

Glossa submission guidelines

Waltraud Paul
CNRS, CRLAO
105, Bd. Raspail, 75005 Paris
waltraud.paul@ehess.fr

Guido Vanden Wyngaerd
KU Leuven
Warmoesberg 26, 1000 Brussel
guido.vandenwyngaerd@kuleuven.be

Abstract This document provides a full overview of the information relating to Glossa submissions. This information includes (i) the stylesheet, and (ii) further author guidelines. So as to provide instruction both by example and by rule, this document has been formatted in accordance with the stylesheet it contains.

Keywords: stylesheet; Glossa; latex template

1 Style sheet

The Glossa style sheet is based on the [The Generic Style Rules for Linguistics](#) (December 2014 version), developed under a CC-BY licence by Martin Haspelmath. It was slightly modified for Glossa by Waltraud Paul and Guido Vanden Wyngaerd in November 2015.

1.1 Anonymisation

The names of all authors, affiliations, contact details, biography (optional) and the corresponding author details must be completed online as part of the submission process but **should not be added to the submitted files** until after editorial acceptance.

1.2 Parts of the text

The title should not contain any capitalisation apart from the first word and words that need capitals in any context. In the final version of the accepted paper, the title is followed by the first and last name of the author(s), their affiliation, and e-mail. First names should not include only initials.

Articles must have the main text prefaced by an abstract of no more than 250 words summarising the main arguments and conclusions of the article. A list of up to six key words may be placed below the abstract. The abstract and keywords should also be added to the metadata when making the initial online submission. The abstract is automatically attached to the email message inviting reviewers to review the paper.

Articles are subdivided into numbered sections (and possibly subsections, numbered 1.1 etc., and subsubsections, numbered 1.1.1 etc.), with a bold-faced heading in each case. Subsection headings also have italics. The numbering always begins with 1, not 0. Section headings do not end with a period, and have no special capitalization.

The conclusion is the last numbered section. It may be followed by several (optional) unnumbered sections: Abbreviations, Supplementary files, Ethics and consent, Funding information, Acknowledgements, Competing Interests, and Authors' contributions, in this order. Of these, only the Competing Interests statement is mandatory, and, if your paper contains glossed examples, the Abbreviations section.

The last part is the list of bibliographical references (References). For the style of references, see below.

1.3 *Numbered examples and formulae*

Examples from languages other than English must be glossed (with word-by-word alignment) and translated (cf. the Leipzig Glossing Rules recommended as basic guidelines [here](#)). Example numbers are enclosed in parentheses, and left-aligned. Example sentences usually have normal capitalization at the beginning and normal punctuation. The gloss line has no capitalization and no punctuation.

- (1) a. Ich kenne das Kind, dem du geholfen hast.
 I.NOM know the child.ACC who.DAT you.NOM helped have
 'I know the child that you helped.'
- b. Ich kenne das Kind, dem du nicht geholfen
 I.NOM know the child.ACC who.DAT you.NOM NEG helped
 hast.
 have
 'I know the child that you didn't help.'

When the example is not a complete sentence, there is no capitalization and no full stop at the end. If the name of the language is added, the source of

the example, or any extra information, this information must be added on an extra first line of the example (with the name of the language in *italics*).¹

- (2) *German* (van Coetsem 2000)
 das Kind, dem du geholfen hast
 the child.NOM who.DAT you.NOM helped have
 ‘the child that you helped’

Ungrammatical examples can be given a parenthesized idiomatic translation. A literal translation may be given in parentheses after the idiomatic translation.

The use of any nonstandard layout in examples beyond what is illustrated above is strongly discouraged, as this will increase production time (and cost) of your paper. If you feel an example needs additional explanation, try as much as possible to provide this in the text that goes with the example.

Formulae must be proofed carefully by the author. Editors will not edit formulae. If special software has been used to create formulae, the way they are laid out is the way they will appear in the publication.

1.4 Use of footnotes/endnotes

Use footnotes rather than endnotes (we refer to these as ‘Notes’ in the online publication). These will appear at the bottom of each page. Notes should be used only where crucial clarifying information needs to be conveyed.

Avoid using notes for purposes of referencing, with in-text citations used instead. If in-text citations cannot be used, a source can be cited as part of a note. Please insert the footnote marker after the end punctuation.

The footnote reference number normally follows a period or a comma, though exceptionally it may follow an individual word. Footnote numbers start with 1. Examples in footnotes have the numbers (i), (ii), etc.

¹ Examples in footnotes are numbered with lower case Roman numerals enclosed between brackets:

(i) Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

More text can follow the example.

