Journal-Specific Submission Guidelines

Please follow the guidelines when preparing your manuscript. **Manuscripts that do not follow the guidelines will be sent back to the author(s) for the purpose of reformatting.**

Where Chinese characters are required, use the font: 細明體 (MingLiU). Do NOT shift the Chinese characters from traditional to simplified or vice versa.

1 Examples (same for rules and formulas)

1.1 Indentation, numbering and alignment

Examples should NOT be indented. They should be displayed with their corresponding numbers in parentheses and appear on a separate line, preceded and followed by a blank line. For example:

(1) I was planning to go to Beijing.

In order to avoid the potential misalignment caused by Extensible Markup Language (XML), DO NOT align words, pinyin/transcription, and gloss in examples separated from the running text. If alignment is needed, present the example as a diagram. For details please refer to the instructions below.

1.1.1 Examples in Chinese

Examples in Chinese, if occurring in the running text, should be presented in three consecutive layers: Chinese characters *pinyin with diacritics* ‘free translation’; for example, 電腦 diànnǎo ‘computer’, or 鑰匙 yàoshi ‘key’. Use italics for pinyin, single quotation marks to enclose the free translation and put punctuation after the closing quotation mark.

When an example is mentioned more than once, either pinyin or the free translation can be used as long as the referent is consistent throughout the article.

If the use of examples focuses on the discussion of the internal structure of phrases, clauses or sentences, please separate them from the running text. The separated examples should be presented in FOUR lines: the original language on the first line, followed by pinyin on the second, word-by-word or morpheme-by-morpheme translation on the third, and free translation in English typed in italics on the fourth. (Exception: an ungrammatical sentence, marked with an asterisk, is presented in the first three lines only, as shown in Example 7a below.) DO NOT align the words, pinyin and word-by-word/morpheme-by-morpheme translation. Emphasis should be marked in bold typeface rather than underlined. On the second and third lines, separate each word/morpheme with TWO underscores, which is exemplified as follows:
(2) 這次休假小明不打算去夏威夷。

zhè cì xiūjià xiǎomíng bù dǎsuàn qù xiàwēiyí
this CL break Xiaoming NEG plan go Hawaii
Xiaoming isn’t going to Hawaii for his break this time.

For a diagram to be presented as a separate example, only symbols with the status of words/phrases should be displayed in the pinyin and gloss, which is exemplified as Example 3 below:

(3) [\[VP [Adv [Adv 尽快]] [VP [Spec PRO] [V 解决] [DP [D 此] [NP [N 问题]]]]]
jǐnkuài PRO jiějué cǐ wèntí
as-soon-as-possible PRO solve this problem
solve this problem as soon as possible

1.1.2 Examples in languages without orthographies, and with orthographies other than Chinese, Germanic and Latin languages

The format of the presentation of examples in Chinese applies to these examples, except that these examples are presented in three lines: the transcriptions/original languages on the first line, followed by word-by-word/morpheme-by-morpheme translation on the second, and free translation in English in italics on the third. Symbols with the status of words/phrases should be copied and pasted in the gloss (e.g. t\textsubscript{IO} and t\textsubscript{DO} in Examples 5a and 5b respectively below). Emphasis should be marked in bold typeface rather than underlined. On the first and second lines, separate each word/morpheme with TWO underscores, which is exemplified as follows:

(4) Examples in languages without orthographies
Tsou (Chang forthcoming)

a. o.s’o poa iachi-a haf-a-neni_ to_ paicx_ ’o_yungku
TR.RL-1SG.ERG_CAUS_oneself-TR_carry-TR-IA_OBL_PN_ABS_basket
I let Paicx carry her own basket.

b. o.s’o poa o’te haf-a-neni_ to_ paicx_ ’o_yungku
TR.RL-1SG.ERG_CAUS_NEG_carry-TR-IA_OBL_PN_ABS_basket
I did not let Mo’o to carry the basket.

