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| The title on this page should be given only in English:  The Korean title will appear on the final page\*  Hong-Min Sohn1 · Hangse Park1,\*\* · Gil-Dong Hong2 · Kukjung Im2  1Department of Phonetics, Hankuk University, Seoul, Korea  2Speech Laboratory, Daehan Laboratory, Busan, Korea | | | | | |
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| Abstract  These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for Phonetics and Speech Sciences, the journal of the Korean Society of Speech Sciences. Use this document as a template if you are using Haansoft’s Hangeul2014 or a later version. Otherwise, use the contents of this document as instructions. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Provide about four key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas. The abstract should be in 9-point Times New Roman font. The abstract should be within 180 to 220 words.  Keywords: speaker identification, DNN, phoneme, spectrogram, SNR | | | | | |
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1. Introduction

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| \* This work was supported by the National Research of Foundation of Korea (No. NRF-1234-56789).  \*\* parkh@hankuk.ac.kr, Corresponding author  Received ×× ×× 201× ; Revised ×× ×× 201×; Accepted ×× ×× 201×  ⓒ Copyright 2019 Korean Society of Speech Sciences. This is an Open-Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non- Commercial License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. | |

This document explains how to prepare research papers to be submitted to *Phonetics and Speech Sciences*, the journal of the Korean Society of Speech Sciences. This standard format document was prepared using Microsoft Word 2016. Use of Microsoft Word 2010 or later versions is recommended.

We recommend that you use this template as it is and enter necessary content in the template. When you have finished writing, apply the style for the proper format of the paper. This document explains how to write a research paper in Korean only. Please refer to the separate English sample file for the format of research papers in English.

The Introduction explains the format of the first page of a paper. There is a box at the top of the first page, and the body of the paper should come below the box. With regard to the content of the box, the top line contains the logo of the society, the name of the journal, the emblem of the society, and information related to the DOI. Below the line is a space for the English title of the paper, English names of the authors, and author affiliations in English, and below the space should be the title, the body of the abstract, and keywords. The title, names of the authors, and keywords on this page must be written in English only.

The style for the first page is as follows. The title of the paper should be in 18p Times New Roman font. The names of the authors should be in 10p Times New Roman. Capitalize only the first letter of the first word in the English title; the rest should be in lowercase. However, in the case of proper nouns, follow the convention that the first letter of each main word should be capitalized (e.g., An acoustic study of the Seoul Corpus or A phonetic analysis of EFL speech). Author names, which should be in English only, follow the international convention that the family name comes after the first name. Do not use a comma between the family name and first name. Use initials for middle names (e.g., Sarang Kim, Hong-Min Sohn, Kenneth Stevens, Robert S. T. Clark).

The same first name and family name should be used for the author names, and the footers and author information should be written consistently in the same format. Use numeric superscripts after the name of an author to indicate the author’s affiliation, then present the author’s affiliation in italics on the next line with the same superscript (e.g., *1Department of Phonetics, Hankuk University, Seoul, Korea*).

Acknowledgments, if any, should be presented in a footnote by adding a superscript asterisk (\*) at the end of the title. The content of the acknowledgment (e.g., “This research was conducted with the support of Research Support Foundation (grant number: KOR-1234-56798),” “This paper is developed from an earlier paper published by the Korea Research Association on October 1, 2016,” or “This paper is a part of the author’s doctoral thesis”) should be provided in a footnote. The acknowledgment should be in 8p Human Myeongjo font. Do not indent the line. Depending on the characteristics of the acknowledgment, Acknowledgments can be provided in a <Letter of Acknowledgment>, which comes at the end of the paper, instead of being provided in a footnote.

The corresponding author should be indicated with a superscript asterisk to his/her Korean name for a footnote. Use two asterisks if there is an acknowledgment, because one asterisk is already used for the acknowledgment; if there is no acknowledgment, use just one asterisk for corresponding authors. When it comes to the personal information of corresponding authors, provide the authors’ affiliations, email addresses, and the expression “corresponding author” only in the footnote; each item should be separated by a comma. Corresponding authors are also indicated in the author information section at the end of the paper. The expression “corresponding author” should be indicated even if there is only one author.

Among the information that should be included in the footnote, leave the date of receipt, the date of revision, and the date of acceptance blank; this information will be provided by the editorial board. Do not revise the footer at the end of the paper either, since this will also be modified by the editorial board.

