

## Journal of Linguistics

The journal of the Linguistics Association of Great Britain. Published by Cambridge University Press.

Notes for authors of  
ARTICLES, NOTES AND DISCUSSION and REVIEW ARTICLES: pp. 1–10

Notes for authors of  
BOOK REVIEWS: pp. 11–16

### **Editorial policy**

The *Journal of Linguistics* is concerned with all branches of theoretical linguistics. Preference is given to **articles** which make a substantial contribution to current debate in theoretical linguistics. The language of submission and publication is English.

A **note and discussion** contribution is appropriate in particular for comments on articles published earlier in *JL*.

A **review article** should be a more substantial piece of work than a review. It should not just summarise the content of the book and provide an assessment of it. Rather it should seek to take up some of the ideas in the book and take the debate forward either by extending them in some way or by taking issue with them. The review article should also seek to place the book in its wider linguistic context by referring to other literature within the sub-field. Potentially, a review article is as important a contribution to the field as an ordinary article. For this reason, all review articles will be refereed before publication, so as an author you should expect to receive comments and suggestions for changes, and should be prepared to revise your initial draft before publication, and to do so within a reasonable time-frame. Unsolicited review articles are not accepted but offers can be made by contacting the Review Editor, Dr Kerstin Hoge [kerstin.hoge@mod-langs.ox.ac.uk](mailto:kerstin.hoge@mod-langs.ox.ac.uk).

Submission of an article is taken to imply that it has not previously been published, and is not currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. Following acceptance of a paper, the author will be asked to assign copyright (on certain conditions) to Cambridge University Press.

Contributors are responsible for obtaining permission to reproduce any material in which they do not own copyright, to be used in both print and electronic media, and for ensuring that the appropriate acknowledgements are included in their manuscript.

Following publication, authors will receive a PDF file with their contribution.

Please follow the guidelines below in the preparation of your manuscript. The requirements apply equally to all three categories of contribution – article, notes and discussion, and review article – with a few exceptions for review articles, set out in section 18. Guidelines for **book review** authors are on pp. 11–16 below. All the guidelines incorporate advice from *JL*'s publisher and printer, the Cambridge University Press.

*JL* welcomes submissions in LaTeX (see pp. 3–4 below). With minor exceptions, *JL*'s style for References follows the Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics Journals (<https://linguistlist.org/pubs/tocs/index.html>; see section 13 below).

### Contact details

General correspondence and offers to contribute to the notes and discussion section should be sent to one or both of the following editors:

Professor Nigel Fabb  
 Editor, *Journal of Linguistics*  
 Programme in Literary Linguistics  
 Department of English Studies  
 University of Strathclyde  
 26 Richmond Street  
 Glasgow G1 1XH  
 Scotland, UK  
 E-mail: [N.Fabb@strath.ac.uk](mailto:N.Fabb@strath.ac.uk)  
 Tel.: +44 (0)141 548 3799

Professor Caroline Heycock  
 Editor, *Journal of Linguistics*  
 Linguistics and English Language  
 School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences  
 University of Edinburgh  
 Dugald Stewart Building  
 3 Charles Street  
 Edinburgh EH8 9AD  
 Scotland, UK  
 E-mail: [C.Heycock@ling.ed.ac.uk](mailto:C.Heycock@ling.ed.ac.uk)  
 Tel.: +44 (0)131 651 1999

Books for review and book reviews, and offers of review articles should be sent to:

Dr Kerstin Hoge  
 Review Editor, *Journal of Linguistics*  
 Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages  
 University of Oxford  
 Oxford OX1 2JF  
 England, UK  
 E-mail: [kerstin.hoge@mod-langs.ox.ac.uk](mailto:kerstin.hoge@mod-langs.ox.ac.uk)  
 Tel.: +44 (0)1865 270545

Submissions of articles and related correspondence, general enquiries and questions about the form of the manuscript should be sent to:

Dr Ewa Jaworska  
 Managing Editor, *Journal of Linguistics*  
 Department of Language and Linguistics  
 University of Essex  
 Wivenhoe Park  
 Colchester CO4 3SQ  
 England, UK  
 E-mail: [ewa@essex.ac.uk](mailto:ewa@essex.ac.uk)  
 Tel.: +44 (0)1206 331466  
 Fax: +44 (0)1206 872198

### **Submitting a paper for consideration for publication in *JL***

PLEASE NOTE THAT ONLY PAPERS OF NO MORE THAN 60 DOUBLE-SPACED PAGES, INCLUDING REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES, SHOULD NORMALLY BE SUBMITTED FOR

CONSIDERATION FOR PUBLICATION IN THE *JOURNAL*. If a longer manuscript is submitted for some particular reason, the covering letter/e-mail must include a note making a case for an exception to this limit.

Authors should submit to the Managing Editor an anonymous electronic copy of the paper as an anonymised PDF file e-mail attachment. The e-mail message must include (i) the name(s) of the author(s) and full contact details; (ii) the full title of the paper; (iii) an abstract of up to 200 words summarising the content of the paper; and (iv) a statement of the entire length of the paper in page numbers. Authors unable to submit a paper as a PDF file should submit it as a DOC file. Occasionally, an author may be asked to send a paper copy of the manuscript by post. All papers will normally be read by two anonymous referees. The identity of the author(s) of a review article is revealed to the referees but the referees normally remain anonymous. All abstracts are sent to potential referees and the published version of an article always includes an abstract.

