Manuscript title:
The title of this submission

This is an anonymised submission.

This file was last updated on `July 3, 2023`

1 Introduction

This is the LaTeX template for FASL proceedings. FASL proceedings are published as an extra issue of JSL – Journal of Slavic Linguistics. They are published in open access and online-only. Note that papers published in JSL go through a double-blind review process, which means publication of a paper is not guaranteed.

This template is prepared for people not used to LaTeX. If you are an experienced LaTeX user please use the jsl.cls and don't specify extra packages (unless you need them). Use the ones specified in the jsl.cls file. The jsl.cls style file produces a paper edited to facilitate reviewing. This is not the final version of the paper which will be produced once your paper is accepted and enters production.

If you never used LaTeX before, you'll first need to install the version of LaTeX that runs on your operating system (MikTeX for Windows, TeX Live for Linux, MacTeX on a Mac etc.). Your life will be made easier if you install an additional dedicated LaTeX editor like TeX Studio (https://www.texstudio.org/), which you can download and install for free. In case this template file doesn't compile, try changing the default compiler to LuaLaTeX.

The easiest solution for non-LaTeX users is to open an account on overleaf (overleaf.com). Overleaf is a free online LaTeX editor that is easy to use, doesn't require any local installation (works inside your browser), and includes a number of support material. You only need to upload the jsl.cls file, your bib file, and this template into your online working directory and start writing your paper.

1.1 Non-LaTeX submissions

In case you are not willing to submit your paper in LaTeX you can do it in either Word or LibreOffice or any other word-processing software and save it as PDF (for the initial submission – later we'll ask you for an edittable version, so either for a .docx or .odt etc.), but please do it with minimal editting (nothing fancy). You are still asked to produce a .bib file of your bibliography. You can use tools like JabRef or EndNote to manage and export your bibliography as a bib file. More about the bibliography is explained in §5.

1.2 How to submit

The page limit for your initial submission is 25 pages (including bibliography) of this format (around 30 lines of text per page). In case you are using Word, please keep in

mind page limit is 25 30-line pages (that are comparable to this template).

To submit your article via ojs.ung.si website please follow these steps:

1. Set up an account (top right of the page) if you don't have one already.

2. Start a new submission: You can find the "Make a Submission" button at the top of the menu on the right. The button will take you to the submissions page. Please don't worry about the two final bullet points of the checklist you see at the top: you do not need to be an SLS member. As for length of the article, see the paragraph below.

3. Click on "Make a new submission" in the box under "Submissions". The first page you should see is "Start". Here, it is very important to select the relevant eddition of FASL proceedings under Section. Again, don't worry about the checklist, just tick all the boxes.

4. The subsequent steps should be straightforward: the form will ask you to submit a .pdf of your submission, then to provide some minimal metadata, and finally to confirm the submission.

The updated page limits compatible with the JSL LaTeX style (pre-production) are 23 pages for talks and posters and 30 pages for invited talks, excluding the title page. If you are not familiar with LaTeX and do not feel comfortable using it for your paper, please get in touch with the FASL proceedings editors.

Please start your article with a section title, not with text.

2 Your second section

2.1 Encoding

The class and template impose `UTF-8` encoding, which allows simple input of accénts. Additional settings may be adjusted to suit the author's needs. In case things like Hačeks don't work, you need to insert them with special \v{} commands: \v{c} gives č, \v{s} gives š, \l{} gives ł etc. But if you are using LuaLaTeX, all of these special characters can be typed in directly into the text: ł, š, đ, ć, ž, ő, ë, ñ, ç etc.

2.2 Examples

This template is using the linguex package for linguistic examples. You make reference to an example in text either with \Next and \Prev or else using regular commands to

¹ refer to a labeled example, figure, or section: \ref{mylabel}. Glosses are made using

² the code shown below in (1), (2-a) and (2-b). Please follow the Leipzig glossing rules

³ (https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf) when glossing your examples.

⁴ (1)   En   enostaven   primer.
         one.M.SG simple.M.SG example.M.SG

⁵   'A simple example.'   (Slovenian)

⁶ (2)   a.   Drugi   enostaven   primer.
             second.M.SG simple.M.SG example.M.SG

⁷   'The second simple example.'   (Slovenian)

⁸   b.   Še en   enostaven primer   z   vsemi čšž.
             yet one.M.SG simple.M.SG example.M.SG with all   čšž

⁹   'Yet another simple example.'   (Slovenian)

¹⁰ Starred, ungrammatical examples should not have a translation. They can have intended

¹¹ translations, as in (3), in which case this is marked with "[Intended]" before the translation.

¹²   Examples which are grammatical but are not acceptable on the intended meaning

¹³ should be equipped with a hash mark (#). If providing the unavailable meaning introduce

¹⁴ it with "[Impossible]", as in (4).

