

Sample article in Glossa Psycholinguistics: Using the L^AT_EXglossaPX2 class

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Abstract The abstract text goes here.

Keywords: keyword 1; keyword 2; keyword 3; keyword 4

<<Word count:

Enter your word count here, excluding references, but including appendices. Word count should not exceed 15,000 for regular submissions and 4,000 for brief submissions. (To be removed post-acceptance for typesetting) >>

1. Introduction

Begin the manuscript text here. This document uses the Glossa Psycholinguistics L^AT_EXtemplate. It is intended to show how to use the glossaPX2 class file to format your documents to conform to the *Glossa Psycholinguistics* stylesheet.¹

The *Glossa Psycholinguistics* style sheet was adapted from the *Glossa* stylesheet by Alexandre Cremers. It was subsequently updated by Andrea Beltrama, Brian Dillon, and Jan Chromý.

Glossa Psycholinguistics uses APA formatting of all references. In L^AT_EX, use `parentcite` (or equivalent) for parenthetical citations as follows: Tanenhaus and Trueswell provide a thorough discussion of visual world eye-tracking methodology (Tanenhaus & Trueswell, 2005). Multiple articles in parenthetical citations should be ordered alphabetically by the last author’s surname: (Lago et al., 2015; Wagers et al., 2009). For in-text citation, please use `textcite` (or equivalent) as follows: Frazier (1979a) discussed syntactic processing strategies.² For further examples of the APA

¹ The footnote number should follow any punctuation. A footnote callout that appears with a dash should be inserted before the dash. A footnote inside parenthetical material is placed within the parentheses. There is no space before the number. For the footnote itself, indent the first line of each paragraph. A line should be placed above the footnote text to separate it from the regular text. A footnote that is referred to later in the text should be referred to by its footnote number (e.g., “see Footnote 1”).

² Note the slightly different citation styles for published and unpublished dissertations as per APA 7th edition, , illustrated for the same entry in bibliography as Frazier (1979a, 1979b); the unpublished case should be treated as the exception, as dissertations count as published if available in a database, repository or archive. In L^AT_EX, include `'howpublished = {unpublished}'` in bibliography entry for unpublished ones.

format for in-text citations and entries in the list of references, see: <https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/references/examples>.

In (1) you may see an example of an in-line text example:

(1) This is an example sentence.

1.1 Use of different typefaces in Glossa Psycholinguistics

For the first mention of a technical term and for object-language forms (letters, words, phrases, sentences) cited within the text, please use italics. The exception is when they are phonetic transcriptions or phonological representations in IPA. For example, Latin *habere* is not cognate with Old English *hafian*.

Italics should also be used for emphasis of a particular word that is not a technical term, for emphasis within a quotation, with the indication [emphasis mine/ours] at the end of the quotation, and for the name of the language in examples.

Boldface can be used to draw the reader's attention to particular aspects of a linguistic example, whether within the text or as numbered examples. Full caps and underlining are not normally used for highlighting.

1.2 More details on styling

For in-text parentheticals, please use an *n*-dash with spaces on each side. Here is an example: Syntactic processing difficulty is indexed in ERP measures – for example, the P600 effect has been associated with the recognition of a syntactic error.

The hyphen is used to indicate that two words or morphemes are conventionally presented as a single unit, as in the case of certain compounds or common adverb-particle forms: “well-informed,” “old-fashioned,” “bottom-up,” etc.

Please use double quotation marks when a passage from another work is cited in the text, and when a technical term or other expression is mentioned that the author does not want to adopt. For example: Author X writes that “LaTeX is a useful tool for typesetting.”

Single quotation marks are used exclusively for linguistic meanings: Latin *habere* ‘have’ is not cognate with Old English *hafian* ‘have.’

2. Current study

This is a new section.

3. Our experiment

Here we describe our experiment.

3.1 Participants

Here is information about our participants. During the peer review period, remember to omit any potentially identifying information (e.g., institution from which participants were recruited).

3.2 Materials

Here is information about our experimental stimuli.

3.3 Method

Here is information about our experimental method.

3.4 Data analysis

Here we describe our data analysis.

3.5 Results

Here are our results. When reporting numerical values, please use the *n*-dash for the negative sign and to indicate a numerical range. Here is an example of a range and a negative number: Across experiments, the simple effect size ranged between 32 – 56 ms. The average difference between conditions was –15 ms.

