

Language and Cognition

An interdisciplinary journal of language and cognitive science

Language and Cognition is the official journal of the UK Cognitive Linguistics Association. It is a venue for the publication of high quality peer-reviewed research focusing on the interface between language and cognition. It is open to research from the full range of subject disciplines, theoretical backgrounds, and analytical frameworks that populate the language and cognitive sciences, on a wide range of topics. Research published in the journal uses an interdisciplinary, comparative, multi-methodological approach to advance understanding of language and cognition and their intersections. The editors especially encourage submissions that investigate the traditional areas of cognitive linguistics (e.g., conceptual semantics, linguistic categorization, iconicity, metaphor, linguistic relativity, embodied cognition, grammaticalization, construction-based grammar) using experimental, computational, and/or corpus-based methods.

The journal publishes original research articles, systematic review articles (meta-analyses), and book reviews. It does not publish technical reports, commentary articles, or position papers. Normally, book reviews and review articles are solicited by the editors. Please contact the Review Editor first if you would like to submit a book review; if you have an idea for a review article or a special issue of the journal, contact one of the General Editors with your proposal. Only original research articles may be submitted without invitation from one of the editors. Submitted articles should be no shorter than 8,000 words and no longer than 10,000 words, including references, footnotes and appendices. Submissions that significantly exceed the 10,000-word upper limit may be returned by editors without comment or review.

The journal *Language and Cognition* receives submissions via ScholarOne Manuscripts. All papers excluding Book Reviews should be submitted via the following website:

<https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/langcog>

Book Reviews should be submitted directly to the Review Editor via email.

In submitting a paper via ScholarOne you should click on the 'Instructions and Forms' link under 'Resources'. This link will lead you to the 'Online Submission Instructions for Authors'. Then follow the instructions provided. There are full guidelines for submissions. You will receive your user name and password from the system (which you can then change). If there are any difficulties, please contact the Journal Manager at langcog@cambridge.org.

Peer Review

The journal operates a single-blind peer review – authorship of submitted papers must be clearly indicated, while the anonymity of reviewers is preserved. The review process usually takes around 3 months. Submissions are usually sent to at least 2 reviewers.

Preparation and Submission of Manuscripts

1. Manuscript files should be supplied as a Word document or similar type text document (not LaTeX). Please observe the following conventions: Each manuscript should have a separate title page giving the title, any acknowledgments, and – at the top – a running header of not more than 40 characters. Include your name(s) and institutional affiliation(s) immediately beneath the paper title. The entire text should be double spaced, with ample margins, and the pages should be numbered. Please see below for instructions on the formatting of tables and figures. **For reviewing purposes, authors may leave figures/tables and captions in situ in the submission. However, once accepted, figures/tables must adhere to the instructions below.**
2. Each manuscript should have an abstract on a separate sheet (not more than 200 words long for articles and no more than 100 words for notes). The abstract should give the aims of the study, the general method and the principal conclusions. **Please also supply 3–10 keywords following the abstract.** Regular research articles for

Language & Cognition will normally fall between 8,000 - 10,000 words, including references and appendices, while the editorial team will exercise discretion where content to length ratio warrants a higher word count

General Stylistic Guidelines

3. When not otherwise specified, style should follow the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (6th Edition, 2010).
4. Spelling should be consistent – either British English or American English throughout. Emphasis (which should be used sparingly) should be marked by small capitals. Technical terms, e.g., ‘cue strength’, are given in small capitals on first mention and in lower case subsequently. Standard linguistic abbreviations are in large capitals throughout, e.g., AUX, NP, but should be given in small capitals in the examples, and should follow the Leipzig MPI conventions (<http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php>). Double quotation marks should be used for quotations and for direct speech, with single quotation marks used for citations of words and sentences, glosses, and cases where a term is used with some qualifying sense, as in referring to a ‘gold standard’ test.

Authors, particularly those whose first language is not English, may wish to have their English-language manuscripts checked by a native speaker before submission. This is optional, but may help to ensure that the academic content of the paper is fully understood by the editor and any reviewers. We list a number of third-party services specialising in language editing and/or translation, and suggest that authors contact as appropriate: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/services/authors/language-services>

Please note that the use of any of these services is voluntary, and at the author's own expense. Use of these services does not guarantee that the manuscript will be accepted for publication, nor does it restrict the author to submitting to a Cambridge published journal.

