STYLE GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

The guidelines presented here are based on the American Psychological Association (APA) style guide. If you cannot find an answer to your question below, please consult the latest edition of the APA guide. In case there should be any discrepancies between the APA style guide and the following instructions, please follow the latter.

1 Technical details

- A4 format
- Margins: 2.5 cm
- Font for the main text: Times New Roman, size 12
- Font for figures, tables, footnotes, abstract and block quotation: Times New Roman 10
- Spacing for the text: single spaced
- No indentation for new paragraphs
- Space between two consecutive paragraphs: 6 points.
- Chapter and section headings: bold type

2 Article title and section headings

**Article title**: Times New Roman, size 16, bold type; space over the title 130; left-aligned.

**Section heading**: Times New Roman, size 12, bold type; space over the heading 30; space below the heading 18; left-aligned.

**Subsection heading**: Times New Roman, size 12, bold type; space over the heading 18; space below the heading 18; left-aligned.

Headings should be numbered in the following way:

3 Superiority effects and their conceptual implications (section heading)
3.1 Superiority effects in English and Polish (subsection heading)
3 Abstract and keywords
The article should contain an abstract placed at the first page, right below the title. The abstract should be followed by a list of keywords. The abstract and keywords should be formatted in the following way:

ABSTRACT This article is concerned with resultative and goal-of-motion constructions. They are characterized by the presence of a constituent explicitly naming a changing property (resultative phrase) or location (goal phrase) of the subject or direct object of the main verb in the sentence, where the change is brought about as a result of the action denoted by the verb (e.g., *The painter painted the door red* or *The ship sailed to America*). Such constructions are attested in a number of typologically different languages.

Keywords: resultative phrase, goal phrase, aspect, telicity, directed transition

4 Footnotes
The footnote number in the main text should follow any punctuation mark. The text in a footnote should be in size 10. There should be an additional space of 3 points between two consecutive footnotes on one page.

1 For clarity, I will separate perfective prefixes from the rest of the verb with a hyphen, although this is not a convention of Polish orthography.
2 I limit the analysis to episodic atelic predicates only. Iterative or habitual predicates exhibit different properties that are outside the scope of this article.
3 Argument orientation is represented in examples by indexation.

5 Figures and tables
Figures and tables should be titled and numbered. The number and title of a table should be in size 10 and should be placed above it. There should be a space of 6 points between the title and the table. The text in the table should also be in size 10. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREPOSITION</th>
<th>CASE IN LOCATIVE PHRASE</th>
<th>CASE IN GOAL PHRASE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>do</em> (‘to’)</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>Genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>w</em> (‘in’)</td>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>Accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>na</em> (‘on’)</td>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>Accusative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The number and title of a figure should be in size 10 and should be placed below it. There should be a space of 6 points between the title and the figure. For example:

Figure 1: Semantic field

6 Linguistic data
All examples in the main text should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals throughout the whole article. Example numbers should be put in parentheses. Glosses should be in italics. The translation should be put between single quotation marks. There should be one line of space between the text and the example. For instance:

Resultative constructions in Polish have not received nearly as much attention as in English. In terms of syntactic categories they are exclusively PPs. In a striking contrast with English, there are no bare adjectival resultative phrases.

(4) Malarz po- malował plot [pp na czerwono] / *[AdjP czerwony].
painter PERF-painted fence on red / red
‘The painter painted the fence red.’

Examples in footnotes should be numbered with Roman numerals. There should be a space of 3 points between an example and the footnote text. For instance:

1 An example of a control construction is given below in (i). Notice that the object is an actual thematic argument of the verb.

(i) The gardener watered the tulips (flat).
By contrast, when the object in is not semantically licensed by the verb alone and seems to be an overt subject of the small clause, the construction is ECM.
There should be an additional space of 6 points over the second of two adjacent examples in the main text. In footnotes, the space should be of 3 points. For instance:

(2)  
  a. Maria po- malowała drzwi na czerwono.  
     *Mary PERF-painted  door on red*  
    ‘Mary painted the door red.’
  b. Janek wy- tarł talerz do sucha.  
     *John PERF-wipe plate to dry*  
    ‘John wiped the plate dry.’

To align examples, use tabs:

(50) TAB a. TAB example.

Tree diagrams should be treated like other examples. For instance:

(50)  
\[ \begin{array}{c}  
\text{XP} \\
\downarrow \\
\text{ZP} \quad \text{X'} \\
\downarrow \\
\text{X} \quad \text{YP} 
\end{array} \]

7 In-text referring

With direct quotations from (as well as paraphrases of) other works there should be enough information to unambiguously identify the source, given the list of references at the end of the article. This means that in-text information should include the author, year and page of the quoted material. The quoted text should be placed between double quotation marks. Examples of acceptable formats are given below:

According to van Geenhoven (2005), “we can think of pluractional morphemes on the verb as star operators, each expressing a way of distributing subevent times over the overall event time of an utterance and each meeting the principle of cumulative reference” (p. 112).

