Instructions for Authors

Scope

The peer-reviewed *Journal of Jewish Languages (JJL)* constitutes a venue for academic research in the multifaceted field of Jewish languages. Jewish languages are the languages spoken and written by Jews in their communities around the world. Among these are Yiddish, Judeo-Spanish, Judeo-Arabic, Jewish Aramaic, Judeo-Italian, Judeo-French, Judeo-Provençal, Judeo-Persian, Jewish English, Jewish Malayalam and more. Although these belong to a variety of genealogical language families, Jewish languages have common linguistic features, thus constituting a distinct field of research. The *Journal of Jewish Languages* encourages comparative studies across the different Jewish languages as well as in-depth linguistic and philological research on the individual languages and their varieties. The *JJL* promotes studies that focus on diverse aspects, such as the interactions of these languages with other languages (especially Hebrew, Aramaic, and the surrounding non-Jewish languages), sociolinguistics, translation traditions, and more. Articles in this journal focus on medieval, modern, and contemporary Jewish languages and are based on manuscripts, printed material, orally transmitted translations, field work recordings, online speech samples, and other sources. Research on Hebrew will be considered for publication in *JJL* only if it relates to other languages Jews have spoken or written. The *JJL* encourages diverse methodological and theoretical approaches from dialectology, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, historical linguistics, formal linguistics, philology, and other fields.

Ethical and Legal Conditions

The publication of a manuscript in a peer-reviewed work is expected to follow standards of ethical behavior for all parties involved in the act of publishing: authors, editors, and reviewers. Authors, editors, and reviewers should thoroughly acquaint themselves with Brill's publication ethics, which may be downloaded here: brill.com/fileasset/downloads_static/static_publishing_publicationethics.pdf.

Online Submission

The *Journal of Jewish Languages* uses online submission only. Authors should submit their manuscript via the Editorial Manager (EM) online submission system at: editorialmanager.com/jjl.

First-time users of EM need to register first. Go to the website and click on the "Register Now" link in the login menu. Enter the information requested. During registration, you can fill in your username and password. If you should forget your Username and Password, click on the "Send Username/Password" link in the login section, and enter your first name, last name, and e-mail address exactly as you entered it when you registered. Your access codes will then be emailed to you.

Prior to submission, authors are encouraged to read the entire “Instructions for Authors.” When submitting via the website, you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of the various files. A revised
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document is uploaded the same way as the initial submission. All correspondence, including the editor's request for revision and final decision, is sent by e-mail.

Double-Blind Peer Review
The Journal uses a double-blind 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 article via Editorial Manager, you will be asked to submit a separate title page that includes the full title of the manuscript, the names and complete contact details of all authors, abstract, keywords, and acknowledgement texts. This and the file with the short biographical note on the author(s) will not be accessible to the referees. All other files (manuscript, figures, tables, etc.) should not contain any information concerning author names, institutions, etc. The names of these files should also be anonymized.

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File Format
Acceptable file formats include source files such as .doc, .docx, .rtf, .jpg, and .tif. Please only also upload a PDF of the text file if your paper uses fonts other than Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, and Cyrillic. In addition to the main document and title page, authors should submit separate files for each figure and table.

Submission Requirements

Language
Articles should be written in English, using American spelling and grammar, and should be consistent throughout. We prefer the term “Judeo” over “Judaeo.” If English is not your native language, we recommend having a native speaker edit the article before submission. All foreign words should be accompanied by an English translation, like this: zis ‘sweet.’

Non-Roman Scripts
If Hebrew or other non-Roman text is included, check the file carefully to see that it appears correctly. If using Hebrew, do not use the ‘’ (single quotation mark) to indicate an aleph (א’ Unicode 02BE) or ayin (י’ Unicode 02BF).
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For any glosses and linguistic examples in your manuscript that must be put into tables, please see pp. 8-10.

Length
Articles should generally be no more than 12,000 words, including notes and bibliography, but longer articles will occasionally be accepted.

Manuscript Structure

General
Manuscripts should be double spaced and typed in 12-point Times New Roman font. There should be no borders or shading. Manuscript pages should be numbered consecutively. Footnotes should be 10-point Times New Roman.

Abstracts and Keywords
Article manuscripts must include an abstract at the beginning. The abstract consists of the aim, result, and conclusion of the research and is limited to 150 words. Do not provide an abstract for a book review or a book review essay. Please also provide 4-6 keywords that are important in your article.

