



Scope

The *International Journal of Eurasian Linguistics (JEAL)* aims at providing a professional forum for original contributions on the modern and ancient languages of Eurasia, with a focus on Central Eurasia, a region also known as Inner Asia, extending from Anatolia and eastern Europe in the west to northern China, Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, and Japan in the east, and from the Iranian Plateau and Tibet in the south to Siberia and the Arctic Ocean in the north. The journal contains articles, reports, and book reviews. Preference is given to papers dealing with the languages of the region in a broad comparative panchronic scope, and with a philological, areal, or typological approach.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

Please note that submission of an article for publication in any of Brill's journals implies that you have read and agreed to Brill's Ethical and Legal Conditions. The Ethical and Legal Conditions can be found here: brill.com/downloads/conditions.pdf.

Submission

Authors should submit their manuscript by e-mail to the Editors-in-chief: Juha A. Janhunen and Alexander Vovin, or the Editorial Secretary José Andrés Alonso de la Fuente, e-mail: jeal.secretary@gmail.com.

Double-blinded Peer Review

JEAL uses a double-blinded peer review system, which means that manuscript author(s) do not know who the reviewers are, and that reviewers do not know the names of the author(s).

When you submit your manuscript, you should include a separate title page that includes the full title of the manuscript, the name, affiliation, full postal and e-mail addresses of all authors and a short CV (max. 100 words). No author details should be identifiable from the article itself or in the acknowledgements. The names of all files (manuscript, figures, tables, etc.) and the document properties should also be anonymized.

File Format

Please send source files such as .doc, and not only .pdf files. If you use fonts that you are unsure will be correct in the word file, then also include a pdf of the text file.



Submission Requirements

Language

Articles should be written in English. Spelling should be consistent throughout.

Length

Manuscripts should not exceed 12,000 words (full-length original articles), 8,000 words (reports and review articles) or 2,500 words (book reviews).

Font

Use a normal, plain font (e.g. 12-point Times Roman). Do not use desktop publishing features such as justification, centering, automatic numbering, etc.

Manuscript pages should be numbered consecutively, single-spaced with wide margins on all sides (use ragged rather than justified right margins). Do not hyphenate words at the end of a line.

Transliteration and Non-Roman Script

All linguistic data must be transliterated. For glosses the [Leipzig Glossing Rules](#) (see Appendix) should be followed. More specific font guidelines can be found online on the Brill website at:

brill.com/resources/authors/publishing-journals-brill/preparing-your-journal-article-manuscript.

Transliteration and Orthography

Please follow a standard transliteration system, preferably Pinyin (tone marks optional) for Chinese, Modified Hepburn for Japanese, Yale for Korean (for Mongolian and related scripts, see below). Phonetic transcriptions must follow the IPA conventions.

Practical transcriptions are set in italics, while phonetic notations are set up right between square brackets ([...]), phonemic ones between slashes (/.../), and graphemes or orthographical representations between chevrons (<...>). Lexemes as abstract units are set in SMALL CAPITALS.

Reconstructed forms are marked with a preceding asterisk (*). Preliminary reconstructions not based on understood sound laws should be marked with a hash (number sign, #) instead. Hypothetical but non-attested forms can be marked with a preceding dagger (†) where they need to be distinguished from reconstructions.

The Mongolian Script

The Mongolian script has been encoded in the Unicode Standard, but its encoding model is not quite stable yet. Brill cannot therefore guarantee error-free support of the Mongolian script (used for Mongolian, Manchu, Oirat, Xibe) in Unicode encoding, although we will accept such texts. Mongolian text supplied in pre-Unicode format will also be accepted, provided that the fonts used are supplied as well. Mongolian-script text will be set in horizontal format because current page composition software



Instructions for Authors

does not yet support setting Mongolian text in columnar format. The orientation of horizontal Mongolian-script text will be from left to right by default.

Greek Letters with Latin Shapes in Linguistics Publications and in Some Orthographies

Formerly, *some* such Greek letters were also encoded as *Greek characters*, and it was up to the font designer to provide users with an alternative ‘Latin’ shape of each. The Brill fonts

(brill.com/page/BrillFont/brill-typeface) do this through the OpenType Stylistic Set 20 (Latin beta, theta, lambda, khi).

More and more Greek letters with a Latin shape have been encoded separately in the Unicode Standard over the years.

