

## Attachment 1

### Contribution instructions

All conference papers shall be written in a common format. The abstract and final copy must be submitted electronically, either in Microsoft Word 2000 or later, or any other text editor that supports saving in \*.doc format.

#### Text formatting:

- < margins: top 2.5 cm; bottom 2.5 cm; left 3.2 cm; right 3.2 cm
- < font: Times New Roman, size 12
- < color: black on white background
- < paragraph: no indentation left, right, top or bottom
- < alignment: justified
- < line spacing: 1
- < style: normal: please do not use other styles, neither for headings!
- < other: turn off all automatic correction

#### Heading formatting (*same as text formatting, except*):

- < font: uppercase, bold
- < alignment: center
- < example: **HISTORY OF EUROPEANS**

#### Author(s) name formatting (*same as text formatting, except*):

- < position: line below the heading
- < font: bold; if there are multiple authors, the presenter's name is underlined.
- < alignment: center
- < example: **Joseph Novak<sup>1</sup>, Peter Brunt<sup>2</sup>**

#### Author(s) address and e-mail address formatting (*same as text formatting, except*):

- < position: line below the author's name
- < font: italic
- < alignment: center
- < example 1: <sup>1</sup>*Harvard, 86 Brattle St., Cambridge, MA 02138, USA; joseph@harvard.com*
- < example 2: <sup>2</sup>*Woodstock Rd, Oxford, OX2 6GG, United Kingdom; peter.brunt@ox.ac.uk*

#### Contribution text (*same as text formatting, except*):

- < position: 2 empty lines after the title final author

#### Figure and Table of contribution (*same as text formatting, except*):

- < alignment: left

Samples of formatting may be viewed in the chapter: "[Contribution example](#)".

### Language

Contributions may be submitted in either English or Slovene.

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### Heading

The abstract, as well as the contribution, must include:

- < Heading
- < Author(s) name(s)
- < Author(s) address(es)
- < Author(s) email address(es)

### Abstract

The abstract must include a summary of the contribution's main points in both Slovene and English. If you need any help with translation of English into Slovene, please contact the Programme Committee. The abstract must be no longer than one A4 page. Do not use citations and footnotes.

### Contribution

An abstract in Slovene must precede the full text of the contribution while a summing-up in English is located at the end of the paper. The contribution may also include an Introduction, Discussion and Conclusion. If abbreviations are used in the text, a List of Abbreviations must be provided. All of the quotations must be listed in the References, without page numbers. Periodicals must include page numbers. The chapters must be set out as follows: Povzetek (*Abstract in Slovene*), Introduction, Contribution synopsis, Discussion, Conclusion, List of Acronyms, References and Summary (*in English*).

### Figures and Tables

Each figure must have an individual sequence number and a brief description, for example: Figure 1: Venetian script, Figure 2: Deity Belen, etc. Each table must also have an individual sequence number and a brief description, for example: Table 1: Comparison of words in IE languages, Table 2: Proportion of haplogroups, etc.

### Quoting

Quotations are marked with numbers in sequential order, for example: ... Novak [1: 31-53] says ... in contrast Klepec [2: 132-134] affirms ... and later [3: 12-13], in addition ... Another example: The thing is such [1: 31-53]. Johnson and Edwards [4] claim ... .. but Kotar and associates [5] have shown that ...

While the crucial part of the source should be quoted in-text, the citation ought to indicate where the complete source can be located. When quoting Internet sources, it is necessary to consider two things, viz.: Internet content is subject to a rapid process of changes, deletions and supplements. Frequently, cited web pages cease to exist over a period of months or years. Therefore quoting Internet sources, as well as the title of the website, please include a date (at least the month and year), when the quoted content was accessed. The contribution should contain the most significant points, so that in case of website deletion, the text will still preserve an essential meaning. It is recommended that the original Internet source is printed or saved in PDF format by way of evidence should the need arise. Quoted sources must be listed

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in the References section at the end of the paper. Although the same sources are quoted several times, they must be listed only once in References. Do not include page numbers, except for periodical articles. Items in References must be numbered sequentially from 1 onwards.

Quotation rule for printed sources:

1 Last and First Name, "Title of article" (if exists), Literature address, Volume, No., Publisher, Place and year, periodicals also include page number.

Quotation rule for Internet sources:

2 Last and First Name, "Title of article" (if it exists), publication date (if it exists), Publisher, date accessed, web page address.

### Examples of quoting references

Printed source (*book*):

1 Polanec Michael, Use of sources in written documents, Penguin Books, Toronto 2006.

Title of an article in a magazine, Internet or book chapter:

1 Oman Tine, "Weather in Palaeolithic Life and Technology, March 2009, 44-47.

2 Dotterel James, "The Venets" Times 08.15.1994, Saturday Supplement, 16 .

Bachelor, Masters or Doctoral thesis:

1 Cirknik Jane, "Etymological explanations of viscera with the Indo-European reconstruction", Thesis, Faculty of Arts, Wellington 2005.

Paper presented at a symposium or conference:

1 Oak Mark, "The etymology of the word ore", Paper presented at the 11th International Conference - The Origins of Slovenes and Europeans, Ljubljana, Slovenia 4.6.2015.

Internet source:

1 Kalman Peter, "McDonald's Happy Meal Toy Safety Facts", McDonald's Corporation, date accessed 19.9.2013, <http://www.mcdonalds.com/corp/about/factsheets.html>.