For the purpose of refereeing, an article should be anonymous. This means that the name(s) and address(es) of the author(s) should not be included in the file and that, as far as possible, the author(s) should not be identifiable from the references in the text and the acknowledgements. The file itself should not reveal the author's identity through the information that may be present in the file's 'Properties' (to be found under the 'File' tab in MS Word and in Acrobat) accessed from within the file.

### **Submitting a paper for publication in *JL***

#### **GENERAL**

Two double-spaced, single-sided hard copies of the final version of the manuscript accepted for publication must normally be submitted, accompanied by an EXACT electronic copy of the article; floppy disks, CD-Rs, CD-RWs and files sent as an e-mail attachment (wrapped up in a ZIP file) are equally acceptable. The file(s) should be saved in the author's usual word-processor format, and the name and the version of the program should be noted if it is something else than the standard version of MS Word. If special fonts are used in the file, e.g. IPA fonts, the name of the font set should also be noted. Authors should ensure that their electronic copy is compatible with PC/WindowsXP/MSWord. Files are likely to be edited with respect to fine details of format and style and the author will normally be consulted before any major changes are implemented. If, for any reason, an electronic copy of an article cannot be supplied, please contact the Managing Editor.

The *Journal of Linguistics* accepts submissions formatted in **LaTeX**. Customised style files can be obtained using anonymous ftp from the internet address:

<ftp://ftp.cambridge.org/pub/texarchive/journals/latex/lin-cls>

In case of difficulty in obtaining these files, please contact the Managing Editor [ewa@essex.ac.uk](mailto:ewa@essex.ac.uk). For problems using the files there is a LaTeX helpline at [alistair.smith@sunrise-setting.co.uk](mailto:alistair.smith@sunrise-setting.co.uk). Any errors found in the class file or suggestions for improvement should also be reported directly to [alistair.smith@sunrise-setting.co.uk](mailto:alistair.smith@sunrise-setting.co.uk), cc [ewa@essex.ac.uk](mailto:ewa@essex.ac.uk).

When submitting final manuscripts for publishing, the .tex source file with the related PDF file should be sent as attachments on email to [ewa@essex.ac.uk](mailto:ewa@essex.ac.uk). The files should be named in the convention 'LINsmith.tex', 'LINsmith.pdf', etc. Artwork should additionally be sent either as EPS or as PDF files, named in a similar convention, i.e. 'LINsmith-fig1.eps', where the number corresponds to the figure number, or 'LINsmith-ex1', where the number corresponds to the example number in which the figure or the diagram appears. Please note that each object must be saved in a separate file, without any captions or example numbers. The Managing Editor will advise on what counts as artwork and on other moderately technical queries.

Authors working exclusively in LaTeX should present their manuscripts in the format specified in the customised files.

For all articles, proofs will be presented as PDF files for the authors to correct. In the case of co-authored articles, the proofs will be sent to the first-named author, unless otherwise requested. Please inform the Managing Editor of any relevant changes of e-mail addresses occurring between the submission of the final version of the paper and the expected release of the proofs. The proofs should be corrected within three days of receipt and returned immediately. Detailed proofing instructions will be found in the proof file.

### FORMATTING AND STYLE

The format and style requirements listed below are to facilitate a smooth conversion of text from file(s) into print with the help of the author-supplied hard copy for reference. Please note that if the hard copy and the associated file(s) require many adjustments then this may be a source of new typographic and other errors in the printed version. The Editors reserve the right to return a manuscript, asking for an improved format, which may result in a delay in publication. Authors may like to refer to a recent issue of *Journal of Linguistics* to look up certain features of formatting and style.

1. PAGINATION AND ORGANISATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT. Insert page number in the top right corner of every page. Number continuously throughout the title page, abstract, article's main text, references, author's address and – if applicable – footnotes (i.e. endnotes in the manuscript format) and other end matter (appendix, tables, figures, etc.; cf. section 15 below). The various components of the manuscript are to follow in the order just given, except for an appendix, which should immediately precede the references.

The title page should include only the title of the article, author's name and affiliation, on separate lines and centred, as in the pattern shown here. An acknowledgements footnote should be marked with a superscript '1' – not an asterisk – at the end of the title. The rest of the page should be left blank for copy-editing purposes. The title page of a review article is slightly different; cf. section 18 below.

**Article title**<sup>1</sup>  
AUTHOR'S NAME  
*Author's affiliation*

2. TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS. Please refer to section 16 below for recommendations on the use of various typefaces.
3. SPACING AND MARGINS. Double-space throughout. Leave 3cm/1.5" margins on all four sides of all the pages. Except for the first paragraph of a new section or subsection, the first line of every new paragraph is indented, as is shown in section 5 below. Please do not mark paragraph breaks by extra line spacing.
4. ABSTRACT. Article abstracts (but usually not abstracts of Notes and Discussion items or Review Articles) will appear in print. The abstract, on a separate page, should follow the title page of an Article.
5. SECTION AND SUBSECTION HEADINGS. These should be typed on separate lines, in

small capitals and italics, respectively, numbered and punctuated exactly as in the following example:

1. PHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

---



---



---

*Metrical phonology*

---



---



---



---



---

1.1.1 *Metrical grids*

6. **STYLE.** Contributors should be sensitive to the social implications of language choice and seek wording free of discriminatory overtones in matters such as race and gender. The style of writing should be non-elliptical: abbreviations of rule names, languages, etc. are to be kept to an absolute minimum and clearly introduced at first occurrence. If abbreviations of less commonly-known technical terms are used extensively in an article, they should be set out clearly in a footnote or an end-of-article glossary. Natural data sources (from Old English texts, contemporary novels, etc.) should be clearly identified.

EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE BY NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH TO HAVE THEIR FINAL DRAFT CHECKED BY A COLLEAGUE WHO IS A NATIVE SPEAKER OF ENGLISH.

7. **SPELLING.** Either British English or US English conventions for spelling and expression should be followed consistently. In words with alternative *-ize/-ise* spellings, either can be used, consistently throughout the text, but note that *analyze* is only used in conjunction with US spelling elsewhere. Please run a spellchecker on the final draft to eliminate detectable typos.
8. **QUOTATIONS.** Quotations of under 25 words should be included in single quotation marks in the running text. Any punctuation normally FOLLOWS the closing quotation mark. Longer quotations should be set out as a separate paragraph (or paragraphs) on a new line, indented at the left margin throughout, without any quotation marks and with no extra indent on the first line. The source work and page number must be given for all the quotations. Please check thoroughly against the source the accuracy of the quoted text in the manuscript (wording, punctuation, capitalisation, emphasis) and the page number(s) from which the quotation is taken.
9. **SHORT REFERENCES IN TEXT.** As is shown below, variants of the author-date-page format are used for literature citations depending on the context of the sentence. With more than one work listed, works are ordered chronologically, not alphabetically, unless two or more works by different authors have the same year of publication.

... for arguments against see Smith & Jones (1993: 481–483), Chomsky (1995: 154, 286f.; 1997), Vikner (1995: chapter 5), Rizzi 1997, Iwakura 1999 ...

... and elsewhere (see Seuren 1985: 295–313, Browning 1996: 238, fn. 2) ...

... distinguish certain words from others ‘without having any meaning of its own’ (Hockett 1958: 575).

Please note: (i) the ampersand (&) immediately preceding the surname of the second (or last) co-author; (ii) a space between the colon and the page number; (iii) a ‘long hyphen’ (en-rule) between page numbers; (iv) non-elliptical page number spans; (v) no space and a full stop, respectively, before and after ff./f.; (vi) NO comma between author’s name and year; (vii) punctuation follows the quotation mark and the quotation source details.

10. FOOTNOTES (AND REFERENCES). Lists headed REFERENCES and FOOTNOTES (both headings in capitals and centred, no bold) should each start on a fresh page (see section 13 below for further instructions on references). All material which is to appear as footnotes in print should be gathered as endnotes in the manuscript, NOT presented as footnotes at the bottom of relevant manuscript pages. Endnotes should be double-spaced and numbered consecutively, starting from number 1, even if the first footnote contains acknowledgements only. As far as possible, the number and the length of footnotes should be kept to an absolute minimum.
11. NUMBERED EXAMPLES. Include all the example numbers and any letters identifying sub-examples in separate parentheses, and align as is shown below, using small word-processor tabs. Example numbering begins at the left margin.

In the article text, examples should be referred to as (4a), (5b, c), (6b–e), (7)–(9) (NOT: (4)a, (5b) and (5c), (6)b–e, (7–9)). Examples in footnotes should be numbered with small roman numerals, also in parentheses, i.e. (i), (ii), etc. Please note the use of a ‘long hyphen’.

12. EXAMPLES FROM LANGUAGES OTHER THAN MODERN ENGLISH. Sentences, phrases and words in languages other than modern English which are set out as numbered examples are followed by a line of word-for-word (or morpheme-for-morpheme) gloss and a line of literary translation, all double-spaced. Glosses are fully aligned with the appropriate words or morphemes of the original. The translation is included in single quotation marks and sentence-final punctuation is within the quotation marks. All the text in numbered examples is in roman type but if a part of a numbered example is to be highlighted, it is set in **bold**. Linguistic category labels appearing in the gloss are in SMALL CAPITALS. The following illustrates:

- (4) (a) John likes Mary. (NOT: 4 a., (4) a., etc.)  
 (b) Mary doesn't like John.  
 (c) \*Like does Mary John not.

- (5) Siroi huku-o      kita    wakai    baaten-ga      sutando-no utigawa-ni **san-nin**  
 white clothing-ACC wore young bartender-NOM bar-GEN    inside-LOC three-CLASS  
 tatihatariate-iru.  
 working-be  
 ‘Three young bartenders dressed in white were working behind the bar.’

A translation or a gloss of a non-modern-English example in the running text immediately follows the example at its first occurrence and is enclosed in single quotes; the grammatical category gloss, if present, is given in lower-case roman type in parentheses and within the quotes, e.g. *moja matka* ‘my mother (nom, 3sg, fem)’.

13. REFERENCES. The style is that of the Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics Journals (cf. <http://linguistlist.org/pubs/tocs/index.html>) with the exception that (i) all page numbers are preceded by a comma – i.e. there is a comma rather than a full-stop after journal/proceedings volume number and page numbers, and (ii) dissertation entries specify the university but no ‘place of publication’ separately.

All and only works mentioned in the text and footnotes must be included in the references at the end of the article. Authors should check carefully that this is the case, and that the authors and dates cited match the names and the dates in the references, that the page numbers of all the articles in journals and books are correctly supplied, and that the list is in strict alphabetic order and formatted according to the specification below.