Latin alpha: lowercase U+0251, capital U+2C6D (present in Brill fonts v. 2.06)

Latin beta: lowercase U+A7B5, capital U+A7B4 (present in **Brill fonts v. 4**) – distinct Unicode values preferred over ‘old’ Greek values U+03B2 and U+0392 + stylistic set 20

Latin gamma: lowercase U+0263, capital U+0194 (present in Brill fonts v. 2.06)

Latin delta: lowercase U+1D9F, no capital (present in Brill fonts v. 2.06)

Latin epsilon: lowercase U+025B, capital U+0190 (present in Brill fonts v. 2.06)

Latin theta: Greek values, lowercase U+03B8, capital U+0398 + stylistic set 20, in all versions of the Brill fonts

Latin iota: lowercase U+0269, capital U+0196 (present in Brill fonts v. 2.06)

Latin lambda: Greek value, lowercase U+03BB + stylistic set 20, in all versions of the Brill fonts; no capital

Latin upsilon: lowercase U+028A, capital U+01B1 (present in Brill fonts v. 2.06)

Latin khi: lowercase U+AB53, capital U+A7B3 (present in **Brill fonts v. 4**) – distinct Unicode values preferred over ‘old’ Greek values U+03C7 and U+03A7 + stylistic set 20

Latin omega: lowercase U+A7B7, capital U+A7B6 (present in **Brill fonts v. 4**).

Manuscript Structure

Papers that are submitted for initial consideration should be complete, including all notes, bibliographical references, tables, etc.

Articles should be assembled in the following order: *title page*, *abstract*, *keywords*, *introduction*, content-related sections (each section with an appropriated *numbered heading text*), conclusions, acknowledgements, appendices, *reference list*, *tables*, *figures* (grouped together).

For general rules on style, see the *Chicago Manual of Style* (chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html) or the MLA Style Guide. The journal reserves the right to conform contributions to its style.

Headings

Please make sure that each level of a heading is clearly numbered. The level of headings should be restricted to two. First level headings in **bold**, capitals for first letter of main words (Abstract,



Instructions for Authors

Introduction, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgements, References or other variants if appropriate), flush left, separated by 1 blank lines from the text.

Second level headings in ***bold italics***, capitals for first letter of main words, flush left, and not separated by blank lines from the text.

Third level headings are as roman, capitals for first letter of main words, flush left, and not separated by blank lines from the text.

Abstract and Keywords

Articles should include a short abstract (150 words) and 2-6 keywords (in lowercase letters) to be placed below the abstract for indexing purposes. Should the article be in French, then the abstract and keywords should still be in English

Paragraphs

Indent new paragraphs, except after headings. Do not separate paragraphs by an empty line.

Angle Brackets < > vs. < > ('Smaller Than' and 'Larger Than')

Care must be taken that the angle brackets < > are always U+27E8 and U+27E9, respectively, not < 'smaller than' and > 'larger than'.

In linguistics publications, angle brackets indicate graphemes or orthography; in textual criticism and text editions they enclose an editorial insertion.

Note: < > are found in linguistics publications meaning 'derived from' and 'becomes/became', respectively.

Authors often only use < > for both. A global search-and-replace action cannot be performed safely because both sets of symbols may co-occur within one text, so this requires **copyediting**. Prospective authors must use the correct characters in any copy submitted.

Linguistic Superscripts and Subscripts

Linguistics publications contain a lot of dedicated **superscripts and subscripts**. Wherever possible, authors should input these as distinct characters, and not by using a word processor's <superscript> or <subscript> styles or formatting. The Brill fonts contain most, if not all, such superscripts and subscripts. This goes for both letters such as ^h (U+02B0) and digits. These dedicated superscripts and subscripts survive with their **superscript or subscript attribute intact in plain text environments** such as HTML and XML without the need for markup.

Do Not Use the Symbol and Wingdings Fonts

The fonts Symbol and Wingdings must never be used by authors (for that matter).

Symbols must first be chosen from the Brill fonts; only when unavailable in these, choose a symbol from the (free) [Symbola](http://users.teilar.gr/~g1951d/) font. The website <http://users.teilar.gr/~g1951d/> provides users with a font [manual](#).



Instructions for Authors

Italics

Text in *italics* should only be used for emphasis, cited data, and second and third level headings. Use only italics, and not use underline or bold, except for in first level headings.