The abstract should be written in English regardless of the language in which the paper is written. The title of abstract should be in 10-point Times New Roman bold typeface. The body of the abstract should be in 9-point Times New Roman. Do not indent the first line and write the abstract as one paragraph; multiple paragraphs are not allowed for editorial reasons. Keywords should be in 9pt Times New Roman. The word “Keywords” itself should be in bold and separated from the keywords with a colon. Include as keywords words or phrases that are significant for the paper. The length of the abstract should be 180-200 English words.

2. Body: Section Head For The Body Text

Margins should be set at 20 mm at the top, 18 mm at the bottom, 20 mm on the left, 20 mm on the right, 0 mm for the header, and 15 mm for the footer. In the body text, HY SinMyeongJo font should be used for Korean and Times New Roman font should be used for English. Spacing should be 160%. A two-column layout should be used for the body text.

Section heads in the body text should be in bold 10p font. All paragraphs, including the first paragraph, should be indented 9p.

**2.1.** Subsection Head

Subsection heads in the body should be in the format of the head of this subsection, “2.1.,” and ordered accordingly. The subsection head should be in 10p font size and bold typeface should be used only for numbers. All paragraphs should be indented 9p.

**2.1.1. Sub-Subsection Head**

Sub-subsection heads in the body should be in the format of the head of this sub-subsection, “2.1.1.,” and ordered accordingly. The sub-subsection head should be in 9pt bold font. All paragraphs should be indented 9p.

3. Figures, Tables, Formulas

**3.1.** Figures and Tables

In principle, figures and tables should be placed above or below a paragraph depending on the readability and convenience of editing; however, when necessary, they can be placed in the middle of a paragraph, in other words, within the body text.

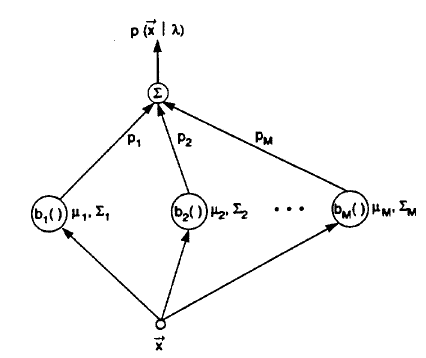
Figures, tables, and captions should be center-aligned and should not be outdented. Captions must be inserted using the “insert caption” function. A paper written in Korean should include English captions as well.

The font size of captions should be 8p and the caption title should be in bold (e.g., Figure 1). The size of figures or tables should be fitted to the width of a column; however, if the figure or table exceeds the width of a column, it can span two columns. Figures and tables should be cited in the body text in the format of “Figure 1” or “Table 1,” and they should be numbered consecutively.

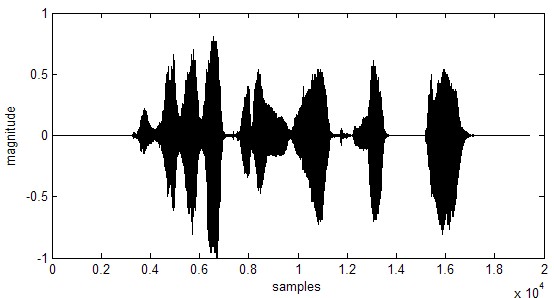
**3.1.1. Figure**

The caption for a figure should appear below the figure as in Figure 1.

**Figure 1.** Title of figure



**Figure 2.** Waveform of the speech signal

When providing the explanations for a figure right after the figure, the explanation also should be indented by 9p.

If a figure is wider than the width of a column, it can span two columns as in Figure 2. From the menu, select one column from “edit>columns.” Select the figure and uncheck “like letters” option from “object properties” to insert the figure in one column with ease.

Although image files in various formats can be used, .jpg format is recommended. High resolution images are recommended for clarity.

In particular, if an image file is created using Praat, WMF (Windows Meta File) format is strongly recommended. In case of an image in EMF (Enhanced Meta File) format, problems can occur to the image when a Hangeul file is converted to a PDF file.

**3.1.2. Tables**

The caption of a table should be above the table as in Table 1. Center-alignment is recommended for numbers and letters within a table and font size should be 8p. Make the left and right borders of a table invisible.

