Special instructions for a prospectus, thesis or dissertation on a French linguistics topic

If your topic involves linguistic field work or collection of student data among human subjects, be mindful of the possible need to seek IRB approval before undertaking any actual field interviews or data collection.

For a prospectus, thesis or dissertation on a French linguistics topic in which cited forms, numbered examples, glosses, translations, etc. will appear, consult sections 6-8 of the Language stylesheet for guidelines, as reproduced directly below (taken from <http://www.lsadc.org/info/pubs-lang-style.cfm>).

It is best to insert phonetic symbols using the Lucinda Sans Unicode font (containing also combining diacritics) which is generic with Microsoft Word, or else use some other IPA font to which you have access and which you can share with your research director and committee (so that the characters will appear correctly in any electronic versions you send out to them). Note that you will not be able to insert characters by hand, as described in 6.f. below, if your thesis or dissertation is going to be submitted to the Graduate School electronically.

 To line up the parsed components of numbered examples, such as in 8.b. below, it is easiest to use a table format (as in 8.b.) and then hide the table boundaries.

6. CITED FORMS

a. Do not underscore numbered examples. Underscore words cited within the text.

b. Enclose transcriptions either within (phonetic) square brackets or within (phonemic) slashes: the suffix [q], the word /rek/. Do not italicize or underscore bracketed transcriptions.

c. Use angle brackets for specific reference to graphemes: the letter < q >.

d. Transliterate or transcribe all forms in any language not normally written with the Latin alphabet, including Greek, unless there is a compelling reason for using the original orthography. Use IPA symbols unless there is another standard system for the language.

e. After the first occurrence of non-English forms, provide a gloss in single quotation marks: Latin ovis 'sheep' is a noun. No comma precedes the gloss and no comma follows, unless necessary for other reasons: Latin ovis 'sheep', canis 'dog', and equus 'horse' are nouns. See ¶8 for other instructions on glosses.

f. Use a fine pen to insert special characters and diacritics by hand. Draw diacritics in the exact position and form that they are meant to assume in print.

7. NUMBERED EXAMPLES, RULES, AND FORMULAS

a. Type each numbered item on a separate indented line with the number in parentheses; indent after the number; use lowercase letters to group sets of related items:

(2) a. Down the hill rolled the baby carriage.
     b. Out of the house strolled my mother's best friend.

b. In the text, refer to numbered items as 2, 2a, 2a,b, 2(a-c).

8. <u>GLOSSES AND TRANLATIONS OF EXAMPLES</u>

Examples not in English must be translated or glossed as appropriate. Sometimes, both a translation and a word-for-word or morpheme-by-morpheme gloss are appropriate.

a. Place the translation or gloss of an example sentence or phrase on a new line below the example:

(26) La nouvelle constitution approuvéé (par le congrès), le président renforça ses pouvoirs.
      `The new constitution approved (by congress), the president consolidated his power'.

b. Align word-for-word or morpheme-by-morpheme glosses of example phrases or sentences with the beginning of each original word:

(17) Omdat   duidelijk is dat hie ziek is.
     because clear   is that he ill is

c. Observe the following conventions in morpheme-by-morpheme glosses:

i. Place a hyphen between morphs within words in the original, and a corresponding hyphen in the gloss:

(41) fog-okfel próbál-ni olvas-ni
     will-1sg try-inf   read-inf

ii. If one morph in the original corresponds to two or more elements in the gloss (cumulative exponence), separate the latter by a period, except for persons; there is no period at the end of a word:

(5) es-tis be-2PL.PRES.IND.ACT

iii. Gloss lexical roots in lowercase roman type.
     Gloss persons as 1, 2, 3, and 4.
     Gloss all other grammatical categories in small capitals (double underscore).

iv. Abbreviate glosses for grammatical categories. List the abbreviations in a note.