FINAL PROJECT: HOW TO WRITE AN ARTICLE IN LINGUISTICS?

The project, a partial phonology of a language, is intended to be your first exposure to doing phonology on your own. It should not be longer than thirteen pages (double space).

EVALUATION

Your project will be evaluated on the basis of the following:

a. To what degree you utilize the theories and methodology learned in the course (this includes the material introduced in class and in the assigned articles).

b. Whether you make errors

    i. Serious errors: contradictions (your data contain counterexamples that you have not discussed – see (c)).

    ii. Stupid mistakes: referring to letters rather than sounds, confusing morphological and phonological rules/constraints.

c. Your awareness of data that do not conform with the analysis, and may pose a problem to some theoretical principle.

d. Your ability to do a complete and original work in phonology ("original" means that it is not a short or translated version of some article, nor a paper written by your friend some years ago).

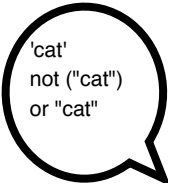e. Constructing an argument, organization, clarity, and style.

STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

a. The paper should include the following parts:

    1. Introduction: 1.1 the issue under discussion and major problems that you are about to solve; 1.2 information about the language; basically your first draft and whatever else is relevant; 1.3. Theoretical background.

    2. Main part: The description of the problem(s), including data (do not forget the gloss) and analysis within a theoretical framework discussed in class. This part should be divided into subsections, starting with the least problematic data, which show the phenomenon under consideration. Later sections add data requiring further elaboration or adding another phenomenon, which interacts with the one presented earlier. You may have two or more sections (2, 3, …), for each phenomenon.

    3. Conclusion: Starting with "In this paper I argued that / discussed the ….", and then providing in brief the main supporting arguments.

ביבליוגרפיה - ללא מספר פרק, מסודר לפי א"ב

    4. References (without a section number)

b. Mark sections 1, 2, 3, etc. and subsections 1.1, 1.2 etc. Do not have section X.1 without section X.2. Give each section and subsection an informative heading (in bold and/or uppercase, but 12 points letters).

STYLE

a. Type on one side of the paper in a double spaced 12 points letters.

b. Leave margins all around (about 3 cm)

c. Number the pages serially (in the bottom of the page) including title page, footnotes and references.

d. Number footnotes serially throughout the paper. Keep footnotes to minimum and don't use them to make bibliographical references.

e. All sets of data, rules, charts, etc. should be numbered serially (1, 2, 3, etc. in parentheses). When necessary, add letters (a., b., ... followed by a dot) to each example/rule/table within a set.

f. Data in the text should be in italics and glossed in the language of the text. Data in the sets of examples are not in italics, but must be properly glossed. Gloss is preceded and followed by an apostrophe ('...'), not parentheses or quotation marks.

'cat'
not ("cat")
or "cat"

SAMPLE

2.1. Identity Effects as Evidence for the Base

The examples in (6) below provide evidence that the base of a Colloquial Hebrew truncated imperative (hereafter TI) is the corresponding 2nd person future form.

(6)　　Imperative truncation

		Masculine		Feminine		
		Base: Future	Output: TI	Base: Future	Output: TI	
a.	CV truncation	**ti**ftax	ftax	**ti**ftexi	ftexi	'to open'
		titlabeš	tlabeš	**ti**tlabši	tlabši	'to dress''
b.	V truncation	**te**vakeš	tvakeš	**te**vakši	tvakši	'to request'
		tikanes	tkanes	**ti**kansi	tkansi	'to enter

　　The structural identity between the base and the TI points unequivocally towards the 2nd person future form as the base of the TI. The TI reflects identity effects (Benua 1997) by preserving phonological properties of the base, which could not be derived independently by the phonology of the language or be drawn from another base (Bolozky 1979, Bat-El 2002).

　　The first argument is based on the presence of an initial fricative in TIs such as *ftax* 'open!' (6a) and a post-consonantal fricative in TIs such as *tvakeš* 'request!' (6b); these fricatives cannot be drawn from the phonology of the language. A fricative in Hebrew is either phonemic or derived by post-vocalic spirantization. Post-vocalic spirantization is opaque in the current stage of the language, but it is still possible to identify whether or not a fricative is phonemic (Adam 2002). A phonemic fricative appears throughout the tense paradigm, as in *xipes - mexapes - yexapes* 'to search Past - Participle - Future'. When the paradigm exhibits stop - fricative alternation, as in *kibes – mexabes – yexabes*

'to launder Past - Participle - Future', the phoneme is the stop and the fricative is derived by spirantization.[1]

דוגמאות לאיך להזכיר מאמרים אחרים

REFERENCES

REFERENCES IN THE TEXT

a. In Fijian (Dixon 1988), a nonhigh vowel....

b. In the earlier works introducing the syllable into generative phonology, syllabification is   performed by a battery of rules applies at a single point in the derivation (Kahn 1976) or   cyclically (Steriade 1982).

c. (see also Jaeggli 1980 and Chomsky 1981).

d. ..." (Sapir 1930:71) / Following Sapir (1930:71), "..." / ... Sapir (1930) "..." (p.71)

e. Itô (1986) develops a general theory...

f. In the model of McCarthy and Prince (1986) and Hayes (1989)....

g. We adopt Clements's (1990:293) feature [approximant]...

h. Steriade's (1982) study was...

i. For purpose of exposition, we will follow Clements and Keyser (1983) ...

j. Kiparsky (1981) observes that...

k. Borowsky (1986, 1989) interprets...

l. This feature was originally introduced by Stewart (1967) to describe...

m. Padgett accepts the critique of Browman and Goldstein (1989)...

שם משפחה מלא, שם פרטי בר"ת. בבלשנות, שנה אחרי השם!

REFERENCES (hanging)

Bat-El, O. 1993. Parasitic Metrification in Modern Hebrew Stress System. *The Linguistic Review* 10:189-210.

Bat-El, O. 1994. The Optimal Acronym Word in Hebrew. In P. Koskinen (ed.) *Proceedings of the 1994 Annual Conference of the Canadian Linguistic Association.* Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics, Department of Linguistics, University of Toronto. 23-38.

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Broadwell, A. 1987. Subtractive Morphology in Southwest Muskogean. A paper presented at the 40th Annual Kentucky Foreign Language Conference.

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Kaye, J., J. Lowenstamm, and J-R. Vergnaud. 1985. The Internal Structure of Phonological   Elements: A Theory of Charm and Government. *Phonology Yearbook* 2:303- 326.

McCarthy, J. 1995. Extensions of Faithfulness: Rotuman Revisited. Ms., University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

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[1] The opacity is due to the presence of non-alternating stops (e.g. *kibel - mekabel - yekabel* 'to receive Past - Participle - Future'), in addition to the non-alternating fricative and the alternating stop - fricative. See detailed discussion in Adam (2002).

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*Quirk, R., S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, and J. Svartvik 1985. *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. London: Longman.

Russell, Kevin. 1995. Morphemes and candidates in Optimality Theory. ROA 44-0195. <http://ruccs.rutgers. edu/roa.html>.

Selkirk, E. 1982. *The Syntax of Words*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

*In the text write Quirk et al. (1985) – used when there are more than two authors