1.5 Tables and figures

Tables and figures are treated as floats in typesetting. This means that their placement on the page will not necessarily be where you put it in your manuscript, as this may lead to large parts of the page ending up white (e.g. when a table or figure does not fit on the current page anymore and wraps onto the following page). For this reason, you must always refer to tables and figures in the running text, as in the following example: ‘In certain languages, the superlative transparently contains the comparative morphologically, as illustrated in Table 1 (Bobaljik 2012: 46).’ Do not refer to tables and figures using the words ‘following’, ‘below’ or ‘above’, as the final placement of your table or figure may be different from where you placed them in your manuscript.

Table 1: Morphological containment.

	Pos	CMPR	SPRL	
Persian	kam	kam-tar	kam-tar-in	‘little’
Cimbrian	šüa	šüan-ar	šüan-ar-ste	‘pretty’
Czech	mlad-ý	mlad-ší	nej-mlad-ší	‘young’
Hungarian	nagy	nagy-obb	leg-nagy-obb	‘big’
Latvian	zil-ais	zil-âk-ais	vis-zil-âk-ais	‘blue’
Ubykh	nüs ^{wə}	ç’a-nüs ^{wə}	a-ç’a-nüs ^{wə}	‘pretty’

Tables and figures are numbered consecutively. Each table and each figure has a caption. The caption is placed below figures, but above tables, with only the figure or table number in bold. The caption ends in a full stop. Examples are shown in the captions of Table 1 and Figure 1.

All figures must be uploaded separately as supplementary files once the paper is accepted, if possible in colour and at a resolution of at least 300dpi. No file should be larger than 20MB. Standard formats accepted are: JPG, TIFF, GIF, PNG, EPS. For line drawings, please provide the original vector file (e.g. .ai, or .eps).

Tables must be created using a word processor’s table function, not tabbed text. Tables should be included in the manuscript.

Tables should not include:

- Rotated text
- Colour to denote meaning (it will not display the same on all devices)
- Images
- Diagonal lines



Figure 1: The Glossa logo..

- Multiple parts (e.g. ‘Table 1a’ and ‘Table 1b’). These should either be merged into one table, or separated into ‘Table 1’ and ‘Table 2’. If there are more columns than can fit on a single page, the table will be rotated by 90 degrees to fit on the page. Do not use tables that cannot fit onto a single page.

Tree diagrams should be treated as examples, not as figures. If your figure or tree diagram includes text, then for the best match with the type-set text use the font [Charis Sil](#), or [Fira Sans](#). These fonts also support the International Phonetical Alphabet (IPA) symbols.

1.6 In-text citations

The short reference form used in the text consists of the author’s surname and the publication year, followed by page numbers where necessary. Brackets surround the year, except if the citation is already inside brackets, in which case there are no brackets around the year. If there are more than two authors, the first name plus *et al.* can be used.

- [Murray & Vennemann \(1983\)](#) point out that ...
- The notation we use to represent this is borrowed from theories according to which ϕ -features occur in a so-called feature geometry ([McCarthy & Prince 1999](#): 248-250).
- Baker et al. (1989) = [Baker, Johnson & Roberts \(1989\)](#)

When multiple citations are listed, they are separated by semicolons and listed in chronological order. Multiple references to the same author do not repeat redundant information.

- Multiple authors have belaboured this point (Chomsky 1981; 1986a; b; Iverson 1989; Casali 1998; Blevins 2004; Franks 2005).

Surnames with internal complexity have upper or lower case according to how the author spells his/her own name, e.g.:

- It has been claimed by de Swart (1998) and De Belder (2011) that meaning is compositional.

Chinese and Korean names may be treated in a special way: as the surnames are often not very distinctive, the full name may be given in the in-text citation, e.g.

- ...the neutral negation *bù* is compatible with stative and activity verbs (cf. Teng Shou-hsin 1973; Hsieh Miao-Ling 2001; Lin Jo-wang 2003)

1.7 References

The following rules apply:

- The names of authors and editors should be given in their full form as in the publication, without truncation of given names.
- All author names are given in the order Firstname Lastname, except for the first author of a bibliography item whose name serves to place the item in the alphabetical order. In this case, the order is Lastname, Firstname.
- Page numbers of journals are obligatory (issue numbers preferred).
- Journal titles are not abbreviated.
- Main title and subtitle are separated by a colon, not by a period.
- Titles of works written in a language that readers cannot be expected to know should be accompanied by a translation, given in square brackets (Li 1999).
- When there are more than two authors (or editors), each pair of names is separated by a comma, except the last two, which are separated by an ampersand.
- No author names are omitted, i.e. *et al.* is not used in the references.

