

UCI Working Papers in Linguistics Style Sheet (2001)

Revised in April, 2001

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1. Introduction

This style sheet is designed for the production of UC Irvine Working Papers in Linguistics volumes. On matters of style we closely follow the standards of LSA (as in the WCCFL Proceedings style sheet) and Linguistic Inquiry. However, because you will be giving us camera ready copies of your paper, there are differences with respect to the form of the manuscript.

Papers which do not conform to this style sheet may be returned to authors for corrections. We ask that you conform, if possible, to all aspects of this style sheet. Where you do not, please adopt a system that is transparent and consistent.

Much of this material is taken directly from the WCCFL Proceedings style sheet (1996) and the Linguistic Inquiry style sheet (volume 24, No. 1 (1993): 185 -197).

2. The Manuscript

(a) Send three good quality reproductions of your manuscript to the volume editors for reviewing. Use clean, good quality paper. Manuscripts should not exceed 20 pages. You are required to submit one camera-ready copy of your final draft and the disk. Specify the type of your computer (PC or MAC) and which software you are using (Word, Word Perfect, etc.). If you use any kinds of special fonts for IPA symbols, such as IPAPhon or SIL, enclose a note to mention it as well as attach the font with your final draft.

(b) Use standard 8.5 by 11 inch paper. Contact editors if you have no access to the letter size paper on your own.

(c) All copies must be on one side of the sheet only. Use **11** point TIMES NEW ROMAN. Use **10** point for footnotes. **Both main text and footnote text must be single-spaced.**

(d) Text as well as footnotes should be justified on both margins. Top margin must be **2.5 inches** (6.35cm) and bottom margin must be **1 inch** (2.54 cm), and both the left and right

margins must be **2 inches** (5.08cm). If your paper does not conform to these margins or is not justified, it will be returned to you for corrections.

(e) The text must not include references to page numbers. Indicate page numbers lightly in pencil on the upper left corner on the back of each page. If you send us any corrections, suffix the page numbers of the corrected pages with C. In all cases, include the date on the back of the first page of all the copies of your paper.

(f) All paragraphs except for the first paragraph in each section must be indented by half an inch.

3. Italics

Use italics for:

(a) A letter, word, phrase, or sentence cited as a linguistic example or subject of discussion.

examples: blocking successive-cyclic movement of *what*
 the following nominal, *zhexie guai haizi* is an appositive

(b) Introduction of terms.

example: *Government* is defined as ...

(d) Titles or abbreviated titles of books and journals in the text.

example: an anonymous *LI* referee
 the *Barriers* theory

(e) Titles of books and journals in the reference list. See section 9.

4. Punctuation

(a) Be consistent in your use of single and double quotation marks. We prefer that you use double quotation marks for:

- (i) Short quotations in text. (Quotations longer than, say, four lines should be set off as block quotations and should not be enclosed in quotation marks.)
- (ii) Scare quotes (although their use is not encouraged and should be kept to a minimum).

example: the existence of functional categories can be justified only when they provide “instructions” to performance systems

- (iii) Notions and concepts, when they are mentioned in an appositive construction.

example: the notion “government” (but not the notion of government)

- (iv) Setting off the name of a journal article, unpublished paper, chapter, or dissertation, in running text.

example: the binding theory developed in Chomsky's (1980) article "On Binding" ...

- (v) A comma or period occurs inside double quotation marks; a colon or semicolon outside.

example: a series of "links," each of which ...
I will show that it follows from the "minimalist analysis."

(b) We prefer that you use single quotation marks to enclose. (However, see an exception in section 6-c)

- (i) Any type of meaning, but especially the meaning of a cited non-English form.

examples: the NQ *san-nin* 'three-CL'
 the theme, *bigas* 'rice,' shows up as ...
 ta 'he' would be in Spec of DP.

- (ii) The colloquial English translation below a non-English example.

example: tamen san-ge rei lai-le
 they three-CL person come-ASP
 'The three of them came.'

(c) Words containing prefixes are written solid, without hyphens, when no misreading will result: antimentalism, contradistinction, extrasystemic, subdialect. The prefix is followed by a hyphen when the next element begins with a capital: non-Germanic, pre-Greek.

(d) Ellipsis is indicated by three periods, close set, with a blank space before and after, like ... this. Do not add a fourth period even if the ellipsis precedes or follows the end of a sentence.

(e) Use Latin abbreviations such as **i.e.**, **e.g.**, and **etc.** as seldom as possible, and only in parenthesized expressions. In nonparenthesized text, use English equivalents such as **that is**, **for example**, and **so on**. Use **cf.** to mean 'compare' not 'see'.

(f) We prefer that you use gender-inclusive language and to avoid the use of *he* as a generic pronoun whenever possible. Impersonal constructions and plural constructions are preferred to singular generic pronouns. However, because of the nature of linguistic discussions, reference to a generic speaker, listener, or child may be unavoidable. In these cases 'he or she' ('his or her') may be used sparingly. (He/she, (s)he, s/he are not accepted.)

If the passage requires enough generic pronouns that the repetition of 'he or she' becomes awkward, and no impersonal or plural construction conveys the same meaning, the singular generic pronoun (either 'he' or 'she', as you prefer) will be accepted.

(g) For a single author: Use 'I' to refer to yourself; reserve 'we' to refer to yourself and the reader jointly working through an argument. For co-authors: Use 'we' to refer to yourselves; not to yourselves and the reader (thus, 'We have shown that ...' rather than 'We have seen that ...').