References start on a fresh page, immediately after the main body of the text. The heading REFERENCES is in capitals and centred, and not in bold. The list is double-spaced throughout. There are no lines or blank spaces for repeated names of authors – the names are always typed as in the first entry. It is the Journal’s preferred format that THE FIRST NAMES OF ALL THE AUTHORS AND EDITORS ARE GIVEN IN FULL. This convention must be followed consistently throughout with the exception for those authors who are known to use initials only (e.g. R. M. W. Dixon, S. J. Hannahs). Note that the full first name follows the surname only at the beginning of a new entry. A full-stop separates author name(s) and the year of the publication. If an entry is longer than one line, the second and subsequent lines are indented. In the case of joint authors or editors use the ampersand (&), not the word ‘and’. Please note also a ‘long hyphen’ in non-elliptical number spans (i.e. 1985–1991, 134–162; NOT: 1985-91, 134-62, 134-62). Abbreviations are to be avoided in the case of journal titles (e.g. *Journal of Linguistics*, NOT: *JL*) but citations from conference proceedings include the meeting’s or the society’s acronym. US state names are given using the standard two-letter abbreviation, e.g. MA (NOT Mass.) Examples follow:

#### Books

- Akmajian, Adrian, Richard A. Demers & Robert M. Harnish. 1985. *Linguistics*, 2nd edn. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Blevins, Juliette. 2004. *Evolutionary phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kemenade, Ans van & Nigel B. Vincent (eds.). 1997. *Parameters of morphosyntactic change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kiparsky, Paul & Gilbert Youmans (eds.). 1989. *Phonetics and phonology*, vol. 1: *Rhythm and meter*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- Lahiri, Aditi (ed.). 2000. *Analogy, leveling, markedness: Principles of change in phonology and morphology* (Trends in Linguistics 127). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Luce, R. Duncan, Robert R. Bush & Eugene Galanter (eds.). 1963. *Handbook of mathematical psychology*, vol. 2. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd edn. 1989. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Pintzuk, Susan, George Tsoulas & Anthony Warner (eds.). 2000. *Diachronic syntax: Models and mechanisms*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Webelhuth, Gert (ed.). 1995. *Government and binding theory and the minimalist program: Principles and parameters in syntactic theory* (Generative Syntax). Oxford: Blackwell.

#### Articles in edited volumes, conference proceedings and working papers

If more than one article is cited from a single edited volume, a short reference to the volume appears in the article entries (as in the examples below) and the full details of the volume appear in a separate entry.

- Abraham, Werner. 1997. The interdependence of case, aspect, and referentiality in the history of German: The case of the verbal genitive. In van Kemenade & Vincent (eds.), 29–61.
- Archangeli, Diana. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of extrametricality. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 6, 1–13.

- Casali, Roderic F. 1998. Predicting ATR activity. *Chicago Linguistic Society (CLS)* 34.1, 55–68.
- Clark, Alexander. 2006. Pac-learning unambiguous NTS languages. *International Colloquium on Grammatical Inference* 8, 59–71. Berlin: Springer.
- Del Gobbo, Francesca. 2003. Appositives and quantification. *Annual Penn Linguistics Colloquium 26* (University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics 9), 73–88.
- Hornstein, Norbert & Amy Weinberg. 1995 The Empty Category Principle. In Webelhuth (ed.), 241–296.
- Hudson, Richard. 1996. The difficulty of (so-called) self-embedded structures. *UCL Working Papers in Linguistics* 8, 283–314.
- Kemenade, Ans van. 2000. Jespersen's cycle revisited: Formal properties of grammaticalization. In Pintzuk et al. (eds.), 51–74.
- Kiparsky, Paul. 1997. The rise of positional licensing. In van Kemenade & Vincent (eds.), 460–494.
- Rice, Curt. 2006. Norwegian stress and quantity: Gaps and repairs at the phonology–morphology interface. *The North East Linguistic Society (NELS)* 36.1, 27–38. [ROA 781.]
- Rissanen, Matti. 1999. Syntax. In Roger Lass (ed.), *Cambridge history of the English language*, vol. 3, 187–331. Cambridge & New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Roberts, Ian & Anders Holmberg. 2005. On the role of parameters in Universal Grammar: A reply to Newmeyer. In Hans Broekhuis, Norbert Corver, Riny Huybregts, Ursula Kleinhenz & Jan Koster (eds.), *Organizing grammar: Linguistic studies in honor of Henk van Riemsdijk*, 538–553. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Williams, Edwin. 1995. Theta theory. In Webelhuth (ed.), 97–124.
- Willis, David. 2000. Verb movement in Slavonic conditionals. In Pintzuk et al. (eds.), 322–348.

### Articles in journals

- Iverson, Gregory K. 1983. Korean /s/. *Journal of Phonetics* 11, 191–200.
- Murray, Robert W. & Theo Vennemann. 1983. Sound change and syllable structure in Germanic phonology. *Language* 59.3, 514–528.
- Suñer, Margarita. 1988. The role of agreement in clitic-doubled constructions. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 6, 391–434.

### Online papers, reviews, dissertations and other kinds of publication

- Ellison, T. Mark & Ewan Klein. 2001. The best of all possible words. Review article on Diana Archangeli & D. Terence Langendoen (eds.), *Optimality Theory: An overview*, 1997. *Journal of Linguistics* 37.1, 127–143.
- Franks, Steven. 2005. Bulgarian clitics are positioned in the syntax, 15 pp.  
[http://www.cogs.indiana.edu/people/homepages/franks/Bg\\_clitics\\_remark\\_dense.pdf](http://www.cogs.indiana.edu/people/homepages/franks/Bg_clitics_remark_dense.pdf) (10 May 2007).
- Harley, Heidi. 1995. *Subjects, events and licensing*. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Joseph, Brian D. 2001. Review of R. M. W. Dixon, *The rise and fall of languages*, 1997. *Journal of Linguistics* 37.1, 180–186.
- Lattewitz, Karen. 1996. Movement of verbal complements. Ms., University of Groningen.
- Pedersen, Johan. 2005. The Spanish impersonal *se*-construction: Constructional variation and change. *Constructions* 1, <http://www.constructions-online.de> (10 May 2007).
- Watson, Kevin & Patrick Honeybone. 2002. Liverpool English, visarga in pausa, and the phonetics–phonology divide. Presented at the Toulouse Conference on English Phonology, University of Toulouse le Mirail.
- Yu, Alan C. L. 2003. *The morphology and phonology of infixation*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California at Berkeley.

