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**Abstract**

Abstract must be preceded by two empty lines. Text in English, 120 words min – 250 words max. Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing, justified. Abstract must be preceded by two empty lines. Text in English, 120 words min – 250 words max. Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing, justified. Abstract must be preceded by two empty lines. Text in English, 120 words min – 250 words max. Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing, justified. Abstract must be preceded by two empty lines. Text in English, 120 words min – 250 words max. Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing, justified. Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing, justified. Abstract must be preceded by two empty lines. Text in English, 120 words min – 250 words max. Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing, justified. Abstract must be preceded by two empty lines.

**Keywords**: word1; word2; word3; word4; word5; word6.

**1. Section heading in Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified**

Margins Style: Normal, 2.54cm top, 2.54 cm bottom, 2.54 cm left, 2.54 cm right. Section 1 is separated from Keywords by two empty lines. Section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified. Section 2 is separated from Section 1 by an empty line. Section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified. Section 2 is separated from Section 1 by an empty line. Section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified.

***1.1. Sub-section heading. Charis SIL, point 12, bold,* *italics***

Sub-section 1.1. is separated from Section 1 by an empty line. Sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, italics. Sub-section 1.2. is separated from Sub-section 1.1. by an empty line. Sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, italics. Sub-section 1.3. is separated from Sub-section 1.2. by an empty line. Sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, italics.

*1.1.1 Sub-sub-section heading. Charis SIL, point 12, italics*

Sub-sub-section 1.1.1 is separated from Section 1 by an empty line. Sub-sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, italics. Sub-sub-section 1.1.2. is separated from Sub-sub-section 1.1.1 by an empty line. Sub-sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, italics. Sub-section 1.2. is separated from Sub-sub-section 1.1.3 by an empty line. Sub-sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, italics.

*1.1.2 Sub-sub-section heading. Charis SIL, point 12, italics*

Sub-sub-section 1.1.2 is separated from sub-sub-section 1.1.1 by an empty line. Sub-sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, italics. Sub-sub-section 1.1.2. is separated from Sub-sub-section 1.1.1 by an empty line. Sub-sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, italics. Sub-section 1.2. is separated from Sub-sub-section 1.1.2 by an empty line. Sub-sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, italics.

***1.2. Sub-section heading. Charis SIL, point 12, bold,* *italics***

The Body is separated from Section and Sub-section headings by an empty line. Body Style: Charis SIL, point 12, single spacing, justified.

Works are cited by including the author-year reference in text. For example, Mithun (1988) and Payne & Payne (1990). Backgrounding references in parentheses is also possible (Corbett 2000; Payne & Payne 1990; Greenberg 1963, 1966). In case of works written by more than two authors, the name of the first author is followed by “et al.” (italics should not be used for et al.), for example, Johnson et al. (1989). If a reference is not published yet please refer to it as “forth.” or “under review” or “accepted” and use the same in the References. First lines in new paragraphs are indented by 0,5 cm (TABs have to be set at 0.5 cm), except for the first paragraph of a section or (sub-)sub-section, and first paragraph after a Table, a Figure, a citation or an example.

Footnotes are used only when the information adds substantially to the discussion and they should be concise. Footnote numbers should be inserted after punctuation.[[1]](#footnote-1)

Double quotation marks are used when short excerpts (less than 3 lines) are cited in the text. For instance, according to Croft & Cruse (2004: 97–98) “neither meanings nor structural relations are specified in the lexicon, but are construed ‘on-line,’ in actual situations of use”. In case of longer excerpts (more than 3 lines), the citation is separated from the Body by an empty line. The font of the quoted excerpt is reduced (Stye: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing justified):

In the functional-typological framework, language universals are empirically observable cross-linguistic distributional patterns for different structural configurations. These patterns are usually identified based on broad language samples, constructed so as to optimize the statistical significance of the distribution. […] [P]articular structural configurations turn out to be significantly more frequent than others, though the latter can also occur in some languages. Contrary to universals in the formalist sense, then, these patterns involve no qualitative constraints on language diversity, because all of the logically possible structural configurations taken into account are actually attested. (Cristofaro 2017: 209).

The Body is separated from Section and Sub-section headings by an empty line. Body Style: remember to use Charis SIL, point 12, single spacing, justified, and remember that after colon no capital letter is necessary.

**2. Section heading in Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified**

***2.1. Sub-section heading. Charis SIL, point 12, bold, italics***

Tables/figures/graphs are separated from the Body by an empty line. In-text reference to tables/figures/graphs should be made in brackets (see Table 1) or outside brackets, as shown in Figure 1 and Table 2. Brackets within brackets should be limited to examples (for instance, if you want to cite example (1)). Captions are separated from tables/figures/graphs by an empty line. Caption Style: Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing, centred.



