

Guidelines for Submission of contributions to JCPL

Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages (JPCL)

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Authors: Please consult the attached information sheets
before and while writing your review or article for JPCL!

JOURNAL OF PIDGIN AND CREOLE LANGUAGES (JPCL)

The mission of the *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* is to provide a forum for the scholarly study of pidgins, creoles, and other contact languages, from multi-disciplinary perspectives. We place special emphasis on current research devoted to empirical description, theoretical issues, and the broader implications of the study of pidgins, creoles, and other contact languages for theories of acquisition and change, and for linguistic theory in general. We also encourage contributions that explore the application of linguistic research to language planning, education, and social reform, as well as studies that examine the role of pidgins, creoles, and other contact languages in the social life and culture, including the literature, of the communities where such languages are spoken.

1. SUBMISSIONS

- a. **Contributions** are welcome from all countries and should be written in English. Authors should submit contributions to jpcl@ling.ohio-state.edu.
- b. Please send versions of your paper both in PDF format and one of the following formats compatible with MS Word: .docx, .doc, or RTF. Check to make sure that the PDF version accurately reflects any special symbols, table formatting, gloss alignment, illustrations, etc. When generating the PDF, make sure all fonts are embedded. Please also make sure that your name or any other identifying information does not appear anywhere in the text or under the document properties.
- c. **Manuscripts of articles, Short Notes, and Guest Columns** must be submitted to the Editor, Donald Winford. **Book reviews** are by invitation only, and must be submitted to the Associate Editor Armin Schwegler (address above).
- d. **Manuscripts** of articles must be accompanied by both a set of keywords (maximum 10) and an abstract of 100-200 words. The abstract should be a summary of the entire paper, not just the conclusions. The only constraint on the length of articles is that they should be no longer than they need be. Authors must write concisely, avoiding excessive numbers of examples.
- e. **Short notes** are restricted to a maximum length of 1500 words and need not be accompanied by keywords or abstracts.

2. STYLE

All manuscripts should carefully follow the style sheet guidelines below. Manuscripts not conforming to these guidelines will have to be revised by the authors, especially with regard to references and notes.

- a. **Fonts:** The text should be typed in 12-point font using Times New Roman font, preferably in MS Word or Rich Text Format (RTF). If you need to use phonetic

fonts, they must be the most recent version of unicode Doulos SIL phonetic fonts, which you can download from the [Summer Institute of Linguistics](http://www.sil.org) (SIL).

- b. **Spacing:** Please use 1.5 spacing for **everything** in the manuscript (including the titles and headings, notes, indented quotations, and references).
- c. **Margins** of approximately 1-1/2 inches (3.8 cm) should be left on all four sides of each sheet.
- d. **Footnotes:** When submitting the paper to JPCL, please *use the insert footnote function of your word processor*. The footnotes should appear in the text of the paper, not at the end.
- e. **Headers/footers:** ONLY page numbers should appear as headers or footers.
- f. **Emphasis:** emphasized words in the text should be **bolded**.
- g. **Transcriptions** should, wherever possible, employ the symbols and conventions of the International Phonetic Alphabet. The transcription should be no narrower than is necessary, as some symbols and/or diacritics may not be easily transmitted electronically.
- h. *Place all tables, figures, graphics, trees, etc. in the body of the paper.* Centered below each figure, put its number, followed by a brief legend on a separate line. In the main text, reference should be made to the table or figure in such a manner that its location is not absolutely fixed, e.g. "as in Table 1.", not "as in this table."
- i. **Pictorial images**, including photographs, illustrations, graphs, or "plates" (though not simple rules, examples, or formulae), must be reproducible originals. Please send us your graphics as separate files in addition to embedding them in the manuscript. Any labels and details should be clear and large enough to remain legible after a reduction to half size. Graphics and pictures may be submitted electronically in the following formats: JPEG, TIFF, and EPS. Note that printing is in black and white (though the electronic edition may show color), so please ensure that graphics are relevant without color. Resolution should be at least 600 dpi. The dimension of the picture or graphic should not exceed the printed area of the page (i.e. should not spill into the margins); otherwise, it may have to be reduced, resulting in a loss of detail.