**Table 1.** The measure of %V in terms of the daily use of English

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group | The number of utterances | Average % V | Standard deviation |
| H | 102 | 42.19 | 5.98 |
| M | 96 | 43.50 | 5.38 |
| L | 102 | 44.08 | 5.77 |

If the width of a table exceeds the width of a column, the table can span two columns, as in Table 2. From the menu, select one column from “edit>columns.” Select a table and uncheck “like letters” option from “object properties” to insert the table in one column with ease.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2.** Contingency table of orthographic (OrP) and pronounced phonemes (PrP) of the syllable peaks in the Seoul Corpus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OrP\PrP** | **Null** | **aa** | **ee** | **EE** | **ii** | **oo** | **uu** | **vv** | **wa** | **we** | **wE** | W**E** | **wi** | wv | **xi** | **xx** | **ya** | **ye** | **YE** | **yo** | **yu** | **yv** | **sum** |
| **Null** | 0 | 72 | 53 | 4 | 91 | 35 | 33 | 93 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 177 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 600 |
| **aa** | 1545 | 111001 | 102 | 989 | 117 | 46 | 93 | 249 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 172 | 70 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 0 | 33 | 114548 |
| **ee** | 2300 | 32 | 37149 | 534 | 234 | 5 | 4 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 2 | 67 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 73 | 40607 |
| **EE** | 235 | 40 | 571 | 24317 | 43 | 17 | 15 | 526 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 25910 |
| **ii** | 1404 | 380 | 814 | 27 | 74164 | 35 | 595 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 907 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 53 | 78515 |
| **oo** | 522 | 49 | 8 | 8 | 30 | 40321 | 11853 | 292 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 404 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 53519 |
| **uu** | 45 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 37 | 39 | 22841 | 48 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 5 | 23263 |
| **vv** | 1647 | 713 | 765 | 52 | 262 | 229 | 183 | 65355 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3069 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1 | 233 | 72579 |
| **wa** | 5 | 1981 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 21 | 2907 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4932 |
| **we** | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58 |
| **wE** | 3 | 4 | 364 | 3193 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1378 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4981 |
| **WE** | 0 | 0 | 43 | 741 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 137 | 473 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1399 |
| **wi** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 539 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 625 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 66 | 1238 |
| **wv** | 9 | 22 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2456 | 54 | 3157 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1475 | 0 | 51 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 7257 |

**3.2. Formulas**

Formulas should be written using a formula editor. Place the formulas in the left side of a column as below and number them on the right using the right-alignment function in the format “(1), (2), (3).”

(1)

(2)

(3)

4. Presentation of Phonetic Signs

Use Unicode to present phonetic signs in documents (e.g., /ɡɑɯmjəɲsijɑɲ/). Enter international phonetic signs using Hangeul Office input > character table > Korean character table > international phonetic signs. In the case of phonetic signs that are not well-known, use them after citing the source of the signs. If signs are used that are not provided in the Hangeul Office character table, the typeface used in the signs must be submitted with the paper.

**5. Citation of References**

In-text citation of references should be made as below. Pay attention to spaces between parentheses and the positions of periods. Papers should be cited in English even when written in Korean because author(s) and bibliographic information are presented only in English in the reference section (please refer to Section 7).

Example 1) Hong (2018) also said ...

Example 2) Hong & Yim (2009) also stated ...

Example 3) Krause & Braida (2004) explained that ...

Example 4) Bride et al. (2017) explained that ...

When a relevant paper is cited in the body text after explaining the content, the citation should be made as below.

Example 5) said ... (Hong, 1800).

Example 6) said ... (Hong & Yim, 1700).

Example 7) said ... (Bride et al., 1700).

When multiple papers are cited, the following method is recommended. However, the method need not be followed if the references need to be presented in chronological order or for other reasons.

1) The references should be presented by the first authors’ name in alphabetical order.

2) The name of the author and the year of the cited paper should be separated by a comma (,) and multiple references should be separated by a semicolon (;).

3) In the case of multiple papers written by the same author, separate them by a comma (,). In case of multiple papers published in the same year, distinguish them by adding letters such as a, b, and c to the year.

Example 8) said ... (Braun, 1900; Carlton et al*.*, 1750; Jackson, 1800a, 1800b, 1810; Romeo & Juliet, 1600; Wilson, 1650).

The page number of the reference should come after the year. In this case, the year and the page number should be separated by a colon (:) without spaces. If multiple pages are cited, insert a hyphen (-) between the first page and the last page.

Example 9) said ... (Braun, 1800:5; Carlton, 1700:15, 1710a:19, 1710b:91; Jeon & Joh, 1700:15-17, Johnson et al., 1999:130).

Sometimes, papers co-authored by more than three authors are cited as, for example, “Johnson, Wilson, & Jackson (1999),” to show all authors; however, this journal requires that such references be cited as “Johnson et al. (1999)” in the body text because detailed information is provided in the References.