**Figure 1**: The caption in Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing.

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**Table 1**: The caption in Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing. No vertical lines.

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| **Table** | **column** | **column** |
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**Table 2**: The caption in Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing. Vertical lines necessary.

Numbered examples are separated from the Body by an empty line (above and below). Numbered Examples Style: Charis SIL, point 12, single spacing, italic, justified. If examples are not written in English, they should be glossed and translated, according to the Leipzig Glossing Rules (<https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf>). Bold should be limited as much as possible and should be used mainly within examples to emphasize the phenomena being discussed in the article, as in example (2).

(1) Hup (Naduhup, Eastern Naduhup; Epps 2008: 206)

 *Ɂána-ǎnd’ǝh híd-ǎn g’ɔ́p-ɔ́h*

Ana-ass.pl 3pl-obj scoop-decl

 ‘Ana and her children were serving them.’

After an example, a Table or a citation, text should not be indented. Within an example, after the language name, please indicate in brackets the language family and the genus (following Glottolog or Ethnologue or any other classification, but please explicitly refer to which one you follow at some point in the paper) followed by the exact reference citation in the examples. If necessary for the argumentation aims, more genealogical specifications can be indicated.

In the running text, when a language is cited for the first time, please insert the genealogical classification as in examples, together with the ISO-code 639-3, like in Panare (PBH; Cariban, Venezuelan Cariban). For isolate languages, please indicate the geographical region where the language is spoken. There are two exceptions: (i) if the first citation of a language occurs within brackets (let’s imagine Panare[[2]](#footnote-2) occurs here for the first time), in a Table or in other embedded contexts, then the ISO-code 639-3 and the genealogical classification have be indicated in a footnote; (ii) if the first citation of a language occurs just before an example of that language, then the ISO-code 639-3 and the genealogical classification can be directly indicated in the example. Let’s consider in this respect Baure:

(2) Baure (Arawakan, Southern Maipuran; Danielsen 2007: 292)

**a*. pa*** *nti’ nikier!* ***pa*** *nti’-niš!*

*pa nti’ nik=ro pa nti’=niš*

emph 1sg 1sg.eat=3sg.m emph 1sg=exclam

‘I will eat it!’ ‘Well, I will!’

b. *to* ***pa*** *pihirikašan nan siy-ye*

*to pa pi=hirik-a-ša-no nan siy-ye*

art emph 2sg=sit-lk-irr-imp here chair-loc

‘Go, sit here on the chair!’

(3) Sandawe (Isolate, Africa; Steeman 2012: 143, 141)

a. *gélé-áá |-ìmé*

Gele-sfoc come.sgac-iter

‘Gele came repeatedly’

b. *tsháá=sa xàd-ímé-é*

pot=3f.sg scrape\_out-iter-3obj

‘She scraped out a pot.’

***2.2. Sub-section heading. Charis SIL, point 12, bold, italics***

Italics are used only in these cases: numbered examples (see (1)); titles of books, journals and films (e.g. *to Kill a Mockingbird*); metalinguistic references to technical terms (e.g. it is called *word embedding*); foreign words (e.g. one of them is *nasi goreng*). Italics are not used for common loanwords (e.g. ad hoc, corpus, raison d'être, etc.).

Numbers from zero to one hundred are spelled out in nontechnical writing (e.g. he wrote twelve novels before 1974). In technical articles, numbers are generally spelled out (e.g. Romanian has 20 phonemic consonants). However, when a sentence begins with a number, it should always be spelled out (e.g. sixty participants completed the trial).

***2.3. Sub-section heading. Charis SIL, point 12, bold, italics***

Grammar and spelling must be accurate and consistent throughout the article. For instance, American English and British English spelling should not be mixed. Punctuation should be consistent throughout the paper and it should observe the specific norms of the language of the article. Nevertheless, the following rules are mandatory in all cases. The dash (“–”) denotes a major break or pause (e.g. the author presented his theory – the first of its kind – during the keynote address) and it should not be overused. The Oxford comma should be avoided, unless it resolves ambiguity in sentence (e.g. te enjoyed going on long walks with his dogs, Charles Sanders Peirce, and Hermann Oldenberg.). The colon is only used to introduce a list (e.g. the Eastern Romance subgroup: Romanian, Aromanian, Megleno-Romanian and Istro-Romanian) and to introduce a direct quotation of more than 3 lines (see 1.2). The ampersand (“&”) is only used in text if a cited work is written by two authors (e.g. Bertinetto & Loporcaro 2005) or the ampersand is part of a proper name, such as a trademarked corporate titles (e.g. Simon & Schuster). Single quotes ‘’ must be used to indicate meanings and translations. Double quotes “” must be used for non-literal uses of words and quotations.