3. PUNCTUATION

- a. Use single quotation marks in all cases except quotes within quotes. Periods, commas, colons, and semicolons appear *after* the second member of a pair of quotation marks. For example: She said, 'Mexican food is my favorite'.

- b. When quotations exceed 40 words, they should be indented. No quotation marks are necessary in this case.
- c. Do not hyphenate words containing prefixes except to prevent misreadings. However, use a hyphen whenever the stem begins with a capital letter (e.g. non-Dravidian).
- d. Ellipses should consist of three close-set periods with a blank space before and after.
- e. Place a comma before the last member of a series of three or more elements. For example: Sranan, Saramaccan, and Ndjuka.
- f. Do not use a comma after the expressions e.g. and i.e.
- g. Use lowercase for ‘creole’ when referring to creoles in general, e.g. ‘in the literature on creole languages ...’ Capitalize it when referring to a specific creole.

4. EXAMPLE SENTENCES

- a. Examples not in English must be translated. When necessary, include both a word-for-word or morpheme-by-morpheme gloss in addition to a free translation.
- b. When an example is glossed, words in the example should be separated by tabs, with each gloss appearing on the next line, aligned to the beginning of the word it corresponds to.
- c. Gloss lexical roots in lowercase roman type. Gloss persons as 1, 2, 3, 4. Gloss all other grammatical categories in small capitals.
- d. Place a hyphen between morphs in the original, and a corresponding hyphen in the gloss.
- e. If a single morph in the original corresponds to two or more elements in the gloss, separate the latter elements with a period.
- f. If you abbreviate the names of grammatical categories in the gloss, provide the full forms in a footnote.
- g. The free translation occupies a third line below the gloss line.

Examples:

A saka komoto na en sodo.
 3sg descend come.out LOC 3sg.POSS house.on.stilts
 ‘She came down from her house on stilts.’

Den án be mu go ape
3pl NEG PAST must go there
'They should not have gone there.'

5. CITING WORDS, ETC. IN THE TEXT

- a. Words cited within the text should be italicized.
- b. Use angled brackets to refer to graphemes: For example: the letter <h>.
- c. Transliterate or transcribe all forms from languages not normally written with the Latin alphabet, including Greek, unless using the original orthography contributes to your argument.
- d. After the first occurrence of a non-English word or phrase, italicize it and provide a gloss in single quotation marks. No comma is necessary before or after the gloss.
Example: The modal *musu* 'must'.

6. NUMBERING EXAMPLES AND RULES

- a. Each numbered item should occupy a separate indented line with the number in parentheses. Use lowercase letters to refer to group sets of related examples:
 - (1) a. Salsa is quite desirable.
 - b. Guacamole is even better.
- b. Within the text, refer to numbered items as (1), (1a), (1a,b), (1a-c).
- c. Highlight key segments in the examples in **bold**.

7. ABBREVIATIONS

- a. Abbreviations ending in lower-case letters are followed by a period (e.g. ling.), but those ending in a capital letter are not (e.g. US).
- b. Names of languages in pre-nominal position may be abbreviated (e.g. Fr. nouns).
- c. Use prime notation (S', N'') rather than bar notation.

8. CITATIONS IN THE TEXT

- a. In-text citations should have the following form: (Rickford 1986:215-216).
- b. When citing multiple works from a single author, list works in chronological order, separated by a comma, e.g.: (Rickford 1986, 1987)
- c. When citing multiple authors, list works in chronological order, and each entry should be separated by a semi-colon e.g.: (Rickford 1986; Dawson 2003)
- d. When the author's name is part of the text, use the following form: Rickford (1986:36) observes...
- e. Do not use footnotes to list references.
- f. Book titles cited within the text (but not in the references) are capitalized and italicized. Article titles are italicized and appear within single quotes.

9. TITLES AND HEADINGS

- a. Use the same roman type size as the body of the text for all titles and headings.
- b. Capitalize only the first word and such words as the orthography of the language requires.
- c. Place section headings on a line with the section number, followed by the first line of the section:

1. Introduction

This paper focuses on ...

- d. Please mark the hierarchy of sub-headings as follows:

Main heading: **Bold**. Two line spaces above and one line space below.

Subheading: *Italics*. One line space above and one line space below.