There are four standard reference types: journal article, book, article in edited book, thesis. Works that do not fit easily into these types should be assimilated to them to the extent that this is possible. See the bibliography at the end of this article for examples.

Surnames with internal complexity are never treated in a special way. Thus, Dutch or German surnames that begin with *van* or *von* (e.g. van Riemsdijk) or French and Dutch surnames that begin with *de* (e.g. de Saus-

sure) are alphabetized under the first part, even though they begin with a lower-case letter. Thus, the following names are sorted alphabetically as indicated:

- Da Milano, Federica
- de Groot, Casper
- De Schutter, Georges
- de Saussure, Ferdinand
- van der Auwera, Johan
- Van Langendonck, Willy
- van Riemsdijk, Henk
- von Humboldt, Wilhelm

Capitalize all lexical words (title case) in journal titles and titles of book series. Capitalize only the first word (plus proper names and the first word after a colon) for book and dissertation titles, and article and chapter titles. The logic is to use title case for the titles that are recurring, lower case for those that are not.

Names of book series directly follow the book title, without intervening punctuation. They appear between brackets and in roman font. They may be accompanied by an (optional) issue number.

1.8 *Typographical matters*

1.8.1 Capitalization

Sentences, proper names and titles/headings/captions start with a capital letter, but there is no special capitalization (“title case”) within English titles/headings, neither in the article title nor in section headings or figure captions. Capitalization is also used after the colon in titles, i.e. for the beginning of subtitles.

Capitalization is used only for parts of the article (chapters, figures, tables, appendixes) when they are numbered, e.g.

- as shown in Table 5
- more details are given in Chapter 3
- this is illustrated in Figure 17

Please refrain from the use of FULL CAPS (except for abbreviations).

1.8.2 Italics

Italics are used in the following cases:

- for technical terms and all object-language forms (letters, words, phrases, sentences) that are cited within the text, unless they are phonetic transcriptions or phonological representations in IPA.
- for emphasis within the text of a particular word that is not a technical term.
- for emphasis within a quotation, with the indication [emphasis mine/ours] at the end of the quotation.
- for the name of the language in examples.

In numbered examples, do not use italics to highlight particular parts of the example; use bold instead.

1.8.3 Small caps

Small caps are used for grammatical categories in the interlinear glosses in examples (e.g. FUT, NEG, SG, OBL, etc.). They are also used for indicating stressed syllables or words in example sentences.

1.8.4 Boldface and other highlighting

Boldface can be used to draw the reader's attention to particular aspects of a linguistic example, whether given within the text or as a numbered example. Full caps, underlining, or italics are not normally used for highlighting.

1.8.5 Quotation marks

Double quotation marks are used

- when a passage from another work is cited in the text.
- when a technical term or other expression is mentioned that the author does not want to adopt.

Ellipsis in a quotation is indicated by [...].

Single quotation marks are used exclusively for linguistic meanings, e.g.

- Latin *habere* 'have' is not cognate with Old English *hafian* 'have'.

Quotes within quotes are not treated in a special way. Note that quotations from other languages should be translated (inline if they are short, in a footnote if they are longer).

1.8.6 Abbreviations

When a complex term that is not widely known is referred to frequently, it may be abbreviated (e.g. DOC for "double-object construction"). The

abbreviation should be given in the text when it is first used. Abbreviations of uncommon expressions are not used in headings or captions, and they should be avoided at the beginning of a chapter or major section.

Abbreviations used in glossed examples should be listed in a separate section following the conclusions. For a list of standard abbreviations, refer to the [Leipzig glossing rules](#).

2 Author guidelines

Submissions should be made electronically through the [Glossa](#) website. Please ensure that you consider the following guidelines when preparing your manuscript. Failure to do so may delay the processing of your submission. A downloadable version of the style guide is available [here](#).

2.1 Article types

2.1.1 Research articles

Research articles must describe the outcomes and application of unpublished original research. These should make a substantial contribution to knowledge and understanding in the subject matter and should be supported by relevant figures and tabulated data. Research articles should not exceed 15,000 words.² Longer articles will have to be properly justified by the authors.

2.1.2 Overview articles

Overview articles must describe the state-of-the art in a given subdiscipline or a specific topic in linguistics. They should be very accessible, aimed at an audience of MA students or interested colleagues. Overview articles should be no more than 15,000 words in length. Again, longer articles will have to be properly justified by the authors.