(5) Examples in languages with orthographies other than Chinese, Germanic and Latin languages
Kinyarwanda (McGinnis 2001: 107, cited in Chang forthcoming)

a. Umukôôbwa\textsubscript{IO} a-ra-andik-ir-w-a_ t\textsubscript{IO} _fbárúwa_ n’umuhûngu
girl_SP-PREs-write-APPL-PAS-ASP_t\textsubscript{IO} _letter_by.boy
The girl is having the letter written for her by the boy.
b. Íbárúwa DO i-ra-andik-ir-w-a umukoôbwa tDO n’umuhuûngu
   letter_SP-PREs-write-APPL-PAS-ASP_girl_tDO_by.boy

The letter is written for the girl by the boy.

1.2 Grouping and layers
If an example includes related items, group them with lowercase letters followed by a period.
The following presents examples created by the author(s).

1.2.1 English example by author(s)

(6) a. I was planning to go to Beijing.
   b. I am planning to go to Beijing.

1.2.2 Chinese example by author(s)

(7) a. *是花瓶打破的
   shì__huāpíng__dǎpò__de
   SHI_vase_break_DE
   b. 是花瓶自己打破的
   shì__huāpíng__zìjǐ__dǎpò__de
   SHI_vase_by-itself_break_DE
   It is the vase that broke on its own.

If a third layer is required, use the following format:

(8) a1. come in
   a2. come out
   b1. go in
   b2. go out

Numbered items should be presented without parenthesis when referenced within the text.
For example, the numbered items above, could be presented as 1, 1a, 1a-b, 2a2, and 2a1-b2.

1.3 Reformatting from non-uniform sources
Examples that originate from other sources that do not include the four lines of a Chinese example mentioned above should be adapted. In the following example by Li (1993), which
is cited by an author in her manuscript, Chinese characters are reconstructed. If proper names are unlikely to be restored, retain the pinyin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original example</th>
<th>Adapted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(9) Youyou_łěi-kū_le</td>
<td>(9') Youyou 累哭了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youyou__tired-weep__ASP</td>
<td>Youyou__łěi-kū_le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youyou was so tired she wept.</td>
<td>Youyou was so tired she wept.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4 Tone numbers

The tone numbers can be added if they are relevant for the analysis and discussion:

(10)地道

dì4dao4
underpass

(11)地道
dì4dao0
typical

typical

2 Citations, quotations, and references

2.1 Citing articles, books, etc. of which the original sources are in Chinese

2.1.1 Part of a running text

As part of a running text: author’s romanized family name author’s full name in Chinese followed by (year), or by (year: page). Use comma, halfwidth (半形 or 半角) rather than fullwidth (全形 or 全角), to separate publications of differing years by the same author(s), for example:

(12) a. Single author

Huang 黄居仁 (2013)
Yeh 葉瑞娟 (2004, 2012)

b. Two authors

Chou and Huang 周亞民, 黃居仁 (2006)
Gu and Zhang 顾曰国, 张永伟 (2013)
c. Three or more authors
   Huang et al. 黃居仁等 (2013)
   Chung et al. 钟晓芳等 (2013: 197)

2.2.2 Parenthetical note
As a parenthetic note: (author’s romanized family name author’s full name in Chinese year) or (author’s romanized family name author’s full name in Chinese year: page). Separate multiple text references with semicolons, halfwidth (半形 or 半角) rather than fullwidth (全形 or 全角), For example:

(13) a. Single author
   (Yeh 葉瑞娟 2004, 2012; Zheng 鄭奠 1964)

b. Two authors
   (Gu and Zhang 顾曰国, 张永伟 2013)

c. Three or more authors
   (Chung et al. 钟晓芳等 2013: 197)

2.2 Citing articles, books, etc. of which the original sources are in English and other languages
This follows 2.1 above without author’s/authors’ full name(s) in Chinese.

2.3 Multiple citations of works originally written in Chinese, English and other languages with the same first/single author from the same year
When citing several publications in Chinese and other languages, of which the first/single author and the year of publication are the same, use alphabetic letters as suffixes to differentiate them by the order of appearance in the reference list, for example:

(14) The citation of the following two publications in the same clause/sentence should be
Huang et al. 黃居仁等 (2013a) and Huang et al. (2013b)
Huang, Chu-Ren, Jia-fei Hong, Sheng-yi Chen, and Ya-Min Chou 黃居仁, 洪嘉黼, 陈圣怡, 周亚民.
2013(3): 294-311
Huang, Chu-Ren, Ya-Jun Yang, and Sheng-Yi Chen. 2013b. Radicals as ontologies: Concept derivation and knowledge representation of four-hoofed mammals as semantic symbols. In Breaking down the
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2.2 Citing a corpus
Examples from a corpus should be cited and included in the reference list.

