himalayan linguistics

A free peer-reviewed web journal and archive devoted to the study of the languages of the Himalayas

Style Sheet (Updated January 30, 2023)

The Editors of *Himalayan Linguistics* wish to leave to authors as much freedom as possible in regard to format, provided that the format is not too esoteric, and is followed consistently throughout the article/review. However, authors should adhere to the following guidelines in formatting manuscripts:

1. General

a. The language of submissions must be English.

b. The title of the paper should be in bold and centered at the top of the manuscript. All mention of the author's name or identity (including in the citations and references) should be removed. For text citations and references of other works published by the author, replace the name with "author" in the text and in the references, e.g. (AUTHOR 2010).

c. In the accepted version of the manuscript, the author's name and e-mail address should be placed at the very end of the article, after the references.

d. Use a 12 point Times New Roman font for the main text; 10 point for footnotes. Smaller fonts may be used in figures, tables, or interlinear glosses only if necessary to make material fit.

e. Text that requires special characters, such as IPA transcription and words containing stacked diacritics (e.g., ẵ), should be in SIL Charis Compact font. This can be found at the following URL: http://scripts.sil.org/cms/scripts/page.php?site_id=nrsi&item_id=charissilfont. If you use Charis for transcribing a given language, then use it consistently, even in words without special characters. If your article does not need special characters beyond those provided with the standard Times font sets, then Charis is not required.

f. Do not use noncapitalizable symbols to open a sentence.

g. All text should be single spaced.

h. Leave a blank line before major headings, and before and after examples, figures, and tables.

i. Indent every new paragraph. Do not use blank lines for the sole purpose of making the next line as the first for a new paragraph.

j. Section headings should be numbered continuously throughout the papers. Heading style may be chosen by the author, but must be consistently applied.

k. Other innovative suggestions for elaborating papers beyond the standard format of traditional print journals are welcome. Please contact editors in advance.

2. Typing Format

a. For emphasis, the options are bold, italics, or underline.

b. The following must be in italics:

    i. Cited data (including English) in the body of the text. (The gloss follows, without a comma, in single quotes.) If a morpheme gloss is necessary for clarification, this should be placed between the text and the translation, in square brackets.

    ii. Titles of books; journals and/or series.

3. Punctuation

a. Use double quotes for quotations. (For indented quotations, do not use quotes at all.)

b. Use single quotes only for glosses and for quotes within quotes.

c. Use square brackets for both interpolations (e.g. "[sic]") and ellipses with directly quoted text; and to enclose phonetic symbols (as distinct from phoneme symbols within slashes).

d. For a relative order of quotes and punctuation marks, the only requirement is that obvious violation of scope of quotation enclosure be avoided.

e. Full sentence parentheses end in ".)"; sententially partial ones (if sentence-final), in ")."

4. Figures and Tables

a. They should be numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. (Do not use expressions like "the

following table".)

b. They should be embedded in the text of the paper and not put on separate pages.

c. Each figure or table should be labeled, with the label under the figure or table.

5.   Notes

Use footnotes, as opposed to endnotes, as they are easier for the reader. These should be numbered consecutively through the article. Examples within footnotes should be numbered independently of examples in the text, e.g., (a)(b), or (i)(ii).

6.   Examples and Data

a. Enclose each number in parentheses; and use such parenthesized numbers also in the body of the text whenever reference to such examples is made.

b. Type the interlinear gloss underneath (not beside) the base line; align the left boundaries of corresponding words in base line and interlinear. Use SMALL CAPS for all non-lexical morphemes in the interlinear gloss.

c. Type the "free gloss" underneath the interlinear (not beside it or beside the original); enclose the free gloss in single quotes.

d. For conventions on interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses we refer to the Leipzig Glossing Rules (LGR). The most recent version of the LGR can be found at: http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php

e. Sound or video clips may be included with the web version of the paper. They will not be available for download. Sound clips should be embedded in the submitted version of the paper.

7.   References in the body of the text

a. For reference to a publication, use author's last name plus year (plus page numbers, if required). Parenthesize as needed.

