

Lexique Journal

Recommendations for formatting

1. Generalities

Manuscript submission

- Expected format: .docx ou .odt
- Use only the styles defined in the style sheet of the journal *Lexique*. They are prefixed by « Lexique ».
- The total length of the article (excluding bibliography) must not exceed 50,000 characters (including spaces).
- Indicate the email address and Institution of each contributor.
- Your article must include a summary in French and English of approximately 200 words, and keywords (3 to 5).
- Ensure that each section, subsection, example and figure is properly numbered.
- Ensure that the references cited in the text, and only these, are included in the bibliography.
- Make sure you have the necessary permissions for any use of copyrighted material.
- Corrections made to the proofs should be minimal and should only concern typographical errors.

2. Typography, format, characters, formatting

- Paper size: A4
- Justified text.
- Margins: 2,5 cm.
- Font typeface: Doulos SIL (downloadable font: <https://software.sil.org/doulos/download/>)
- Character size: 11pts
- No automatic formatting other than that of the stylesheet (in particular: no automatic numbering of examples).
- Indentation (tab key) for each beginning of paragraph, except after a section title or if it is a comment following an example or a quotation.

Use of typographical signs:

- italics: for quoted words (autonymy) and book titles only.
- double quotation marks (“ ”): for quotations, technical terms and distance.
- single quotation marks (‘ ’): for quotation marks within quotation marks or for glosses and semantic paraphrases.

Avoid bold and underlining as much as possible (they are only possible in the examples, to highlight certain language facts).

3. Hierarchy of titles

Use the international numerical system avoiding subdivisions of more than four digits: 1., 1.1., 1.1.1., 1.1.1.1., 1.2., 1.2.1., etc. (numbering is done automatically according to the level of title in the stylesheet). Capitalize the first letter of the title only. Example:

1. Introduction

1.1. Second level title

1.1.1. Third level title

1.1.1.1. Title of fourth and last level

4. Citations

Short quotations (less than 40 words) are included within the text and surrounded by double quotation marks. (“ ”).

Long quotations should be presented as a separate paragraph, without quotation marks, and followed by the source (author, date, p. XX).

All quotations in a foreign language other than English must be translated into a footnote.

5. Footnotes

The references to footnotes are placed after any punctuation mark by superscripting according to a continuous numbering.

6. References within the text

Generalities

- Unique author: (Haspelmath, 1997)
- Two authors: (Hopper & Traugott, 1993)
- More than two authors: quote all names in the first reference (Anscombe, Donaire & Haillet, 2018), and then abbreviate with *et al.* from the second reference: (Anscombe et al., 2018)
- Several quotations from the same author: (Stalnaker, 1999, 2003)

– Several quotations from the same author in the same year:

(Vigier, 1995a, 1995b, 2013)

– Several sources cited simultaneously:

(Zamparelli, 2000; Rijkhoff, 2002)

– Quoting an entire chapter:

(Auer, 2007: ch. 3)

– Indication of one or more pages:

(Dostie, 2013, p. 200) or (Dostie, 2013, pp. 200-245)

– Revisions:

(Sperber and Wilson, 1995 [1989])

Author mentioned within the text

Recently, Dostie (2003) has shown that....

Author mentioned in the text with a short quotation (less than 40 words)

Auer (2007, p. 40) indicates that

References to Web pages

References are presented in the same way as other types of documents, i.e. author and year in brackets.

– The “author” is not a person: (APA guide, 2017)

– There is no mention of a date: The reference is in English (Textometry, n.d.), or in French (Catach, s.d.)

– Website as a whole:

The data were collected from ENCOW16 (<http://corporafromtheweb.org/encow16/>), an English Web corpus ...

– In the text, use the conjunction *and* to mention the quotation of two authors.

– Do not use *op.cit.*, *loc. cit.* or *ibid.*, but always mention the full name of the author and the date of the work.

7. Examples et figures

– The examples must be in the "Lexique-Example" style of the stylesheet (character 10, continuous numbering). Example:

- (1) Example
- (2) a. Sub-example
b. Sub-example
- (3) Recall: no formatting / automatic numbering.

– The legends of the figures and table are indicated below the figure or table as follows:

Figure 1: Title or Table 1. Title

– Linguistic examples with glossing and/or translation must follow the rules set out in the “Leipzig glossing rules”. (<https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf>). Align the glosses using the tab key and not the space bar:

- (1) Halkomelem Salish (Wiltschko 2006 : 202)
- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|--------|-----|-----------|
| qwél-em | te | Strang | te | sth’oquwi |
| barbecue-INTR | DET | Strang | DET | fish |
- ‘Strang barbecues the fish’

References to examples in the text will be in the form of: see (2a) and (2b).

8. Audio et video

– Please mention any audio or video document as follows:

[media]-[identifier]-[Nom].[extension]

Example: audio-1-delahaie.MP3

– Please indicate its position in the article as follows:

[audio-1-delahaie.MP3 associated with the example (1)]

– The following formats are preferred: MP3 audio documents (at least 16 bit) and MP4 video documents (at least 640x480).