Capitalization

Capital letters should only be used for the first letter of main words of title and headings, first letters of sentences, first letters of proper names and first letters of specific words (e.g., Table, Fig.) that should be emphasized.

Footnotes

JEAL uses footnotes, not endnotes.

Linguistic Examples and Glosses (see Appendix)

Linguistic examples must be numbered and follow the [Leipzig Glossing Rules](http://eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/GenericStyleRules.pdf) and The Generic Style Rules for Linguistics (eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/GenericStyleRules.pdf). Trees, tables and other linguistic diagrams should be presented as numbered examples rather than as tables and figures. Example sentences in the text should all be numbered serially (with Arabic numerals in parentheses).

Grammatical category labels are often supplied in all caps format. In such glosses, all caps text must *always* be converted to (OpenType) ALL SMALL CAPS text format.

Text Citation and References

Authors are responsible for the accuracy for supplying complete and correct references.

Text Citations

Text citations should be given as follows:

Surname (2011, pp: 1-20)

Janhunen (2012: 158-167) or (Janhunen, 2012)

In-text references to more than one author should be as follows:

(Vajda, 1994; Kazama, 1996: 130)

References

The full details of references should be given in a list of reference list in the final section of the article, entitled "References". Citations of unpublished manuscripts or personal communications are not recommended since they cannot be readily verified. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature, and limit yourself to the most relevant publications.

For works published in Chinese, Japanese and Korean, there is no comma between the surname and the given name of the author(s), and given name(s) are not to be abridged. The use of original scripts



Instructions for Authors

(Cyrillic included) is optional. The choice between traditional and simplified forms of the characters is determined by the source itself: use whatever the source uses.

If works cited in Russian or an Asian language do not themselves provide a translation of the title, then the translation of the title (to be put in square brackets) should be given in the language of the article.

This list should be in alphabetical order as follows; for journals, add a DOI number whenever available.

- Avrorin, Valentin A. 2000. *Grammatika man'čžurskogo pis'mennogo jazyka* [A Grammar of Written Manchu]. Saint Petersburg: Nauka.
- Hahn, Reinhard F. 1991. Diachronic aspects of regular disharmony in Modern Uyghur. In Michael C. Shapiro and William G. Boltz (eds.) *Studies in the Historical Phonology of Asian Languages*, 68-101. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Janhunen, Juha. 2012. *Mongolian*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Jin Qicong 金啓琮. 1984. *Nüzhen wen cidian* 《女真文辞典》 [A Dictionary of the Jurchen Script]. Beijing 北京: Wenwu Chubanshe 文物出版社.
- Kazama Shinjirō 風間伸次郎. 1996. Hezhengo no keitōteki ichi ni tsuite 「ヘジエン語の系統的位置について」 [On the genealogical position of Hezhen]. *Gengo kenkyū* 『言語研究』 [Journal of Linguistics] 109: 117-139.
- Lee, Ki-Moon and S. Robert Ramsey. 2011. *A History of the Korean Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Vajda, Edward. 1994. Kazakh Phonology. In: *Opuscula Altaica. Essays Presented in Honor of Henry Schwarz*, 603-650. Bellingham: Western Washington University.
- Vovin, Alexander. 2017. Koreanic loanwords in Khitan and their importance in the decipherment of the latter. *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 70.2: 207-215. DOI: 10.1556/062.2017.70.2.4.

Quotations

Use single quotation marks for quotes within quotes and for translations within glosses. Spelling within quotes should reflect the original.

Block Quotes

Quotations exceeding 40 words should be displayed in left-right indented form, as a separate paragraph, single-spaced and without quotation marks; while shorter ones should be retained (with quotation marks) within the body of the text.

Cited Data

For cited data (including English) in the body of the text, use the following: The gloss follows, without a comma, in single quotes.



Instructions for Authors

Numbered Examples

Indent all numbered examples and enclose each number in parentheses; and also use such parenthesized numbers in the body of the text whenever reference to such examples is made. For conventions on interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses we refer to the *Leipzig Glossing Rules (LGR)*; please refer to the Appendix. Note that the most recent version of the LGR can be found at: eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php.

Original Data

Italicize original data from any attested language. Asterisked forms pertaining to reconstructed or hypothetical languages are not italicized.

Figures and Tables

All figures and tables must be cited consecutively in the text.

