RICHARD M. HOGG PRIZE: STYLE SHEET

> **Note:** Please follow these instructions meticulously. In the interest of assuring the efficient administration of the Hogg Prize Competition, the Society reserves the right to reject carelessly formatted submissions.

Authors should submit to the Secretary of the Society (secretary@isle-linguistics.org) two electronic copies of the paper, preferably in Microsoft Word doc or docx format. The author(s) should not be identifiable from the references in the remainder of the text and the acknowledgements. The first copy includes the name(s) of the author(s) and full contact details on a separate page at the start of the document, while the second copy does not.

Most characters necessary for representing Old or Middle English are now contained in standard fonts, which should therefore be used wherever possible. Additional letters and phonetic characters should where possible be taken from the **Doulos SIL** font, available from http://scripts.sil.org/cms/scripts/page.php?site_id=nrsi&item_id=DoulosSILfont

FORMATTING AND STYLE

The format and style requirements listed below are taken from those used by the official journal of ISLE, *English Language and Linguistics,* and incorporate recommendations of the Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics. Authors may like to refer to a recent issue (issue 11.3 or later for bibliographic details) to look up certain features of formatting and style. Users of the EndNote bibliography program may wish to download an EndNote style file which follows the bibliographic conventions given below.

1. PAGINATION AND ORGANISATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT. Insert page number in the top right corner of every page. Number continuously throughout the title page, abstract, article's main text, author's address, references, and − if applicable − footnotes (i.e. endnotes in the manuscript format) and other end matter (appendix, tables, figures, etc.; see section 15 below). The various components of the manuscript are to follow in the order just given, except for an appendix, which should immediately precede the references.

2. TITLE PAGE. The title page of the non-anonymous submission should include the title of the article, author's name and affiliation, full postal details and email address on separate lines and centred, as in the pattern shown here. An acknowledgements footnote should be marked with a superscript '1' − not an asterisk − at the end of the title.

<div align="center">

Article title
AUTHOR'S NAME
Author's affiliation

Full postal details
Country
E-mail: name@domain

</div>

3. TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS. Please refer to section 16 below for recommendations on the use of various typefaces.

4. SPACING AND MARGINS. 1.5-space throughout. Leave 3cm/1.5" margins on all four sides of all the pages. Except for the first paragraph of a new section or subsection, the first line of every new paragraph is indented, as is shown in section 5 below. Please do not mark paragraph breaks by extra line spacing.

5. ABSTRACT. The abstract, on a separate page, should follow the title page of an Article.

6. SECTION AND SUBSECTION HEADINGS. These should be typed on separate lines, in small capitals and italics, respectively, numbered and punctuated exactly as in the following example:

1 PHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

1.1 *Metrical phonology*

1.1.1 *Metrical grids*

7. STYLE. Contributors should be sensitive to the social implications of language choice and seek wording free of discriminatory overtones in matters such as race and gender. The style of writing should be non-elliptical: abbreviations of rule names, languages, etc. are to be kept to an absolute minimum and clearly introduced at first occurrence. If abbreviations of less commonly-known technical terms are used extensively in an article, they should be set out clearly in a footnote or an end-of-article glossary. Natural data sources (from Old English texts, contemporary novels, etc.) should be clearly identified.

EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE BY AUTHORS, ESPECIALLY LESS EXPERIENCED ONES, TO HAVE THEIR FINAL DRAFT CHECKED BY A PROFESSIONAL WRITER OF ENGLISH.

8. SPELLING. Either British English or US English conventions for spelling and expression should be followed consistently. Please run a spellchecker on the final draft to eliminate detectable typos.

9. QUOTATIONS. Quotations of under 25 words should be included in single quotation marks in the running text. Any punctuation normally FOLLOWS the closing quotation mark. Longer quotations should be set out as a separate paragraph (or paragraphs) on a new line, indented at the left margin throughout, without any quotation marks and with no extra indent on the first line. The source work and page number must be given for all the quotations. Please check thoroughly against the source the accuracy of the quoted text in the manuscript (wording, punctuation, capitalisation, emphasis) and the page number(s) from which the quotation is taken.

10. SHORT REFERENCES IN TEXT. As is shown below, variants of the author-date-page format are used for literature citations depending on the context of the sentence. With more than one work listed, works are ordered chronologically, not alphabetically, unless two or more works by different authors have the same year of

publication.

