The linguistic writing style is more similar to (social) science styles than to humanities:
- here is what I am planning on telling you
- here is what I am telling you
- here is what I just told you

Examples from the Object Language (the language you are writing about) are marked in italics, unless
- it’s a syntactic example in a numbered line, or
- you talk about phonemes (in between slashes / /), allophones/actual pronunciations (in square brackets [ ]), letters of the writing system (in brackets < >).

All words/sentences in italics must be followed by an English gloss in single quotation marks.

The German word schenken ‘to give a present’ is spelled by making use of the 6 letters <s, c, h, e, n, k>, repeating <e> and <n>. However, the combination of <s, c, h> represents the phoneme /ʃ/. Furthermore, the second <e> is usually not pronounced with the second <n> being pronounced as the syllabic consonant [n]. Thus, the German orthography can be misleading as schenken ‘to give a present’ involves silent letters.

When giving examples for syntax and morphology, use the 3-line format from class, as exemplified below. The first line is the Object Language, written using its native spelling (if it uses the Roman alphabet), or if it doesn’t use the Roman alphabet, either (i) in a Romanization of the language, or (ii) in IPA format. Your resources most likely will already provide the sentences using Romanization, in which case you should stick with that. The first line also shows morpheme boundaries with dashes. The second line gives a morpheme-by-morpheme gloss (i.e. translation) of the first line, using dashes or periods as necessary. The third line gives a natural translation in English.

chelswu-ka yenghwa-lul pwa-ss-na (Romanization of Korean)
Chelswu-NOM movie-ACC see-PAST-Q (morpheme-by-morpheme gloss)
‘Did Chelswu see the movie?’ (natural translation)

In citations, we use an APA-like style. When the author’s name is part of the sentence, we put the author’s last name followed by the year of publication in parentheses. When the author’s name is not part of the sentence, we put both the author’s last name and the year of publication in parentheses.

According to Chomsky (1981), the use of ...
Chomsky (1981) claims that ...
Altaic languages such as Korean share among them the presence of vowel harmony (Sohn 1999).

References should be placed together in a separate section at the end of the paper. They should not be placed in footnotes.