Et al. originated from the Latin phrase *et alii*. Use of et al. has now become so common, as with i.e. (<*id est*) or e.g. (<*exempli gratia*),that it is not italicized.

When previous works are mentioned in the body text, in principle, all of them should be presented. However, if for unavoidable reasons only some of them are to be cited, add the word “etc.” after the last reference. Expressions such as “among others,” “to name a few,” and “inter alia” may be used in English papers. Below is an example.

Example 10) said ... (Fox & Terbeek, 1977; Zue & Laferriere, 1979, etc.).

If a paper cites software, follow the citation format given by the software as in the case of Praat. However, if the format can be revised to match the format recommended by our journal, please do so. Published references such as instructions, user’s guides, or manuals should be cited in the same way as books. If there are no published references, the information related to the cited content should be presented in the body text or a footnote in the research method section. If software published on the Internet without written documentation must unavoidably be cited, the citation should be made in the same way as with other references.

6. Letter of Acknowledgment

A letter of acknowledgment is optional. It should be presented after the body text following one blank line. A list of references should come after the letter of acknowledgment with one blank line between them.

A note of thanks for research assistance can be included in this section; however, it could also be presented in a footnote if it needs to appear on the first page (please refer to the example on the first page). Excluding exceptional cases, present such acknowledgements in either of the two places.

7. How to Create a List of References

If a work is referenced in the body text, it must be cited according to the citation format and style of the journal.

For papers submitted to *the Phonetics and Speech Sciences*, references should be cited in the body text by the name of the author(s) and publication year, e.g., “Williams (2008),” and bibliographic information should be presented by listing the references by authors’ names in alphabetical order in the References section.

The reference citation format of this journal is based on APA (American Psychological Association, 2016) style. For the cases that are not explained in this document or for special cases, consulting APA style would be helpful. When it is difficult to infer or decide a specific format, we recommend discussing the issue with the editorial board.

Each item in the References should be outdented 10.2 pt. The References should be in English only, regardless of the language they are in and should be listed by the last name of the first author in alphabetical order. In the case of a reference written in Korean, its English title used at the time of publication should be cited. If the reference does not have English title, you should check with the author or the publisher of the paper. The same rule applies to the name of the journal in which a reference was published. If none of these options are feasible, such a title should be translated into English by the author based on his/her best knowledge. However, if the title of the reference or the name of the journal cannot be translated into English, transliterate them according to the romanization scheme of the National Institute of the Korean Language (e.g., 에밀레종의 음향적 특성 (Acoustic characteristics of the Emille Bell)).

The table below summarizes the reference and citation format. Please pay attention to the last row concerning DOI information. Most recent scholarly journal articles contain DOI information. This journal makes it a principle to give the DOI only when a reference is a pre-printed version or the journal in which the reference is published does not have clear information regarding volume number, issue number, or page number because it is published online only. APA has introduced various methods to present DOI information; however, CrossRef, an institution that manages DOI information, decided recently to use the URL format, which is more user-friendly. Therefore, this journal has also decided to use a uniform format for DOI information and identification of other websites, in which the URL is given only as “https://...” at the end of the bibliographical information of the reference. In other words, the phrase “Retrieved from …” is not used and the DOI information itself, as in “doi:10.1037/xxx…,” is not directly presented. In the case of a journal article downloaded from another website, the URL is not given if a printed version of the reference is published. However, if enough bibliographic information is not available, such a reference should be cited using phrases such as “Retrieved from http://...” The URL should be specified in the same way for downloaded computer programs and other types of articles.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table 3.** Basic format of references | |
| Item | Format |
| Author names | • In the order of Last name, First name (initial), and (Other name initial(s))  • Use initials and signs as presented in the source works  • In case of more than one author, place “&” in front of the last author’s name. |
| (e.g.)  Musk, E. R. (2014). Paper title ...  Musk, E. R., & Hicks, J. R. (2011). The title ... |
| Capitali-  zation | • Capitalize the first letter of major words for periodicals including journals and proceedings.  • For more details, follow APA reference list capitalization format.   |  | | --- | | * APA reference list capitalization: Major words should be capitalized for periodicals (journals, newspapers, magazines, and proceedings). Use sentence case capitalization for the rest. * Major words: Words excluding conjunctions with three letters or fewer, articles, and prepositions. * Sentence case capitalization: Capitalize the first letter of a sentence and proper nouns | |
| (e.g.)  Musk, E. R. (2014). This is the paper title. *Phonetics and Speech Sciences*, *10*(2), 35-47.  Hicks, J. (2017). *This is a book title*. London: Publisher. |
| Italicization | • Italicize the names of books and periodicals. |
| (e.g.)  Ladefoged, P. (2013). *A course in phonetics.* New York: Heinle & Heinle.  Kim, M. (2015). The paper title. *Proceedings of ICPhS 2019...* |
| Web documents | • Give the DOI if the document is a pre-printed version or clear information on volume number, issue number, or page numbers is not available because the journal in which the document is published is published online only.  • The format of the DOI is “https://doi.org/xxx.”  • Specify other downloaded works and computer programs in the format “Retrieved from http://...” |
| (e.g.)  Adams, F. (1999). A novel method of noise reduction. *The Online Journal of Acoustics*. https://doi.org/10.1037/.. |