14. AUTHOR'S CONTACT DETAILS. This comes immediately after the references, set on a new page, in the following format (please note the italics and the layout):

*Author's address: Department, Institution, Full postal details including post or  
zip code, Country.  
name@domain*

15. ARTWORK. Tables, tree diagrams, tableaux, AVMs, etc. are usually single-spaced.

- (a) Only horizontal lines are normally used in tables but both horizontal and vertical lines are acceptable in OT tableaux and intricate tables.

- (b) Tree diagrams, tableaux, AVMs and the like are numbered like other examples. Some tables can also be numbered in this way.
- (c) In the hard copy, tables and figures (e.g. graphs and drawings) are labelled underneath as *Table 1* or *Figure 1* (in italics, centred) and given a caption (in roman, centred, on a separate line). Each such item should be set out camera-ready on a separate sheet of paper, at the end of the manuscript, even if it is included in the main body of the text; if it isn't, the approximate location of each table, figure, etc. should be clearly marked in the text.
- (d) In the electronic part of the submission, all tables are set in a SINGLE file, with their captions underneath. The file is named something like 'Smith-Tables1–5'. Each tree diagram, tableau and figure are set in a SEPARATE file, named 'Smith-Tableau(16)', 'Smith-Fig1'. All these objects, excluding tables, should also be submitted in PDF files and – if possible – in the EPS (Encapsulated PostScript) format. None of these files should include any captions. The identity of the object will be clear from the file's name.
- (e) Accompanying the figure files will be a file (named 'Smith-Captions') with a list of figure captions.

16. TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS. Please use Times/Times Roman size 12pt font throughout the manuscript. Special typefaces are used as follows:

SMALL CAPITALS

- (i) technical terms when first introduced
  - (ii) emphasis in the main body of the text or footnotes (not italic or bold)
  - (iii) section headings
  - (iv) the names of grammatical categories in the glosses of numbered examples
- Please do NOT use CAPITALS with a reduced font size.

*Italics*

- (i) language material in the running text
- (ii) foreign words
- (iii) subsection headings
- (iv) titles of books, journals and dissertations
- (v) headings in numbered examples (if applicable)

**Bold**

- (i) article title
- (ii) emphasis in numbered examples
- (iii) author's name in the bibliographical information about the book discussed in a Review Article

'Single quotation marks'

- (i) terms used in a semi-technical sense or terms whose validity is questioned
- (ii) meanings of words and sentences
- (iii) quotations and 'direct speech'

“Double quotation marks” – quotations within quotations only.

& (ampersand) is used instead of the word *and* before the second/last surname of a co-author or co-editor in references as well as in the main text.

A 'long hyphen' (en-rule –) is used

- (i) to mark a 'dash' – it is then preceded and followed by a space – and
- (ii) to mark number spans, such as in page numbers (e.g. 123–154) in the main text as well as in References

Please distinguish between a 'long hyphen'/the en-rule (–) and a short hyphen (-). The em-rule (—) is used only in tables, to mark an empty cell.

17. **KEEPING TRACK OF NUMBERING SEQUENCES.** If (sub)sections, numbered examples or footnotes are added to or removed from the article in the process of revising it, every care should be taken to ensure that all subsequent (sub)sections, examples or footnotes are appropriately renumbered and that any in-text and in-footnote references to them by numbers (e.g. 'given the arguments in section 3.2 above') be checked and adjusted if necessary. While it is acceptable for files to include automatic footnote (i.e. endnote) numbering, please **DO NOT** use automatic example, figure and table numbering and cross-referencing.

18. **REVIEW ARTICLES: SPECIAL FEATURES**

*Title page.* Review articles must have their own title as well as category heading. The details of the book under review are typed on the front page, which has the following format:

REVIEW ARTICLE  
**Tracking the origins of transformational generative grammar<sup>1</sup>**  
 BARBARA C. SCHOLZ & GEOFFREY K. PULLUM  
*University of Edinburgh*

**Marcus Tomalin**, *Linguistics and the formal sciences: The origins of generative grammar* (Cambridge Studies in Linguistics 110). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006. Pp. xiv + 233.

*Abstract.* There is usually no abstract in the printed version.

*In-text references to the book under review.* The name of a single author or editor of the book under review is to be given in full at each mention, rather than abbreviated. However, the names of two or more authors or editors may be abbreviated thus: 'Chomsky & Halle 1968 (henceforth C&H)'. Please note the use of the ampersand (&) and the lack of spaces in the abbreviation. Alternatively, the book under review may be referred to by an abbreviation of the title, e.g. 'The book *The origins of complex language* by Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (henceforth *OCL*)'. Please note that the abbreviation is in italic.

*Page references.* Page references to passages in or quotations from the book under review are given in parentheses as bare numerals, e.g. (39), not (p. 39). Please note that the full stop immediately follows the page reference if this appears at the end of a sentence, thus: 'the author notes that "the problem becomes traceable"' (39).