(h) When the head noun is nonhuman, use 'that' to introduce restrictive relative clauses and 'which' to introduce nonrestrictive relative clauses.

(i) In a list of three or more items, place a comma before the 'and' or 'or' joining the last two items.

(j) Use Greek characters instead of spelling out the names of Greek letters. Then use 'Move α ,' not 'Move alpha.' The same principle applies to: -Criterion, -marking, and -abstraction.

5. Footnotes

(a) Footnotes are numbered serially through the paper.

(b) The footnote reference number is a raised numeral following the work or passage to which it applies; it is not enclosed in parentheses, and is not followed by parentheses or a period. Reference numbers follow marks of punctuation.

example: good = ... head movement.⁶
 bad = ... head movement⁶.

(c) When you want to insert more than one footnote in the same place, divide them by a comma followed by one space.

example: The same test can be applied to Chinese nominals.^{4,5}

(d) Use roman numerals such as (i), (ii), (iii), ..., for examples within the footnotes.

(e) Remember: footnote text should be in 10 point font and fully justified. Following the number, each foot note text should start without any indent.

example: good = ⁶ Although I use the term ...
 bad = ⁶ Although I use the term ...
 bad = | ⁶ Although I use the term ...

6. Cited Forms and Examples

(a) Cited forms may appear in phonetic or phonemic transcription, enclosed in square brackets or in slant lines: the suffix [s], the word /layk/. Symbols between brackets are never italicized.

(b) Forms in a language not written with the Latin alphabet must be transliterated (or transcribed), unless there is a cogent reason for citing them in the original characters. This provision applies to Greek as well as to other writing systems.

(b) Use section number for headings:

example:	1.	2.
	1.1	2.1
	1.2	2.1.1
	1.3	2.1.2

Section numbers should start with 1 (not 0). The first word of each heading should start from half an inch. For example;

1. **Introduction**
2. **Unaccusativity**
half an inch from the left

(c) Use **Title Case** for headings.

example:	Unaccusativity in the Theory of Grammar
	not Unaccusativity in the theory of grammar

(d) Section headings and subtitles in the body of the article should be in boldface type. Leave two blank lines above the heading and one blank line below section headings. However, when a subheading immediately follows a heading, leave one blank line between them.

9. Bibliographic References

(b) The brief author-date citations given in the text should take such forms as '(Chomsky 1957)' or '(Ross 1967: 161-2)'. Avoid such cases as '(... Chomsky (1995)),' where a phrase/sentence ends with more than one right parenthesis. Note that the page numbers given are only for a passage to which reference is made, not to the whole paper. Use initials for authors' given names only when needed to distinguish, e.g., N. Chomsky and C. Chomsky, within a single article. Useful given name or middle initial where necessary to distinguish, e.g., J. D. Fodor and J. A. Fodor.

(c) References should be preceded by a section heading consisting of the word **References** justified at the left margin and written in boldface. All including the heading must be in 10 point TIMES NEW ROMAN. Arrange the entries alphabetically by surname of authors; multiple works by one author should be listed chronologically. Use a suffixed letter a, b, c, etc. to distinguish different items published by the same author in the same year.

Each entry should contain the following elements: author's surname, given name(s), co-authors if any (given name first), year of publication, title of work. In the case of journal articles, give name of journal, volume number, and page numbers for the article as a whole. In the case of an article in a collection, give the title of the collection, the editor's name, and the page numbers of the article. For all monographs and books, state the edition, volume number or part number (if applicable), the series in which it is published (if any) the place of publication and the publisher's name. Give the name of journals and the title

of books in italics. If an entry goes more than one line, indent half an inch from the second line.

(d) Use punctuation as in the following examples:

<Article>

Saito, Mamoru, and Naoki Fukui. 1998. Order in phrase structure and movement. *Linguistic Inquiry* 29, 439-474.
 [insert a comma between the names of each authors even before 'and.']
 [use sentence case for the title of articles in journals.]

<Book>

Chomsky, Noam. 1957. *Syntactic structures*. (Janua linguarum, 4.) The Hague: Mouton.
 Miyagawa, Shigeru. 1989. *Syntax and Semantics 22: Structure and Case marking in Japanese*. San Diego: Academic Press.

<Chapter in proceedings / working papers>

Huang, C.-T. James, and C.-C. Jane Tang. 1989. The local nature of the long-distance reflexive in Chinese. In *Proceedings of NELS 19*, 191-206. GLSA, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

McCarthy, John, and Alan Prince. 1995. Faithfulness and reduplicative identity. In *University of Massachusetts occasional papers 18: Papers in Optimality Theory*, 249-384. GLSA, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

<Chapter in published book>

Reinhart, Tanya, and Eric Reuland. 1995. Pronouns, anaphors, and Case. In *Studies in comparative Germanic syntax*, ed. Hubert Haider, Susan Olsen, and Sten Vikner, 241-268. Dordrecht: Kluwer.

<Dissertation.>

Ross, John Robert. 1967. Constraints on variables in syntax. Doctoral dissertation, MIT, Cambridge, MA.
 [do not italicize the title of dissertations.]

<Conference Presentation>

Bresnan, Joan. 1979. Bounded context parsability and learnability. Paper presented at the Workshop on Mathematics and Linguistics, Hampshire College, December 1979.

Revised by Hajime Ono, April 2001.