2.2.1 From known author(s)

(12) 協助政府推動這項大建設 (Huang 2009)

xiézhù zhèngfǔ tuidòng zhè xiàng dà jiànshè

assist government set-in-motion this CL big CL construction

help the government to build this important infrastructure

The following entry should be listed in the reference list:


2.2.2 From unknown author(s)

(13) Time has come for a change. (The British National Corpus, version 3)

The following entry should be listed in the reference list:


2.3 Citing a website
Examples from a website should indicate the source with a footnote which indicates the website and the date it was accessed. For example:

2.3.1 Citation of an English language website

(14) In statistics, the only way of supporting your hypothesis is to refute the null hypothesis.¹
A corresponding footnote should be provided as follows:

1 The source of the example is http://www.null-hypothesis.co.uk/science/item/what_is_a_null_hypothesis/. Accessed 12 February 2014.

2.3.2 Citation of a Chinese language website

(15) 提醒大家要多喝水、也要開始注意防曬了

A corresponding footnote should be provided as follows:


Footnotes are cited by superscript Arabic numerals in sequential order beginning anew in each article. Sequential numbering continues in an appendix. Footnote citation numbers appear in the text after final punctuation of a clause or sentence unless the footnote refers to a specific item in the sentence (see above).

2.4 Quotations in Chinese

Quotations in Chinese should be presented in the original language followed by English translation typed in italics on a separate line. For quotations that you translate into English, cite appropriately, then add the information ‘Translation mine’. The same applies to added emphasis: Emphasis mine. For example:

One of the remarkable differences between Chinese and Indo-European languages is that verbs and adjectives of Chinese can function as the subject and the object without the need to change the form. Some works on grammar claim that the predicates [i.e. verbs and adjectives] in the positions of the subject and the object have already become nouns. (朱德熙 Zhu 1997: 101. Translation mine)

本文尤其關注《莊子》醜陋支離、形殘畸零等邊緣人物，百工技匠等民間庶人，據此分析《莊子》如何透過底層俗民的活力，來顛覆政治上層與文化雅層的意識型態。《莊子》
這種重寫他者的文學技藝，以流動話語來更新已然僵化的價值體系，可開發出一種文化批判與更新的理論。

This study particularly focuses on the ugly and abnormal characters and the common people in Zhuangzi to find how this book tried to reverse the ideology of political and cultural elite by the charm and energy of grassroots characters. Zhuangzi demonstrates a literary technique in which others are rewritten and the rigid value system is renewed by flow language. This approach can develop into a cultural criticism and cultural renewal. (賴錫三 Lai 2012: 73. Emphasis mine)

2.5 Terminology in Chinese
Terminology in Chinese in the running text should be presented in three layers at the introduction of the term: Chinese characters pinyin with diacritics ‘free translation’. For example, 起詞 qící ‘subject’. 词汇完整性假設 cíhuì wánzhěng xìng jiǎshè ‘Lexical Integrity Hypothesis’. When it is mentioned for the second time, either pinyin or the free translation can be used as long as the referent is consistent throughout the whole article.

2.6 References in Chinese or Japanese
For references published in Chinese or Japanese, please present the author’s name and title of the work in Chinese or Japanese following the English translation.

Please use the conventional forms of the name of a university or corpus. For example, 北京大學 is Peking University rather than Beijing University. The corpus of Modern Mandarin Chinese constructed by the Center for Chinese Linguistics at Peking University is shortened as CCL Corpus.

Where punctuation is needed, please use halfwidth (半形 or 半角) punctuation followed by a space throughout the reference list.

2.6.1 Book

2.6.2 Book Chapter

2.6.3 Journal Articles

2.6.4 Corpus
From known author(s)

From unknown author(s)

2.7 References in other languages besides Chinese
For references published in other European languages (where the language is represented by Roman alphabets) such as German, Italian, Spanish, French, etc. The English translation is not required.

2.7.1 Book Chapter

2.7.2 Journal Article
