

# Template for a successful paper

FIRST AUTHOR'S FULL NAME, *University of That Author's Affiliation*

SECOND AUTHOR'S FULL NAME, *University of That Author's Affiliation*

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## ABSTRACT

Every paper should contain a short abstract (not less than 10 lines) summarizing its contents.

## 1 Introduction

This file provides information on formatting submissions to the *Journal of South Asian Linguistics*. Please submit your contributions online at the following website: <http://www.jsal-journal.org/>.

Basically, this file represents a sample *JSAL* article. In the present scenario, one to two issues of 2-4 articles will be published online each year. In what follows we will present some information on our style requirements. Note that all paragraphs are indented except those that immediately follow a heading.

## 2 Formatting guidelines

You must use the Styles included within this template. Every style you should need will have "PWPL" before the name, e.g., "PWPL Footnote". The style for this section is "PWPL Body Text", for example.

Note that every bit of text has a Style associated with it; you can see these most clearly if you open up the Styles pane. It is a useful policy to simply write your paper in this file itself, and change the filename before submission. That way we don't have to specify font size, spacing, etc. here in writing. Just highlight your text and choose the correct style.

### 2.1 Embeddings

This is what a subsection looks like. Please do not use more than two levels of embedding below the main section headings.

#### 2.1.1 Second-order embedding

Please do not go beyond the X.X.X level of embedding. It's too much to keep track of.

Each section heading should be followed by some text. It is not alright to have a section heading and then immediately follow that with a subsection heading. There should be some text in between.<sup>1</sup>

#### 2.1.2 Sisters within a level of embedding

Each level of embedding should have more than one member. That is, if you have a 2.1.1, you should have at least 2.1.2 as well.

### 2.2 Page length

We expect that your papers will be between 20 and 30 pages.

### 2.3 Transcription and glossing

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<sup>1</sup> This is a footnote. It is not an endnote. Use footnotes sparingly, and never let the text of a footnote carry over across page boundaries.

We use the Leipzig Convention for glossing examples: <http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/files/morpheme.html>. Use tabs to keep glosses in line with transcriptions separated by word and/or morpheme.

Please be consistent with your use of glosses as well as with transcription systems. That is, do not switch between broad IPA transcription, narrow IPA transcription, Romanization, and orthography, without justification. Provide a short explanation of your transcription scheme in an appendix or footnote if it is not widely used.

Examples should be presented as in (1) and (2):

(1) Bengali

- a. *ami êk-ṭa udahôron d-il-am*  
 I.NOM one-CLA example give-PST-1  
 ‘I’ve given an example.’
- b. *e-ṭa=o êk-ṭa udahôron*  
 this-CLA=also one-CLA example  
 ‘This is also an example.’

- (2) *e-bhab-e=o cōl-e*  
 this-way-LOC=also function-3  
 ‘This way is also fine.’ (lit. ‘It also functions this way.’)

If the next line after an example, table, or figure is not a new paragraph, there’s no need to indent.

## 2.4 Citation

Provide citations in text (Author Year), or as Author (Year) states, avoid footnotes for citations. In the running text, cite as follows: T. Mohanan (1988) shows that causatives are extremely complex (cf. also Bhatt 2003, Ramchand 2006). That is, do not use: (cf. Bhatt (2003), Ramchand (2006)). For longer quotations:

Here is a block quote. It’s probably really long, otherwise why would you need a block quote? You could have just put it in quotation marks within the sentence itself. But this one is long, so it’s a block quote. (Author Year: Page Numbers)

That was a block quote.

## 3 Smaller things

Use commas after *e.g.*, this way. A comma after *i.e.* is optional; after *cf.* there should be no comma. When you refer to an example word in English or another language within the running text, use italics. Also provide the translation in single quotes, e.g., *kahāni* ‘story’.

### 3.1 Visuals

In addition to examples and section headings, you must number any tables, figures, or other visuals accordingly. The captions for such visuals should appear as in Figure 1.

[[IMAGE]]

Figure 1. A visual that would be really useful for the reader.

Make sure that your images are of an appropriate size for clarity without dramatically increasing the file size of the document.

Note that for our purposes, syntax trees and OT tableaux should be numbered as examples, and not as figures or tables. Thus, their numbering should be in line with other linguistic examples, and they should not have a caption.

### 3.2 Style for references

Examples for Reference styles are shown in the References section. Spell out all the author names in full, except where it is not convention to do so: for example with KP Mohanan or KV Subbarao... Use *edn.* as an abbreviation for *edition*. This avoids confusion with *ed.* for *editor*.

## Acknowledgements

An Acknowledgements section, if desired, should come at the end of an article but before References.

## References

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