\*\*\*\*\*

Questions concerning the form of the manuscript should be addressed to:

Ewa Jaworska  
 Managing Editor, *Journal of Linguistics*  
 Department of Language and Linguistics  
 University of Essex  
 Wivenhoe Park  
 Colchester CO4 3SQ  
 England, UK

E-mail: [ewa@essex.ac.uk](mailto:ewa@essex.ac.uk)  
 Tel.: +44 (0)1206 331466  
 Fax: +44 (0)1206 872198

# Journal of Linguistics

The journal of the Linguistics Association of Great Britain. Published by Cambridge University Press.

## *Stylesheet: a guide for contributors*

### BOOK REVIEWS

Please follow the guidelines below in the preparation of your manuscript for publication. The guidelines incorporate advice from the publisher and the printer of *JL*, the Cambridge University Press. CORRECT FORMATTING SHOULD PREVENT THE NEED FOR YOUR REVIEW TO BE RE-KEYED, THUS REDUCING THE LIKELIHOOD OF ERROR.

#### GENERAL

**Length.** Reviews in *JL* are generally no more than 2,000 words in length, as commissioned by the Review Editor. Manuscripts which substantially exceed the word limit may be cut or sent back to the author to be shortened. If neither is acceptable to the author, the Review Editor may ask for the book to be returned so that another reviewer can be found.

**Format.** Please submit the FINAL version of the review as an e-mail attachment if in Word. If not using Word, please submit one double-spaced hard copy plus an EXACT electronic copy. Authors are welcome to submit a draft first version of the review to the Review Editor as an e-mail attachment or by fax. Please note that CUP can only use Word or LaTeX and that LaTeX submissions in particular must follow the format set out in the Stylesheet as closely as possible, as the editors of *JL* cannot undertake to edit such submissions on screen.

**Proofs.** Proofs of all reviews will be presented by CUP in the form of a PDF file, for authors to correct. The corrections should be returned to the Review Editor within three days of the receipt of the proof. Detailed proofing instructions will be supplied with the proofs. The Review Editor will let authors know the expected date of the release of the proof, and authors will be asked to inform her of any relevant changes of e-mail address of more than a few days around that date.

#### STYLE AND FORMATTING

---

The style and formatting requirements listed below are to facilitate a smooth conversion of text from disk into print. Please note that the Review Editor reserves the right to return a manuscript if it departs in major ways from the style specified below.

1. Reviews are headed by a) the details of the book under review and b) the reviewer's name and affiliation: the latter must be RIGHT-ALIGNED. These details precede the text and have the following exact format, double-spaced; please note the order of information and exact use of punctuation, bold, italics, capital letters and small capitals:

**Artemis Alexiadou, Elena Anagnostopoulou & Martin Everaert (eds.),** *The unaccusativity puzzle: Explorations of the syntax–lexicon interface* (Oxford Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 5). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004. Pp. x + 372.

Reviewed by FIRST NAME SURNAME [in small caps], Institution Name

2. With some exceptions (see section 8 below), all parts of the manuscript must be double-spaced throughout. The font-size must not be less than 12 pt, and 4cm/1.5" margins must be left on all four sides of all the pages. This is essential for copy-editing purposes.
3. The first line of every new paragraph must be indented. The exceptions are: the opening line of review and the opening lines of any new headed (sub)section. However, review texts are usually not divided into sections and section headings will normally be removed during editing. Paragraphs must not be marked by extra blank lines.
4. When referring to chapter titles, or the titles of individual papers in an edited volume, the following EXACT format for punctuation should be used:

I turn now to chapter 3, 'Syntactic variation in English: A global perspective', which is an excellent summary ...

The first paper in the volume is by Kim Blogg, entitled 'Syllable structure in Klingon', and this proposes ...

Note that the initial letter of both the title and the subtitle of the chapter or paper are in capitals, and that the title appears in single quotation marks (not in italic or bold font). Note also that lower case 'c' is used when referring to chapters by number. The author's name (or authors' names) must be given in full at first mention (see also section 15 below).

5. All the pages must be numbered continuously throughout, starting from the main text, then any references, then author's address, then any footnotes, and finally any tables and figures. Each of these parts of the manuscript must begin on a new page. Page numbers are placed in the top right corner. Please do not use a running header, nor include any additional information such as a date or word count.
6. References should be kept to a minimum. As a rule of thumb, there should be no more than eight references in a 2,000-word review and no more than five in a shorter review. The Review Editor may cut longer lists. References start on a new page, headed REFERENCES (in capital letters, centred). The list must be double-spaced throughout. Please see section 17 below for style details.
7. Only under exceptional circumstances will a review contain footnotes. If present, footnotes must be gathered in the manuscript as endnotes. Numbering starts from number 1, even if the first note contains acknowledgements. The list of notes must start on a new page, headed FOOTNOTES (in capitals), and be double-spaced throughout.
8. If tables or figures are part of a review, they are usually single-spaced. In rare cases the author may be asked to supply a double-spaced hard copy of a table to provide the space for copy-editing annotations.
9. Tree diagrams and other simple diagrams are numbered as other examples (please see next section). Tables and figures are labelled underneath as *Table 1* or *Figure 1* (in italics, centred) and given a caption on a separate line (in roman, centred). Each diagram, figure and table should be set out camera-ready on a separate page – even if it is also included in the main body of the manuscript – and attached at the end of the manuscript.

