`nusaart.cls`: A LaTeX document class for NUSA

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This is a template LaTeX document for NUSA using the `nusaart.cls` document class. The abstract should not exceed 10 lines.

1. Heading 1: No extra capitalization (*not* "No Extra Capitalization")[1]

1.1 References

1.1.1 In-text citations

`natbib` is loaded by `nusaart.cls`. So, you can use `\citep`, `\citet`, etc. All author names should be spelled out, unless there are four or more authors: Arka & Manning (1998), Guilfoyle, Hung & Travis (1992), Alwi et al. (1998); *not* Guilfoyle et al. (1992), Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa & Moeliono (1998). To achieve this, you need `\citep*` `\citet*`, etc. for references with exactly three authors.

1.1.2 The bibliography section

NUSA adopts the Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics developed by the Committee of Editors of Linguistics Journals.

1.2 Examples

Grammatical glosses should conform to the Leipzig Glossing Rules (`http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php`) and be in SMALL CAPS. Enclose free translations with single quotation marks, with fullstops inside the quotation marks.

The `expex` package is highly recommended for typesetting examples. Please look up the `expex` package documentation for details. Some basic commands useful for most authors are explained below.[2]

(1) *An example formatt-ed with ExPex.*
    an example format-PST with ExPex

    'A free translation.'

Source code of example (1):

```
\ex<basic>
\begingl
\gla An example format-ted with \textsl{ExPex}.//
\glb an example format-\textsc{pst} with expex//
\glft 'A free translation.'//
```

---

[1] **Acknowledgements** (if any) should appear in the first numbered footnote put after the first section heading.

[2] The syntax of examples in footnotes does not differ from that of examples in the main text.

(i) Footnotes are for additional or digressional information and should be kept to a minimum.

```
\endgl
\xe
```

(2) *Some authors   like four lines.*
      some author -s   like four line -s
      some author -PL like four line -PL

      'Some authors like an extra line for morpheme breaks. This is OK.'

Source code for example (2):

```
\ex<fourlines>
\begingl
\gla Some authors like four lines.//
\glb some {author -s} like four {line -s}//
\glc some {author -\textsc{pl}} like four {line -\textsc{
  pl}}//
\glft 'Some authors like an extra line for morpheme
  breaks.  This is OK.'//
\endgl
\xe
```

(3)   Examples with parts and preambles

      a.   *Di-* passive

           *Dokumen itu   sudah **di-**semak   oleh mereka.*
           document that already PASS-check by   them

           'The document has already been checked by them.'

      b.   Bare passive

           *Dokumen itu   sudah   *(mereka) semak.*
           document that already   they   check

           'They have already checked the document.'

Source code for example (3):

```
\pex<parts>
Examples with parts and preambles
\a<a>
\begingl
\glpreamble \textit{Di-} passive//
\gla Dokumen itu sudah \textbf{di-}semak oleh mereka.//
\glb document that already \textsc{pass}-check by them//
\glft 'The document has already been checked by them.'//
\endgl
\a<b>
\begingl
\glpreamble Bare passive//
\gla Dokumen itu sudah *(mereka) semak.//
```

```
\glb document that already \ \ they check//
\glft 'They have already checked the document.'//
\endgl
\xe
```

You can get (3) by (\getref{parts}) or (\lastx), and (3a) by (\getfullref{parts.a}) or (\lastx a). Similarly, (\nextx) can be used to refer to the next example, i.e. (4). Notice that the parentheses are not provided automatically.

The spacing between two adjacent examples needs to be adjusted by shrinking the space above the second one by [aboveexskip=-6pt].

(4)   Next example.

(5)   Next next example.

Without this manual specification, you'll get:

(6)   Next next next example.

(7)   Next next next next example.

Source code for examples (4)–(7):

```
\ex<next1>
Next example.
\xe
\ex[aboveexskip=-6pt]<next2>
Next next example.
\xe

Without this manual specification, you'll get:
\ex<next3>
Next next next example.
\xe
\ex<next4>
Next next next next example.
\xe
```

(8) a. *Ayat   ini ayat   gramatis.*   (right aligned comment)
          sentence this sentence grammatical

         'This sentence is a grammatical sentence.'

     b. **Ayat   ini pula   ayat   yang tidak gramatis.*
          sentence this on.the.other.hand sentence REL   not   grammatical

                                                              (Shiohara 2010:65)

Source code for example (8):

```
\pex
\a
```

```
\begingl
\gla \rightcomment{(right aligned comment)}Ayat ini ayat
   gramatis.//
\glb sentence this sentence grammatical//
\glft 'This sentence is a grammatical sentence.'//
\endgl
\a
\begingl
\gla \ljudge*Ayat ini pula ayat yang tidak gramatis.//
\glb sentence this on.the.other.hand sentence \textsc{rel
   } not grammatical//
\glft \trailingcitation{\citep[65]{Shiohara10}}//
\endgl
\xe
```

1.3 Tables and figures

Tables should be formatted with minimal borders, left-aligned, with the caption above the table. Tables that extend to multiple pages should be avoided. For small tables, try placing them at a different place (e.g. top of the page). For large ones, try splitting them into smaller tables that fit in a single page. The booktabs package is used to make the top and bottom lines thick.