It has been proposed that “we can think of pluractional morphemes on the verb as star operators, each expressing a way of distributing subevent times over the overall event time of an utterance and each meeting the principle of cumulative reference” (van Geenhoven, 2005, p. 112).
For works with multiple authors, if the number of authors is not more than three, all of them should be named, the last name preceded by the word “and”, like this:

It has been argued (Author_A, Author_B, and Author_C, 2000) that ...

Author_A, Author_B, and Author_C (2000) argued that ...

If the number of authors is more than two, the word “and” is preceded by a comma:

Author_A and Author_B (2000) argued that ...

Author_A, Author_B, and Author_C (2000) argued that ...

If the text has more than three authors, the in-text reference should contain just the name of the first author followed by the phrase “at al.”, like this:

(Author_A, et al., 2000)

References to more than one work should be provided inside the same parentheses, separated by a semicolon. For instance:

(Baker, 2003, p. 3; Comrie, 1998, p. 34)

Quotations of 40 words or longer should be used without quotation marks and placed in a separate indented (8 spaces or 0.85cm) text block, in font size 11. For instance:

As Lamers et al. (2006) point out:

An essential part of discourse comprehension is building cohesive links between sentences and sentence fragments. Pronouns are devices with which these cohesive links can be established. Because pronouns normally refer back to an element earlier mentioned in the sentence representing the same entity, a coreferential relationship has to be established between the pronoun and the antecedent. This is not a trivial process and consists of determination, (re)activation and interpretation of the antecedent as well as integrating the pronoun itself into the sentence structure built up so far. (p. 2)
8 Reference list

A list of alphabetically ordered references should be the last section of the article. This section should be labeled “References” (formatted like any section heading, except it should have no number). It must contain an entry with the necessary bibliographical information for every source cited in the article.

Guidelines:

- Font for the text of references: Times New Roman, size 12
- Spacing for the text of references: single spaced
- Space between two consecutive references: 6 points
- Hanging indentation: 0.85 cm
- If the date of publication is unknown, use (n.d.) instead of (Year). If the work has been accepted for publication, use (in press).
- For multiple authors:
  - Up to seven authors – all the authors should be listed by last names and initials, separated with commas, the last name preceded by an ampersand.
  - For more than seven authors – the first six names should be given followed by an ellipsis sign (...) followed by the name of the final author. The total number of names given cannot exceed seven.
- When the author is unknown, start the list entry with the work’s title followed by the date. In the in-text reference, use the title instead of the name.
- One way of finding out whether a dissertation or a thesis has been published is to search online databases (e.g., ProQuest Dissertations and Theses; Center for Research Libraries; Education Resources Information Center). Databases often provide an accession or order number, which can make finding the text in the future easier.
- For non-standard materials provide the name of the format (e.g. PowerPoint presentation, handouts, lecture notes, multimedia file, etc.) in parentheses after the title.

BOOKS

general format:

Author, A. A. and Author, B. B. (Year of publication). *Title of work: Capital letter also for subtitle*. Location: Publisher.
examples:


ARTICLES OR CHAPTERS IN EDITED BOOKS

general format:


dexample:


ARTICLES IN JOURNALS

general format:


dexample:


PUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS / THESES

general format:


dexample:


UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPTS / DISSERTATIONS / THESES

general format:

examples:

UNPUBLISHED PAPERS PRESENTED AT CONFERENCES

general format:

example:

ELECTRONIC SOURCES
The general format for documenting electronic sources of various kinds should be as close to the format of their printed equivalents as possible. If the electronic version is an exact reproduction of the printed text and the printed text is easily accessible, no further information is necessary.

Guidelines:
➢ If available, the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) of the text should be given. A DOI number can be a simple sequence of numbers or an alphanumerical string preceded directly by http://dx.doi.org/, in which case it functions as a URL address. Use whichever DOI form is available. A simple DOI number should be preceded by “doi:”. Regardless of the format, when a DOI number is given, no additional URL address is necessary.

➢ It is often enough to include just the URL address of the homepage of the site where the source material can be found, not the exact address of the text. It applies particularly to texts from electronic journals, newspapers, magazines, online encyclopedias, etc. However, the decision should be made based on how easy it is to locate the specific page or file in question on a given website.
The URL address should be preceded by the phrase “Retrieved from” and it should not be followed by a dot.

For electronic sources page numbers are often irrelevant.

The retrieval date should be provided only if the source is likely to change.

examples:


http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1471-2202-9-55


9 Self referencing and personal information

Because of the requirements of the double-blind review procedure, the manuscript should contain no obvious information that could be used to identify the author. When making self references, please avoid using phrases like “see my previous work” or “as I argued elsewhere”. Instead, treat your works like any other source material. Provide your personal data (name, contact address, academic institution) separately, in the submission e-mail.