10. Numbered examples. All the example numbers and letters are in parentheses, and start on a new line, flush with the left margin, e.g.:

- (4) (a) John likes Mary. (NOT: 4 a./ (4)a./etc.)  
 (b) Mary is liked by John.

In footnotes, examples are numbered with small roman numerals, also in parentheses.

Examples from languages other than English are set out in the following manner. The first line is the original language. Immediately below is a word-for-word (or morpheme-for-morpheme) gloss, which is fully aligned with the original; grammatical morphemes are to be set in SMALL CAPITALS. The last line is the English translation, e.g.:

- (5) Gwelodd Aled ddraig.  
 saw.3SG Aled dragon  
 'Aled saw a dragon.'

Examples must be double-spaced, even when they contain glosses and translations.

11. Quotations of under 25 words should be included in single quotation marks in the running text. Longer quotations are given as a separate paragraph (or paragraphs) on a new line, indented at the left margin throughout, without any quotation marks. Do not add an extra indent on the first line. All quotations must be given a page reference. Please check thoroughly the accuracy of the quoted text in the manuscript (wording, punctuation, capitalisation, emphasis) against the source and double-check the page number(s) from which the quotation is taken.
12. Page references to passages in or quotations from the book under review are given in parentheses as bare numerals, e.g. (39) (NOT (p. 39)). Note that the period immediately FOLLOWS (NOT precedes) the page reference if this appears at the end of a sentence, thus: ... the author notes that 'the problem becomes tractable' (39).
13. Either British English or US English conventions for spelling and expression are to be followed consistently. In words with alternative *-ize/-ise* spellings, either can be used, consistently throughout the text, but note that *analyze* is only used in conjunction with US spelling elsewhere.
14. The style of writing should be non-elliptical. Abbreviations of rule names, languages, etc. are to be kept to an absolute minimum and clearly introduced at first occurrence. The surname of a single author or editor is to be given in full at each mention, rather than abbreviated. However, the surnames of two or more authors or editors may be abbreviated thus: 'Chomsky & Halle (1968) (henceforth C&H)'. Please note the use of the ampersand (&), and the lack of spaces, in the case of joint authorship or editorship.
15. When discussing an edited volume which is a collection of papers or chapters by different authors, each author should be named in full at first mention, i.e. by given name and surname, and referred to by surname alone subsequently.

16. Review author's full postal and e-mail addresses immediately follow the text (or the References if there are any) in the following EXACT format. Please follow italics and alignments, and note new line for e-mail as shown:

*Author's address: Department, Institution, Full postal address including post code or zip code  
where applicable, Country.  
kim.blogg@durham.ac.uk*

17. References. Authors should check carefully that all and only works mentioned in the review and any footnotes are included in the references, that the authors and the dates cited match the names and the dates in the references, that the page numbers of all the articles in journals and books are correctly supplied, and that the list is in strict alphabetic order.

References start on a new page, immediately after the main body of the text. The list is headed REFERENCES (in roman font, centred) and is double-spaced throughout. Please note the following points and follow the examples given below:

- Repeated names of authors are always typed in full – lines and blanks are to be avoided.
- In a single bibliographic entry longer than one line, the second and subsequent lines are indented.
- The first names ALWAYS precede the surname of the authors or editors except for the first name at the start of a new entry.
- Two or three initials are to be separated by a space, e.g. R. M. W. Dixon (NOT: R.M.W. Dixon).
- ALL AUTHORS' AND EDITORS' FIRST NAMES ARE GIVEN IN FULL, and this must be done consistently throughout the whole list. There is a full stop between the author(s)/editor(s) and the date of the publication.
- In the case of joint authors or editors the &-sign should be used (NOT the word 'and').
- US state names are to be given using the standard two-letter abbreviation, e.g. MA (NOT Mass.) for Massachusetts.
- In number spans, a 'long hyphen' should be used (NOT an ordinary short hyphen), e.g. 1985–1991, 434–462 (NOT 1985-1991, 434-462).

### **Books**

Akmajian, Adrian, Richard A. Demers & Robert M. Harnish. 1985. *Linguistics*, 2nd edn. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Blevins, Juliette. 2004. *Evolutionary phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kemenade, Ans van & Nigel B. Vincent (eds.). 1997. *Parameters of morphosyntactic change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kiparsky, Paul & Gilbert Youmans (eds.). 1989. *Phonetics and phonology*, vol. 1: *Rhythm and meter*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.

Lahiri, Aditi (ed.). 2000. *Analogy, leveling, markedness: Principles of change in phonology and morphology* (Trends in Linguistics 127). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Luce, R. Duncan, Robert R. Bush & Eugene Galanter (eds.). 1963. *Handbook of mathematical psychology*, vol. 2. New York: John Wiley and Sons.

*Oxford English Dictionary*, 2nd edn. 1989. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Pintzuk, Susan, George Tsoulas & Anthony Warner (eds.). 2000. *Diachronic syntax: Models and mechanisms*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Webelhuth, Gert (ed.). 1995. *Government and binding theory and the minimalist program: Principles and parameters in syntactic theory* (Generative Syntax). Oxford: Blackwell.

### **Articles in edited volumes, conference proceedings and working papers**

If more than one article is cited from a single edited volume, a short reference to the volume appears in

the article entries (as in the examples below) and the full details of the volume appear in a separate entry.

