

Journal of Linguistics Style Guide

In the interest of minimizing delays to publication, authors should submit papers in Journal style as described in this Style Guide. Prior to refereeing, tables and figures should be in their intended position within the manuscript file. Following acceptance, the paper must be fully formatted in agreement with this Style Guide.

For refereeing purposes, a paper is submitted in PDF file format. Following acceptance for publication, the material is submitted in MS Word, WordPerfect, LaTeX, etc. and corresponding PDF files. IPA symbols are set in Doulos SIL (downloadable from [here](#)).

LaTeX users can obtain customised style files [here](#). To format References, please use <http://celxj.org/downloads/unified.bst> (or access via www.linguisticsociety.org/celxj). For properties that are not specified in the LaTeX template – such as, for instance, the use of quotation marks, abbreviations, small caps, bold and italics, capitalisation, referencing, example placement, etc. – LaTeX authors should follow the present Style Guide.

In case of any difficulty, please contact the Managing Editor at ewajaworskab@gmail.com.

Proofs will be presented as PDF files for the authors to mark for correction. In the case of co-authored papers, the proofs will be sent to the first-named author, unless otherwise requested. Please inform the Managing Editor of any relevant changes of email addresses occurring between the submission of the final version of the paper and the expected release of the proof. The proof should be corrected within two days of receipt. Detailed proofing instructions will be found in the eProof file.

FORMATTING AND STYLE

The format and style requirements described below are to facilitate a smooth conversion of text from file(s) into print. The Editors reserve the right to return a manuscript, asking for an improved format. Authors are advised to refer to a recent issue of the *Journal* to look up certain features of formatting and style as this will facilitate the interpretation of these notes.

1. PAGING AND ORGANISATION OF THE MANUSCRIPT. Please insert page number in the top right corner of every page. Number continuously throughout the title page, abstract, article's main text, appendix, references, author's address, and endnotes. The various components of the manuscript are to follow in the order just given. With the exception of automatic page and footnote numbering, auto-numbering and auto-formatting functions should not be used in the main-text file (this concerns section and subsection headings; example, table and figure numbering; paragraph breaks; and cross-referencing examples, tables and figures). Please do not use a running header, nor include any additional information such as a date or word count.

The title page should include the title of the article, author's name and affiliation, on separate lines, as in the pattern shown below, followed by the abstract of about 200 words. 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. The title page of a review article and a book review is slightly different; see Section 17 below.

Article title¹

AUTHOR'S NAME

Author's affiliation

Abstract

Keywords

2. TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS. Please use font type Times New Roman and font size pt 12 throughout the manuscript. For recommendations on the use of various typefaces and some special symbols, please refer to Section 15 below.
3. SPACING, MARGINS AND OTHER SETTINGS. 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 4 below. Please do not mark paragraph breaks by extra line spacing. If the paper includes examples with word-for-word glosses, please set default tab stop at 0.3 cm and use it throughout to fix the alignment (in Word: Page Layout > Paragraph > Tabs > Default tab stop > 0.3 cm). Please do not use the space bar to calibrate word-for-word alignment in examples or to calibrate any other vertical alignment – always tabs.
4. SECTION AND SUBSECTION HEADINGS. These should be typed (not auto-formatted) on separate lines, in small capitals and italics, respectively, pt12 font size, numbered and punctuated exactly as in the following example – the numbers not in italics with a single space between the number and text:

1. PHONOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

1.1 *Metrical phonology*

1.1.1 *Metrical grids*

5. **STYLE AND SPELLING.** 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. 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. In publication titles and direct quotations, the spelling should be exactly as in the original. Please run a spellchecker on the final draft to eliminate detectable typos.
6. **ABBREVIATIONS.** Writing should be non-elliptical. Page number spans should be given in full, e.g. 152–155 and 48–49 (rather than 152–3 or 152ff. and 48f.). Abbreviations of rule names, languages, authors' names, etc. are to be kept to an absolute minimum and clearly introduced at first occurrence if an abbreviation is indeed needed. Glossing abbreviations should follow the Leipzig Glossing Rules (<http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php>). Any additional abbreviations should be listed separately, usually in a second paragraph in endnote 1, where the reliance on the Leipzig Glossing Rules should also be acknowledged. If abbreviations of less commonly-known technical terms are used extensively in an article, they should be set out clearly in that endnote too. Natural and constructed data sources (from Old English texts, contemporary novels, corpora, etc.) should be clearly identified.
7. **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), 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 text quoted in the manuscript (wording, punctuation, emphasis, capitalisation) and the page number(s) from which the quotation is taken.
8. **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, 286–287; 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).