Figures

References to figures in the text should consist of the complete word only at the beginning of a sentence and in the figure captions; otherwise the abbreviations “Fig.” or “Figs” are used. Examples: Fig. 1, (Fig. 1), Figs. 1, 2.

Figure captions should not be attached to the figures but should be on separate sheets at the end of the manuscript.

Figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals and include a title.

Figures should be submitted as separate source files in .eps, .tif, or .jpg format, in a size suitable for the typesetting area of the journal which is 110 x 175 mm. The resolution of these files should be at least 300 dpi for half-tone figures, and 600 dpi for line drawings. Number the files, and indicate in the manuscript where they are to appear (Fig. 1 here).

The text in a figure must be legible, and should not be smaller than corps 7. The size of this lettering for any text in a figure should be the same for all figures in the manuscript.

Tables

References to tables should consist of the complete word, first letter capital (also in the middle of a sentence or in brackets) plus number in Arabic numerals. Examples: Table 7 or (Table 7).

Tables should be kept as simple as possible. Use of bold type and capitalized words must be avoided. Vertical lines are not allowed and horizontal lines must be limited to the minimum, data ordered in a convenient way. Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals and include a title. The title should give all details that are needed to understand the table.

List of Abbreviations

All abbreviations occurring in the text must be listed with their corresponding reference.



Publication

Proofs

Upon acceptance, a PDF of the article proofs will be sent to authors by e-mail to check carefully for factual and typographic errors. Authors are responsible for checking these proofs and are strongly urged to make use of the Comment & Markup toolbar to note their corrections directly on the proofs. At this stage in the production process only minor corrections are allowed. Alterations to the original manuscript at this stage will result in considerable delay in publication. Proofs should be returned promptly.

E-offprints

A PDF file of the article will be supplied free of charge by the publisher to authors for personal use. Brill is a RoMEO yellow publisher. The Author retains the right to self-archive the submitted (pre-peer-review) version of the article at any time. The submitted version of an article is the author's version that has not been peer-reviewed, nor had any value added to it by Brill (such as formatting or copy editing). The Author retains the right to self-archive the accepted (peer-reviewed) version after an embargo period of 12 months. The accepted version means the version which has been accepted for publication and contains all revisions made after peer reviewing and copy editing, but has not yet been typeset in the publisher's lay-out. The publisher's lay-out must not be used in any repository or on any website (brill.com/resources/authors/publishing-books-brill/self-archiving-rights).

Consent to Publish

Transfer of Copyright

By submitting a manuscript, the author agrees that the copyright for the article is transferred to the publisher if and when the article is accepted for publication. For that purpose the author needs to sign the Consent to Publish form, which will be sent with the first proofs of the manuscript.

Open Access

Should the author wish to publish the article in **Open Access** he/she can choose the **Brill Open** option. This allows for non-exclusive Open Access publication under a Creative Commons license in exchange for an Article Publication Charge (APC), upon signing a special **Brill Open Consent to Publish** Form. More information on Brill Open can be found on brill.com/brilopen.



Appendix: How to Format Glosses and Linguistic Examples in Your Manuscript

Brill adheres to the **Leipzig Glossing Rules**. Please find the detailed guidelines here:

<http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php>.

You are kindly asked to adhere to these rules for all your glosses, as this is the only format Brill's typesetters work with. Also keep in mind that the typesetting area is 11,5 x 18 cm.

An example of Leipzig Glossing:

<i>hiba~hiba-^{eye}-ē</i>	<i>urikay</i>	<i>mama^ĩ-ye</i>
give~give-3PL.OBJ-DECL	food	chicha-OBL

'They are distributing food and chicha among the guests.'

Note that **SMALL CAPS** are used for the morphosyntactic categories instead of **CAPS**. In summary, the following conventions apply:

- *Italics*: to represent the original language in glosses
- **Roman**: to represent the English translation in glosses
- Roman words in single quotation marks: to represent the grammatically correct sentence based on the gloss consisting of original language and translation
- **SMALL CAPS**: to represent the morpho-syntax categories
- **Bold**: to emphasize words within glosses
- ***Bold-italics***: idem.
- Underlining: preferably not to be used unless the above typographical items have already been used.

