

JLL STYLE FOR LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS ARTICLES

Format:

Everything—text, notes, and block quotations—must be double-spaced.

Do not justify the right margin.

Paginate the manuscript but avoid using any other running header or footer.

Margins should be at least one inch wide all around. For notes and text, use font size 12. The preferred font is Times New Roman.

Do not use automatic hyphenation.

Submit files in .doc or .docx format. Do not submit pdf files.

General style:

Authors of articles on linguistics and language pedagogy should follow, in general, the *Chicago Manual of Style*. Please do not use APA style.

Citation:

Use in-line citation, as in “Cameron (1990) states ...,” “Brown and Levinson showed that ... (1987:123–125),” etc.

Use endnotes rather than footnotes. Use the word processing software’s function to place endnote markers (raised numerals) and place them only at the end of sentences. Use consecutive Arabic numerals to number all notes.

Acknowledgements should appear as an unnumbered note at the beginning of an endnote section.

The endnote section should be called “Notes” and come before the “References” in the manuscript.

Heading:

Use numbered section headings, such as 2., 4.1, 5.1.2. as appropriate.

References:

In preparing lists of references (should be called “References”), follow the examples below and note the following points:

1. Give the names of authors and editors as they actually appear in the works cited. Use initials only when they appear in the cited work, as in item **5**.
2. Use three em-dashes for the second and all subsequent works by the same author, as in item **4**.

3. You may provide English translations of non-English titles in parentheses, as in item **11**, but if you choose to do so, do so consistently for all non-English titles.
4. Identify an unpublished manuscript as in item **15**. Do not bother to specify the type of reproduction (mimeograph, photocopy, etc.).
5. If a journal that appears more than once a year paginates each issue starting with page 1, include the issue number in parentheses after the volume number, as in item **16**.
6. If the city where an item is published is small and may not be obvious, provide its state name or country name, as in **5**. E.g., Ithaca, N.Y., Nishinomiya, Japan. If a city name is ambiguous, as to where it is located, provide its state or country name (e.g., Cambridge, Mass. or Cambridge, U. K.).
7. Only the first letter of a title or a publisher name in Japanese is capitalized, as in **2** and **3**.
8. When citing multi-authored items, only the first author's name is inverted; other names appear normally, as in **2**.
9. If you are citing a web site, list its URL and the date of access, as in **17**.

1 Bogdan, David. 1998. *Tense, Aspect, and Narrative Organization in Polish and Japanese*. Ph. D. diss., University of Florida.

2 Brown, Penelope, and Stephen C. Levinson. 1987. *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.

3 Cameron, Deborah. 1990. *The Feminist Critique of Language: A Reader*. New York: Routledge.

4 — — —. 1992. *Feminism and Linguistic Theory*, 2nd ed. New York: St. Martin's Press.

5 Catford, J. C. 1977. *Fundamental Problems in Phonetics*. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press.

6 Eco, Umberto. 1995. *The Search for a Perfect Language*. Trans. James Fentress. Oxford, U. K.: Blackwell.

7 Hudson, Mutsuko Endo. 2004. *Review of Cambridge Intermediate Japanese*, by Haruko Laurie and Richard Bowring. *Japanese Language and Literature* 38: 355–357.

8 Ide, Sachiko, and Naomi H. McGloin, eds. 1990. *Aspects of Japanese Women's Language*. Tokyo: Keizai tsūshinsha.

9 Jurafsky, Daniel. 1996. Universal Tendencies in the Semantics of the Diminutive. *Language* 72:

533–578.

- 10** Kano, Chieko, Yuri Shimizu, Hiroko Takenaka, and Eriko Ishii. 1989. *Basic kanji Book*, vol. 1. Tokyo: Bonjinsha.
- 11** Kindaichi, Haruhiko. 1957. *Nihongo* (The Japanese language). Tokyo: Iwanami shoten.
- 12** Levy, Robert I. 1984. Emotion, Knowing and Culture. *Culture Theory: Essays on Mind, Self and Emotion*, ed. Richard A. Shweder and Robert A. Levine, 214–237. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
- 13** Matsuda, Yuki. 2001. Predication and Discourse Functions of Focusing in Japanese. Paper presented at the 11th Japanese/Korean Linguistics Conference, 29 June, Santa Barbara, California.
- 14** Nagahara, Hiroyuki. 1995. Phonological Phrasing in Japanese. Ph. D. diss., University of California, Los Angeles, 1994. Abstract in *Dissertation Abstracts International* 55: 2812-A.
- 15** Okamoto, Kayoko. 1997. Sūji de arawasareru gengo: Pokeberu kotoba to nendai anki no goroawase o hikaku shite. Manuscript.
- 16** Ozawa, Atsuo, and Yukimasa Nomura. 1981. The Effects of Discrimination and Decoding Process on the Reading of kanji and kana Script in Young Children. *Japanese Journal of Educational Psychology* 29(3): 12–18.
- 17** Ryukyuans (Okinawans). <http://www.minorityrights.org/5363/japan/ryukyuans-okinawans.html>. Accessed June 10, 2014.

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