Here is an example of a figure:

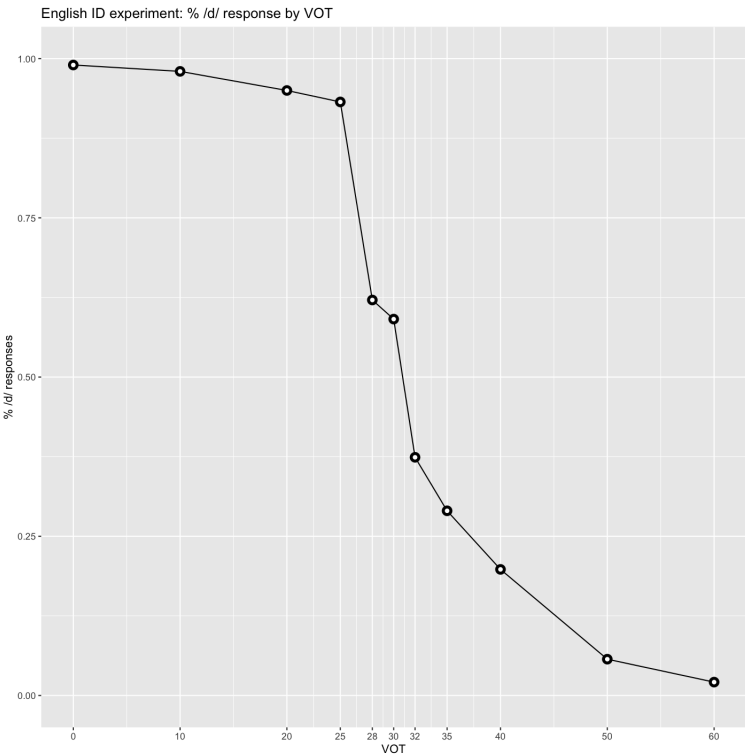


Figure 1: A sample figure caption. Figure captions appear below figures.

Table 1: A sample table caption. Table captions appear above tables.

Condition	Mean	SD
Condition A	123	45
Condition B	135	39
Condition C	128	42

4. Conclusion

Here is a conclusion. The conclusion must be followed by the following unnumbered sections: a data accessibility statement (required), an ethics and consent statement (required if applicable), acknowledgements (optional), a statement of competing interests (required) and a statement of the authors' contributions. In $\LaTeX$, put an asterisk after the `section` command, as these sections should not be numbered. Again, during the peer review period, remember to omit any potentially identifying information (e.g., institution from which participants were recruited).

Data accessibility statement

Goes here.

Ethics and consent

Go here.

Acknowledgements

Go here.

Competing interests

Go here.

Authors' contributions

Go here.

References

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- Tanenhaus, M., & Trueswell, J. (2005). Eye movements as a tool for bridging the language-as-product and language-as-action traditions. In J. Trueswell & M. Tanenhaus (Eds.), *Approaches to studying world-situated language use: Bridging the language-as-product and language-as-action traditions* (pp. 3–37). MIT Press.
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Appendix A Appendix title

This is the appendix section. The appendix should be referred to at least once in the text. Stimuli, experimental materials, and data analysis details, etc. should be uploaded to a data depository website such as OSF. Appendices count towards the word limit and any appendix longer than two pages should be provided as supplementary materials via a data depository website such as OSF.

Table A.1: A table in the appendix. Precede table numbers with an “A” to distinguish the tables in the appendix from the ones in the text. The table caption goes above the table, as in the main text.

Item	Value 1	Value 2
Row A	10	20
Row B	15	25

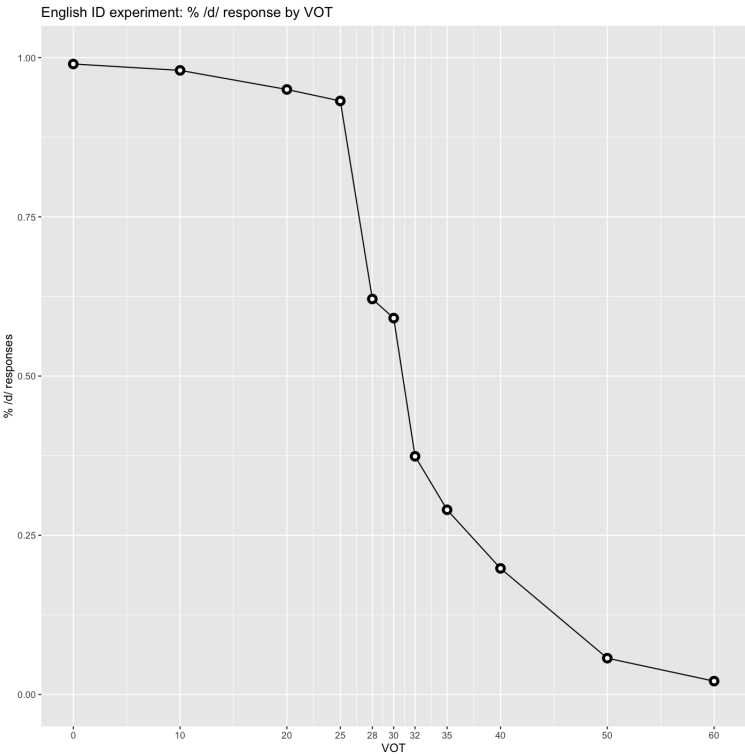


Figure A.1: A figure in the Appendix. Precede figure numbers with an “A” to distinguish the figures in the appendix from the ones in the text. The figure caption goes below the figure, as in the main text.