Westminster Theological Seminary
Format Guidelines and Submission Requirements
for Theses, Dissertations, and Projects

Instructions and Sample: Appendix

The appendix to your thesis is a separate element placed after the main body of the thesis but before the bibliography and CV. An appendix normally includes supporting material that cannot be easily placed in the body of your paper. When thinking about material for your appendix, select only that information which is critical to the reader's understanding of the main body of the project.

The title of the appendix should appear at the top of the first page. The numbered (or lettered) title should be placed at the top margin, and one line space should be left between it and the descriptive title. Leave two blank lines between the descriptive title and the first line of text.

Each type of material (curriculum, interview data, glossary, etc.) should have its own appendix. If there is more than one appendix, use a consistent format for the numbered title ("Appendix 1," "Appendix One," and "Appendix A" formats are all acceptable). As with the first page of a chapter, the text should begin two blank lines below the title. If you include any explanatory text, it should be double-spaced, but text from other sources, as well as tables and charts that you or others have created, may be single-spaced. More detail on formatting appendices is available in Turabian, 9th ed., 410.

If you have questions about this element of your thesis, please email ctw@wts.edu.

Please see the next page for a sample of this element.

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR PIKE'S LANGUAGE THEORY

Pike's language theory introduced an array of new terminology to the field, so it is helpful to have a glossary for the most important terms. The definitions below are sometimes explained with my own paraphrase and other times quoted directly from Pike's work or from the work of one of his disciples. Whenever possible, I have listed page ranges in Pike's works that elaborate on the concept.

The smallest unit of a manifested behavioreme. An acteme is "a minimum, active, trimodally-emic segment or component of human activity . . . . it is characterized by identificational-components constituted of physical activity" (*LRUT*, 290–91). An acteme is also manifested by particular variants and distributed within larger units of the behavioreme, as well as within a larger physical setting.

Allomorph – An allomorph is a particular variant of a morpheme. Metaphorically, we day we are a new allomorph of our same self, i.e., we are a unique variant of our contra identificational person (*LRUT*, 176–77).

Behavioreme – A behavioreme is simply a unit of behavior within an emic setting. Pik more detailed definition for us: "A behavioreme is an emic segment or component of p activity, hierarchically and trimodally structured, having closure signaled by overt obje within the verbal or nonverbal behavior of the domestic participants of domestic observers, and occurring through its free or conditioned, simple or complex variants within a behavioral system (or composite of systems) and a physical setting which are also emically, hierarchically and trimodally structured" (*LRUT*, 121).

Class – A class represents one of four components of a tagmeme. It is a "general set of items substitutable appropriately in the slot" (*LC*, 75). A class is simply a collection of linguistic items (e.g., words) that can appropriately fill a functional slot in a behavioreme or uttereme (Waterhouse, *The History and Development of Tagmemics*, 9–10). Pike sees a connection between class and the particle perspective.

Cohesion – Cohesion represents another one of the four components of a tagmeme. In general, cohesion refers to the way in which a linguistic unit is tied to other units in a network of assumptions, beliefs, cultural norms, or trends. Cohesion includes "general background materials from any level of the hierarchy which are controlled by or controlling the item in view" (*LC*, 75).