

Dear Contributor to FASL 14:

We wish to include the written version of your paper in the proceedings of the Fourteenth Formal Approaches to Slavic Linguistics meeting, which—like the previous thirteen—will be published by Jindra Toman’s Michigan Slavic Publications. It would be very desirable if the FASL14 proceedings could appear in book form in time for the 15th FASL meeting in 2006. Therefore we are including the following guidelines and deadlines in your registration packet.

Deadlines and procedures

There will be a two-step procedure. Please send three copies of the first version, plus a pdf version, to Jim Lavine at the address below by **1 August 2005**. We will divide the papers among us and try to get comments back to you within two months of receipt. Return the **revised (final and camera-ready!) version by 15 December 2005**, also to Jim. **Note that these are absolute deadlines and will be strictly enforced.** If you do not meet these deadlines, your paper will not appear in the volume.

First version: The editors will scan the article for major weaknesses, suggest improvements, cuts, etc., and check the style sheet (see below). All papers will also be sent out for anonymous review. It is thus crucial that you do not send an informal draft, but a copy that approximates the final version as closely as possible. In most cases only minor changes will be necessary; in others, more extensive revisions may be requested. Your article has been accepted on the basis of the abstract; however, in cases where there is a drastic clash in quality between the abstract and the article, the editors reserve the right to reject the article. Such decisions will involve an additional peer reviewer and are not expected to be the rule, in any case. Send this version in both **PDF format and hard copy**.

Second version: This version should incorporate the reviewers’ suggestions. We will unify the formatting of all papers and send the volume to MSP, who will collate them and **have them printed as is**. Please send this version in **Word**.

The editors:

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FASL 14 style sheet

Page Limit

The general page limit is **18 pages** for competitive papers, including footnotes and references. The page limit for invited speakers is **25 pages**, including footnotes and references. It is not necessary to use all the allotted pages.

Font

The paper should be in a Times family font at 11-point throughout, including references, text, examples, and diagrams. The only exceptions to this are the title, which should be 13pt, and the footnotes which can be 9pt (but don't have to be).

Additionally, you may use special IPA fonts, if necessary, in your examples. Follow the transcribing conventions in SEEJ (a chart is attached at the bottom of this file). Use the SILDoulasIPA font available for both PC and Mac, a free download from this site: http://scripts.sil.org/cms/scripts/page.php?site_id=nrsi&item_id=encore-ipa-download

Paper Size and Margins

The paper size should be set to Letter (8.5" x 11"). Margins must be exactly as follows: left, right and top margins 2", bottom margin 2.25". Even if you're printing on A4 paper size, please format your paper (and your electronic file) according to these guidelines.

Headings

Title

Capitalize the first letter of the first word of your title and the first letter of all the following words other than articles and prepositions, or words which are being mentioned rather than used (i.e. words referring to a construction your paper is about). Such reference words which are mentioned in your title should be in italics.

The title must be the first line of your paper, aligned to the left, in 13pt Bold type face. After the title, leave one blank line then write the name of the author. On the next line write the name of your institution or affiliation (without your department). For works written by more than one person, list the authors alphabetically, each name followed by the author's affiliation. These two lines (author & affiliation) must be adjusted to the left, in 11pt Italics. Skip one line before the start of your text.

Sections

Use section numbers for headings: 1, 1.1, 1.1.1 and section titles. Section numbers should start with 1 (not 0). If the article has a short introduction (say, one to three paragraphs), do not give it a number or a title. A longer introduction may have a number and title. The section numbers and titles should be in 11pt Bold typeface, adjusted to the left margin. Leave a single blank space between the section number/title and the previous (and following) paragraph:

spell-out instructions, and play no role in the derivation from Numeration to Logical Form.

2. Genitive is Q

Following (3), this article investigates the possibility that just as Nominative case *is* T, and Accusative case *is* (inner) Aspect, so Genitive

The subsection numbers and titles should be in 11pt Italics, adjusted to the left margin. Leave a single blank space between the previous paragraph and the subsection number/title but no blank line between the subsection number/title and the following paragraph.

The first paragraph under a (sub)section should begin flush with the left margin.

Headers, Footers, Page Numbers

Do not use ANY of the above for now. Those will be added during the final stage of copy editing.