¹⁵ (3)   *En   enostavna   primer.
         one.M.SG simple.F.SG example.M.SG

¹⁶   [Intended] 'A simple example.'   (Slovenian)

¹⁷ (4)   #Marija   je   ulovila   Petra.
         Marija.F.SG AUX.SG caught.F.SG Peter.ACC

¹⁸   'Mary caught Peter.'

¹⁹   [Impossible] 'Peter caught Mary.'   (Slovenian)

²⁰ Please use curly brackets in examples that have options as e.g. (5). Curly brackets are

²¹ meant to show the size of the two phrases you are using in this example, i.e. the scope of

²² the optionality marker '/'. You are further asked to make sure the word-by-word glosses

²³ are vertically aligned with their translations

²⁴ (5)   En   { opcijski   / *opcijska   } primer.
         one.M.SG   optional.M.SG   optional.F.SG   example.M.SG

²⁵   'An example with options.'   (Slovenian)

²⁶ *Italics* is done with \textit{}, SMALL CAPS with \textsc{}, and **bold** with \textbf{}.

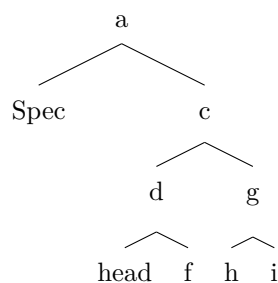²⁷ Please do not use **bold** for emphasis inside main text.[1] Please use \textsubscript{} for

---

[1]Footnotes should come at the end of sentences only. Please don't write long footnotes. Footnotes are for side-comments that cannot make it to main text. If you want to say something important, consider incorporating the footnote into the main text. If example numbering does not work properly inside footnotes, leave as is, don't spend too much time fixing this, it might not be trivial.

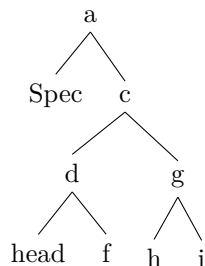1 subscripted text and \textsuperscript{} for superscripted text rather than mathmode.

2 ## 2.3   Growing trees

3 Let's test some trees. You can use qtree, as in (6), or the forest package, as in (7). Both

4 packages allow for a number of options and can produce similarly complex trees. qtree

5 is probably easier to use for simple trees, but it seems that the forest package is more

6 powerful so that if you want to draw really complex trees, you'll probably need to use

7 forest rather than qtree. The tree in (8) for example is made with forest.

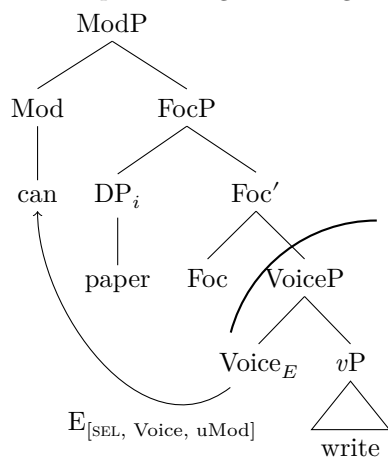8 (6)

9 (7)   The same tree made with the forest package

10

11 (8)   an example of a big tree using the forest package

12

13 In case you don't know how to draw a very specific tree or a specific feature on a tree

14 inside LaTeX but have the tree already drawn you can import it as a figure and we'll

1 worry about redrawing it in LaTeX if necessary. See §3 for instructions on how to include

2 pictures/figures ...

3 Figures

4 You can also easily insert figures as long as they are either in .png or .pdf format. Figure

5 1 is set to cover the entire width of the page. Figure 2 is specified to be 0.3 of the size of

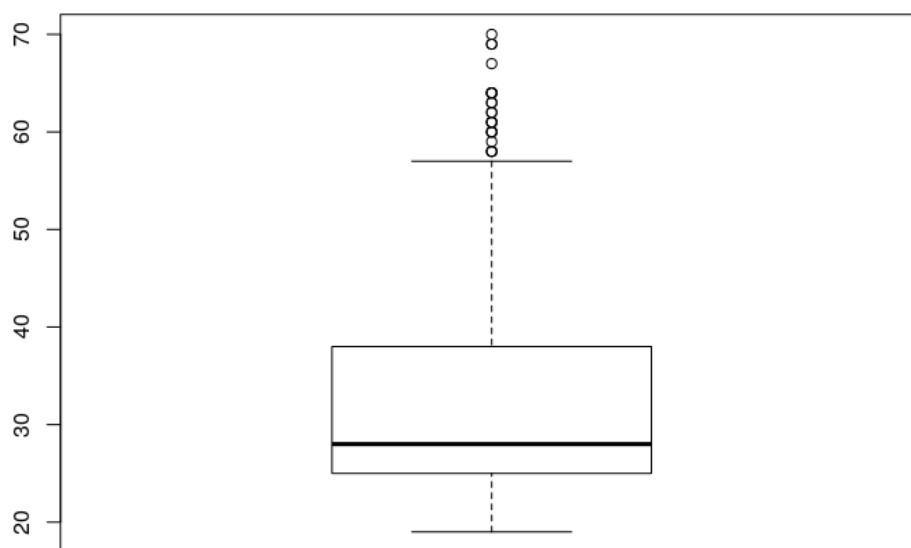6 the original picture. If you want to insert a figure, you can do it like this:

Figure 1: Figures are floating elements and do not necessarily appear in the same position where they are located in the code.

