CatWPL
Style Sheet

•Format

-Font: Times, 18 Point for the title of the paper, 12 Point for body text, 10 Point for footnotes.

-Line spacing: 2 for body text, 1.5 for footnotes.

-Margins: all four margins should have 2.54 cm (i.e. 1 inch).

-Line length: 16 cm for the body text and the footnotes; 12 cm for the English abstract.

-Tabs: 1.2 cm, 1.98 cm, 2.72 cm.

•Heading of the article

-Left aligned.

-Title in capitals and low case, bold type, without inverted commas. Without full stop nor asterisk.

-Title, name and affiliation should occupy three successive lines separated by 1 RET(URN) each.

-3 RET between the heading and the English abstract.

•Abstract:

-The English abstract should be edited in 10 Point, its line length will be 12 cm, and it will be *neither* centered *nor* indented. It will follow the heading (3 RET). The body text will begin after 3 RET.

•Headings of sections and paragraphs

-Headings of sections should be separated from the preceding paragraph by means of 3 RET. They should be in bold type. The number of the section should be left aligned + stop + 3 spaces + the title of the section, which should *not* be followed by a stop. Text should begin at the following line, after 1 RET.

-Headings of first order paragraphs should be separated from the preceding paragraph by means of 3 RET. They should be in italics. The number of the first order paragraph should be left aligned+ stop + 3 spaces + the title of the first order paragraph, which should *not* be followed by a stop. Text should begin at the following line, after 1 RET.

-Headings of second order paragraphs should be separated from the preceding paragraph by means of 3 RET. They should be in italics. The number of the second order paragraph should be left aligned + stop + 3 spaces + the title of the first order paragraph + stop + 3 spaces, and followed by the text at the same line (0 RET).

•Examples, principles, conditions, etc.

-Numbered between brackets, left aligned.

-When more than one example within a number, they should be ordered by means of a letter followed by a stop. Such a letter should be placed at the first TAB (1.2 cm). The example

should begin at the second TAB (1.98 cm). When just an example within a number, it should be placed at the first TAB.

-Examples from languages other than English should be accompanied by a gloss and, if necessary, by a translation into English. Both glosses and examples should be aligned (using TAB's would make the task easier). For example:

(2) a La Maria no va   aproval.
         the Maria not PAST pass
         'Maria did not pass.'
     b. *La Maria va no aprovar

-Both examples and translations should finish with a stop. Glosses should *not*. Glosses should *not* begin with capitals (unless proper names) and they should contain just words and/or simbols (avoid using punctuation marks or square brackets).

-Examples representing an abstract structure at any level of representation should *not* begin with capitals *nor* end with a stop. Such a criterion will be also applied to parts of sentences. For example:

(3) a. [there-[a man]$_i$] is t_i in the room
     b. a blue-eyed man

-Translations should be between simple inverted commas (').

-Headings of principles, conditions, etc., introduced as examples, should be in italics and should be placed at the first TAB, which will serve as the left margin of the text of the principle or condition. The text of the principle or condition will be in plain text.

-Examples should be separated from the preceding and following text by 2 RET

-Between two successive examples just 1 RET should be used

-Examples should be cited in the text as (1), (3a), (5a,b), etc. In footnotes they should be cited as (i), (iv), (v a), etc. It is worth noting that (5a-c) refers to examples *from* (5a) *to* (5c), whereas (5a,c) refers to examples (5a) *and* (5c).

-Concerning subscripts and superscripts, **PC users** should follow the following instructions:

• Subscripts·

                £text of the subscript£

• Superscripts:

                $text of the superscript$

-Subscripts should be 10 Point in the body text and 9 Point in the footnotes

-Superscripts should be 9 Point both in the body text and in the footnotes.

•Body text

-Paragraph's beginnings should *not* be indented.

-Paragraphs should be separated from each other by 2 RET.

-The body text should be justified.

-To make reference to a title of the bibliography, it should be used the author's name and the publication year between brackets. E.g.: Chomsky (1981), Kayne (1981, 1982), Belletti and Rizzi (forthcoming), Jackendoff (personal communication) [also (p.c.)].

-If we want to indicate the page(s) number(s) or the example(s) of a title of the bibliography, it should be done in the following way: Rizzi (1990:20), Baker (1988:ex.(12)).

•Footnotes

-They should *not* be indented.

-They should be introduced by means of a superscripted number followed by one space.

-The footnote text should be edited in 10 Point. For other format aspects body text requirements should be followed.

-The footnote reference should be done by means of a superscript placed after punctuation marks.

-**PC users** should edit their notes in an independent file. The footnote text should have the footnote format previously set. They will be preceded by a *non*-superscripted number and one space.

•Acknowledgments

-Following the text of the article after 3 RET.

-Without asterisk.

•References

-Following the acknowledgments after 3 RET.

-Headed by **References**. Left aligned. Bold type. The first reference should appear after 1 RET.

-References should be ordered in the following way: alphabetical order of authors, chronological order of titles of the same author. When an author has two or more titles with the same year of publication, the notation (1986a), (1986b), etc., should be used.

-If a reference occupies more than one line, the second and following lines should be indented (first TAB).

-Examples of references:

Borer, H. (1983) *Parametric Syntax*, Foris, Dordrecht.

Cordin, P. (1990) 'Dative Clitic Doubling and Visibility of Case in Trentino', ms. Università di Trento.

Harris, J. (1991) 'The Exponence of Gender in Spanish', *Linguistic Inquiry* 22, 27-62.

Jaeggli, O. and K. Safir (1989) 'The Null Subject Parameter and Parametric Theory' in O. Jaeggli and K. Safir (eds) *The Null Subject Parameter*, Kluwer, Dordrecht.

Laka, I. (1990) *Negation in Syntax: On the Nature of Functional Categories and Projections*, PhD Dissertation, MIT.

•<u>Affiliation</u>

-After the references (3 RET).

-In italics. Left aligned.

-It should have the format of a complete postal address.

-The e-mail address should be included after the postal address.

•<u>General remarks</u>

-Underlining should be replaced by italics, which should be used for:

    a.   Quoting letters, words, phrases and sentences as examples:
        the morpheme *-a*
        the word *nationality*

    b.   Introducing terms and notions in the text:
        Binding is conceived as...

    c.   Emphasis.

-Whole words in capitals should be eliminated (Infl, Agr, Tns, Comp, Det, *instead of* INFL, AGR, TNS, COMP, DET). It is worth noting, however, that contrasts as CHAIN/chain or SUBJECT/subject should be maintained.

-Headings of sections, paragraphs, conditions, principles, etc., should follow the *Title Capitalization* both when introduced independently and when used in the text: all the words begin with capitals except articles, prepositions or conjunctions (unless they are in initial position and after a full stop or a colon, in which case they should begin with capitals).

-When a term is applied to a general linguistic process or phenomenon rather than to a explicitly formulated rule, it should *not* follow the *Title Capitalization*.

    head movement, causativization, (*but* Head Movement Constraint, Vowel Shift)

-Authors using phonetic characters should use IPA and IPA Plus.