



Instructions for Authors

Scope

The *Journal of Language Contact (JLC)* is a peer-reviewed open access journal. It focuses on the study of language contact, language use and language change in accordance with a view of language contact whereby both empirical data and the resulting theoretical elaborations become the primary engines for advancing our understanding of the nature of language, language in society and history. This comprises the precise description of languages and how they are used in multilingual settings, comparative and corpus analysis, and involves linguistic, anthropological, historical, and cognitive factors. Such an approach makes a major new contribution to understanding language change at a time when there is a notable increase of interest and activity in this field.

Open Access

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Authors should submit their manuscript online via the Editorial Manager (EM) online submission system at editorialmanager.com/JLC. 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. When you register, select e-mail as your preferred method of contact. Upon successful registration, you will receive an e-mail message containing 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 had entered it when you registered. Your access codes will then be e-mailed to you.



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Prior to submission, authors are encouraged to read the 'Instructions for Authors'. When submitting via the website, you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of the various files. Final versions and printouts must be proofread carefully before submission; please use your spelling and grammar check. The system automatically generates an electronic (PDF) proof, which is then used for reviewing purposes. All correspondence, including the editor's request for revision and final decision, is sent by e-mail. A revised document is uploaded in the same way as the initial submission.

Books for review, book reviews and offers of review articles should be sent to:

Henning Schreiber – Henning.Schreiber@uni-hamburg.de

Universität Hamburg, Edmund-Siemers-Allee 1, Flügel Ost, 20146 Hamburg, Germany

Double-blinded Peer Review

JLC 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 upload source files such as .doc, and not .pdf files.

Contact Address

For any questions or problems relating to your manuscript please contact the Editors-in-chief, Henning Schreiber: Henning.Schreiber@uni-hamburg.de; or Peter Siemund: peter.siemund@uni-hamburg.de. For eventual questions about Editorial Manager, authors can also the Brill EM Support Department at: em@brill.com.

Submission Requirements

Language

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



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Length

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

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.

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, 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 italic**, 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.

Paragraphs

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



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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.

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.

Footnotes

JLC uses footnotes, not endnotes.

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)
Breiner (1996: 158-167) or (Breiner, 1996)

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

(Wierzbicka, 1991; Montes, 1999: 36)

References

The full details of references should be given in a list of reference list in the final section of the article, entitled "References". This list should be in alphabetical order as follows; for journals, add a DOI number whenever available:

Anscombre, Jean-Claude and Oswald Ducrot. 1983. *L'argumentation dans la langue*. Brussels: Pierre Mardaga.

Nettle, Daniel. 1999. *Linguistic Diversity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.



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- Swadesh, Morris. 1950. Salish internal relationships. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 16: 157-167. DOI: 10.1163/19552629-00701001.
- Ross, Malcolm D. 1996. Contact induced change and the comparative method: Cases from Papua New Guinea. In Mark Durie and Malcolm D. Ross (eds.), *The Comparative Method Reviewed: Regularity and Irregularity in Language Change*, 180-217. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Barbujani, Guido and Robert R. Sokal. 1990. Zones of sharp genetic change in Europe are also linguistic boundaries. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A.* 87: 1816-1819.
- Heggarty, Paul, Warren Maguire, and April McMahon. 2007. Accents of English from around the world. Downloadable at <http://www.soundcomparisons.com/> (accessed June 18, 2010).
- Kaufman, Terrence S. 1963. Mixe-Zoque diachronic studies. Unpublished ms., University of Pittsburgh.
- Heeringa, Wilbert. 2004. *Measuring Dialect Pronunciation Differences Using Levenshtein Distance*. PhD dissertation, Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.

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.

Numbered Examples

Indent all numbered examples and enclose each number in parentheses; and use such parenthesized numbers also 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.



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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 the author by e-mail to check carefully for factual and typographic errors. In the event of a multi-authored contribution, proofs are sent to the first-named author unless otherwise requested. 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



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original manuscript at this stage will result in considerable delay in publication and, therefore, are not accepted unless charged to the author. Proofs should be returned promptly within the period requested.

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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-ẽ</i>	<i>urikay</i>	<i>mamaĩ-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.



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after conversion. For more tips on how to prepare glosses and linguistic examples, please see below.

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	Wochenende	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



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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 Like 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	yíɲí	↓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	yíɲí	↓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	yíɲí	↓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	yíɲí	↓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.