9. Bibliographic references

– The bibliography follows the APA style.

– English-language articles must follow the English APA style, and French-language articles will follow the French APA style. Any work published in another language will follow the English APA style.

– All works cited within the text must appear in the bibliographic references.

– References to several works for the same author must be listed in chronological order, the oldest publication first.

– The scientific editor will be mentioned as follows: (Ed.) for the edition of a work in English by a single author; (Eds) for the edition of a work in English by several authors. (dir.) for the publication of a work in French by a single author or several authors.

– The abbreviation (ed.) shall be used for the reprinting of works in English, and (ed.) for the reprinting of works in French.

Bibliography examples

Journal article

Bybee, J. (2006). From usage to grammar: The mind's response to repetition. *Language*, 82(4), 711-733.

Jonasson, K. (1991). Les noms propres métaphoriques : construction et interprétation. *Langue française*, 92, 64-81.

Journal article online / DOI

Dankova, N. (2017). Storytelling in French from France and French from Quebec. Conceptualization of events. *Corela*, 15(2). (<http://corela.revues.org/5051>).

Bonami, O., Caron, G. & Plancq, C. (2014). Construction d'un lexique flexionnel phonétisé libre du français. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 8, 2583-2596. (DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20140801223>).

Dictionary or encyclopedia article on line with / without author

Rubino, C. (2013). Reduplication. In Dryer, M.-S. & Haspelmath, M. (Eds.). *The World Atlas of Language Structures Online*. Leipzig: Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. (<http://wals.info/chapter/27>).

Reduplication (n.d.). *Oxford English Dictionary*. (<http://www.oed.com>).

Book

Talmy, L. (2000). *Toward a Cognitive Semantics*. Cambridge MA: MIT Press.

Flaux, N. & Van de Velde, D. (2000). *Les noms en français : esquisse de classement*. Paris : Ophrys.

Book chapter

Potts, C. (2007). The Dimensions of Quotation. In C. Barker & P. Jacobson (Eds), *Direct Compositionality* (pp. 151-197). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Traverso, V. (2012). Les objections et leur traitement dans des petits commerces français et syriens. In N. Auger, C. Béal & F. Demougin (dir.), *Interactions et interculturalité : variété des corpus et des approches* (p. 101-123). Berne : Peter Lang.

Book chapter online

Jefferson, G. (2004). Glossary of transcript symbols with an introduction. In G. H. Lerner (Ed.), *Conversation analysis: Studies from the first generation* (pp. 13-23). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins. (<http://www.liso.ucsb.edu/Jefferson/Transcript.pdf>).

Note: For online publication, indicate the day of the last consultation only if the source is a Wikipedia (or equivalent).

Several articles or books by the same author in the same year

Anscombre, J.-C. (2001a). Le rôle du lexique dans la théorie des stéréotypes. *Langages*, 142, 57-75.

Anscombre, J.C. (2001b). *A coup sûr/Bien sûr* : des différentes manières d'être sûr de quelque chose. *Recherches en linguistique et psychologie cognitive*, 16, 135-160.

Conference Paper

Williams, J., & Seary, K. (2010). Bridging the divide: Scaffolding the learning experiences of the mature age student. In J. Terrell (Ed.), *Making the links: Learning, teaching and high quality student outcomes*. Proceedings of the 9th Conference of the New Zealand Association of Bridging Educators (pp. 104-116). Wellington, New Zealand.

Book edition

Webelhuth, G. (Ed.). (1995). *Government and binding theory and the minimalist program: Principles and parameters in syntactic theory*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Anscombre, J.-C., Donaire, M.-L. & Haillet, P.-P. (dir.). (2013). *Opérateurs discursifs du français. Éléments de description sémantique et pragmatique*. Berne : Peter Lang.

Thesis

Mann, D. L. (2010). *Vision and expertise for interceptive actions in sport*. Doctoral dissertation, The University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia.

Winterstein, G. (2010). *La dimension probabiliste des marqueurs de discours*. Thèse de Doctorat, Université Paris Diderot-Paris 7, Paris.

Reprint

Ellis, R. (2001 [1997]). *Second language acquisition*, 6th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Unpublished Conference Paper

Pulvermuller, F, Shtyrov, Y. & Cappelle, B. (2011, september). Can the brain help answering old linguistic questions?: On distributed words, semantic compositionality and abstract meaning. Paper presented at the 44th annual meeting of the Societas Linguistica Europaea (SLE 2011), Logroño, Spain.

Peeters, B. (2017, juin). *Mais oui, eh non, ben si* et compagnie : marqueurs français de l'accord et du désaccord. Communication présentée au 31^e Colloque International du Cercle Linguistique du Centre et de l'Ouest, Université de Poitiers, France.