





























## References

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All entries should be alphabetized and double-spaced. Lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. For more information, see: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/05/>.

## Appendix A

Table 1

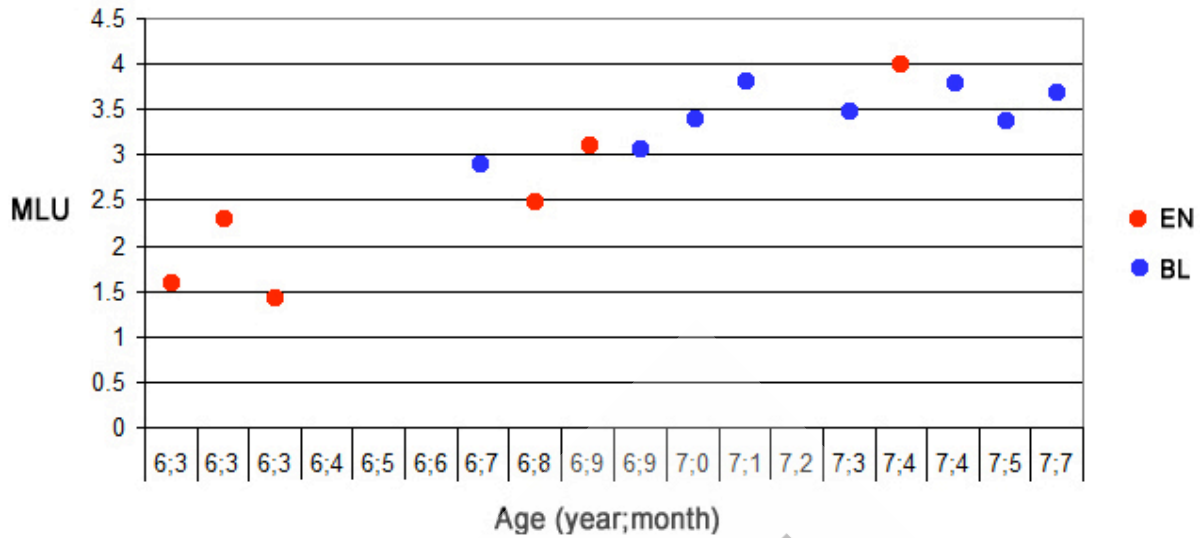
*Increase in Marcin's production of longest utterances relative to all utterances*

	Age	Longest utterances	%
<p>The table must have a clear and concise title. Headings should be clear and brief; they should not be much wider than the widest entry in the column. For more information on formatting Tables, see: <a href="http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/19/">http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/19/</a>.</p> <p>Visual materials can quickly and efficiently present a large amount of information. However, only more complex data should be presented in tabular format, and data that would require only two or fewer columns and rows should be presented in the text.</p>	6;3	1	0.50%
	6;3	2	2.60%
	6;3	0	0.00%
	6;7	13	7.20%
	6;8	4	9.30%
	6;9	12	8.50%
	6;9	17	7.30%
	7;0	24	11.10%
	7;1	44	16.20%
	7;3	14	11.50%
	7;4	48	19.60%
	7;4	45	17.00%
	7;5	28	12.20%
	7;7	39	18.20%

When preparing a manuscript for publication, Tables should follow the References but precede Figures and Appendices. Otherwise, Tables and References may be inserted within the text.

If your paper only has one appendix, label it Appendix. If there is more than one appendix, label these appendices : Appendix A, Appendix B, etc. In this case, Appendix A constitutes one table and two figures.

Figures of one column must be between 2 and 3.25 inches wide (5 to 8.45 cm). Two-column figures must be between 4.25 and 6.875 inches wide (10.6 to 17.5 cm). The height of figures should not exceed the top and bottom margins. The text in a figure should be in a sans serif font, with a size of between eight and fourteen point.



*Figure 1.* Marcin’s MLU throughout the 16-month study period. “EN” refers to his interactions with English monolinguals and “BL” to interactions with Polish-English bilinguals

Each figure must be accompanied by a legend and caption, placed beneath the figure. The title of the figure should be italicized and the legend double-spaced.