Biographical Note
A short biographical note on each author of 2-4 sentences (60 words) should be uploaded during online submission. This note might include place of employment, education, major publications, and/or major honors. Please be careful about length; if the submitted biographical note is longer than 60 words, it will be returned for editing.

Glosses
To ensure correct alignment, all glosses must be given in table form, please see pp. 8-10 of these instructions.

Headings
In general, authors can decide whether headings should be numbered or not. If your paper needs more than 3 levels of heading, then headings must be numbered.

Headings should be flush (aligned) left. First level headings should be in bold, and second level headings should be in bold italics.
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Unnumbered headings:
This Is the First Level Heading
This Is the Second Level Heading
This is the Third Level Heading

Numbered headings (note tab between the number and the heading):
1 This Is the First Level Heading
1.1 This Is the Second Level Heading
1.1.1 This is the Third Level Heading
1.1.1.1 This is the Fourth Level Heading
1.1.1.1.1 This is the Fifth Level Heading
1.1.1.1.1.1 This is the Sixth Level Heading

Citations within the Text
Within the text, give a brief citation in parentheses consisting of the author’s surname, year of publication, and page number(s) where relevant: (Cohen 1912:47). Use an ampersand (&) between two authors’ names, and if there are more than two authors, use the surname of the first author, followed by et al.: (e.g., Blau & Hopkins 2000; Aspesi et al. 2008).

a. If the citation is of the work, either place everything in parentheses: (Weinreich 1954:75), or nothing in parentheses: More discussion of these issues can be found in Laferriere 1979.

b. If, by contrast, the citation is of the author, and the author’s name is part of the text, then use this form: Fishman (1985:14) comments that...; As Blau & Hopkins (2000:7) point out...; Aspesi et al. (2008) compiled...

Footnotes
Footnotes, rather than endnotes, should be used for information that is tangential to the paper but still necessary to include. Please use the footnote option from your toolbar to insert footnotes using superscript numerals (¹, ², ³). References cited in footnotes should also follow the (author date) system. However, most references should be cited in the body of the paper, rather than in footnotes.

Bibliography
Articles must end with a bibliography, entitled References, of all works referred to in the article. All items must be cited in the text; the bibliography should not include items used for background research if they are not listed in the article. Capital letters in the titles should be used according to the norm of the original language. In English titles, all content words should be capitalized. References to bibliographical items written in non-Latin script (e.g., Hebrew, Arabic, and Russian) should use the English language title that appears in the book or journal, indicating the original language in parentheses. If such an English language title is not provided, please transliterate the title. When referring to an edited volume
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with more than one editor, please use “eds.” rather than “ed.” Articles that are only available online should be listed with their URL and the date accessed. Where a DOI number is available for journal articles, please include it. For books, give one city for the place of publication. Some examples are provided below.

References

Quotations and Punctuation
All direct quotes must be cited. The author guarantees that all quotes are accurately spelled and precisely quoted from the source material. For direct quotes, double quotation marks should be used (“ “). For terms under consideration, glosses, and quotes within quotes, please use single quotation marks
Commas and periods are placed within closing quotation marks, whether single or double (‘,’ and ‘,’ not “,” or ’, ’). Colons, semicolons, question marks, and exclamation points are all placed outside closing quotation marks (unless they are part of the quoted material). If quotations are three lines long or longer, please indent them with a white line of space above and below, and do not use quotation marks at the beginning and end of the quoted material. Quotations can appear in languages other than English, including those written in other scripts, but these must be followed by their English translation and preferably also a transcription into Latin script. Use only one space after a period.

**Italics**

Please use *italics* (not **bold**) if you wish to emphasize words or phrases. Commonly used scholarly words should not be italicized, such as: *et al.*, *i.e.*, etc. Foreign words that are not frequently used in English should be italicized. This includes Latin and Greek.

**Oxford Comma**

Please use the Oxford comma in any list of three or more items, e.g., “the heading, the text, and the references.”

**Transcription and Transliteration**

Please use a consistent transcription method for all linguistic data. One of the common transcription methods should be used (e.g., IPA, oriental transcription, YIVO). Words or phrases embedded in the text and written in Hebrew script should be accompanied by an English translation, and to the extent possible also by their Latin transliteration. An author’s priority should be consistency; transliteration of words and proper names in Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, etc., should be consistent throughout.