Blog:

1 Jack, 25.2.2010 (7:03), Response to Richard Posner note, "Double Exports in Five Years?" The Becker-Posner Blog, date accessed 21.3.2010, <http://uchicagolaw.typepad.com/beckerposner/2010/02/double-exports-in-five-years-posner.html>.

Email:

1. Kalun Michael, personal message, 28.2.2010.

Several co-authors:

1 Bizjak Anton and Themes Helen,

2 Ward Mira, Karano Tomas, Jančik Milan, etc. (all co-authors could be stated).

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### **Contribution electronic name**

The electronic name of the paper should be the same, as the contribution title. If the title is longer than 20 characters, the electronic name shall be truncated. An example of the electronic name:

- < History Europeans.doc
- < History Europeans - resume.doc

## Contribution example

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### DNA GENEALOGY AND LINGUISTICS

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#### Povzetek

"Genetske raziskave" so nejasen pojem, ki se nanaša bodisi na celoten genotip osebe, ali pa le na posamezne avtosomske kromosome, vključujoč gene in VEN-e (variacije enega nukleotida) v kromosomih, poleg Y kromosoma. Y kromosom skorajda nima genov...

...

Naš končni cilj je na podlagi DNA rodovslovja, vzpostaviti usklajeno in sprejemljivo selitveno/jezikovno/ustalitevno (SJU) teorijo, za prebivalce starodavne Evrope, od paleolitika do bronaste dobe.

#### A view of DNA genealogy

DNA genealogy allows tracing migrations and evolution of ancient tribes or peoples, but, apparently, it does not allow specifically tracing languages. Neither haplogroups nor languages stay the same in the course of migrations: haplogroups can disappear by extermination of their bearers, epidemics, ecological catastrophes, in those cases also their corresponding languages typically disappear, and otherwise languages can be adopted by different bearers. In some cases a victorious people can adopt the language of a won people, for example when the majority of the women come from the won people and continue to teach their language to children or in the case of a more advanced civilization of the won people or for other cultural or economical reasons.

...

As already said, the haplogroup R1a arose in Central Asia around 20,000 ybp [1: 198-213], migrated westward from the Altai region or North China by the southern route, i.e. via Tibet and Hindustan, Iranian plateau and Anatolia (between 10,000 and 9,000 ybp) to the Balkans and spread over Europe, then moved East to the Russian Plain to India (among other possible directions of R1a migrations).



Figure 5: DNA shards

Thracian	Slavic	English	Latin
berg	breg	hill	mons
chal	kal	mud	limus
usto	ustje	esturay	ostium
sturia	starna	country	regio
ver	vir	water	udis
zemla	zemla	earth	terra
zuer	zver	animal	bera

Table 2: Words comparison...

As already said, the haplogroup R1b arose in Central Asia around 16,000 ybp [2: 87-105], and migrated westward by the northern route, i.e. via Northern Kazakhstan, Southern Ural, Middle Volga, then it went south over the Caucasus and probably along the eastern side of the Caspian Sea and Eastern Iran around 6500-6000 ybp. Then, it moved to the Middle

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East, the Tigris and Euphrates basin, apparently establishing the Sumer civilization between 5,500 and 5,000 ybp, and by several routes moved to Europe between 4,800 and 4,500 ybp [3: 80-6]. ...

### List of Abbreviations:

eng      English  
blg      Bulgarian  
sll      Slovene literary  
...

### Conclusion

To sum it up, the earlier genetic studies of the origins of Europeans often presented superficial conclusions based on scarce data without a serious scientific scrutiny. DNA genealogy has started only in 2009 and before that date any historical considerations based on DNA cannot always be assumed as valid. The DNA genealogy brought us to the construction of the MLS paradigm for Ancient Europe which has permitted to put the current main linguistic theories under scrutiny and to disprove the Kurgan theory and the PCT and in some way to correct and complete the Vasconic theory and the Anatolian theory. In addition, DNA genealogy has permitted also to put in question some aspects of the "Out of Africa" hypothesis.

### References:

- 1 Klyosov Anatoly, Rozhanskij Ilon, Ryanbchenko Leon, Re-examining the Out-of-Africa theory and the origins of Europeoids (Caucasoids). Part 2, Penguin Books, Toronto 2102.
- 2 Johnson Lino, Edwards Peter, Ancient history of the Arbins, Pyramid & co., London 2009.
- 3 Rozhanskij Ilon, Out of Africa theory and DNA genealogy, Stara kniga, Moscow 2009.
- 4 Williams Monier, A Sanskrit-English dictionary, The Bhaktivedanta Book, Chennai-Indija 2002.
- 5 Kotar Alenka, Prezelj Bojan, Cimpo Cene, Archeology Revue, London 2010, 295-315.
- 6 Machek Václav, Etymologický slovník jazyka českého, ČS akademie věd, Praha 1957.
- 7 Miklošič Fran, Lexicon palaeoslovenico-graeco-latinum, Braumueller, Vienna 1865.
- 8 Kallman Peter, "European and Asian Y chromosomes within haplogroup R1a", NCBI Corporation, date accessed 23.10.2012, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC2987245>.
- 9 "Tuareg people", Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuareg\\_people](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuareg_people).
- 10 "Turkic languages", Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkic\\_languages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkic_languages).

### Abstract

"Genetics studies" is a vague term applicable to studies either of the whole human genome or to the so-called autosomes, which include genes and SNPs (Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms) in chromosomes, besides Y chromosome. Y chromosome contains almost no genes...

...

Overall, we aim at establishing a consistent and reasonable migration/linguistic/settlement (MLS) paradigm for ancient Europe from the Palaeolithic up to about the Bronze Age on the basis of the DNA genealogy...