Examples:

- Singh (1998: 7) states that in Manipuri there are constructions that are completely

impersonal

- Shopen (ed. 1985) includes several articles that focus on....

b. For reference to a personal communication, use the referent's name plus "p.c." and year. For example:

However, this does not seem to be the case (Michael Noonan p.c., 2004)

8. List of References

a. For all publications that have DOI's (Digital Object Identifiers), the DOI should be included at the end of the reference entry. It is the author's responsibility to locate DOIs for cited references. Otherwise, if the publication is available online, include the full URL and the date of last access. Authors can learn more about DOI citations and formatting on this site: https://citation.crosscite.org/

b. Titles of books, journals, and series are to be italicized; titles of articles must be enclosed in double quotes.

c. The first names of authors or editors should be spelled out in full.

d. Use caps to begin all operative words in a title **only** for titles of journals and titles of series (**not** for titles of books and titles of articles).

e. If you wish to add a series title, place it at the end of the entry, enclosed in brackets.

f. Do not abbreviate titles of journals, such as *Language* or *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*.

g. If the article cites multiple articles from the same edited volume, provide full citation information for each article; do not provide a separate citation for the edited volume unless the volume as a whole has been referred to.

h. For second and following authors or editors: last name first as the first. (Use "et al." only for more than three authors/editors.)

i. Do not use dashes or blank lines (_____) for repeats of same author/editor. Repeat the full name of the author/editor with each entry.

j. Volumes of the Berkeley Linguistics Society and Chicago Linguistics Society are in the edited book, not journal, category.

k. If citing sources with publication dates in the Nepal Samvat (NS) or Vikrama Samvat (VS) eras, place the corresponding years of the Gregorian calendar (AD) in square brackets directly following

the cited date. For example:

Saymi, Dhusvām̐. VS 2026 [AD 1969-70]. *Makha: Upnyas* (Mother Hen: A
novel). Kantipur: Ratna Pustak Bhaṇḍhar̄.

Shreṣṭa, Bhūṣaṇ Prasad̄. NS 1101 [AD 1980-81]. *Kukulyã: ku:* (Cock-a-
doodle-doo). Kathmandu: Jya:bəha: Lyæ:mhə Pucə:

9. Reference Examples

Note the use of punctuation and of periods for abbreviation, in the following
examples:

a. Monograph, single author

Ransom, Evelyn N. 1986. *Complementation: Its meanings and forms*.
Amsterdam: John Benjamins [Typological Studies in Language 10].
https://doi.org/10.1075/tsl.10.

b. Monograph, multi-volume

Givón, Talmy. 2001. *Syntax: An introduction* Volumes I-II. Philadelphia, Amsterdam:
John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/z.syns

c. Translation of title

Hashimoto, Shinkichi. 1969. *Zyosi-zyodôsi-no kenkyû* (Studies on particles and
auxiliary verbs). Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten.

d. Translation of original

Ruwet, Nicolas. 1973. *An introduction to generative grammar* (*Introduction à la grammaire générative*; English translation by Norval S. H. Smith). Amsterdam: North-Holland.

Li, Charles; and Thompson, Sandra. 1983. *Hànyǔ yǔfǎ* (*Mandarin Chinese: A functional reference grammar*; Chinese translation by Shuan-Fan Huang). Taipei: Crane.

e. Reprint

Banerjee, Gagan Chandra. 1894. *Introduction to the Khariā language.* Calcutta: Bengal Secretariat Press. [Reprint: New Delhi, Chandigarh: Bahri Publications, 1982].

f. Edited volume (see point 8g above)

McGregor, Ronald S. (ed.). 1997. *The Oxford Hindi-English dictionary*. Oxford; Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Shay, Erin; and Seibert, Uwe (eds.). 2003. *Motion, direction, and location in languages: In honor of Zygmunt Frajzyngier*. Amsterdam; Philadephia: John Benjamins [Typological Studies in Language 56]. https://doi.org/10.1075/tsl.56

g. Articles in journals or collections

Bowern, Claire. 2008. "The diachrony of complex predicates". *Diachronica* 25.2: 161-185. https://doi.org/10.1075/dia.25.2.03bow

McWhorter, John H. 2001. "The world's simplest grammars are creole grammars". *Linguistic Typology* 5.2.3: 125-166. https://doi.org/10.1515/lity.2001.001

Underhill, Robert. 1986. "Turkish". In: Slobin, Dan I.; and Zimmer, Karl (eds.), *Studies in Turkish linguistics,* 7-21. Amsterdam: John Benjamins [Typological Studies in Language 8]. https://doi.org/10.1075/tsl.8

Noonan, Michael. 1985. "Complementation". In: Shopen, Timothy (ed.), *Language typology and syntactic description* Vol. 2, 42-140. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511619434.002

Michaud, Alexis; He, Limin; and Zhong, Yaoping. 2017. "Nàxī language / Naish languages". In Sybesma, Rint; Behr, Wolfgang; Gu, Yueguo; et al. (eds.), *Encyclopedia of Chinese Language and Linguistics* Vol. III, 144-157. Leiden: Brill. https://doi.org/10.1163/2210-7363_ecll_com_00000247

Shibatani, Masayoshi. 2001b. "Nihongo-no hikihanteki kôbun-ni-tuite" (On non-canonical constructions in Japanese). In: Minami, Masahiko; and Sasaki, Yukiko Alam (eds.), *Gengogaku-to Nihongokyôiku II* (Linguistics and Japanese language education II), 1-37. Tokyo: Kurosio.

h. PhD dissertation or thesis (use whichever term is used by the issuing university)

Ernestus, Jirjam. 2000. *Voice assimilation and segment reduction in casual Dutch.* Ph.D. diss., Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.

