

Special formatting guidelines for authors of linguistics papers Nordic Journal of African Studies

- Use “double quotes” for quotations and ‘single quotes’ for English translations from the target language.
- Target language examples should be given in *italics*, with translations in ‘single quotes’. Every target language form should be accompanied by an English language translation. (e.g. *òmúbwà* ‘dog’)
 - If the use of italics obscures phonemic differences such as **a** vs *a* in the font chosen, target language examples may instead be given in **boldface type**. (Whichever format is chosen, please be consistent throughout!)
- Phonetic (IPA) transcriptions should be in [square brackets] (not italics).
- If special characters are required that are not possible to produce using Times New Roman, please use an appropriate Unicode font, using the same font (e.g. Charis SIL or Doulos SIL) for all target language forms. Do not mix fonts in examples (e.g. Times New Roman and Charis SIL).
- Please indicate any special fonts you have used so that we can process the paper correctly.
- For papers dealing with grammatical phenomena, all target language examples should be fully glossed following the conventions in the [Leipzig Glossing Rules](https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf). <https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf>
 - Authors may in some cases have special reasons for deviating from Leipzig abbreviations (e.g. the traditions of a particular framework or parsimony with a computer processing model); any such deviations should be discussed and agreed upon with the subject editor.
- Interlinear glosses should be lined up with the target language words using either tab stops or invisible tables (one cell per word). **Do not use spaces to line up interlinear glosses.**
- Be consistent with punctuation in examples and free translations.
- Examples should be numbered throughout the text, with the following format (examples adapted from Crane and Mabena 2019).¹ Please use the same font size as in the rest of the text. Use SMALL CAPS (**not** all caps with a smaller font) for grammatical categories.

(1) *Si-fík-a nini lapho?*
SP_{1PL}-arrive-FV when LOC.DEM(there)
‘When do we get there?’

(2) a. *Ngi-hlangan-a na=ye kusasa.*
SP_{1SG}-meet-FV COM=PRON₁ tomorrow
‘I’m meeting with him tomorrow.’
b. *U-yo-tlol-a incwadi.*
SP₁-FUT₂-write-FV 9.letter
‘He will write a letter.’

- If useful, a fourth line may be added to examples, with the first line representing a standard orthographic form or a phonemic/phonetic surface representation and the second line an underlying representation, as in the following example (adapted from Gunnink 2018, 310):

(3) *Ndàfwèni.*
ndi-a-fwén-i
SP_{1SG}-PST-become_tired-NPST.PFV
‘I am tired.’

- Please include a list of all abbreviations used in glossing.
- For any additional formatting questions, please consult the [Generic Style Rules for Linguistics](https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/GenericStyleRules.pdf). However, any instructions given here that are in conflict with those rules should be understood as superseding them. (For example, we have different conventions for citations.) <https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/GenericStyleRules.pdf>

References

- Crane, Thera Marie and Msuswa Petrus Mabena. 2019. “Time, Space, Modality, and (Inter)Subjectivity: Futures in IsiNdebele and Other Nguni Languages.” *South African Journal of African Languages* 39 (3): 291–304.
- Gunnink, Hilde. 2018. “A Grammar of Fwe: A Bantu language of Zambia and Namibia.” PhD dissertation, Ghent University.

¹ The exact manner of representing Bantu noun classes in interlinear glosses may be decided by the author, but it should be consistent throughout an article.