... structural ambiguity (Lehiste 1973, Lehiste, Olive & Streeter 1976, Beach 1991, Price et al. 1991, Speer, Crowder & Thomas 1993, Nagel et al. 1996) and pronominal reference (Akmajian & Jackendoff 1970; Hirschberg & Avesani 1997, 2000; McMahan, Pierrehumbert & Lidz 2004),

... as argued in Harris (published online 5 December 2012).

Features to 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-dash) between page numbers; (iv) non-elliptical page number spans; (v) no comma between author's name and year; (vi) a semi-colon separates list items where author's surname is followed by year and page numbers and/or two or more year-numbers; (vii) closing quotation mark is followed by the quotation source details punctuation; (viii) online pre-print journal article citations include author's surname and 'published online DD Month YYYY' – not just the online publication year; see corresponding References entry for Harris in Section 12 below.

9. **ENDNOTES/FOOTNOTES.** A list headed FOOTNOTES should start on a fresh page. All material which is to appear as footnotes in print should be gathered as endnotes in the manuscript. Endnotes should be double-spaced and numbered consecutively, starting from number 1, with the first footnote containing acknowledgements and possibly also a list of abbreviations used in the paper. Authors are encouraged to include anonymous *Journal of Linguistics* referees in the acknowledgements. As far as possible, the number and the length of footnotes should be kept to an absolute minimum. Automatic numbering is preferred for endnotes. Endnote markers in the text follow any punctuation, including closing quotation mark.
10. **NUMBERED EXAMPLES.** Example numbering begins exactly at the left margin. All the example numbers and any letters identifying sub-examples are in separate parentheses, and aligned as is shown in Section 11 below, using small tabs (recall Section 3 above). Please do not use automatic example numbering and automatic cross-referencing function.

In the article text, examples should be referred to as (4a), (5b, c), (6b–e), (7)–(9) (not (4)a, (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' (en-dash) between numbers and letter, marking a span.

Numbered examples should be presented soon after the first mention in the text rather than at the end of a paragraph. Detailed description and discussion of the examples then follows in the same paragraph. This is generally regarded reader-friendly. Please do not routinely indent text after a numbered example because a new paragraph may not be required at each such point.

11. **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 normally followed by a line of word-for-word (or morpheme-for-morpheme) gloss and a line of literary translation (see Leipzig Glossing Rules at <http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php>). Glosses are fully aligned with the appropriate words or morphemes of the original using small tabs (recall Section 3 above). 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. Note that an asterisk (or a question mark) preceding an unacceptable (or otherwise deviant) example is vertically aligned with the neighbouring examples and is adjacent to the example, i.e. there is no space. The following illustrate:

- (4) (a) John likes Mary. (not 4 a., (4) a., etc.)
 (b) Mary doesn't like John.
 (c) *Like does Mary John not.
- (5) ye-o^hkaay-ú-ppa karm-o-**kka** sa^ha-k-o
 NEG.3SG-come-PERF.NEG.3SG-LINK lion-M-CONTR heart-SING-M
 kat-a ^ʔi-^{ʔʔ}assap-ad-i
 down-out SPEC-think-MID-PERF.3SG.M
 '(the Monkey only) did not come; therefore, the Lion thought in his heart'

As noted in the Leipzig Glossing Rules, in many cases, either a category label from the metalanguage or an English word is acceptable. Thus, either of the two glosses of (6) may be chosen, depending on the purpose of the gloss.