Liljegren, Henrik. 2008. *Toward a grammatical description of Palula: An Indo-Aryan language of the Hindu Kush*. Ph.D. thesis, Stockholm University.

i. Forthcoming publications

Finness, Peter Q. Forthcoming. "Morphological derivation and creolization".
Language and languages.

Hausmeister, Jürgen Th. Forthcoming. *The languages of Vanuatu*. Suva: Fiji Press.

j. Unpublished manuscripts

Work that has not been accepted for publication should be listed as an unpublished manuscript. URL's or the university affiliation of the author may be given if appropriate. For example:

Smith, John. 2010. "A preliminary study of a Himalayan language". Unpublished
manuscript. www.j-smith-website@universty.edu. Accessed Apr 11, 2017.

k. Conference presentations

Hargreaves, David. 1989. Relative clauses in late Classical and Kathmandu Newari. Paper
presented at the 17th Annual Meeting of the International Conference on Sino-
Tibetan Languages and Linguistics. University of Oregon, Eugene.

l. Electronic references (published and unpublished)

The preferred way to reference electronically published materials is to include the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) at the end of the reference. for example:

Hildebrandt, Kristine A.; and Hu, Shunfu. 2017. "Areal analysis of language attitudes and
practices: A case study from Nepal." *Language Documentation and Conservation*
Special Publication No. 13: 152-179. DOI: http://hdl.handle.net/10125/24753

For electronic materials, including webpages, that do not have a DOI, please include a "last accessed date", for example:

Gajurel, Deepak. 2015. Socio-economic Impacts of labor migration in Nepal. *Nepal Polity Blog*, at http://nepalpolity.com/?p=5515#sthash. ZCn4dzhh.dpbs Accessed Apr 11, 2017.

10. Formatting Specific to Book Reviews and Notices

a. The first page of a book review or notice should begin with the full citation information for the book (see below for examples), including the book's title, the names of all the author(s) or editor(s), parenthetical information about a series (if any), the place of publication, publisher, date, ISBN, and pagination. This is followed by the name of the reviewer. This information should be arranged in the following format:

Discourse, Consciousness, and Time: The Flow and Displacement of Conscious Experience in Speaking and Writing

By Wallace Chafe

Chicago: The University of Chicago Press 1994 ISBN
978-0-226-10054-8
xii + 327 pages
(A BLANK LINE HERE)
Reviewed by <reviewer's name> **(FOR BOOK REVIEWS)**

 (OR)

<book notice author's name> **(FOR BOOK NOTICE)**

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1075/fol.3.1.08del

Further examples, with different citation elements, are given below:

i.

A Dictionary of Chinese Buddhist Terms with Sanskrit and English
Equivalents and a Sanskrit-Pali Index

Compiled by William Edward Soothill and Lewis Hodous Delhi:

Motilal Banarsidass 1997

ISBN 81-208-0319-1 xx + 510

pages

DOI:https://doi.org/10.43 24/9780203641866

ii.

The Middle Voice by Suzanne Kemmer

(Typological Studies in Language 23)

Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins 1993 ISBN 978-1-

55619-411-5

xii + 300 pages

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1075/tsl.23

iii.

 The Sino-Tibetan Languages

Edited by Graham Thurgood and Randy J. LaPolla Berlin:

Mouton de Gruyter 2003

ISBN 978-0-41577-295-2

    xvii + 445 pages

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021911804002736

b. For the body and references of the review or notice, reviewers should adhere to the guidelines in

the general Himalayan Linguistics style sheet.

c. At the very end of the book review or notice, after the references, the reviewer's name and e-mail address should be provided.

Once a submission is judged as accepted for publication, the editor and copy-editor will share a template document with the author(s). They are kindly asked to import their manuscript into the template, using the pre-set formatting. The copy-editor will then work with the author(s) through the proofreading and corrections process to ensure an error-free, "camera-ready" article for publication.

Upon release of an issue, the editor will notify the lead author and include a shareable link to the relevant issue. The editor will also share release information about the latest issue through various communication venues and portals.

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