Text

Text, footnotes, and references should be single-spaced and fully justified. Each paragraph, except for the first paragraph following the title or a section heading, should be indented 0.25". First lines after headings should not be indented at all. Do not skip a line between paragraphs.

Words from examples referred to in the text should be in italics and English language glosses should be in 'single quotes'. Use *italics* for

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

the suffix *-s*
the word *like*
the construction *mich friert*

- b. Emphasis. (However, emphasized words should be kept to a minimum. In most cases the sentence structure itself should convey the needed emphasis.)

- c. Introduction of terms.

- d. Titles of books and journals in the reference list.

Use subscribed SMALL CAPITALS to gloss a grammatical category or grammatical category morpheme in a linguistic example.

My ždem peremen.
we wait changes_{GEN}
'We are waiting for changes'

The following guidelines govern the use of capital letters:

a. Avoid typing terms in full capitals, where possible. Use Comp, Infl, Agr, Det (*not* COMP, INFL, AGR, DET). Full caps may be retained if they are contrastive. PRO/pro, SUBJECT/subject

b. The names of linguistic rules, principles, conditions, constraints, and filters should be capitalized.

Move a, Empty Category Principle, Condition A, Head Movement Constraint, Case Filter, Vowel Shift, Obligatory Contour Principle

If a term applies to a general linguistic phenomenon or process, rather than to a formulated rule, it should be set in lower case.

wh-movement, head movement, assimilation, passivization

Use double quotation marks for:

a. Short quotations in the text. (Quotations longer than, say, four lines should be set off as block quotations and should not be enclosed in quotation marks.)

b. Notions and concepts, when they are mentioned in an appositive construction.

the notion “government” (but the notion of government)

c. Setting off the name of a journal article, unpublished paper, chapter, or dissertation, in running text.

The binding theory developed in Chomsky’s (1980) article “On Binding” (hereafter OB) . . .

Use single quotation marks to enclose

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

Malayalam has forms like *kammi* ‘shortage’ and *pallawam* ‘blossom’.

b. An English word when it is used to substitute for a non-English word.

the Chinese ‘self’ and the Japanese ‘self’

c. The colloquial English translation below a non-English example.

My ždem peremen.
we wait changes_{GEN}
‘We are waiting for changes’

d. All punctuation marks occur outside single quotation marks. *Exception:* In a colloquial English translation below a non-English example (as in point c), the punctuation mark occurs inside the single quotation mark.

Examples

In numbering examples in the text, use arabic numerals enclosed in parentheses. The number should be inserted flush to the left margin. If several example sentences are numbered together, use a numeral enclosed in parentheses for the entire group, and a lowercase letter of the alphabet followed by a period for each sentence. Do not subdivide further into examples that begin with lowercase roman numerals, for example.

- | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|----|------|------------------------------------|
| (20) | a. (intensional) | My | ždem | peremen. |
| | | we | wait | changes _{GEN} |
| | | | | 'We are waiting for changes' |
| | b. (non-intensional) | Ja | ždu | podrugu. |
| | | we | wait | girlfriend _{ACC} |
| | | | | 'I am waiting for (my) girlfriend' |

Place any diacritics such as *, **, ?, ?? before the example itself, and align the first words of diacritically marked examples with one another.

- (1) a. Paulette appeared nervous to Max.
- b. * To whom did Paulette seem (to be) nervous?
- c. **Who did it seem to that Paulette was nervous?
- d. ?John can't seem to run very fast to me.

In numbering examples in footnotes, use lowercase roman numerals.

- (i) a. Nobody believed that he liked Mary.
- b. *A man who likes nobody believed him.

In text references, place letters referring to subexample numbers inside parentheses. (2a), (5a–b), (6a,c), (6a–f), (8a,c,d), (ia)

If an example from a language that uses the Latin alphabet is to be cited as a sentence of the language in orthographic form, it should be given with full capitalization and punctuation.

If an example sentence has been transliterated or romanized into the Latin alphabet from another writing system, capitalize and punctuate the sentence (and any proper nouns in the sentence) according to the conventions used for English.

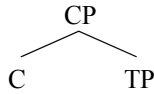
Linguistic Representations

Number trees, functional structures, metrical grids, and so forth, in sequence with other examples.

Tableaux should be numbered Tableau 1, Tableau 2, and so on, like tables.

