

Reviewing

Language Science Press November 11, 2020



Timeline

- 1. expression of interest (informal)
 - > please forward them to the LangSci office for bookkeeping
- 1.' proposal (formal)
- 2. manuscript submission
- 3. revised version
- 4. published version





Outcomes

) desk rejection of Eol/proposal
) rejection of submitted manuscript

) possibility to resubmit after 1 year

) acceptance with revisions

) you are the editor, you decide
) it is OK to overrule reviewers



Reviewing monographs

monographs
 classical review
 Email
 Open Monograph Press
 open review

Reviewing grammars

```
    classical review
    optional "distributed review"
    chapter on phonology goes to a phonologist
    chapter on syntax goes to a syntactician
    ...
```

Edited volumes

-) proposal review
 - check focus
 -) drop some chapters
 -) invite further chapters
-) submission review
 - > complex vetting context with volume editors and series editors
 - 1. delegated review: series editors trust volume editors
 - compliance review: series editors check that volume editors respected procedures but do not check content
 - 3. early two-reviews system: all chapter reviews go to series editors, who then decide about acceptance
 - 4. **late two-reviews system**: all revised chapters go to series editors, who then decide about acceptance
 - often 1 internal and 1 external review per chapter
 - see https://userblogs.fu-berlin.de/langsci-press/ 2016/02/08/reviewing-of-edited-volumes





Formats

- Closed review (traditional)
- Disclosed review (reviews and reviewer identities are disclosed after acceptance)
-) Open review (anybody can comment)



Disclosed review and open review

Disclosed review

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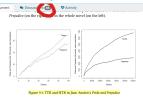
Collaborative reading on

🖹 Open review by John

Goldsmith

Open review by Mark Gibson

Open review on PaperHive



As we can see by looking at the first 600 words, type and loops counts fill give a blown the token count tray quacity, where 100 when the 17 Tax [s] = 0.0 and 18 = 0.0 and 18 = 0.0 and 18 = 0.0 a.d. the 100 kines the HTH is [g] = 0.7 and the TTR is [g] = 0.0 and the trace of the 100 kines the HTH is [g] = 0.0 and the TTR is [g] = 0.0 and the 100 kines and 100 kines the word large token arise someties depto before it in two gains as weeds that were largest up to a particular point in the text re-occur and cease where the contraction of the 100 kines are the 100 kines and 100 kines are the 100 kines

Now imagine we wanted to use the TTR and the HTR as measures of Jane Auster's overall lexical productivity (referred to as "lexical richness" in computational stybitics and in second-language teaching; if we chose a small sample of her writing, the TTR and the HTR would be larger than if we chose a large sample, to the extent that the scores derived from the two samples would differ



Emiel _ Emiel van Miltenburg - 2 years ago

van Thanks for the response! I was just skimming Miltenbugg bugh the book and just happened to notice avatar that the discussion of TTR didn't mention





Discussion

- > recruiting reviewers?
- > edited volumes?
- > open reviewing?