Please format glosses in your word processor as tables. This saves the typesetters a lot of work and also reduces possible errors during the typesetting process. The gloss example above has been formatted as a table with the borders removed. It is very important to note that if you prepare your glosses using regular spacing (using the space bar) or tabs, conversion will certainly cause mistakes and irregularities. This has to do with the conversion software and programming the typesetters use. Tables are the only means to make sure that spacing and alignment of the glosses are correctly portrayed in the page proofs. It will save you a lot of time both at the preparation stage and during proofreading. Also please keep in mind that the layout of the page proofs for your book will differ from your manuscript since typesetters adhere to the Brill house style. Your manuscript may perhaps look 'messy' using the tables, but the result after conversion will be much cleaner and the 'messy' look will be fixed automatically after conversion. For more tips on how to prepare glosses and linguistic examples, please see below.



Instructions for Authors

Vertical Alignment of Linguistic Examples (Interlinear Text)

Please note that interlinear text (linguistic examples) needs to be created by means of tables. In this way, a flawless conversion of your manuscript can be ensured. Using tabs or spaces to align interlinear text will lead to flaws as the typesetters need to make the alignment manually. Note that it would also require much more time from you: in case interlinear text is created using tabs or spaces, you will need to check every single tab of the alignment at the proof stage. In case you created the interlinear text of your manuscript by using tabs, note that they can easily be converted to tables by means of the table menu of Word ('Convert text to table').

An Example of Correct Submission

(1)	Les	lion-s	ne	sont	pas	végétarien-s.
	DET-PL	lion-PL	NEG	COP	NEG	vegetarian-PL
"The lions are not vegetarians."						

Please avoid line breaks as much as possible in your examples. Some suggestions to avoid them:

- Use a small(er) font.
- Use narrow cells.
- Use narrow margins.
- Keep in mind that a good-looking result on your computer screen is not a guarantee for a good result in the page proofs.
- The only requirement for good results is that all elements are correctly placed in separate cells.

An Example of Correct Submission

1)	Ich	arbeite	ein	Jahr	um	das	Geld	zu	verdienen,	das	dein	Bruder	an	einem	Wochen ende	ausgibt.
	I	work	one	year	to	the	money	to	earn,	that	your	brother	on	one	Weekend	spends.
"I work for a whole year in order to earn the amount of money your brother spends within one weekend."																

Where necessary, your examples will be broken into two lines to fit Brill's standard page layout. NB: As you can see in the above example, within their cell the word 'Wochenende' does not fit on one line; Word automatically breaks them into two lines (without inserting a hard return). This is not a problem at all; in the proofs of your manuscript, words will automatically be kept on one line.



Instructions for Authors

Alignment of Special Characters Such as Number Signs (#), Asterisks (), etc.*

Brill has no preference for vertical alignment of special characters; please decide for yourself what suits your manuscript best. However, be consistent: Place the characters either in a separate cell or in the same cell as the word. Two examples:

1a)	#yú	mé	bòʔò	ná	ɲí	kwóʔ	yě	wà	yíŋí	↓w-ó	á↓n-ú↓tá
	3PL	P1.FOC	carry	keep	enter	ascend	CFG	1.child	female	1-D1	to-3.ceiling
	"They have carried the girl inside up end kept her under the ceiling." (Kießling 2011:127)										

or

1b)	#	yú	mé	bòʔò	ná	ɲí	kwóʔ	yě	wà	yíŋí	↓w-ó	á↓n-ú↓tá
		3PL	P1.FOC	carry	keep	enter	ascend	CFG	1.child	female	1-D1	to-3.ceiling
	"They have carried the girl inside up end kept her under the ceiling." (Kießling 2011:127)											

and

2a)	yú	mé	bòʔò	ná	ɲí	kwóʔ	?yě	wà	yíŋí	↓w-ó	á↓n-ú↓tá
	3PL	P1.FOC	carry	keep	enter	ascend	CFG	1.child	female	1-D1	to-3.ceiling
	"They have carried the girl inside up end kept her under the ceiling." (Kießling 2011:127)										

or

2b)	yú	mé	bòʔò	ná	ɲí	kwóʔ	?	yě	wà	yíŋí	↓w-ó	á↓n-ú↓tá
	3PL	P1.FOC	carry	keep	enter	ascend		CFG	1.child	female	1-D1	to-3.ceiling
	"They have carried the girl inside up end kept her under the ceiling." (Kießling 2011:127)											

Kießling, Roland. 2011. *Verb serialisation in Isu (West Ring) a Grassfields language of Cameroon*. Köln: Köppe.