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 Identify an unpublished manuscript as in item 15.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.


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


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