Like tables, figures should be simple, clean, and free of extraneous detail. There are many types of tables, including graphs, scatter plots, bar charts, and others. The above is an example of a scatter graph. For more information on figures, see: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/20/>.



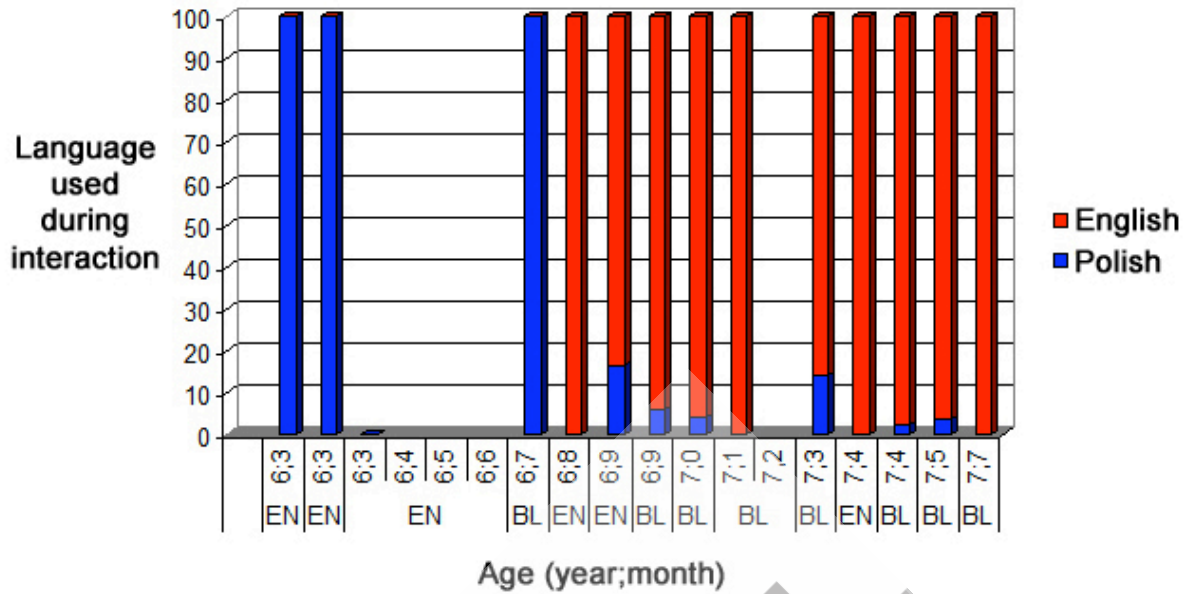


Figure 2. Shift in Marcin’s preference from Polish to English in his longest utterances. “EN” refers to his interactions with English monolinguals and “BL” to interactions with Polish-English bilinguals.

## Appendix B

An Indo-European language, Polish belongs to the West-Slavic family and, as such, is most closely related to Czech and Slovak. In general, Polish follows the Subject-Verb-Object word order also found in English, but as a synthetic language it has an extremely flexible syntax. This flexibility translates into a high movability of words on the clause and sentence level, and is made possible by the high inflectionality of Polish lexemes, which contain much more syntactic information than in English. For example, a verb may be morphologically to indicate when an action/event occurred (tense), whether the action/event is completed (aspect), who is the agent/actor (which is why Polish allows the omission of personal pronouns). The inflection can also mark the speaker's mood and sometimes even gender.

At the same time, Polish verbs are nowhere nearly as complex as in English, Spanish or French—all of which have compound tenses like future perfect or past perfect that do not exist in Polish. This difference often leads to the difficulties that many Polish speakers have in the acquisition of the English tense system.

In comparison with the rather impoverished case system of contemporary, Polish are declensions are quite complex. Nouns generally have seven grammatical cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative, and vocative. Moreover, each Polish noun is assigned grammatical gender: masculine, feminine, or neuter. On the other hand, Polish has no articles, unlike many Romance and Germanic languages. Finally, it should be noted that Polish has no distinct word order to construct questions, which are simply marked by rising intonation. An exception is the interrogative particle *czy*; while it can be used in Yes/No Questions, the particle is not obligatory and is often omitted.