Draw or type trees as symmetrically and neatly as possible. Lines should begin under one node label (coming together in a point if the node branches) and end at the top center of

the next. (The use of slash marks, / and \, to indicate branches is not acceptable.) Center terminal symbols or words under vertical lines.



For a work involving representations in square brackets, there should be a space between a bracket label and a following word, between a word and a following left bracket, and between adjacent right and left brackets. There should be no space between a bracket label and a following left bracket. Category labels should be subscribed in small capitals.

Footnotes

Use footnotes, not endnotes. Number footnotes sequentially throughout the manuscript. Footnote numbers such as 10a are unacceptable. Do not indent the first line of a footnote

If a note listing acknowledgments, citations of grants, and similar material is appropriate, type it as the first footnote, leaving it unnumbered, rather use an asterisk as a reference at the end of your title, as well as at the beginning of the footnote.

Avoid footnotes that give only crossreferences (“See sections 4 and 7”) or short bibliographic references (“See Chomsky 1965”). Incorporate such material into the text.

Reference List

Leave one blank line after the last line of your text, then type in 11pt Bold type face, flushed at the left margin References, using Hanging indent set at 0.25” so that the second and each consecutive line of the same reference will start at .25” from the right margin. Leave another blank line and start the list of references. The references should be listed alphabetically with the earliest work by the same author cited first. Give as full references as possible, including volume/issue numbers, page numbers, publisher and place of publication.

Chomsky, Noam. 1995. *The Minimalist Program*. Cambridge, MA.: MIT Press.

Chomsky, Noam. 2000. Minimalist Inquiries in *Step by Step: Essays on Minimalist Syntax in Honor of Howard Lasnik*, eds., R. Martin, D. Michaels and J. Uriagereka. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press 89-155.

Cite authors’ and editors’ names the way they are given in print (if the author or editor spells out his or her first name in print, follow this usage in the reference list; if the author commonly goes by his or her initials in print, use those). If you are citing works in which the author or editor has used several versions of his or her name (say, Jane K. Smith, J. K. Smith, Jane Smith), choose the most informative and cite it consistently in the reference list. (Authors are urged to use one version of their name consistently in their publications; this greatly facilitates bibliographical reference and indexing.)

For all other references, please follow the *Linguistic Inquiry* style illustrated below (please pay close attention to the font styles below as well):

Last name, First name. 19xx. Article title. *Journal Title* xx: ppp-ppp.

Last name, First name. 19xx. Article title. In *Book Title*, ed. editor's first name last name, ppp-ppp.
City: Publisher.

Last name, First name, and First name Last name. 19xx. Paper title. In *Proceedings of the Northeast Linguistic Society 19*, pp-pp. GLSA, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Last name, First name. 19xx. Dissertation title. Doctoral dissertation, Institution.

Last name, First name. 19xx. *Book title*. City: Publisher.

Last name, First name. 19xx. Talk title. Paper presented at Conference/Workshop name, Institution,
Month Date.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any further questions about the submission process.

Please use the transliteration chart that can be found at the back of any issue of *Slavic and East European Journal*.

Transliteration chart

A	a	a	Ѐ	ќ	ќ	Щ	щ	(B) št
Б	б	b	Л	л	l			(all others) šč
В	в	v	Љ	љ	lj	Ъ	ъ	(B) â
Г	г	g	М	м	m			(CS) ъ
Г	г	(U, BR) h	Н	н	n			(all others) "
Г	г	(all others) g	Њ	њ	nj	Ы	ы	y
Ѓ	ѓ	ǰ	О	о	o	Ь	ь	(CS) ъ
Д	д	d	П	п	p			(all others) '
Ђ	ђ	đ	Р	р	r	Э	э	è
Е	е	e	С	с	s	Ю	ю	ju
Ё	ё	ě	Т	т	t	Я	я	ja
Є	є	je	Ћ	ћ	(S) ć			
Ж	ж	ž			(CS) ġ			
7	7	dz	У	у	u			
З	з	z	Ў	ў	ǔ			
И	и	(U) y	Ф	ф	f			
		(all others) i	Х	х	(M, S) h			
I	i	i			(all others) x			
İ	ı	ı	Ц	ц	c			
Й	й	j	Ч	ч	č			
J	j	j	Џ	џ	dž			
К	к	k	Ш	ш	š			

B – Bulgarian

BR – Belarusian

CS – Church Slavonic

M – Macedonian

S – Serbian

U – Ukrainian