Sub-subheading: *Italics*. One line space above and no line space below.

10. REFERENCES

It is *essential* that the references are formatted to the specifications given in these guidelines. JPCL uses the style as described in the *Unified Style sheet for Linguistics* (<http://linguistlist.org/pubs/tocs/JournalUnifiedStyleSheet2007.pdf>).

- a. The references section should include ALL AND ONLY the sources mentioned in the article.
- b. Arrange the entries alphabetically by the authors' last names, with each entry as a separate hanging indented paragraph.
- c. List multiple works by the same author from earliest to latest.
- d. List multiple works by the same author using the full name each time. Do not use --- or other lines in place of the author's name after the first entry. For example, list "Plag, Ingo. 2003." and then "Plag, Ingo. 1999.", rather than "----. 1999".
- e. All author/editor first names should be spelled out. Do not replace given names (first names) with initials unless the author normally uses initials. Use a middle name or initial only if the author normally does so.
- f. Names with lowercase elements such as "von", "van", "de", etc. (e.g. Elly van Gelderen) should be alphabetized by the first capitalized element and referred to as such in text, unless the author generally does use the particle as part of their last name. For example:

Gelderen, Elly van. 2000. Title, etc. – listed in the "G" section
- g. Names with "Jr.", "IV.", etc. Following library practice, list elements such as "Jr." as a subelement after names, separated by a comma.

Smith, Sean, Jr.
- h. For multi-author citations, use the ampersand to distinguish higher and lower order conjuncts, i.e. [W & X] and [Y & Z], as in Culicover & Wilkins and Koster & May. It is easier to see that reference is made here to two pairs of authors (compared to Culicover and Wilkins and Koster and May).
- i. Use lower-case letters to distinguish items published by a single author in a single year, e.g. Dawson 2003a, 2003b, etc.
- j. Use capitalization of all lexical words for journal titles. Capitalize only the first word (plus proper names and the first word after a colon) for book/dissertation titles and article/chapter titles. This is a useful diagnostic for discriminating between titles that are recurring and those that are not. The journal style for

capitalization should also be applied to the title of book series. Thus, the citation of a SNLLT volume would be written as: *Objects and other subjects: Grammatical functions, functional categories and configurationality* (Studies in Natural Language and Linguistic Theory 52).

- k. Place parentheses around “ed.” for edited volumes. Use commas and periods to separate citation components (e.g., "Author. Year."), or subcomponents (e.g. "author1, author2 & author3):

surname, firstname = author

surname, firstname (ed.) = editor (NOT surname, firstname, ed.)

surname, firstname & first name surname (eds.) = editors

- l. Use “In” to designate chapters in collections. If more than one article from a single book is cited, list each entry as a fully independent citation, as follows:

Ansaldò, Umberto & Sebastian Nordhoff. 2009. Complexity and the age of languages. In Enoch O. Aboh & Norval Smith (eds.), *Complex processes in new languages*, 345-63. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Kouwenberg, Silvia. 2009. The invisible hand in creole genesis: Reanalysis in the formation of Berbice Dutch. In Enoch O. Aboh & Norval Smith (eds.), *Complex processes in new languages*, 115-58. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Make a separate entry for the volume only if the article actually cites the whole book as a source.

- m. Journal volume numbers. We favor: volumenumber(volumeissue). startingpage-endingpage. Thus: 22(1). 135-169. Note the space between volume number/issue and page numbers. Special formatting (e.g. bold for volume number) is superfluous. Issue numbers are a parenthetical modifier (cf. "ed." above) of the volume number.
- n. Dissertations/theses. These conform to the already-widespread Place: Publisher format. Use official two-letter postal abbreviations for states (e.g. MA for Massachusetts). Note that national and other traditions vary in exactly what is labeled ‘thesis’ versus ‘dissertation’ and in distinguishing ‘PhD’ from ‘doctoral’ dissertations.

Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology dissertation.

Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina MA thesis.