If your manuscript contains any special characters or fonts, please be sure to also submit a PDF file of your contribution to ensure the proper typesetting of these characters.

5. Articles should be clearly divided into appropriately labeled and numbered sections. These sections are often, but not necessarily, Introduction, Method, Results, and Discussion. Subheadings should be used within these sections, e.g. *Participants*, *Procedure*.
6. Footnotes should not be used unless absolutely necessary. Information that is relevant to the article should generally be included in the body of the text, eliminating the need for footnotes. If used, footnotes should not contain phonetic characters, statistics, or tables, nor should they be used simply for bibliographical information. Their reference point in the text should be clearly indicated with a superscript number at the end of the relevant sentence. The footnotes themselves should be numbered and listed on a separate sheet at the end of the article.
7. Each table and figure should be on a separate sheet at the end of the article; their position in the text should be clearly indicated. They should have a title and should be numbered independently of any numbered examples in the text. (see below for detailed guide).
8. Ages should be stated in years, months and – if necessary – days, as in this example: 1;10.22. Terms such as ‘three-year-olds’ are also acceptable, but not ‘children aged 24-30 months’ or ‘at 19 months 16 days’ or ‘3-year-olds’. When groups of children are involved, either standard deviations or ranges should be provided.

Language Examples

12. Phonetic transcriptions should, wherever possible, employ the symbols and conventions of the IPA.
13. Language examples in the body of the text should be placed in italics. If there is an example in another language, place it in italics and give an English gloss in single quotes, as in *lui* ‘he’.
14. It will often be appropriate to number and indent linguistic examples, e.g.
 - (1) Adam burns the candle.
 - (2) (a) Adam ate the fish

- (b) The fish was eaten by Adam.

Examples of interaction should also be numbered, and should be set out in this manner:

- (3) (J. wants the tape recorder off. When the switch is up it is off).
J. Up that for me.
M. Can you turn that off, please.
Not 'Off that for me'.
J. For me. Turn off.

15. For example sentences in languages other than English, give both morpheme-by-morpheme glosses and an idiomatic translation of the sentence, as in the following:

- (4) Wati-ngki nga-rnu kuyu.
man-ERG eat-PAST meat
'The man ate some meat.'

16. Material for appendix

If the article includes a substantial body of data or lengthy test materials, it may be best to give these in an appendix, with an example item in the body of the text.

Tables and Figures

17. **Once a paper has been accepted for publication it must conform with instructions in this section.**

(a) Tables and figures should be given on a separate sheet at the end of the article. They should have a title, and figures should have a key to explain different symbols and line weights, etc. used. Any abbreviations should be spelled out in a note under the table or figure. . Titles should be self-explanatory and should not be overlong; detailed information can be given in notes signaled by a, b, etc. It is important to ensure that tables do not contain an indigestible amount of information. Tables and figures should be numbered independently of each other and of any numbered examples in the text. Be careful not to overburden the text with tables. Indicate in the body of the text the preferred place for a table or figure. Originals of the figures should be supplied, with artwork of reproduction quality. **Please be aware that to achieve the best quality reproduction, any resolution dependent graphics (EG, half-tones or scanned copy etc should also be supplied as separate files, as placing them in Word degrades their quality. For full information on the correct supply of graphics, go to:**

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(b) Charges may apply for colour figures that appear in the print version of the journal. At the time of submission, contributors should clearly state whether their figures should appear in colour in the online version only, or whether they should appear in colour online *and* in the print version. There is no charge for including colour figures in the online version of the Journal but it must be clear that colour is needed to enhance the meaning of the figure, rather than simply being for aesthetic purposes. If you request colour figures in the printed version, please contact the Journal Manager at langcog@cambridge.org. If you are charged for use of a colour figure in the print version of the journal, you will be contacted by CCC-Rightslink who are acting on our behalf to collect Author Charges. Please follow their instructions in order to avoid any delay in the publication of your article.

18. Tables should not include underlining or vertical lines, and horizontal lines should be kept to a minimum. Use capital letters as sparingly as possible. In tables, it is better to put % at the top of the appropriate columns rather than putting it after each result. Decimal points for entries in a column should be aligned. Statistical significance can be marked with asterisks (with the level of significance given in a note).

19. If means are given, standard deviations should be given too. If the findings are reported in percentages, raw scores and the number of subjects/participants should usually be included.

