

one inch (1")
margins all around

last name here;
no title page

make sure to add a title (your topic)

LastName p. 1

SAMPLE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY: (SUBJECT SHOULD BE PLACED HERE)

Akmation, A. and others. (1990). Language change. In *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language & Communication*. (pp. 265–300). MIT Press: Cambridge, MA.

A good introduction the general linguistic principles and particularly to the scope of comparative historical linguistics.

Becker, A. L. (1982). On Emerson on language. In Tannen, D. (Ed.), *Analyzing Discourse: Text and Talk* (pp. 163–211). Proceedings from Georgetown University Roundtable on Language & Linguistics 1991. Washington: Georgetown University Press.

Discusses the role of context and meaning in language. Argues that grammar and context are not distinct in the way they are usually considered to be so by scholars studying linguistics and literature.

check your
spelling,
grammar,
and
mechanics
(capitals,
punctuation,
etc.)

Benveniste, E. (1969). A lexical opposition in need of revision: *sus* and *porcus*. In *Indo-European Language & Society* (pp. 19–31). (Palmer, E., Trans.). London: Faber & Faber.

Argues that by studying the remnants of Indo-European words, we can determine not only information about the words themselves, but also we can learn of the people who used them. Demonstrates this by showing that the traditional distinction between the Indo-European roots *sus* and *porcus*, that of wild versus domesticated pig, is incorrect. Excellent example of language's role as a repository of culture.

Gamkredlidze, T. V. & Ivanov, V. V. (1990). The early history of Indo-European languages. *Scientific American*. 3(6), pp. 110–116.

Argues that the Indo-Europeans lived in Asia rather than Europe. The claims are based on the existence of Indo-European words for mountains, certain kinds of vegetation, etc. which do not exist in the area traditionally considered the Indo-Europeans' homeland. Demonstrates methodology for putting historical linguistic studies to use by using reconstructed forms to infer information about the culture of the people who used it.

Groce, N. E. (1985). *Everyone Here Spoke Sign Language: Hereditary Deafness on Martha's Vineyard*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Describes the effects of an abnormally high incidence of deafness on Martha's Vineyard on the language and society. Traces the deafness, and possibly the language, back to Kent in the 1600s. Explains the impact of Martha's Vineyard Sign Language on ASL. Introduction to origin and development of sign languages. Fascinating reading.

please
remember
to use
APA style

annotations should not be overly long but be
descriptive enough (5–8 lines should be sufficient)