... for arguments against see Smith & Jones (1993: 481−3), Chomsky (1995: 154, 286f.; 1997), Vikner (1995: chapter 5), Rizzi (1997), Iwakura (1999) ...

... and elsewhere (see Seuren 1985: 295−313, Browning 1996: 238, fn. 2) ...

... distinguish certain words from others 'without having any meaning of its own' (Hockett 1958: 575).

Please note: (i) the ampersand (&) immediately preceding the surname of the second (or last) co-author; (ii) a space between the colon and the page number; (iii) a 'long hyphen' (en-rule) between page numbers; (iv) elliptical page number spans; (v) no space and a full stop, respectively, before and after ff./f.; (vi) NO comma between author's name and year; (vii) punctuation follows the quotation mark and the quotation source details.

11. FOOTNOTES (AND REFERENCES). Lists headed REFERENCES and FOOTNOTES (both headings in capitals and centred, no bold) should each start on a fresh page (see section 13 below for further instructions on references). Footnotes should be numbered consecutively, starting from number 1, even if the first note contains acknowledgements only. As far as possible, the number and the length of footnotes should be kept to an absolute minimum.

12. NUMBERED EXAMPLES. Include all the example numbers and any letters identifying sub-examples in separate parentheses, and align as is shown below, using small word-processor tabs. Example numbering begins at the left margin.

In the article text, examples should be referred to as (4a), (5b, c), (6b−e), (7)−(9) (NOT: (4)a, (5b) and (5c), (6)b−e, (7−9)). Examples in footnotes should be numbered with small roman numerals, also in parentheses, i.e. (i), (ii), etc. Please note the use of a 'long hyphen'.

13. EXAMPLES FROM LANGUAGES OTHER THAN MODERN ENGLISH. Sentences, phrases and words in languages other than modern English which are set out as numbered examples are followed by a line of word-for-word (or morpheme-for-morpheme) gloss and a line of literary translation, all single-spaced. Glosses are fully aligned with the appropriate words or morphemes of the original. The translation is included in single quotation marks and sentence-final punctuation is within the quotation marks. All the text in numbered examples is in roman type but if a part of a numbered example is to be highlighted, it is set in **bold**. Linguistic category labels appearing in the gloss are in SMALL CAPITALS. The following illustrates:

(4)   (a) John likes Mary. (NOT: 4 a., (4) a., etc.)
      (b) Mary doesn't like John.
      (c) *Like does Mary John not.

(5)   Siroi huku-o   kita wakai baaten-ga   sutando-no utigawa-ni **san-nin**
      white clothing-ACC wore young bartender-NOM bar-GEN   inside-LOC three-CLASS
      tatihatariate-iru.
      working-be
      'Three young bartenders dressed in white were working behind the bar.'

A translation or a gloss of a non-modern-English example in the running text immediately follows the example at its first occurrence and is enclosed in single quotes; the grammatical category gloss, if present, is given in lower-case roman type in parentheses and within the quotes, e.g. *moja matka* 'my mother (nom, 3sg, fem)'.

14. REFERENCES. The style is that of the Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics Journals (http://linguistlist.org/pubs/tocs/JournalUnifiedStyleSheet2007.pdf) with the exception that (i) all page numbers are preceded by a comma, i.e. there is a comma rather than a full-stop after journal/proceedings volume number; (ii) page numbers are elided as far as possible except for teens, e.g 21–4, 121–4 but 112–14; and (iii) dissertation entries specify the university but no 'place of publication' separately.

All and only works mentioned in the text and footnotes must be included in the references at the end of the article. Authors should check carefully that this is the case, and that the authors and dates cited match the names and the dates in the references, that the page numbers of all the articles in journals and books are correctly supplied, and that the list is in strict alphabetic order and formatted according to the specification below.