- (6) My s Marko poexa-l-i avtobus-om v Peredelkino.
 1PL COM Marko go-PST-PL bus-INS ALL Peredelkino
 we with Marko go-PST-PL bus-by to Peredelkino
 'Marko and I went to Peredelkino by bus.'

Proper names are usually glossed as in the original and in full form, and remain not translated in the example's translation line.

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 small capitals in parentheses and within the quotes, e.g. *moja matka* 'my mother (NOM, 3SG, FEM)'

12. REFERENCES. A list headed REFERENCES starts on a fresh page, after the main body of the text and an appendix if there is one. The style is that of the Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics Journals (at <http://celxj.org/downloads/USS-NoComments.pdf>) with two main exceptions: (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 after a comma but do not list 'place of publication'.

All and only works mentioned in the text, footnotes, tables/figures and their captions must be included in the references at the end of the article. Authors should check this carefully 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 cited accurately, and that the list is in strict alphabetic order and formatted according to the specification below.

The list is double-spaced throughout, with the right margin non-justified. There are no lines or blank spaces for repeated names of authors – the names are always typed in full. The first names of all the authors and editors are given in full and any initials are also included. 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). 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, with a hard line return only at the end of the entry and no hard returns within the entry. In the case of joint authors or editors use the ampersand (&), not the word ‘and’. Please note also a ‘long hyphen’ (en-dash) in non-elliptical number spans (i.e. 1985–1991, 134–162; not 1985-91, 134-62). Abbreviations are to be avoided in the case of journal titles (e.g. *Journal of Linguistics*, not *JL*) and conference proceedings’ though the latter can include the meeting’s or the society’s acronym also. 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 & 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(3), 391–434.

Online papers, reviews, dissertations, unpublished manuscripts and other kinds of publication

Note, in particular, the Harris entry below, which is an example of a paper published online prior to print 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 (accessed 10 May 2007).
- Harley, Heidi. 1995. *Subjects, events and licensing*. Ph.D. dissertation, MIT.
- Harris, John. Wide-domain *r*-effects in English. *Journal of Linguistics*, doi:10.1017/S0022226712000369. Published online by Cambridge University Press, 5 December 2012.
- 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> (accessed 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.

13. AUTHOR'S CONTACT DETAILS. This comes immediately after References, in the following format (please note italics and layout):

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

14. TABLES, TABLEAUX, TREE DIAGRAMS, AVMS, FIGURES, 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 in intricate tables.
- (b) Tableaux and tree diagrams and simple AVMS, etc. may be numbered like other examples (see also (d) below).
- (c) Typically tables are labelled underneath as *Table 1*, etc. (in italics) and given a caption (in roman, on a separate line). Please do not use automatic table-numbering and cross-referencing functions. For the final submission, all tables are set single-spaced, in a separate, single file, with the respective captions underneath. The file is named something like 'Smith_Tables1-5'. In the main-text file, where a given table is intended to appear in the printed version of the paper, there should be a line of text <Insert Table 1 about here>. Such table-placement markers should be placed between complete paragraphs, not within a paragraph. Each table should be explicitly referred to in the text (e.g. 'as seen in Table 1') at least once, close to its intended location. Tables should be submitted in a single Word file and a corresponding PDF file.
- (d) Typically, each tree diagram, tableau, AVM and figure is set in a separate file, named e.g. Smith_Diagram(8), 'Smith_Tableau(16)', 'Smith_Figure1'. Please do not use automatic table-numbering and cross-referencing functions. Where a given FIGURE is intended to appear in the printed version of the paper, there should be a line of text <Insert Figure 1 about here>. Such figure-placement markers should be placed between complete paragraphs, not within a paragraph. Each figure should be explicitly referred to in the text (e.g. 'as seen in Figure 1') at least once, close to its intended location. Individual tableaux, tree diagrams and figures should be submitted in individual Word (or WordPerfect, etc.) and corresponding PDF files. In addition to PDF, JPG and TIFF file formats are acceptable. None of these files should include any captions or headings; the identity of the object will be clear from the file's name. A file with a list of figure captions, named 'Smith_Captions', is to accompany figure files. For further advice on file formats, please refer to the artwork guide at www.cambridge.org/core/services/authors/journals/journals-artwork-guide.