2.1.3 Book reviews

Book reviews present critical appraisals of recent books in linguistics, with a preference for monographs, handbooks, and grammars. They can cover

² All the word limits mentioned in this section include referencing and citation.

topics such as current controversies or the historical development of studies as well as issues of regional or temporal focus. Papers should critically engage with the relevant body of extant literature. Book reviews should be no longer than 3,000 words in length.

2.1.4 Review articles

Review articles present longer critical appraisals of one or more recent books, and contain an original contribution or perspective on the book(s) reviewed. Review articles will be reviewed by the editors and/or members of the editorial board. They should be no longer than 6,000 words in length.

2.1.5 Squibs

Squibs are short notes (5,000 words max.) that make a scintillating point by calling attention to a theoretically unexpected observation about language, without the need for a developed analysis or solution.

2.1.6 Special Collections

Special Collections are collections of papers devoted to a particular topic, and edited by a team of guest editors. Although contributions to special issues are subject to the normal process of blind peer review, Special Collections are by invitation only. If you are interested in submitting or guest-editing a Special Collection, please contact the editors.

2.2 *Submission preparation checklist*

As part of the submission process, authors are required to check off their submission's compliance with all of the following items, and submissions may be returned to authors that do not adhere to these guidelines.

1. The submission has not been previously published, nor is it being considered for publication by another journal (or an explanation has been provided in Comments to the Editor).
2. Any third-party-owned materials used have been identified with appropriate credit lines, and permission obtained from the copyright holder for all formats of the journal.
3. All authors have given permission to be listed on the submitted paper and satisfy the [authorship guidelines](#).

4. The submission file is in Latex, OpenOffice, Microsoft Word, RTF, or WordPerfect document file format.
5. All DOIs for the references have been provided, when available.
6. Tables and figures are all cited in the text. Tables are included within the text document, whilst figure files are uploaded as supplementary files.
7. Figures/images have a resolution of at least 300dpi. Each file is no more than 20Mb per file. The files are in one of the following formats: JPG, TIFF, GIF, PNG, EPS (to maximise quality, the original source file is preferred).
8. The text adheres to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the [Author Guidelines](#), which is found in [About the Journal](#). Every effort has been made to ensure that author names are removed from the manuscript (following the instructions to ensure [blind peer review](#)).
9. For Latex submissions, a document class file *glossa.cls* is available, as well as a bibliography style file *sp.bst* and a template *glossa-template.tex* (the present document). These can all be downloaded as a single zip-file [here](#).

2.3 Copyright notice

Authors who publish with this journal agree to the following terms:

1. Authors retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution License](#) that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal.
2. Authors are able to enter into separate, additional contractual arrangements for the non-exclusive distribution of the journal's published version of the work (e.g., post it to an institutional repository or publish it in a book), with an acknowledgement of its initial publication in this journal.
3. Authors are permitted and encouraged to post their work online (e.g., in institutional repositories or on their website) prior to and during the submission process, as it can lead to productive exchanges, as well as earlier and greater citation of published work (See [The Effect of Open Access](#)).

2.4 Privacy statement

The names and email addresses entered in this journal site will be used exclusively for the stated purposes of this journal and will not be made available for any other purpose or to any other party.

2.5 Publication fees

Authors publishing in *Glossa* face no financial charges for the publication of their article. Those authors who have access to funds earmarked for Article Processing Charges (via a research grant or through their institution) will be asked to use those funds to cover the £300 APCs of their publication in *Glossa*. Authors without access to such funds should indicate so during the initial submission process. The APCs for their articles will be paid by LingOA, a fund made possible by grants from the *Association of Dutch Universities* (VSNU) and the *Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research* (NWO), with long-term funding provided by the *Open Library of Humanities* (OLH).

The APC covers all publication costs (editorial processes; web hosting; indexing; marketing; archiving; DOI registration etc) and ensures that all of the content is fully open access. This approach maximises the potential readership of publications and allows the journal to be run in a sustainable way.

If you do not know about your institution's policy on open access funding, please contact your departmental/faculty administrators and institution library, as funds may be available to you.

Upon publication, you will receive an APC request email along with information on how payment can be arranged from [Open Access Key](#) (OAK). If you need to waive the APC, you will also have an opportunity to do it at this point.

3 Conclusion

We have provided a full overview of the information relating to *Glossa* submissions, both in regard to the stylesheet and the general author guidelines.

The conclusion is the last numbered section, and any ensuing sections are unnumbered.

Abbreviations (mandatory)

ACC = accusative, DAT = dative, NOM = nominative, PL = plural, SG = singular

For a list of standard abbreviations, refer to the [Leipzig glossing rules](#).