References start on a fresh page, immediately after the main body of the text. The heading REFERENCES is in capitals and centred, and not in bold. The list is double-spaced throughout. There are no lines or blank spaces for repeated names of authors – the names are always typed as in the first entry. The preferred format is that THE FIRST NAMES OF ALL THE AUTHORS AND EDITORS ARE GIVEN IN FULL. This convention must be followed consistently throughout with the exception for those authors who are known to use initials only (e.g. R. M. W. Dixon, S. J. Hannahs). Note that the full first name follows the surname only at the beginning of a new entry. A full-stop separates author name(s) and the year of the publication. If an entry is longer than one line, the second and subsequent lines are indented ('hanging indent'). In the case of joint authors or editors use the ampersand (&), not the word 'and'. Please note also a 'long hyphen' in number spans and ellipsis of repeated digits (i.e. 1985–91, 134–62; NOT: 1985–1991, 134–162). Abbreviations are to be avoided in the case of journal titles (e.g. *English Language and Linguistics*, NOT: *ELL*) but citations from conference proceedings include the meeting's or the society's acronym. US state names are given using the standard two-letter abbreviation, e.g. MA (NOT: Mass.) Examples follow:

Books
Akmajian, Adrian, Richard A. Demers & Robert M. Harnish. 1985. *Linguistics*, 2nd edn. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
Blevins, Juliette. 2004. *Evolutionary phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Kemenade, Ans van & Nigel B. Vincent (eds.). 1997. *Parameters of morphosyntactic change*. Cambridge:

    Cambridge University Press.

Kiparsky, Paul & Gilbert Youmans (eds.). 1989. *Phonetics and phonology*, vol. 1: *Rhythm and meter*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Lahiri, Aditi (ed.). 2000. *Analogy, leveling, markedness: Principles of change in phonology and morphology* (Trends in Linguistics 127). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Luce, R. Duncan, Robert R. Bush & Eugene Galanter (eds.). 1963. *Handbook of mathematical psychology*, vol. 2. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Oxford English Dictionary, 3rd edn. 2000–. Oxford: Oxford University Press. www.oup.com.

Pintzuk, Susan, George Tsoulas & Anthony Warner (eds.). 2000. *Diachronic syntax: Models and mechanisms*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Webelhuth, Gert (ed.). 1995. *Government and binding theory and the minimalist program: Principles and parameters in syntactic theory* (Generative Syntax). Oxford: Blackwell.

Articles in edited volumes, conference proceedings and working papers

If more than one article is cited from a single edited volume, a short reference to the volume appears in the article entries (as in the examples below) and the full details of the volume appear in a separate entry.

Abraham, Werner. 1997. The interdependence of case, aspect, and referentiality in the history of German: The case of the verbal genitive. In van Kemenade & Vincent (eds.), 29–61.

Archangeli, Diana. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of extrametricality. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 6, 1–13.

Casali, Roderic F. 1998. Predicting ATR activity. *Chicago Linguistic Society* (*CLS*) 34(1), 55–68.

Clark, Alexander. 2006. Pac-learning unambiguous NTS languages. *International Colloquium on Grammatical Inference* 8, 59–71. Berlin: Springer.

Del Gobbo, Francesca. 2003a. Appositives and quantification. *Annual Penn Linguistics Colloquium* 26 (University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics 9), 73–88.

Hornstein, Norbert & Amy Weinberg. 1995 The Empty Category Principle. In Webelhuth (ed.), 241–96.

Hudson, Richard. 1996. The difficulty of (so-called) self-embedded structures. *UCL Working Papers in Linguistics* 8, 283–314.

Kemenade, Ans van. 2000. Jespersen's cycle revisited: Formal properties of grammaticalization. In Pintzuk et al. (eds.), 51–74.

Kiparsky, Paul. 1997. The rise of positional licensing. In van Kemenade & Vincent (eds.), 460–94.

Rice, Curt. 2006. Norwegian stress and quantity: Gaps and repairs at the phonology–morphology interface. *The North East Linguistic Society* (*NELS*) 36(1), 27–38. [ROA 781.]

Rissanen, Matti. 1999. Syntax. In Roger Lass (ed.), *Cambridge history of the English language*, vol. 3, 187–331. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Roberts, Ian & Anders Holmberg. 2005. On the role of parameters in Universal Grammar: A reply to Newmeyer. In Hans Broekhuis, Norbert Corver, Riny Huybregts, Ursula Kleinhenz & Jan Koster (eds.), *Organizing grammar: Linguistic studies in honor of Henk van Riemsdijk*, 538–53. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Williams, Edwin. 1995. Theta theory. In Webelhuth (ed.), 97–124.

Willis, David. 2000. Verb movement in Slavonic conditionals. In Pintzuk et al. (eds.), 322–48.

Articles in journals

Iverson, Gregory K. 1983. Korean /s/. *Journal of Phonetics* 11, 191–200.