Detailed formats for cited reference type are as below.

7.1. Periodical papers

Papers and articles published in periodicals such as journals, magazines, newspapers, or newsletters should provide bibliographical information in the below format. { } means that the content in { } can be omitted in some cases.

[General format]

Author, A. A., Author, B. B., & Author, C. C. (year). Title of article. *Title of Periodical*, *volume*(issue), page range.

[Journals]

Willis, B., & Lorence, D. H. (1989). Article title comes here. *Journal of Speech Sciences,* *23*(2), 1232-1243.

Kent, R. D., & Forner, L. L. (1980). Speech segment duration in sentence recitations by children and adults. *Journal of Phonetics, 8,* 157-168.

Warlaumont, A. S., Westermann, G., Buder, E. H., & Oller, D. K. (2013). Prespeech motor learning in a neural network using reinforcement. *Neural Networks, 38,* 64-75.

Hong, G., & Yim, K. (in press). This is the title: This is the subtitle. *Journal of Sound, 23*(4), 12-28.

Makhoul, J. (1973). Spectral analysis of speech by linear prediction. *IEEE Transactions on Audio and Electroacoustics, 21,* 140-148.

Sahin, N. T., Pinker, S., Cash, S. S., Schomer, D., & Halgren, E. (2009). Sequential processing of lexical, grammatical, and phonological information within Broca’s area. *Science, 326*(5951), 445-449.

[Journal, special section]

Greenfield, P., & Yan, Z. (Eds). (2006). Children, adolescents, and the Internet [Special section]. *Developmental Psychology, 42,* 391-458.

[Newspaper articles]

Brody, J. E. (2007, December 11). Mental reserves keep brains agile. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com

[Papers written in Korean]

Kang, M. (2007). *Hanguel reference title.* *Malsori*, *2,* 13-18.

Present the name of author(s) only in English for *Authors*. Present the name in the order of last name, first initial, and (middle initial) and separate the last name from the rest by a comma (,). In principle, the first name and middle name should be abbreviated as the initial followed by a period (.). In case of multiple authors, separate them by a comma (,) and use “&” before the last author. Please pay attention to the fact that “&” follows a comma (,).

Provide the year of publication for (*year*). Enter a space after the author’s name and present the year in parentheses. If a paper that has not been published but is to be published is cited, provide detailed information in the place for the year of publication according to the current publication status such as “under review,” “under print,” or “in press.” If the paper has been fully reviewed and is planned to be published while its detailed status is not available, you could write “to appear.” A period should come after the closing parenthesis.

Present the title of the paper in *Title of article*. The title should be presented without quotation marks or other punctuation marks and be in regular font. The title should be presented as it is presented in the source material. In other words, the first letter of the first word in the title should be capitalized and the rest of the words should be written in a normal sentence format; that is, capitalize the first letters of proper nouns only. End the title with a period. The subtitle should follow a colon (:) at the end of the title. Enter a space after the colon and capitalize the first letter of the first word in the subtitle (e.g., Main title: Subtitle like this).

Provide the name of the journal in *Title of Journal*. The name of the journal should be presented as shown in the source material, and the use of abbreviations is not allowed. Italicize the name of the journal. Put a comma (,) after the name.

Provide the volume (issue) number of the journal in *volume*(issue). Providing the volume number only is acceptable if only the volume number is available while other information is not, or if the issue number is redundant (that is, if the page numbers do not start over in each issue). However, in case both the volume number and issue number are provided, they should follow the format “*8*(3).” Italicize the volume number but not the issue number. Put a comma (,) after the volume and issue numbers.

Pp- pp provides the page numbers of the paper. For page numbers, present the numbers of the first page and the last page in the format “123-134.” Omitting the most significant digit of the last page number in the format “123-34” is not allowed. Put a period after the page information.

