Information for Contributors to *Gengo Kenkyu*

Rules for Manuscript Submission

1. Only members of the Society may contribute. In the case of a co-authored paper, at least the first author should be a member.
2. Manuscripts may be submitted at any time.
3. Only unpublished and complete manuscripts may be submitted.
4. Authors should not send in manuscripts that are simultaneously submitted to other journals.
5. Manuscripts should in principle follow the latest version of the *Gengo Kenkyu* Style Sheet.
6. Acceptance or rejection is decided by the Editorial Board.
7. Authors whose manuscripts have been accepted for publication must agree to comply with "The Linguistic Society of Japan Regulations on the Treatment of Copyrighted Materials."
8. The choice of fonts used in printing the paper is decided by the Editorial Board.
9. Excessive costs due to preparation of special print fonts, reproduction of special figures or illustrations, etc. are charged to the author.
10. Authors may in principle read only the first galley proofs. Corrections should be limited to typographical errors; alteration of contents is not allowed.
11. Submitted manuscripts will in principle not be returned irrespective of the results of the review.
12. Authors will receive no payment for accepted manuscripts.
13. Authors of accepted manuscripts will receive free of charge one copy of the journal and twenty offprints of their papers. A fee will be charged for additional offprints.

(Revised November 2007)

The Style Sheet
for
Gengo Kenkyu, Journal of the Linguistic Society of Japan

1. Categories of manuscripts
  Contributors may submit manuscripts in one of the following four categories:
  A. Research Papers
  B. Forum papers (A paper that is incomplete, but that is original and solid in conception and direction and has significant potential for future development)
  C. Review Articles (Critical discussion of publications by others)

D. Reviews and Book Notices (Short notes on recently published books)

2. Languages of publication

Only manuscripts written in one of the following languages may be accepted: Japanese, English, French, and German.

3. Manuscripts

a. In principle, papers must be submitted using the online submission/review system for *Gengo Kenkyu*. This system accepts only one PDF file, which should consist of the body of the text, references, abstracts, and notes, as specified in (c) below. Contributors who cannot use this system for an unavoidable reason may contact the LSJ office for other submission methods.

b. Manuscripts should be written based on the manuscript template. Manuscripts must not exceed 40 pages for articles in Category A, 15 pages for Forum papers in Category B, 20 pages for review articles in Category C, and 10 pages for short reviews in Category D, inclusive of figures, tables, trees and other diagrams, references, abstracts, and notes on a separate page for each. No manuscript will be accepted if it does not follow the conditions mentioned above. The contributers who have difficulty in submitting papers based on the template should contact the editorial board using the "Submission and Review System".

c. General format.

All pages except the cover page should be numbered serially, including notes, references, and the abstracts.

• **Text of the paper:** Title (and subtitle), a maximum of five key words denoting the paper's research area and methodology, and the main text of the paper. Do not include the name(s) or affiliation(s) of author(s). All manuscripts will be refereed anonymously. Authors are therefore requested to avoid making their identity known in any way except on the cover page.

• **References:** See Section 6 below for concrete examples. If the list of references contains any letters other than those of the Roman alphabet, a corresponding list of references containing only Roman letters (Japanese Romanized letters and Chinese pinyin included) must be submitted separately after the paper has been accepted for publication.

• **Abstracts:** Each article carries two abstracts at the end, one in English (not more than 200 words) and the other in Japanese (not more than 400 characters). However, submission of a Japanese abstract may be deferred until after the manuscript is accepted for publication. Authors who are unable to prepare a Japanese abstract may write only an English abstract.

• **Notes:** See Section 7 below.

4. Transliteration and transcription

Transliterate or transcribe all forms in any language not normally written in the Latin alphabet. Forms written in Greek or Cyrillic letters, however, may be used. Avoid unusual fonts. Use (the latest) IPA symbols for phonetic symbols unless there is a compelling reason to do otherwise. Transliteration of Japanese must follow the following principles:

    a. As for linguistic examples, it is preferable to follow Kunrei-siki.
e.g. zibun, bunpoo or bunpō

    b. As for non-proper nouns in references, use either Hepburn-shiki or Kunrei-siki consistently, e.g. ni tsuite, or ni tuite, except in the following two cases.

        ① Use <n> (not <m>) for the moraic nasal: e.g. bunpoo, onbin.

        ② For long vowels use either a macron or double letters consistently: e.g. hoogen, hōgen; kenkyuu, kenkyū.

    c. As for proper nouns in references, follow the conventions or transcribe them as authors do: e.g. *Gengo Kenkyu* (journal), Takesi Sibata, S.-Y. Kuroda, Mamoru Saito, Shirô Hattori, Kurosio (publisher), Hituzi Syobo (publisher), Tokyo (placename), Osaka (placename). In case a proper noun has no conventionalized transcription or it is unknown how an author transcribes his or her name, apply rule b for non-proper nouns mentioned above.

