

Linguistic typology at the crossroads

Editorial Guidelines

Authors are kindly invited to write the articles using the file “LTC_Template”. All articles should observe the following editorial guidelines when submitted for publication:

Margins:

- Style: 2.54 cm top, 2.54 cm bottom, 2.54 cm left, 2.54 cm right

Title:

- Style: Charis SIL, point 16, single spacing, bold, centred
(<https://software.sil.org/charis/>)

Author:

- Separated from Subtitle by an empty line.
- Style: Charis SIL, point 12, single spacing, ALL CAPS, centred.
- In case of multiple authors, names are separated by commas.

Affiliation:

- On a new line under Author.
- Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing, small caps, centred

Abstract:

- Preceded by two empty lines.
- Text in English, min. 120 words max 250 words.
- Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing, justified. No bold.

Keywords:

- Separated from Abstract by an empty line.
- Up to six keywords separated by semicolons.
- Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing justified.

Sections:

- Separated from Keywords by two empty lines.
- Section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified.

Sub-sections:

- Separated from Section by an empty line.
- Sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, italics.

Sub-sub-sections:

- Separated from Sub-section by an empty line.
- Sub-sub-section heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, italics.

Body:

- Separated from Section and Sub-section headings by an empty line.
- First lines in new paragraphs are indented by 0,5 cm.
- Style: Charis SIL, point 12, single spacing, justified.

Tables/figures/graphs:

- Separated from Body by an empty line.
- Captions are separated from tables/figures/graphs by an empty line.
- Caption Style: Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing, centred.
- Body after tables/figures/graphs should not be indented.
- Vertical lines in tables are to be avoided, unless they are necessary for clarity (in the latter case, dashed lines are to be preferred)

Numbered examples:

- Separated from Body by an empty spacing line.
- Style: Charis SIL, point 12, single spacing, justified.
- If examples are not written in English (or more generally, in the language of the article), they should be glossed and translated according to the Leipzig Glossing Rules (<https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf>).
- Body after examples should not be indented.
- Bold can be used to emphasize the phenomena being discussed in the article.

Citation of languages:

- Within an example, after the language name, please indicate in brackets the language family and the genus (following Glottolog or Ethnologue or any other classification, but please explicitly refer to which one you follow at some point in the paper) followed by the exact reference citation in the examples. If necessary for the argumentation aims, more genealogical specifications can be indicated.
- In the running text, when a language is cited for the first time, please insert the genealogical classification as in examples, together with the ISO-code 639-3, like in Panare (PBH; Cariban, Venezuelan Cariban). For isolate languages, please indicate the geographical region where the language is spoken.
- There are two exceptions: (i) if the first citation of a language occurs within brackets, in a Table or in other embedded contexts, then the ISO-code 639-3 and the genealogical classification have to be indicated in a footnote; (ii) if the first citation of a language occurs just before an example of that language, then the ISO-code 639-3 and the genealogical classification can be directly indicated in the example.

Footnotes:

- Used only when the information adds substantially to the discussion. They should be concise. Footnote numbers should be inserted after punctuation.
- Footnotes Style: Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing, justified.

In-text citations:

- Works are cited by including the author-year reference in the primary text, for example, Corbett (2000) or by backgrounding references in parentheses (Payne & Payne 1990; Cristofaro 2017). In case of more than two authors, the name of the first author is followed by “et al.” (no italic), as in Johnson et al. (1989).
- Double quotation marks are used when short excerpts (less than 3 lines) are cited in the text, maintaining the Body style (Charis SIL, point 12, single spacing, justified).
- In case of longer excerpts (more than 3 lines), the citation is separated from the body by an empty line. The font of the quoted excerpt is reduced; Style: Charis SIL, point 11, single spacing justified.

Italics:

- Used only in these cases: numbered examples; titles of books, journals and films (e.g. *to Kill a Mockingbird*); metalinguistic references to technical terms (e.g. it is called *word embedding*.); foreign words (e.g. one of them is *nasi goreng*).
- Italics are not used for common loanwords (e.g. ad hoc, corpus, raison d'être, etc.).

Numbers:

- All numbers from zero to one hundred are spelled out in nontechnical writing (e.g. he wrote twelve novels before 1974).
- In technical articles, numbers are generally spelled out (e.g. Romanian has 20 phonemic consonants).
- However, when a sentence begins with a number, it should always be spelled out (e.g. sixty participants completed the trial).

Punctuation:

- Punctuation should be consistent throughout the paper and it should observe the specific norms of the language of the article. Nevertheless, the following rules are mandatory in all cases:
 - The dash (“–”) denotes a major break or pause (e.g. the author presented his theory – the first of its kind – during the keynote address) and it should not be overused.
 - The Oxford comma should be avoided, unless it resolves ambiguity in sentence (e.g. he enjoyed going on long walks with his dogs, Charles Sanders Peirce, and Hermann Oldenberg).
 - The colon is only used to introduce a list (e.g. the Eastern Romance subgroup: Romanian, Aromanian, Megleno-Romanian and Istro-Romanian) and to introduce a direct quotation of more than 3 lines.
 - The ampersand (“&”) is only used in text if a cited work is written by two authors (e.g. Bertinetto & Loporcaro 2005) or the ampersand is part of a proper name, such as a trademarked corporate titles (e.g. Simon & Schuster).
 - Single quotes “ ’ ” must be used to indicate meanings and translations.
 - Double quotes “ ” must be used for non-literal uses of words and quotations.