Supplementary files (optional)

This section will include a link to any sort of appendices, repositories, or other files. Appendices will not be typeset and included in the production flow of the article, although the document will have its own DOI and the article will point to it via a link in this section. In this way, additional data or content will be included directly in the article, and be reachable for readers.

Any supplementary files that should link to the main publication must be listed, with a corresponding number, title, and DOI. Ideally supplementary files are also cited in the main text. If the supplementary file has been uploaded to an open repository then please include the DOI in your manuscript. If the files are not in a repository, please upload all relevant files as ‘Data’ files during the submission process. The journal will host the files and assign a DOI upon publication.

An example is provided below:

Supplementary file 1: Supplement to ‘Spoken syntax in a comparative perspective’. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5334/gjgl.310.s1>

Ethics and consent (optional)

Research involving human subjects, human material, or human data, must have been performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Where applicable, the studies must have been approved by an appropriate ethics committee and the authors should include a statement within the article text detailing this approval, including the name of the ethics committee and reference number of the approval. The identity of the research subject should be anonymised whenever possible. For research involving human subjects, informed consent to participate in the study must be obtained from participants (or their legal guardian).

Funding information (optional)

Should the research have received a funding grant, then the grant provider and grant number can be detailed in this section.

Acknowledgements (optional)

The authors wish to thank Martin Haspelmath for providing the generic style sheet for linguistics, and Kai von Fintel for giving permission to use and modify the *Semantics & Pragmatics* Latex template, bibliography style, and document class.

Competing interests (mandatory)

If any of the authors have any competing interests then these must be declared. Consult the [Competing Interests](#) section on the Glossa website for more information. If there are no competing interests to declare then the following statement should be present: The author(s) has/have no competing interests to declare.

Authors' contributions (optional)

Here you may provide a sentence or a short paragraph detailing the contribution of each author to the paper.

References

1989. *Oxford English dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Baker, Mark, Kyle Johnson & Ian Roberts. 1989. Passive arguments raised. *Linguistic Inquiry* 20. 219–251.
- Blevins, Juliette. 2004. *Evolutionary phonology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan. 2012. *Universals in comparative morphology*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Casali, Roderic. 1998. Predicting ATR activity. *Chicago Linguistic Society (CLS)* 34(1). 55–68.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1981. *Lectures on government and binding*. Dordrecht: Foris.

- Chomsky, Noam. 1986a. *Barriers*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1986b. *Knowledge of language*. New York: Praeger.
- De Belder, Marijke. 2011. A morphosyntactic decomposition of countability in Germanic. *Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics* 14. 173–202. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10828-011-9045-0>.
- de Swart, Henriëtte. 1998. Aspect shift and coercion. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 16. 347–385. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4047954>.
- Franks, Steven. 2005. Bulgarian clitics are positioned in the syntax. Ms. Indiana University.
- Iverson, Gregory. 1989. On the category supralaryngeal. *Phonology* 6. 285–303.
- Lahiri, Aditi (ed.). 2000. *Analogy, leveling, markedness: Principles of change in phonology and morphology* (Trends in Linguistics 127). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Li, Rulong. 1999. Minnan fangyan de daici [Demonstrative and personal pronouns in southern Min]. In Rulong Li & Song-Hing Chang (eds.), *Daici* [Demonstrative and personal pronouns], 263–287. Guangzhou: Ji'nan University Press.
- Massam, Diane. 2000. VSO versus VOS: Aspects of Niuean word order. In Andrew Carnie & Eithne Guilfoyle (eds.), *The syntax of verb initial languages* (Oxford Studies in Comparative Syntax), 97–116. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- McCarthy, John & Alan Prince. 1999. Prosodic morphology. In John Goldsmith (ed.), *Phonological theory: The essential readings*, 238–288. Malden, MA and Oxford: Blackwell.
- Murray, Robert & Theo Vennemann. 1983. Sound change and syllable structure in Germanic phonology. *Language* 59(3). 514–528.
- Rissanen, Matti. 1999. Syntax. In Roger Lass (ed.), *Cambridge history of the English language*, vol. 3, 187–331. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Stewart, Thomas W., Jr. 2000. *Mutation as morphology: Bases, stems, and shapes in Scottish Gaelic*. Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University dissertation.
- van Coetsem, Frans. 2000. *A general and unified theory of the transmission process in language contact*. Heidelberg: Winter.
- Warner, Natasha, Erin Good, Allard Jongman & Joan Sereno. 2006. Orthographic vs. morphological incomplete neutralization effects. *Journal of Phonetics* 34(2). 285–293.
- Yu, Alan. 2003. *The morphology and phonology of infixation*. Berkeley, CA: University of California dissertation.