**Figures**

Figures refer to graphs, charts, drawings, and pictures (black & white). All figures should be cited in the text (e.g., “As Fig. 1 indicates.”). The desired location of the figure in the text should be indicated by a placeholder such as “Figure 1 about here.” Please submit each figure and table in a separate file.

The size of the figure must be appropriate for the journal. The quality of the figure must be suitable for printing – the resolution should be a minimum of 300 dpi (minimum 600 dpi for line art). The image itself must be sharp, and any text in the figure should be legible (at least 7 pt or larger).

There must not be any problems with the copyright to the figure in question; see point 6 of the Ethical and Legal Conditions above. Please also provide a separate file listing all figure captions.
Tables
Tables should be cited in the text. They should have short informative captions and be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. The table layout should be kept as simple as possible, and be correct for the typesetting area of the journal, which is 11.5 x 18 cm.

Book Reviews

While book reviews are generally by invitation, the JJL also accepts requests to review a particular book. A book review should give an informative description and a brief, respectful evaluation of the book’s contents and approach in the context of broader academic discourses, especially those about Jewish languages. Book reviews should generally be 1,000-2,000 words; book review essays should be 3,000-4,000 words.

The review should begin with the book’s bibliographic information, using this format: Author-Family-Name, Author-Given-Name. Year. The Title of the Book. Series. City: Publisher. Number of pages. Price. ISBN.

All communications regarding book reviews, including information from publishers on books for review, should be sent to the Book Review Editor, Dalit Assouline, at dalitassouline@gmail.com.

Publication

Proofs
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How to Format Glosses and Linguistic Examples in Your Manuscript

Formatting Glosses

Brill adheres to the Leipzig Glossing Rules. Please find the detailed guidelines here: eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php. You are kindly asked to adhere to these rules for all of your glosed examples. If you have a specific request concerning the layout of glosses and examples, please let the editor know at an early stage.

Examples of Leipzig Glossing

An example in Jewish Neo-Aramaic:
\[
\text{Xa lu mšaboḥe} \quad \text{‘al-xé}
\]
One COP.3.PL praise.PRF to-one
‘One is praising the other’

An example in Yiddish:
\[
morgn vil ikh leyenen dos bukh
\]
tomorrow want.1SG I read.INF the book
‘Tomorrow I want to read the book.’
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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;
Roman: to represent word-for-word English translation;
Roman words in single quotation marks: to represent the grammatically correct English translation of the original non-English example;
SMALL CAPS: to represent morphosyntactic categories;
**Bold**: to emphasize words within glosses;
Underlining: preferably not to be used unless the above typographical options have already been used.

*Please format all glosses in your word processor as tables.*
The typesetting area of JJL is 11.5 x 18 cm; all glosses need to reflect this when designing the tables. This saves you and the typesetters a lot of work and reduces possible errors during the typesetting process. The gloss examples above have 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. If 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').

In short, tables are the *only* means to ensure that spacing and alignment of the glosses appear correctly in the page proofs. Using this method will save you a lot of time both at the preparation stage and during proofreading.

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.

*Formatting Linguistic Examples*

For languages written in Hebrew or other non-Latin characters, it is up to the author whether to include the original script of the example or not. If included, the sentence in the original script should appear first. A transcription (when known) and an English translation should follow as in the example below.
An example in Algerian Judeo-Arabic:

उरा अरवित इम्सी बि-्रिज़ुत उ-बा-सिम्हा ल-दारु

‘After the evening prayer, he should walk home agilely and happily.’

A table format, as described above, should be used when presenting a word-by-word comparison between two languages in order to preserve the vertical alignment, e.g., between a sentence in a Jewish language and its English translation, or between the same sentence in two different non-English languages, such as Hebrew and Ladino:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heb.</th>
<th>sabbūnī</th>
<th>ǧam</th>
<th>sahābūnī</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ladino</td>
<td>Rodearonme</td>
<td>tanbien</td>
<td>me arodearon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘They encircled me, they also surrounded me.’

Where necessary, your examples will be broken into two lines to fit Brill’s standard page layout (11.5 cm wide). If a given word does not fit on one line, Word automatically breaks it 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.

**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.