Source information of downloaded URL or DOI should be presented at the end. Simply providing DOI information is acceptable. If the downloaded URL should be provided, do so in the format “Retrieved from http://www.xxx.” Do not put a period (.) at the end of additional information such as URL or DOI information. One thing to pay attention to is that the address of a web page is automatically replaced with a hyperlink, which changes the text color and adds underlining. The text color should be changed back to black and the underlining should be removed.

**7.2.** Books

Books should be cited as below.

[General format]

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of work* (xx ed., Vol. xx). Location: Publisher.

Editor, A. A. (Ed.). (year). *Title of work* (xx ed., Vol. xx). Location: Publisher.

Author, A. A. (year). T*itle of work*. Retrieved from http://www.xxx.yyy

Author, A. A. (year). Title of work. In A. Editor, & B. Editor (Eds.), *Title of book* (xx ed., Vol. xx, pp. xx-xx). Location: Publisher.

[Books, printed version]

Gray, R. M. (1981). *Linear prediction of speech* (6th ed.). Berlin: Springer.

Blue, T., & Yellow, S. E. (2019). *Computer speech analysis: A study of L2 speech adaptation.* London, England: Taylor & Francis.

[Books, online version of a printed book]

Blue, T., & Yellow, S. E. (2019). *Computer speech analysis: A study of L2 speech adaptation* [DX Digital Editions version]. Retrieved from http://ebookstore.tandf.co.uk/html/index.asp

Gray, R. M. (1981). *Linear prediction of speech* (6th ed.). [HUFS Digital Archive version]. https://doi.org/10.1036/0071393711

[eBook]

Takis, S. (n.d.). *Data-driven approaches of automatic speech recognition: Theories, methods and applications.* Retrieved from http://www.onlinereaders.com/showitem.asp?itemID=129

[Book chapter]

Flemming, E. (2005). Speech perception and phonological contrast. In D. B. Pisoni & R. E. Remez (Eds.), *The handbook of speech perception* (pp. 156-181). Oxford: Blackwell.

Best, C. T. (1995). A direct realist view of cross-language speech perception. In W. Strange (Ed.), *Speech perception and linguistic experience: Theoretical and methodological issues* (pp. 171-204). Timonium, MD: York Press.

[Books written in Korean]

Kim, Y., & Song, J. (1981). *A study of Korean speech sounds*. Seoul: Gwahaksa.

Jang, T.-Y. (Ed.). (2019). *An introduction to language technology*. Seoul: Kyungmun Press.

The *Authors (year)* format for books is the same as that for journal papers. Provide the title of the book for *Title of book*. Present the title as given in the source material and italicize the title. However, in case there is a subtitle, separate it from the title by a colon (:) followed by a space. The first letter of the first word in the subtitle should be capitalized. If the book has more than two editions, provide edition information in a parenthesis in the format as in “(2nd ed.).” Put a period after the title of the book. The ordinal markers “st”, “nd,” and “th” should not be in superscript.

In case of a compiled book, provide editor information on a selective basis. If there is one editor, provide information in the format “In D. Jones (Ed.).” If there is more than one editor, provide the names of all editors as in “In D. Jones, G. Fant, & K. Stevens (Eds.).” Separate them with a comma (,) and use “&” before the last editor. The name of an individual editor should be presented in the order first name, last name, e.g. “D. Jones.” The initial of the first name should be given in uppercase followed by a period. Put “Eds.” in parentheses after the name of the last editor as in “(Eds.)” to indicate multiple editors.

In the case of a printed work, give the location of publication and the name of the publisher for *Location: Publisher*. Location and publisher should be separated by a colon (:), with a space after the colon. For the location of publication, provide the name of a city. Additional information such as the state and the country where the city is located can be provided after a comma, as in “Cambridge, MA: Oxford University Press, “ if necessary. The name of the publisher should be provided as presented in the book. Put a period after the publisher name.

**7.3.** Thesis

Theses should be cited as below.

[General format]

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis* (Doctoral dissertation or Master’s thesis). Name of Institution, Location.

Author, A. A. (year). *Title of doctoral dissertation or master’s thesis* (Doctoral dissertation or Master’s thesis). Retrieved from Name of database. (Accession or Order No.)

[Theses, printed version]

Kim, S. (2019). *A study of phonetic history* (Doctoral dissertation). Korea National University, Korea.

Park, S. (2017). *A study of prosodic theory* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Daehan University, Korea.