4 Tables

8 Tables can either be floating elements if they are inside the table environment, as is Table

9 1 or else fixed in place, as is Table (9).

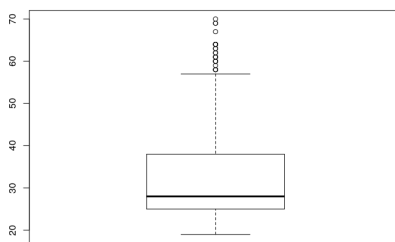10 (9)   Table in a fixed position.

Figure 2: Same figure but scaled down.

Language	random number	random letters
Spanish	4	sp
Castillian	3	cs
Asturian	2	as
Ukrainian	243	pož

Table 1: This is a floating table.

Language	random number	random letters
Spanish	4	sp
Castillian	3	cs
Asturian	2	as
Ukrainian	243	pož

5   Citations

In-text citations are done with (Mitrović, 2014, p.34–55), (cf. Vasilyeva et al., 2014, among others), Kratzer (2000); Abney (1987); Willim (1989), (see also Marušič et al. 2015; Bailyn 2010). If you want to place an "'s" following the name, you should do it like this: Chomsky's 1973.

What is used inside the commands \cite{}, \citep{}, \citealt{}, \citeauthor{} etc. has to be listed in the bibliography file. Bibliography is a separate file with the .bib ending. There you should specify the papers/books you are citing following the format in that file. the info you provide should be as complete as possible.

6   Varia

JSL is using *Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian* rather than *Serbo-Croatian* as the common name for the language that includes *Bosnian*, *Croatian*, and *Serbian*. If you are talking exclusively

about a single variety, you are of course free to use the name of that variety/language that is either *Croatian*, *Bosnian*, or *Serbian*. Typically the long name *Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian* is abbreviated to *B/C/S* or *BCS*. In case you want to use a different name like *B/C/M/S* or *BCMS*, you can of course do that too.

Abbreviations

ACC	accusative		INSTR	instrumental
AGR	agreement		NOM	nominative
BCS	Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian		PL	plural
BCMS	Bosnian/Croatian/Montenigrin/Serbian		REFL	reflexive
GEN	genitive		SG	singular
INF	infinitive		DU	dual

References

Abney, Stephen. 1987. *The English noun phrase in its sentential aspect.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Doctoral dissertation.

Bailyn, John F. 2010. To what degree are Croatian and Serbian the same language? Evidence from a translation study. *Journal of Slavic Linguistics* 18(2). 181–219. `https://www.jstor.org/stable/24600116`.

Chomsky, Noam. 1973. Conditions on transformations. In Stephen R. Anderson & Paul Kiparsky (eds.), *A festschrift for Morris Halle*, 232–286. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

Kratzer, Angelika. 2000. Building statives. In Lisa J. Conathan, Jeff Good, Darya Kavitskaya, Alyssa B. Wulf & Alan C. L. Yu (eds.), *Proceedings of the 26th Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistic Society*, 385–399. Berkeley, CA: Berkeley Linguistic Society.

Marušič, Franc, Petra Mišmaš, Vesna Plesničar, Tina Razboršek & Tina Šuligoj. 2015. On a potential counter-example to Merchant's Sluicing-COMP generalization. *Grazer linguistische Studien* 83(1). 47–65. `http://unipub.uni-graz.at/gls/periodical/titleinfo/1283369`.

Mitrović, Moreno. 2014. *Morphosyntactic atoms of propositional logic: a philo-logical programme.* Cambridge: University of Cambridge Doctoral dissertation.

Vasilyeva, Maria D., Maria V. Falikman & Olga V. Fedorova. 2014. Slovoizmenenie i slovoobrazovanie v mental'nom leksikone: Eksperimental'noe issledovanie na materiale russkogo yazyka [In Russian, 'Russian nominal inflection and derivation: Evidence from Russian']. Published in the book of abstracts of *The Sixth International Conference on Cognitive Science,* 197–199, Kaliningrad.

Willim, Ewa. 1989. *On word order: A government-binding study of English and Polish.* Kraków: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.