscure papers. This way, no one can actually prove you wrong.
- Never define technical terms.
- If you are having trouble making an argument, then start using as many big and crazy words as possible; see example 5.
- Whenever using the phrase "If...then" replace it with "Then...if."
- Always assume that everybody knows what you know.
- Interrupt yourself with irrelevant facts as much as possible; see example 6.
- If all else fails, write in Norwegian.

Example 5. In order to progestritate the exemplary model-making ability of the cognizant phenomonology of human-beingness in the making, then one needs to recapitulate the tentatively chosen and relativized resultingness of the manifested and tribulatory discourse in a non-contextive fashion.

Example 6. As I was saying, but of course I am not really talking right now but writing on my computer, and isn't it interesting that I can refer to speaking in the future and when it happens it will have really happened in the past, which happens to be right now and in which context I was stating that as I was saying, assuming you know what I do, that after the cat ate the rat that ate the cheese that was moldy that was in teh basemant—but of course the cheese could only be moldy if it were nto freezing, in which case the cheese would freeze and thaw out, which, if you have ever done, frozen and thawed out cheese gets quite lumpy—of the house that was guarded by the dog....