Clark, R. (2000). *Machine recognition of segmental prosody* (Doctoral thesis). University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom.

Kawasaki, N. (1993). Phonetics study (Master’s thesis). University of Tokyo, Japan.

[Theses, downloaded version]

Hull, L. S. (2014). *The influences of speech sounds: An example case study* (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from American Doctoral Dissertations. (37CDD15DS659E63F)

The Author (year) format for a thesis is the same as that of journal articles. The title of a thesis should be italicized. The degree type should be provided in parentheses after the thesis title as: “(Doctoral dissertation)” or “(Master’s thesis).” In case of a printed version of an unpublished thesis, write “(Unpublished doctoral dissertation).” If a degree is conferred by a non-US institution, different types of degrees can be provided (e.g., Doctoral thesis). In case of a printed copy, provide information on the institution that conferred the degree for *Name of Institution*. The degree type and the name of the institution should be separated by a comma (,) followed by a space. Provide the name of the institution that conferred the degree in as much detail as possible. Additional information, such as country name, can be provided if necessary. In particular, in the case of US state universities, provide the official name used by the university, which includes names of the state and the city in which the school is located, as in “The University of California at Berkeley.”

**7.4.** Proceedings Papers

Bibliographical information on proceedings papers should be provided in the order shown below.

[General format]

Presenter, A. A. (year, Month). Title of article. {Editor information,} *Title of Proceedings,*{(pp. xx-xx, Article number)}. {Location}.

[Examples]

Davis, C., Shaw, J., Proctor, M., Derrick, D., Sherwood, S., & Kim, J. (2015, August). Examining speech production using masked priming. In The Scottish Consortium for ICPhS 2015 (Eds.), *Proceedings of the 18th ​International Congress of Phonetic Sciences* (pp. 105-124). Glasgow, UK.

Song, H., Jung, H., & Park, J. (2015, May). A study of DNN training based on various pretraining approaches. ​​*Proceedings of the 2015 spring conference of the Korean Society of Speech Sciences* (pp. 169-170). Seoul, Korea.

[Proceedings published in booklet form]

Canes, I., & Aghajan, H. (2013). Unexpected speech behavior. In J. Blanc-Jalon, & P. Snider (Eds.), *Lecture Notes in Speech Sciences: Vol. 465. Computer Speech Systems* (pp. 99-107).

The formats for *Presenter (year), Title of article*, and *{Editor information}* are the same as for the author and title information of journal articles. However, the month should be provided along with the year. The exact dates of the conference do not need to be provided.

The name of the proceedings should be provided as shown for *Title of Proceedings*. The name of the proceedings should be italicized.

For the range of pages indicated in the “pp-pp” format and *Article number*, page numbers or an article number should be provided on a selective basis. Page numbers or the article number should be presented in parentheses following the name of the proceedings and a space. For page numbers, provide the page numbers of the first page and last page of the article, as in “(pp. 123-126).” The article number should be presented in parentheses as in “(Article #987)” if necessary.

Provide information on the conference venue as in “Glasgow, UK” for *Conference venue*. Venue information in addition to the city name, such as the country name, could be provided after a comma (,).

**7.5.** Others

Below are examples of the formats for miscellaneous types of references:

[Software]

Boersma, P., & Weenink, D. (2019). Praat: Doing phonetics by computer (version 6.0.46) [Computer program]. Retrieved from http://www.praat.org/

R Core Team (2019). R: A language and environment for statistical computing (version 3.5.1) [Computer software]. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. Retrieved from https://www.R-project.org/

[Working papers]

Garellek, M. (2011). The benefits of vowel laryngealization on the perception of coda stops in English. *UCLA Working Papers in Phonetics*, *109*, 34-37.

Klatt, D. H. (1984). The new MIT speech VAX computer facility. *Speech Communication Group Working Papers IV*, Research Laboratory of Electronics, MIT, Cambridge, 73-82.

Ericsdotter, C., & Ericsson, A. M. (2001). Gender differences in vowel duration in read Swedish: Preliminary results. Working Papers 49, *Department of Linguistics, Lund University*, 34-37.