5. Linguistic examples

Number each linguistic example on a separate indented line with the example number in parentheses. Examples not in the language of publication must be accompanied by a translation and a word-for-word (or morpheme-by-morpheme) gloss as in one of the formats shown below. Explain all abbreviations used.

(1)   *ba*   *naashnish.*
       for.him   I.work   (or, for:him, I:work)
       'I work   for him.'

(2)   *b-a*   *naa-sh-nish.*
       3OBJ-BEN   ADV-1SG.SUBJ-work
       'I work for him.'

(3)   *Hanako* *wa*   *imooto* *to*   *eiga*   *o*   *mi-ta.*
       Hanako TOP   sister with movie   ACC   see-PAST
       'Hanako saw a movie with her sister.'

6. References

References should be typed after the main body of the paper, starting on a new page. Cite only the works quoted or referred to.

    a. Arrange entries alphabetically by surname of the (first) author, with each entry as a separate hanging indented paragraph. When references contain works in different languages, e.g. in English, Greek and Bulgarian, you may also organize a subsection for each language, in which entries are arranged according to the conventional order of each language.

    b. List multiple works by the same author(s) in ascending chronological order.

    c. Use suffixed letters *a, b, c,* etc., to distinguish more than one item published by the same author(s) in the same year.

    d. If two or more articles are cited from one book, e.g. from an edited anthology of papers, list the book as a separate entry under the editor's name,

with cross references to the book in the entries for each article.

e. Do not replace given names with initials unless the author normally uses initials, as in N. S. Trubetzkoy and R. H. Robins.

f. In the titles of books and articles, capitalize only the first word (and proper names, if any) unless it is customary to capitalize some other portion, such as nouns in German.

g. The titles of books and articles that are originally written in Japanese characters and other non-Latin alphabets should be transcribed in the Latin alphabet and supplemented by English translations in brackets, as follows: Hattori, Shirô (1976) Joodai Nihongo no boin-taikei to boin-choowa [The vowel system and vowel harmony of Old Japanese]. *Gengo* 5(6): 2–14.

h. When a work was written by multiple authors, their names should be ordered in the entry, as follows: *the first author's surname,* a comma, *the first author's given name,* (a comma, *the second author's given name, the second author's surname,* etc.,) "and", *the last author's given name, the last author's surname.* In the case of non-English works, you may use the equivalent conjunction of the language, e.g. "und", "et", or "wa", instead of "and". You may also use "&" consistently, irrespective of the language in which works are written.

i. Each entry should contain the following elements in the order indicated and with punctuation as indicated:

• **Journal articles**

(First) author's surname, Given name(s) or Initial(s) "and" Given name Surname of other authors "(Year of publication)" Full title and subtitle of the work. *Full name of the journal* (in italics) Volume number (roman type): Inclusive page numbers for the entire article. (Normally, only the volume number will suffice; The number of the issue should be specified only when pages are serially numbered for each issue.)

Examples:

Postal, Paul (1970) On the surface verb "remind". *Linguistic Inquiry* 1: 37–120.

Kay, Paul and Chad K. McDaniel (1978) The linguistic significance of basic color terms. *Language* 54: 610–646.

• **Articles in anthologies**

(First) author's surname, Given name(s) or initial(s) "and" Given name Surname of other authors "(Year of publication)" Full title and subtitle of the work. "In:" Full name(s) of editor(s) "(ed(s).)" *Title of the book* (in italics), Inclusive page numbers. Place of publication: Publisher.

Example:

Kiparsky, Paul (1968) Linguistic universals and linguistic change. In: Emmon Bach and Robert T. Harms (eds.) *Universals in linguistic theory*, 171–202. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