Grammar and spelling:

- Grammar must be accurate.
- Spelling must be accurate and consistent throughout the article. American English and British English spelling should not be mixed.

Acknowledgements

- Acknowledgements heading Style: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified.
- Style: Charis SIL, point 12, single spacing, justified.
- Acknowledgements section is separated from the last section by two empty lines.
- Acknowledgements section is optional.

Abbreviations

- Heading called Abbreviations is separated from Acknowledgements by an empty spacing line. If no Acknowledgements section is present, Abbreviations section is separated by the last section by two empty lines.
- References Style for heading: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified.
- Reference Style for abbreviations: Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing, small caps
- Reference Style for explanations: Charis SIL, point 10, single spacing
- Abbreviations must be in alphabetical order and can be organized in a three-column table.

References:

- Heading called References is separated from Abbreviations by an empty spacing line.
- References Style for heading: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified.
- The entries mentioned in the paper are listed alphabetically, all lines except the first one must be indented 0,5 cm (TABS must be set at 0,5 cm).

We follow the Generic Style Rules for Linguistics for references (please refer to <https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/GenericStyleRules.pdf>, Section 16) and we suggest you to use Zotero to create reference list in order to make it easier the

consistency of this section (here the Generic Style Rules for Linguistics .csl file for Zotero: <https://www.zotero.org/styles/generic-style-rules-for-linguistics>).

Here are some examples of the main types of references and sources.

Books:

Corbett, Greville. 2000. *Number*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Croft, William & Alan D. Cruse. 2004. *Cognitive linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Danielsen, Swintha. 2007. *Baure. An Arawak language of Bolivia*. Leiden: CNWS Publications.

Epps, Patience. 2008. *A grammar of Hup*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Goldberg, Adele. 1995. *Constructions: A construction Grammar approach to argument structure*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Edited volumes:

Treis, Yvonne & Martine Vanhove (eds.). 2017. *Similitive and equative constructions: A cross-linguistic perspective*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Derbyshire, Desmond C. & Geoffrey K. Pullum (eds.). 1990. *Handbook of Amazonian Languages 2*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Articles in Edited Volumes:

Mithun, Marianne. 1988. The grammaticization of coordination. In John Haiman & Sandra A. Thompson (eds.), *Clause combining in grammar and discourse*, 331–359. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Payne, Doris L. & Thomas Payne. 1990. Yagua. In Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum (eds.), *Handbook of Amazonian Languages 2*, 249–474. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Journal Articles:

Bertinetto, Piermarco & Michele Loporcaro. 2005. The sound pattern of Standard Italian, as compared with the varieties spoken in Florence, Milan and Rome. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association* 35(2). 131–151.

Cristofaro, Sonia. 2017. Constraints on language diversity. *Lingue e linguaggio* 16(2). 203–225.

- Evans, Nicholas & Stephen C. Levinson. 2009. The myth of language universals: language diversity and its importance for cognitive science. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 32(5). 429–448.
- Johnson, Kyle & Mark Baker & Ian Roberts. 1989. Passive arguments raised. *Linguistic Inquiry* 20. 219–251.
- Rosch, Eleanor H. 1973. Natural categories. *Cognitive Psychology* 4. 328–350.

PhD Thesis:

- Konnerth, Linda A. 2014. *A grammar of Karbi*. Eugene: University of Oregon. (Doctoral Dissertation.)

Unpublished manuscripts:

- Christensen, Fay. 1977. Rao grammar (from stem to clause): A preliminary study. Unpublished MS.

Websites:

- Dryer, Matthew S. 2013. Negative morphemes. In Dryer, Matthew S. & Haspelmath, Martin (eds.), *World atlas of language structures online*. Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. Available online at: <http://wals.info/chapter/112/> (Accessed 2020.10.26).

Corpora

British National Corpus (BNC)

https://app.sketchengine.eu/#dashboard?corpname=preloaded%2Fbnc2_tt21

Corpus dl ladin leterar (CLL)

<http://vll.ladintal.it/applications/textanalysis/search.jsp>

KIParla Corpus

<http://www.kiparla.it>

Appendix

- Appendix(es) should be placed at the end of the paper with an explanatory text.
- Heading called Appendix is separated from References by two empty spacing lines.

- Appendix Style for heading: Charis SIL, point 12, bold, justified.
- Since there are several different contents that can be inserted in an Appendix (e.g. language samples, datasets, etc.), we do not provide a specific style for them, but we ask author(s) to follow as much as possible the structure of tables as given above.