Table 1. Cirebon Javanese demonstrative adverbs

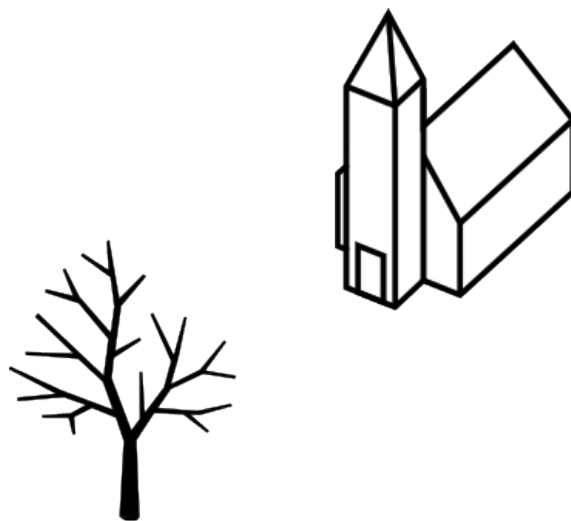|	Manner	Goal	Location	Amount
Proximal	*kenen*	*mene*	*kene*	*semene*
Medial	*konon*	*mono*	*kono*	*semono*
Distal	*kanan*	*mana*	*kana*	*semana*

Source code for Table 1:

```
\begin{table}[ht!]
\caption{Cirebon Javanese demonstrative adverbs}
\label{tab:Javanese}
\begin{tabular}{lllll}
\toprule
& Manner & Goal & Location & Amount\\
\midrule
Proximal & \itshape kenen & \itshape mene & \itshape kene
    & \itshape semene\\
Medial & \itshape konon & \itshape mono & \itshape kono &
    \itshape semono\\
Distal & \itshape kanan & \itshape mana & \itshape kana &
    \itshape semana\\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

Figures should be centered, with the caption below the figure, as in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Figure-ground array

1.4 Quotations

"Enclose quotations up to three lines with double quotation marks. Note that a fullstop appears before the closing quotation mark."

> Use block quotes only for quotations exceeding three lines. Quotation marks are not needed in this case. Indicate any omissions with "..." (\ldots), e.g. "Guilfoyle, Hung & Travis (1992) claim ... that their names should not be omitted."

Abbreviations

List all the abbreviations used in your paper, including those in the Leipzig Glossing Rules list, here. You may typeset the list as follows. Without a specific font shape option, \abbrev will typeset its first argument in SMALL CAPS.

```
\begin{abbreviations}
  \abbrev{1}{first person}
  \abbrev{2}{second person}
  \abbrev{3}{third person}
  \abbrev{clf}{classifier}
  \abbrev{DP}{determiner phrase}
  \abbrev{excl}{exclusive}
  ...
  \abbrev[\textrm]{Spec}{specifier}
  \abbrev[\textit]{t}{trace}
\end{abbreviations}
```

1	first person	CLF	classifier
2	second person	DP	determiner phrase
3	third person	EXCL	exclusive

INCL	inclusive		PRF	perfect
NP	noun phrase		Q	question marker
P	preposition		REL	relativizer
PART	particle		SG	singular
PASS	passive		Spec	specifier
PL	plural		*t*	trace
PP	preposition phrase			

References

Alwi, Hasan, Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, Hans Lapoliwa & Anton M. Moeliono. 1998. *Tata bahasa baku bahasa Indonesia*, edisi ketiga. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
The edition information needs to be edited manually.

Arka, I Wayan & Christopher D. Manning. 1998. Voice and grammatical relations in Indonesian: A new perspective. In Mirriam Butt & Tracy Holloway King (eds.), *Proceedings of the LFG98 conference*. Stanford, CA: CSLI Publications.

Asmah Haji Omar & Subbiah Rama. 1968. *An introduction to Malay grammar*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
Muslim names can be written as either 'given_name father's_name' or 'father's_name, given_name'. Use the former style for Malaysian, Singaporean and Brunei authors.

Guilfoyle, Eithene, Henrietta Hung & Lisa Travis. 1992. Spec of IP and Spec of VP: Two subjects in Austronesian languages. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 10. 375–414.

Shiohara, Asako. 2010. Sunbawago no genkou nikakawaru settouji *N-* to *bar-* [The two valence-decreasing prefixes *N-* and *bar-* of Sumbawa]. *Ajia-Afurika no Gengo to Gengogaku* 4. 61–84.
Provide translation for titles in languages other than English and Standard Malay/Indonesian.