- (e) Unlike tables and figures, tableaux, tree diagrams, AVMs, etc. should also appear in the main-text file, in their intended locations.
- (f) Charges apply for all colour figures that appear in the printed 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 used for aesthetic purposes. If you request colour figures in the printed version, you will be contacted by CCC-Rightslink, who are acting on Publisher's behalf to collect Author Charges. Please follow their instructions in order to avoid any delay in the publication of your article.

15. **TYPOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS.** Please use Times New Roman size 12pt font throughout the manuscript, including the title page and endnotes/footnotes and Doulos SIL size 12pt font for IPA special and letter-like symbols in IPA transcription strings. 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 (not subsection headings – these are in italics)
 - (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, proceedings and dissertations
- (v) headings in numbered examples (where applicable)

Bold

- (i) article title
- (ii) emphasis in numbered examples
- (iii) part of the heading in a Review Article and in a book review (see Section 17 below)

‘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-dash (–) 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
- (iii) to mark a relation, e.g. ‘syntax–phonology interface’, ‘subject–verb agreement’, ‘noun–pronoun alternation’, ‘subject–auxiliary inversion’, ‘verb–particle sequence’, ‘English–French bilingual’

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

Please distinguish between the closing quotation mark/the apostrophe (e.g. A’s position) and the prime symbol (e.g. A’ position).

Capitalisation

In the text, where the words ‘section’, ‘chapter’, ‘table’, ‘tableau’ and ‘figure’ are followed by a section’s, chapter’s, table’s, tableau’s and figure’s number, the words have an initial capital, e.g.

... see Section 3 below for detailed exposition.

... will be presented in Section 4.2. The following section, Section 4.3, develops those ideas ...

... as seen in Table 1. The table presents results from Group 1 experiment.

In the text, book titles are given (in italics and) in Title Capitalisation, e.g.

... ever since *The Sound Pattern of English*.

In References, Title Capitalisation is used for journal titles, conference titles and conference proceedings’ titles where the conference’s title is included. Elsewhere in References, Sentence capitalisation is used in titles but a capital follows the colon at the start of a book’s or paper’s subtitle.

16. KEEPING TRACK OF NUMBERING SEQUENCES. If (sub)sections, numbered examples or footnotes are added to or removed from the text 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 automatic footnote (i.e. endnote) numbering is fine, please do not use automatic example, figure and table numbering and cross-referencing.

17. REVIEW ARTICLES AND BOOK REVIEWS: SPECIAL FEATURES

*Title page*1. Review articles must have their own title as well as category heading. The details of the book under review are typed on the first page in the following format:

REVIEW ARTICLE

Tracking the origins of transformational generative grammar¹

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 and keywords. An abstract of up to 200 words follows just below the book's details and is itself followed by a list of keywords.

Title page 2. Book reviews are headed by (i) the details of the book under review and (ii) the reviewer's name and affiliation. These details immediately precede the text and have the following exact format; please note the type and 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, Institution's Name

Text organisation. Review articles and book reviews follow the same order of text elements (i.e. start with title and end with References/Author's address) as articles but book reviews are not divided into sections and subsections.

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 be abbreviated. However, the names of two or more authors or editors may be abbreviated thus: 'Chomsky & Halle 1968 (henceforth C&H)' if used relatively frequently throughout the text. 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 and that the book's title in the running text is in Title Capitalisation.

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). If necessary, the word 'page' may precede the page number in the text. 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).

Chapter references. 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 provides an excellent summary ...

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

Chapter titles are in Sentence capitalisation, with a capital also at the start of the subtitle, and titles are set in single quotation marks (not in italic or bold font). Note also that upper-case ‘C’ is used when referring to chapters by number. The names of author(s)/editor(s) must be given in full at first mention.

References in book reviews 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. A list of references is followed by author’s full postal address and e-mail address.

Updated 24 August 2017