- Abraham, Werner. 1997. The interdependence of case, aspect, and referentiality in the history of German: The case of the verbal genitive. In van Kemenade & Vincent (eds.), 29–61.
- Archangeli, Diana. 1985. Yawelmani noun stress: Assignment of extrametricality. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 6, 1–13.
- Casali, Roderic F. 1998. Predicting ATR activity. *Chicago Linguistic Society (CLS)* 34.1, 55–68.
- Clark, Alexander. 2006. Pac-learning unambiguous NTS languages. *International Colloquium on Grammatical Inference* 8, 59–71. Berlin: Springer.
- Del Gobbo, Francesca. 2003. Appositives and quantification. *Annual Penn Linguistics Colloquium* 26 (University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics 9), 73–88.
- Hornstein, Norbert & Amy Weinberg. 1995. The Empty Category Principle. In Webelhuth (ed.), 241–296.
- Hudson, Richard. 1996. The difficulty of (so-called) self-embedded structures. *UCL Working Papers in Linguistics* 8, 283–314.
- Kemenade, Ans van. 2000. Jespersen's cycle revisited: Formal properties of grammaticalization. In Pintzuk et al. (eds.), 51–74.
- Kiparsky, Paul. 1997. The rise of positional licensing. In van Kemenade & Vincent (eds.), 460–494.
- Rice, Curt. 2006. Norwegian stress and quantity: Gaps and repairs at the phonology–morphology interface. *The North East Linguistic Society (NELS)* 36.1, 27–38. [ROA 781.]
- Rissanen, Matti. 1999. Syntax. In Roger Lass (ed.), *Cambridge history of the English language*, vol. 3, 187–331. Cambridge & New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Roberts, Ian & Anders Holmberg. 2005. On the role of parameters in Universal Grammar: A reply to Newmeyer. In Hans Broekhuis, Norbert Corver, Riny Huybregts, Ursula Kleinhenz & Jan Koster (eds.), *Organizing grammar: Linguistic studies in honor of Henk van Riemsdijk*, 538–553. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Williams, Edwin. 1995. Theta theory. In Webelhuth (ed.), 97–124.
- Willis, David. 2000. Verb movement in Slavonic conditionals. In Pintzuk et al. (eds.), 322–348.

### Articles in journals

- Iverson, Gregory K. 1983. Korean /s/. *Journal of Phonetics* 11, 191–200.
- Murray, Robert W. & Theo Vennemann. 1983. Sound change and syllable structure in Germanic phonology. *Language* 59.3, 514–528.
- Suñer, Margarita. 1988. The role of agreement in clitic-doubled constructions. *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* 6, 391–434.

### Online papers, reviews, dissertations and other kinds of publication

- Ellison, T. Mark & Ewan Klein. 2001. The best of all possible words. Review article on Diana Archangeli & D. Terence Langendoen (eds.), *Optimality Theory: An overview*, 1997. *Journal of Linguistics* 37.1, 127–143.
- Franks, Steven. 2005. Bulgarian clitics are positioned in the syntax, 15 pp.  
[http://www.cogs.indiana.edu/people/homepages/franks/Bg\\_clitics\\_remark\\_dense.pdf](http://www.cogs.indiana.edu/people/homepages/franks/Bg_clitics_remark_dense.pdf) (10 May 2007).
- Harley, Heidi. 1995. *Subjects, events and licensing*. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Joseph, Brian D. 2001. Review of R. M. W. Dixon, *The rise and fall of languages*, 1997. *Journal of Linguistics* 37.1, 180–186.
- Lattewitz, Karen. 1996. Movement of verbal complements. Ms., University of Groningen.
- Pedersen, Johan. 2005. The Spanish impersonal *se*-construction: Constructional variation and change. *Constructions* 1, <http://www.constructions-online.de> (10 May 2007).
- Watson, Kevin & Patrick Honeybone. 2002. Liverpool English, visarga in pausa, and the phonetics–phonology divide. Presented at the Toulouse Conference on English Phonology, University of Toulouse le Mirail.
- Yu, Alan C. L. 2003. *The morphology and phonology of infixation*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California at Berkeley.

## TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS

### SMALL CAPITALS

Technical terms when first introduced.

Emphasis in main body of the text or footnotes.

Section headings (normally avoided in reviews).

The names of grammatical categories in the glosses of numbered examples.

*Italics*

Language material within the running text.

Foreign words.

Subsection headings (normally avoided in reviews).

Titles of books, journals and dissertations, including the book under review when given as part of the running text.

Address of author and e-mail address, as in point 16 above.

**Bold**

Emphasis in numbered examples.

At the head of the review, the name(s) of the author(s) of the book under review (as in section 1 above).

## ‘Single quotation marks’

Terms used in a semi-technical sense or terms whose validity is questioned (‘scare quotes’).

Meanings of words and sentences, including translations of non-English material in numbered examples.

Quotations where these are part of the running text and ‘direct speech’.

## “Double quotation marks”

Quotations within quotations only.

Should you have any queries concerning the form of the manuscript, please contact Dr Ewa Jaworska, *JL* Managing Editor, Department of Language & Linguistics, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, U.K.

Tel: +44 (0)1206 331466; Fax: +44 (0)1206 872189; E-mail: [ewa@essex.ac.uk](mailto:ewa@essex.ac.uk).

The manuscripts of reviews should be submitted to Dr Kerstin Hoge, *JL* Review Editor, Faculty of Medieval and Modern Languages, University of Oxford, 41 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JF, U.K.

Fax: +44 (0)1865 270757; E-mail: [kerstin.hoge@mod-langs.ox.ac.uk](mailto:kerstin.hoge@mod-langs.ox.ac.uk)

Following publication, authors will receive a PDF file with their contribution.

Last updated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2008