**Acknowledgements**

Acknowledgements heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified. Acknowledgements section is separated from the last section by two empty lines. Acknowledgements section is optional.

**Abbreviations**

1= 1st person

3= 3rd person

art = article

ass.pl = associative plural

decl = declarative

emph = emphatic

exclam = exclamative

imp = imperative

irr = irrealis

lk = linker

loc = locative

m = masculine

obj = object

pl = plural

sg = singular

A list of all the abbreviations used must be provided, in alphabetical order. Abbreviations must be separated from the Acknowledgments section by an empty line. If no Acknowledgements section is present, Abbreviations must be separated from the last section by two empty lines. Abbreviations Heading References Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified. Abbreviations must be in Charis SIL 10 small caps, their explanations in Charis SIL, point 10. The text can be organized in columns by means of a table with invisible borders.

**References**

The list of references at the end of the paper has a heading called **References** separated from Abbreviations section by an empty line. References Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified. The entries mentioned in the paper are listed alphabetically, all lines except the first one must be indented 0,5 cm (TABs must be set at 0,5 cm). Please do not abbreviate page numbers (es. 151–172, NOT 151–72). We follow the Generic Style Rules for Linguistics for references (please refer to <https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/GenericStyleRules.pdf>, Section 16) and we suggest you to use Zotero to create reference list in order to make it easier the consistency of this section (here the Generic Style Rules for Linguistics .csl file for Zotero: <https://www.zotero.org/styles/generic-style-rules-for-linguistics>).

Here are some examples of the most frequent types of references:

**Books:**

Corbett, Greville. 2000. *Number*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Croft, William & Aalan D. Cruse. 2004. *Cognitive linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Danielsen, Swintha. 2007. *Baure. An Arawak language of Bolivia*. Leiden: CNWS Publications.

Epps, Patience. 2008. *A grammar of Hup*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Goldberg, Adele. 1995. *Constructions: A onstruction Grammar approach to argument structure*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

**Edited volumes:**

Treis, Yvonne & Martine Vanhove (eds.). 2017. *Similative and equative constructions: A cross–linguistic perspective.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Derbyshire, Desmond C. & Geoffrey K. Pullum (eds.). 1990. *Handbook of Amazonian Languages 2*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

**Articles in Edited Volumes:**

Mithun, Marianne. 1988. The grammaticization of coordination. In John Haiman & Sandra A. Thompson (eds.), *Clause combining in grammar and discourse*, 331–359. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Payne, Doris L. & Thomas Payne. 1990. Yagua. In Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum (eds.), *Handbook of Amazonian Languages 2*, 249–474. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

**Journal Articles:**

Bertinetto, Piermarco & Michele Loporcaro. 2005. The sound pattern of Standard Italian, as compared with the varieties spoken in Florence, Milan and Rome. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association* 35(2). 131–151.

Cristofaro, Sonia. 2017. Constraints on language diversity. *Lingue e linguaggio* 16(2). 203–225.

Evans, Nicholas & Stephen C. Levinson. 2009. The myth of language universals: language diversity and its importance for cognitive science. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 32(5). 429–448.

Johnson, Kyle & Mark Baker & Ian Roberts. 1989. Passive arguments raised. *Linguistic Inquiry* 20. 219–251.

Rosch, Eleanor H. 1973. Natural categories. *Cognitive Psychology* 4. 328–350.

**PhD Thesis:**

Konnerth, Linda A. 2014. *A grammar of Karbi*. Eugene: University of Oregon. (Doctoral Dissertation.)

**Unpublished manuscripts:**

Christensen, Fay. 1977. Rao grammar (from stem to clause): A preliminary study. Unpublished MS.

**Websites:**

Dryer, Matthew S. 2013. Negative morphemes. In Dryer, Matthew S. & Haspelmath, Martin (eds.), *World atlas of language structures online*. Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. Available online at: <http://wals.info/chapter/112/> (Accessed 2020.10.26).

**Corpora**

*British National Corpus (BNC)* <https://app.sketchengine.eu/#dashboard?corpname=preloaded%2Fbnc2_tt21>

*Corpus dl ladin leterar (CLL)*

<http://vll.ladintal.it/applications/textanalysis/search.jsp>

*KIParla Corpus*

 <http://www.kiparla.it>

**Appendix**

Appendix(es) should be placed at the end of the paper with an explanatory text. Since there are several different contents that can be inserted in an Appendix (e.g. language samples, datasets, etc.), we do not provide a specific style for them, but we ask author(s) to follow as much as possible the structure of tables as given above and reported here for convenience (with or without caption).

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| **Table** |
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**Appendix 1**: The caption in Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing.

**Contact**

Email address of corresponding author

(Email address of a co-author)

1. Footnote Style: Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing, justified. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. PBH; Cariban, Venezuelan Cariban. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)