- o. Online materials. The basic information here — author, date, title — remains the same, and the URL where the resource was found takes the place of publisher or journal. We urge authors to include the date the material was accessed, in parentheses after the URL, since new versions often replace old ones. For a .pdf

file, this would be the date of downloading, but for a resource like an online dictionary consulted repeatedly, a range of dates may be needed. For additional discussion of handling online citations, authors may want to consult this guide:

Walker, Janice R. & Todd Taylor. 1998. *The Columbia guide to online style*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Examples:

Book (monograph):

Blackmore, Susan J. 1982. *Beyond the body*. London: Heinemann.

Book in Series:

Migge, Bettina. 2003. *Creole formation as language contact: The case of the Surinamese creoles* (Creole Language Library 25). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Book (edited volume):

Clahsen, Harald (ed.). 1991. *Generative perspectives on language acquisition* (Language Acquisition & Language Disorders 14). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Simmons-McDonald, Hazel & Ian Robertson (eds.). 2006. *Exploring the boundaries of Caribbean creole languages*. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press.

Article (in book):

Adams, Clare A. & Anthony Dickinson. 1981. Actions and habits: Variation in associative representation during instrumental learning. In Norman E. Spear & Ralph R. Miller (eds.), *Information processing in animals: Memory mechanisms*, 143-186. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Articles (in journal):

Rayson, Paul, Geoffrey N. Leech, & Mary Hodges. 1997. Social differentiation in the use of English vocabulary: Some analyses of the conversational component of the British National Corpus. *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics* 2. 120-132.

Thomas, Alan R. 1987. A spoken standard for Welsh: Description and pedagogy. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 66(4). 99-113.

Article (on webpage)

Franks, Steven. 2005. Bulgarian clitics are positioned in the syntax. http://www.cogs.indiana.edu/people/homepages/franks/Bg_clitics_remark_dense.pdf (17 May, 2006.)

Pedersen, Johan. 2005. The Spanish impersonal se-construction: Constructional variation and change. *Constructions* 1, <http://www.constructions-online.de>. (3 April, 2007.)

Dissertation/thesis

Stewart, Thomas W., Jr. 2000. *Mutation as morphology: Bases, stems, and shapes in*

Scottish Gaelic. Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University dissertation.

Unpublished ms.

Miner, Kenneth. 1990. Winnebago accent: The rest of the data. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas, ms.

11. CORRECTIONS

Authors are asked to check their manuscripts very carefully before submitting them in order to avoid delays at the proof-reading stage. In addition, authors are asked to provide the Editor with both email and surface mail address where proofs can be mailed. Authors will be expected to correct proofs and return them to the Editor, by airmail where appropriate, within seven days of receipt. Since corrections in the proof stage are very costly, changes by authors involving alteration of the original text may be charged. Authors should understand that reference updates, though clearly desirable, are difficult to implement at this stage and generally cannot be made.

12. PERMISSIONS

It is the responsibility of the authors to obtain permissions to reprint materials that have been previously published. Permissions are mandatory for prose texts that exceed more than 400 words, all poetry, and figures and tables.

13. COPYRIGHT

Upon acceptance of a contribution, author(s) will be asked to transfer the copyright of the article or review to the publisher. The transfer will ensure the widest possible dissemination of information.

14. EDITING

The Editors reserve the right to introduce minor cuts and to amend the phrasing and punctuation in all items accepted for publication.

15. GUIDELINES FOR BOOK REVIEWS

The style and formatting guidelines described for manuscripts apply to book reviews as well. We will normally invite reviews, but unsolicited reviews may be accepted. Reviews should be written in English, and should normally be no more than 1500 words. Unusually long, in-depth reviews are classified as review articles. The editors reserve the

right to ask for revisions of reviews, or in rare cases, to decline to print a review altogether. Submit a copy as an electronic mail attachment (Microsoft Word format) to the Associate Editor, Armin Schwegler, at aschwegl@uci.edu. The receipt of your review will be promptly acknowledged.

REVIEW HEADING FORMAT

Reviewers' identification should be placed after the heading of the review, giving the first and last name of the reviewer and affiliation. For example:

Investigating obsolescence: Studies in language contraction and death.
Edited by Nancy C. Dorian. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
1989. Pp. 445. Cloth \$59.50. [To order electronically, visit www.vwb-verlag.com]

Reviewed by Patricia Nichols (San Jose State University)

The text of the review follows. A full bibliography, prepared according to the guidelines for manuscripts laid out above, should be included.