• **Books and monographs**

(First) author's surname, Given name(s) or initial(s) "and" Given name

Surname of other authors "(Year of publication)" *Main title and subtitle of the book* (in italics). Edition, volume, or part number (if applicable) and series title (if any). Place of publication: Publisher.
Examples:
Haegeman, Liliane (1994) *Introduction to government and binding theory.* Second edition. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
Jakobson, Roman, Gunnar Fant and Morris Halle (1963) *Preliminaries to speech analysis: The distinctive features and their correlates.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
• **Theses and dissertations**
Author's surname, Given name(s) or initial(s) "(Year of submission)" Full title and subtitle of the thesis. Type of thesis, Name of institution granting degree.
Example:
Sag, Ivan (1976) Deletion and logical form. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, MIT.
• **Oral or poster presentations**
(First) author's surname, Given name(s) or initial(s) "and" Given name Surname of other authors "(Year of presentation)" Full title and subtitle of the presentation. Name of conference, etc. and type of presentation (oral, poster, invited lecture, etc.). Venue, Date of presentation.
Example:
Liberman, Mark (2007) The future of linguistics. Invited plenary address at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Hilton Anaheim, 6 January 2007.
• **Works on web sites**
(First) author's surname, Given name(s) or initial(s) "and" Given name Surname of other authors "(Year of publication)" Full title and subtitle of the work on web site. URL "[Date of the last access (month and year) by the author citing it]". (Any item may be omitted if it is not available.)
Example:
Lewis, M. Paul, Gary F. Simons and Charles D. Fennig (eds.) (2014) Ethnologue: Languages of the world, seventeenth edition, online version. http://www.ethnologue.com [accessed June 2014].

• In the title of a book or paper, only the first letter of the first word (and proper nouns) should be capitalized. (However, German nouns, for example, for which the first letter is capitalized, should follow the convention.) In principle, the first letter of each word should be capitalized in the title of the journal. Treat the conference proceedings published with an ISSN as a journal.

Sample of References section
Bach, Emmon (1968) Nouns and noun phrases. In: Bach and Harms (1968), 90–122. **«Entry for an article from the anthology more than one paper of which**

are cited in the same references section»

Bach, Emmon and Robert T. Harms (eds.) (1968) *Universals in linguistic theory.* New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. **«Entry for the anthology cited in the entry above»**

Bloomfield, Leonard (1933) *Language.* New York: Holt. **«Entry for a book»**

Frey, Werner und Karin Pittner (1998) Zur Positionierung von Adverbien. *Linguistische Berichte* 176: 489–534. **«Entry for a non-English paper written by multiple authors»**

Haegeman, Liliane (1994) *Introduction to government and binding theory.* Second edition. Oxford: Basil Blackwell. **«Entry for a book»**

Hattori, Shirô (1976) Joodai Nihongo no boin-taikei to boin-choowa [The vowel system and vowel harmony of Old Japanese]. *Gengo* 5(6): 2–14. **«Entry for a paper»**

Jakobson, Roman, Gunnar Fant and Morris Halle (1963) *Preliminaries to speech analysis: The distinctive features and their correlates.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. **«Entry for a book written by multiple authors»**

Kiparsky, Paul (1968) Linguistic universals and linguistic change. In: Bach and Harms (1968), 171–202. **«Entry for an article from the anthology more than one paper of which are cited in the same references section»**

Kuroda, S.-Y. (1980) Bunpoo no hikaku [Comparison between Japanese and English grammar]. In: Tetsuya Kunihiro (ed.) *Nichieigo hikaku kooza 2: Bunpoo* [*Comparative studies of Japanese and English 2: Grammar*], 23–62. Tokyo: Taishukan. **«Entry for a non-English article from an anthology»**

Lakoff, George and Mark Johnson (1980) *Metaphors we live by.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. **«Entry for a book written by multiple authors»**

Langacker, Ronald W. (1993a) Grammatical traces of some "invisible" semantic constructs. *Language Sciences* 15: 323–355. **«Entry for a paper written by the author who published another paper in the same year»**

Langacker, Ronald W. (1993b) Reference-point constructions. *Cognitive Linguistics* 4: 1–38. **«Entry for a paper written by the author who published another paper in the same year»**

Postal, Paul (1970) On the surface verb "remind". *Linguistic Inquiry* 1: 37–120. **«Entry for a paper»**

Sag, Ivan (1976) Deletion and logical form. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, MIT. **«Entry for a thesis»**

Scalise, Sergio, Antonio Fábregas and Francesca Forza (2009) Exocentricity in compounding. *Gengo Kenkyu* 135: 49–84. **«Entry for a paper written by multiple authors»**

Trubetzkoy, N.S. (1971) *Grundzüge der Phonologie.* 5. Auflage. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. **«Entry for a book»**

Yamada, Yoshio (1908) *Nihon bunpoo-ron* [*Japanese grammar*]. Tokyo: Hōbunkan. **«Entry for a non-English book»**

The following samples show how to cite sources in the main text or in a note.
  Sapir (1925) notes that…
  As pointed out by Scalise et al. (2009: 50),…
  Bloomfield (1933: 347) remarks as follows: "The assumption that the simplest classification of observed facts is the true one, is common to all sciences…"
  In Optimality Theory (Prince and Smolensky 1993, Kager 1999),…
  … as often mentioned in the literature (Chomsky 1980, 1990, Bresnan 1990, 1991, Hale 1996).

7. Notes

Notes should be typed after the abstract, starting on a new page. All notes should be numbered serially. Do not use notes for citations only.

(Revised March 2022)