

# Guidelines for Proceedings of the Phonetic Society of Japan

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## 1 Introduction

This file contains guidelines for preparing the proceedings paper for the annual convention of the Phonetic Society of Japan.

## 2 Instructions for manuscript preparation

### 2.1 General guidelines

Please adhere to the following guidelines when preparing manuscripts for the proceedings of the convention. The proceedings will be made available at the time of the convention. Your paper should clearly state your research theme and describe methods and results in detail using supporting materials.

### 2.2 Specific instructions

- Please submit a camera-ready version of your manuscript. It will be sent directly to the printing office.
- Figures and tables should be clear and readable. If you are manually pasting figures or tables in the manuscript, please make sure that they are securely pasted onto the page.
- The manuscript should be on A4 paper, but will be reduced to size B5 for the proceedings.
- For papers written in Japanese, there should be approximately 35 characters per line and 40 lines per page. For papers in English, there should be approximately 80 characters per line and 40 lines per page. All papers should be six pages in length or less, including figures and tables.
- Top, left and right margins: 30 mm (1.2 inches). Bottom margin: 35 mm (1.4 inches). Your manuscript may not be printed correctly if margins are not set properly.
- Please leave a blank line between the paper title and the author/affiliation, and another blank line below the author/ affiliation. Please enclose the affiliation in parentheses. Following the affiliation, you may wish to provide contact information (postal and/or e-mail address) of one or more authors.
- Please write page numbers with a pencil at the bottom right-hand corner of each page. The actual page numbers will be added later.

### 2.3 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>-specific instructions

- To format in-text citations in forms such as “Author (year)”, please use `natbib.sty`. This style file is included in most tetex-based packages. If it is not, please install it before using it.
- With `natbib.sty`, the command “`\cite{label}`” results in “Pierrehumbert and Beckman (1988)”, while the command “`\citep{label}`” results in “(Ladd, 1984)”.
- If you use the “Author (year)” format for citations, please also use the `psjcite-e.bst` style for the `\bibliographystyle` command.

Table 1: Mean score and mean reaction time.

	Score	Reaction time (Sec.)
<b>Group A</b>	128.002	1.005
<b>Group B</b>	98.320	1.224
<b>Group C</b>	-137.204	1.337

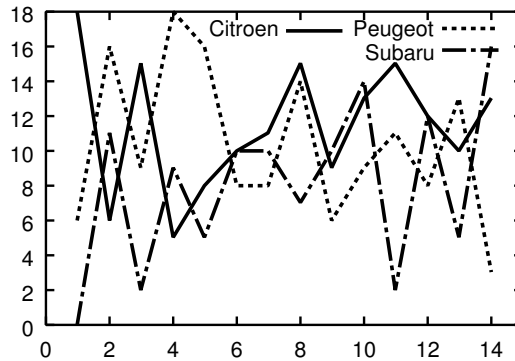


Figure 1: Points in 2003 season.

### 3 Example

Traditionally, the most fashionable way of ordering at Yoshinoya, the most famous beef bowl chain in Japan, was to order Oomori-tsuyu-daku, which means a large serving and a large amount of sauce. But there was a considerable increase in the number of customers who ordered Oomori-tsuyu-daku, not so much because they truly wanted to eat Oomori-tsuyu-daku, but rather because they wanted to hear themselves say the then-fashionable word “tsuyu-daku”. Because of this, Oomori-tsuyu-daku is now considered out of fashion.

Nowadays, a more fashionable order is Negi-daku, which means a large amount of Negi, or onion. The most fashionable is Oomori-negi-daku-gyoku, which means a lot of Negi and a little bit of beef, plus an egg (gyoku) on the side (NotFound, 2001).

### 4 Conclusion

It has been shown that Oomori-negi-daku-gyoku is the most fashionable way of ordering at Yoshinoya. But it must be cautioned that Yoshinoya workers will be watchful of customers who order Oomori-negi-daku-gyoku from the next time on. It is advised that novice eaters instead order something more standard, such as Gyuzake-teishoku, which means a lunch set with beef and salmon.

### References

- Dauer, R. M. (1983). “Stress-timing and syllable-timing reanalyzed”. *Journal of Phonetics*, 11, 51–62.
- Ladd, R. D. (1984). “English compound stress”. In Gibbon, D. and Richter, H.(eds.), *Intonation, Accent and Rhythm*, (pp. 253–266). Berlin: de Gruyeter.
- NotFound, S. (2001). *Not Found’s Web diary*. Tokyo: Sarusaru Nikki.
- Pierrehumbert, J. B. and Beckman, M. E. (1988). *Japanese Tone Structure*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press.