Statistics

20. ANOVAs should be presented in one of the following formats:

...a (5) object concept × (2) examples × (3) sessions ANOVA

... a three-way ANOVA: object concept (5) × examples (2) × sessions (3).

Note the use of lower-case letters for the factors.

Computed statistics should be reported as follows:

$$F(2,63) = 13.02, p = .04$$

For ANOVA results do not use the less than or greater than signs to report p values for significant results. Report exact p values, but if the statistical program reports $p = .000$ you should report this as $p < .001$. For non-significant results it is appropriate to use the greater than sign. Effect sizes should also be reported

21. Chi-squared should have the name spelled out at the beginning of the sentence, the symbol χ^2 elsewhere. Following the Chi-squared symbol include the degrees of freedom, in brackets, and the number of entries (N), as in the following example:

$$\chi^2(2, N=40) = 12.27, p = .01$$

22. If the statistical treatment is particularly complex, it may be worth giving the details in an appendix, with just what is needed for interpretation of the data in the body of the text.

References

23. References in the body of the text should be made in one of the following two forms:
According to Snow (1990: 698); OR, In the sixties and seventies, several authors published important work on combinatorial speech (Bloom, 1970; Braine, 1963; Miller & Irvin, 1964; Schlesinger, 1974).

Note that such references are in alphabetical order, and that pairs of authors are joined by & when the two names are in brackets. The first reference to a work with several authors should list all their names; subsequent citations should give first author and et al.

Single sentences may be quoted within paragraphs, but where more than one sentence is quoted, start the quotation on a new line and indent the whole quotation.

24. All works referred to should be listed at the end of the article in alphabetical order. The reference list should not contain any works not referred to in the text.

Where an author has collaborated with others, any single-author works should precede joint works. Joint works are sequenced according to the second author's surname, and by date if the same authors or group of authors have written several papers.

Authors' names should be in lower-case letters, apart from the first letter. Only the first initial of the given name should be used for each author name. Book titles should be in lower-case letters, apart from the first letter and any proper names, and they should be italicized. Journal titles are given in full and set in italics. Run-on lines in each reference should be indented; there should not be any additional space between entries.

25. Books, chapters, conference papers, dissertations, and journal articles should be presented as in the following examples (note punctuation carefully):

Bates, E., Bretherton, I. & Snyder, L. (1988). From first words to grammar: individual differences and dissociable mechanisms. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Clancy, P. (1985). The acquisition of Japanese. In D. I. Slobin (ed.), *The crosslinguistic study of language acquisition* (pp. 17–34). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.

Hirsh-Pasek, K., Naigles, L., Golinkoff, R., Gleitman, L. R. & Gleitman, H. (1988). Syntactic bootstrapping: evidence from comprehension. Paper presented at the 13th Annual Boston University Child Language Conference.

Kim, Y.-J. (1987). The acquisition of relative clauses in English and Korean: development in spontaneous production. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Harvard University.

Mitchell, P. R. & Kent, R. D. (1990). Phonetic variation in multisyllable babbling. *Journal of Child Language*

Abstracting and Indexing

The journal is covered by relevant abstracting and indexing services including: *Celdes*, *CNPIEC*, *De Gruyter - IBR (International Bibliography of Reviews of Scholarly Literature in the Humanities and Social Sciences)*, *EBSCO - Communication and Mass Media Complete*, *EBSCO - TOC Premier*, *EBSCO Discovery Service*, *Google Scholar*, *J-Gate*, *Linguistics Abstracts Online*, *Naviga (Softweco)*, *Primo Central (ExLibris)*, *European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences (ERIH PLUS)*, *Linguistic Bibliography Online*, *Linguistics and Behaviour Abstracts*, *MLA Internationsla Bibliography*, *ProQuest (relevant databases)*, *PsychINFO*, *PubMed*, *Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*, *Scopus*, *Web of Science*, *Summon (Serials Solutions/ProQuest)*, *TDOne (TDNet)*, *UB Frankfurt - BLL Bibliographie Linguistischer Literatur*, *WorldCat (OCLC)*.

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Authors will receive a PDF proof for correction; it must be returned by dates given in the instructions sent with the first proof. A PDF file of the final article will be sent to the corresponding author on publication, followed by a PDF file of the final article when it appears in an issue. Guest editors of special issues will receive complimentary print copies of the issue.

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