Murray, Robert W. & Theo Vennemann. 1983. Sound change and syllable structure in Germanic phonology. *Language* 59(3), 514–28.

Suñer, Margarita. 1988. The role of agreement in clitic-doubled constructions. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 6, 391–434.

Online papers, reviews, dissertations and other kinds of publication

Ellison. T. Mark & Ewan Klein. 2001. The best of all possible words. Review article on Diana Archangeli & D. Terence Langendoen (eds.), *Optimality Theory: An overview*, 1997. *Journal of Linguistics* 37(1), 127–43.

Franks, Steven. 2005. Bulgarian clitics are positioned in the syntax, 15 pp. http://www.cogs.indiana.edu/people/homepages/franks/Bg_clitics_remark_dense.pdf (10 May 2007).

Harley, Heidi. 1995. *Subjects, events and licensing*. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.

Joseph, Brian D. 2001. Review of R. M. W. Dixon, *The rise and fall of languages*, 1997. *Journal of Linguistics* 37(1), 180–6.

Lattewitz, Karen. 1996. Movement of verbal complements. Ms., University of Groningen.

Pedersen, Johan. 2005. The Spanish impersonal *se*-construction: Constructional variation and change. *Constructions* 1, http://www.constructions-online.de (10 May 2007).

Watson, Kevin & Patrick Honeybone. 2002. Liverpool English, visarga in pausa, and the phonetics–phonology divide. Presented at the Toulouse Conference on English Phonology, University of Toulouse le Mirail.

Yu, Alan C. L. 2003. *The morphology and phonology of infixation*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California at Berkeley.

15. ARTWORK. Tables, tree diagrams, tableaux, AVMs, etc. are usually single-spaced.

    (a) Only horizontal lines are normally used in tables but both horizontal and vertical lines are acceptable in OT tableaux and intricate tables.

    (b) Tree diagrams, tableaux, AVMs and the like are numbered like other examples. Some tables can also be numbered in this way.

    (c) Submit your paper as one single file. Submit two versions: one pdf and one .docx (or .doc) file. In both cases, embed all fonts used (e.g. often under SAVE, OPTIONS, the paramaters need to be set to save the files with the fonts embedded). All tables and figures (e.g. graphs and drawings) should appear in the appropriate section in the text. They are labeled Table 1 or Figure 1 (in roman, centred) and given a caption (in italic, centred, on a separate line).

16. TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS. Please use Times/Times Roman size 12pt font throughout the manuscript. Special typefaces are used as follows:

SMALL CAPITALS
    (i)   technical terms when first introduced
    (ii)   section headings
    (iii) the names of grammatical categories in the glosses of numbered examples
Please do NOT use CAPITALS with a reduced font size.

Italics
    (i)   language material in the running text
    (ii)   foreign words
    (iii) emphasis in the main body of the text or footnotes
    (iv)   subsection headings
    (v)   titles of books, journals and dissertations
    (vi)   headings in numbered examples (if applicable)

Bold
    (i)   article title
    (ii)   emphasis in numbered examples
    (iii) author's name in the bibliographical information about the book

discussed in a Review Article

'Single quotation marks'
- (i)   terms used in a semi-technical sense or terms whose validity is questioned
- (ii)   meanings of words and sentences
- (iii)   quotations and 'direct speech'

"Double quotation marks" – quotations within quotations only.

& (ampersand) is used instead of the word *and* before the second/last surname of a co-author or co-editor in references as well as in the main text.

A 'long hyphen' (en-rule —) is used
- (i)   to mark a 'dash' — it is then preceded and followed by a space — and
- (ii)   to mark number spans, such as in page numbers (e.g. 123—54) in the main text as well as in References

Please distinguish between a 'long hyphen'/the en-rule (—) and a short hyphen (-). The en-rule (—) is used only in tables, to mark an empty cell.

17. KEEPING TRACK OF NUMBERING SEQUENCES. If (sub)sections, numbered examples or footnotes are added to or removed from the article in the process of revising it, every care should be taken to ensure that all subsequent (sub)sections, examples or footnotes are appropriately renumbered and that any in-text and in-footnote references to them by numbers (e.g. 'given the arguments in section 3.2 above') be checked and adjusted if necessary. While it is acceptable for files to include automatic footnote (i.e. endnote) numbering, please DO NOT use automatic example, figure and table numbering and cross-referencing.