[Technical reports, written by an organization]

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health. (2003). *Managing autism: A guide for elementary and secondary schools* (NIH Publication No. 02-2649). Retrieved from http://www.nih.gov/health/autism/aut.pdf

[Technical reports, written by author(s)]

Kessy, S., & Uriah, F. M. (2005). *The foreign language policy in Angola* (Research Report No. 06.2). Retrieved from the African Language Resources website: http://www.alr.org/reports/3.pdf

[Proceeding papers, DOI information]

David, S. (2008). Speech and cultural evolution. *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conferences on Speech Sciences* (Vol. 108, pp. 3416-3420). https://doi.org/10.1073/pna0808677

[Book reviews]

Schatz, B. R. (2000, November 17). Learning by text or context? [Review of the book *The social life of information,* by J. Brown & P. Duguid]. *Science, 290*, 1304.

[Blog posts]

Park, H. (2009, October 31). Sounds and Scripts [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://blog.naver.com/hansangpark [Sorinoli]

[Online forum and news group messages]

Rampersad, T. (2005, June 8). Re: Traditional knowledge and cross-cultural expressions [Online forum comment]. Retrieved from http://www.wipo.int/ipsforum/theme\_how\_can#comments

[Eight or more authors]

Young, S. J., Evermann, G., Gales, M. J. F., Hain, T., Kershaw, D., Moore, G., Odell, J., ...Woodland, P. C. (2006). *The HTK book* (version 3.4.). Cambridge University Press.

Methods of citing references and providing a list of references that are not covered as examples in this standard format or that cannot be inferred from this standard format should be decided through discussion with the editorial board.

8. Author Information

Author information should be provided after <List of references> followed by one blank line as below.

∙ English name of authors, corresponding author

Affiliation and position

Address

Telephone number

Email address

Areas of interest

For English names, the last name should come first followed by a comma and a space, and then the first name. Author names should be in bold typeface. In the case of a corresponding author, enter a space after parentheses, and then write “corresponding authors” in non-bold typeface. “Corresponding author” must be indicated even if there is only one author. Insert “∙” using the bulleted list function in front of the name of the author.

Author information is provided for future research exchange; therefore, contact information that can actually be used should be provided. The author’s affiliation, position, address, and contact information (telephone number and fax number), along with the author’s areas of interest should be provided in the author information. The position of the author must be presented before the affiliation. For example, the information should be provided in the format “Professor, Phonetics Department, Hankuk University” or “Ph.D. candidate in Electrical Engineering, Hankuk University.”

If there are multiple authors, provide the information of all authors. Each author should be listed in the same order as on the first page of the paper. There should be one blank line between authors. An example of author information follows.

● **Soonee Kim,** Corresponding author  
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Areas of interest: Acoustic phonetics, L2 acquisition

9. Conclusion

This document is a standard paper format that can be utilized by using Hangeul Office 2014 or earlier versions. This document is prepared to provide assistance when writing a paper to be submitted to *Phonetics and Speech Sciences*. Author(s) of a paper can convert his/her/their paper into our paper format by overwriting and applying the style.

In accordance with the manuscript submission guidelines of the Korean Society of Speech Sciences, a review fee is charged to authors who submit papers. If publication is confirmed, a standard publication fee will be charged for up to eight pages (200,000 won as of 2019) and an additional fee per page (20,000 won as of 2019) if the length exceeds eight pages. Please refer to the paper submission guidelines (https://www.eksss.org/author/guideline) at the homepage of the journal for more details on review fees and publication fees. Please refer to the paper review guidelines for information on the review process.

Below is the template for the sections from the Acknowledgment to the Abstract in Korean.

Acknowledgement

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Blue, T., & Yellow, S. E. (2019). *Computer speech analysis: A study of L2 speech adaptation*. London, England: Taylor & Francis.

Clark, R. (2000). *Machine recognition of segmental prosody* (Doctoral thesis). University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom.

Davis, C., Shaw, J., Proctor, M., Derrick, D., Sherwood, S., & Kim, J. (2015, August). Examining speech production using masked priming. *Proceedings of the 18th ​International Congress of Phonetic Sciences* (pp. 105-124). Glasgow, UK.

Gray, R. M. (1981). *Linear prediction of speech* (6th ed.). Berlin: Springer.

Park, S. (2017). *A study of prosodic theory* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Daehan University, Korea.

R Core Team (2019). R: R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. Retrieved from https://www.R-project.org/

Schatz, B. R. (2000, November 17). Learning by text or context? [Review of the book *The social life of information*, by J. Brown & P. Duguid]. *Science*, *290*, 1304.

Willis, B., & Lorence, D. H. (1989). Article title comes here. *Journal of Speech Sciences*, *23*(2), 1232-1243.

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Areas of interest: Acoustic phonetics, L2 acquisition

Appendix

Attach Appendices, if any, after author information.