LLM CALL FOR PAPERS

This is a general call for papers to be submitted for publication in the maiden online issue of Language and Linguistics in Melanesia, Vol. 29 December 2011.

AIMS AND SCOPE

Language and Linguistics in Melanesia (originally Kivung) is a peer-reviewed journal which has historically provided an effective forum for linguistic thought in Melanesia and the wider South Pacific region. "It is concerned with all branches of linguistics, with preference being given to contributions of general theoretical interest, to articles dealing with the languages of Papua New Guinea, and to the application of linguistic research to the teaching of language" (Kivung, Vol. 9/1, 1976).

LLM online seeks to stimulate linguistic endeavors and help researchers and professionals in the field of linguistics /applied linguistics to record, publish, and share ideas and research findings that serve to enhance our understanding of human language and its role in society. Original articles, case studies, book reviews and communications of interest dealing with all languages of Melanesia, including its thriving creoles and pidgins, should at this time be sent to the editor at olga.temple77@gmail.com.

Language and Linguistics in Melanesia (LLM) is published by the Linguistic Society of Papua New Guinea.

SUBMISSIONS GUIDE FOR LLM CONTRIBUTORS

Despite general flexibility with regard to length, articles should not, on average, exceed 8,500 words (6,000 word limit for reviews).

LLM is traditionally flexible in regard to format, provided it is not too esoteric, and that it is consistent throughout the article/ review. Some things, however, are 'musts' in the digital format:

BASIC FORMATTING

Make your submission web-friendly. USE:

  I.   **MS Word**
 II.   **Times New Roman** 12 point font throughout the document; **BOLD CAPS** size 12 for **HEADINGS**
III.   **Spacing**: 1.5 between lines
 IV.   **Paragraphs**: Double space between paragraphs
  V.   **Margins**: 1 inch (2.54 cm) on all four sides of the paper

VI.   **Minimize all text formatting** (e.g., *italics*, **bold**, etc.)
VII.   **Left-align** throughout the document (do not justify)
VIII.   **Number** pages serially in the **bottom center** of each page.

DO NOT USE

I.   **'Smart tags'**
II.   **Footnotes**: place them at the end of the article; they should not 'pop up' in the document
III.   **Section breaks**: these interfere with formatting
IV.   **Headers / Footers**.
V.   **Any automatic software** for referencing, footnotes, headers, footers, etc., should not be used during formatting.

LLM STYLE SHEET (traditionally based on the Linguistic Society of America guidelines)

I.   **Abstract**: The abstract should contain an informative summary of the main points of the article, including, where relevant, the article's purpose, theoretical framework, methodology, types of data analyzed, subject information, main findings, and conclusions. The abstract should reflect the focus of the article. Abstract should not exceed 250 words.
II.   **Keywords**: List 4-7 keywords to facilitate locating the article through keyword searches (place after the abstract: Keywords: X, Y …)
III.   **Special Matter**: graphs, charts, tables / other objects/illustrations: embed in the body of the document.
IV.   **Phonetic transcription**: **IPA** SIL Unicode for MS Windows XP
V.   **Citations** - LSA style sheet (Re: http://www.lsadc.org/info/pubs-lang-style.cfm), adapted for e-publishing:

  In-text references to publications should give merely author, date of publication, and page numbers where necessary: e.g., Chomsky (1965); Capell (1962a: 129-165).

  References at the end of the manuscript should begin on a separate page with the heading **REFERENCES**.

a.   Arrange the entries alphabetically by surnames of authors, with each entry as a separate hanging indented paragraph.

  WILSON, DEIRDRE. 1975. *Presuppositions and non-truth-conditional semantics*. London: Academic Press.

b.   List multiple works by the same author in ascending chronological order. No distinction should be made between works for which the author was the editor vs. the author:

HYMES, DELL H. 1974a. *Foundations in sociolinguistics: An ethnographic approach*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

HYMES, DELL H. (ed.) 1974b. *Studies in the history of linguistics: Traditions and paradigms*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

HYMES, DELL H. 1980. *Language in education: Ethnolinguistic essays*. Washington, DC: Center for Applied Linguistics.

c. Book and journal names should be given in italics.

d. If a reference is published online, please include a link to the article, as below:

SUNDELL, TIMOTHY R. 2009. Metalinguistic disagreement. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, MS. Online: http://faculty.wcas.northwestern.edu/~trs341/papers.html.

More examples:

GROPEN, JESS; STEVEN PINKER; MICHELLE HOLLANDER; RICHARD GOLDBERG; and RONALD WILSON. 1989. The learnability and acquisition of the dative alternation in English. *Language* 65.203–57.

HALE, KENNETH, and JOSIE WHITE EAGLE. 1980. A preliminary metrical account of Winnebago accent. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 46.117–32.

MINER, KENNETH. 1990. Winnebago accent: The rest of the data. Lawrence: University of Kansas, MS.

PERLMUTTER, DAVID M. 1978. Impersonal passives and the unaccusative hypothesis. *Berkeley Linguistics Society* 4.157–89.

POSER, WILLIAM. 1984. *The phonetics and phonology of tone and intonation in Japanese*. Cambridge, MA: MIT dissertation.

PRINCE, ELLEN. 1991. Relative clauses, resumptive pronouns, and kind-sentences. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, Chicago.

SINGLER, JOHN VICTOR. 1992. Review of Melanesian English and the Oceanic substrate, by Roger M. Keesing. *Language* 68.176–82.