

Turkic Languages

Edited by Lars Johanson

Department of Oriental Studies, University of Mainz, <johanson@uni-mainz.de>

Style sheet

Authors are recommended to follow the style rules given below. Deviations from the rules should be discussed with the editors in advance.

Orthography

When using English, both American and British forms are acceptable, but spelling must be consistent throughout. Punctuation marks should follow apostrophes and quotation marks and precede footnote numbers.

Transcription

Whenever possible, Roman script should be used. For transcription, please apply standard systems, preferably the one presented in *The Turkic Languages* (Routledge) or the International Phonetic Alphabet. In cases of doubt, the editors should be consulted.

Text

The text should be justified to the left margin only; do not use right-margin justification. Do not break words at the ends of lines.—Do not leave blank lines between paragraphs.

Headings

Articles and review articles should be provided with a title (main heading). The text should be divided into sections with appropriate headings. Do not italicize headings except for words in them that are to be printed in italics. Do not capitalize more than the first word and words that are capitalized according to normal orthography. Do not use any punctuations like “.” or “:” at the end of the heading. If the sections are numbered, the following numbering system is suggested:

1. Section heading

1.1. Subsection heading

Use of italics and quotations

Italicize object-language expressions as well as titles of books and periodicals (not of articles). Italics may also be used very restrictively for emphasis, as when a

crucial term is introduced or a word or word group should be highlighted. Do not use boldface, small capitals or spaced-out letters for emphasis.

Quotations should be enclosed within double quotation marks (“...”). Additions by the author are indicated by square brackets, omissions by ellipsis points without brackets. Single quotation marks (‘...’) are only used for the translation of words and phrases cited as linguistic examples. Quotation marks are placed inside punctuation when a word or part of a sentence is quoted. They are placed outside punctuation when complete sentences are cited.

Use of dashes

En-dash

Use “–” (n-dash) to indicate a range, e.g. in references to pages such as “19–20” or in dates such as “1993–1999”.

Em-dash

Use “—” (m-dash) without space to set of parenthetical statements, e.g. “Sometimes writing for money—rather than for art or pleasure—is really quite enjoyable”.

Linguistic examples and displayed examples

Signs, words, and phrases cited as linguistic examples should be italicized and followed by glosses in single quotation marks, e.g. *at* ‘horse’.

Authors choosing to display examples separated from the main text should leave one line of space before and after each example and number the examples consecutively throughout the article. The numbers are placed in brackets. A period is used at the end of an example, if it is a sentence. Interlinear glosses are placed on the line below the example. A translation (in single quotation marks) is placed on the third line. Use tabs (not the space bar) to align examples and glosses. Example:

- (1) *Gelip* *görsün.*
 come:CONV see:VOL.3SG
 ‘Let her come and see.’

Notes

Notes should, whenever possible, be incorporated in the text. Footnotes should be as few and short as possible. Please do not use them to refer to literature. Footnote numbers are indicated in the text by sequential raised index numbers without punctuation or brackets. Punctuation marks, including closing parentheses, precede note numbers in the text.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be avoided. Please limit their use to a few common ones such as “e.g.”, “i.e.”, “et al.”, and “etc.”. Do not use indications such as “loc.cit” or

“op.cit.”. Language names may be abbreviated if followed by a linguistic form cited, e.g. “OT *at* ‘horse’”, but should otherwise be written in full, e.g. “The Old Turkic word for horse” (not “The OT word for horse”). Titles of periodicals, handbooks, etc. should normally not be abbreviated. If they are, the abbreviations employed must be integrated into the alphabetical reference list with the full titles spelled out there. All special signs and abbreviations, e.g. abbreviations of grammatical category labels used in glosses, must be listed at the end of the contribution.

Brief citations in the text

References to literature in the main text and in the text of the footnotes should be given as in the following examples:

As Brands noted (1973: 39), ... As Kahane et al. (1958: 134–136) have shown ... Some authors (Pritsak 1963: 32, Dankoff & Kelly 1982: 60–62) argue that ...

Thus, only brief citations should be included in the text itself. When referring to a publication with more than one author, use the sign “&”, e.g. “Dankoff & Kelly” or “Kahane & Kahane & Tietze”. In the case of more than three authors, use “et al.”, e.g. “Deny et al.”. (The names of all the authors should be given in the reference list.) When reference is made to inclusive page numbers, no digits are dropped, e.g. “101–156” (not “101–56”). Do not use “f.” or “ff.” to indicate page numbers.

In exceptional cases abbreviations of titles may be used, e.g. YTS for *Yeni tarama sözlüğü*.

When a citation refers to a work consisting of more than one volume, use the form “1994, 2: 264”. When citing reprint editions, the original publication year should be given prominence, e.g.: “1901 [1972]”. Use initials only to distinguish authors with identical surnames. Do not use brackets around year numbers in references and citations.

Abstract, Address(es)

An English abstract of about 100 words should be provided before the article text. No abstract is necessary for reviews and reports.

Both the postal and e-mail addresses should be given for each contributor, to be used for future deliveries and be printed in the journal as the contact address.

Acknowledgements, Abbreviations, References

Place “Acknowledgements” and a list of “Abbreviations” before “References”.

References

All works cited in the text—and only the cited ones—must be listed fully in a reference section at the end of the manuscript, under the heading “References”, in alphabetical order of authors’ names and with each author’s publications arranged chronologically.

References begin with the author's surname, given name(s) or initial(s), year of publication. Given names should be indicated where known and used. In the case of more than one author, the names of all the authors are given and linked by "&" signs. The order "surname, given name" is also used for non-first authors or editors. Deviating name formats are conformed to it, e.g. "Gabain, Annemarie von" > "von Gabain, Annemarie", "Agyagási Klára" > "Agyagási, Klára", "Hayasi Tooru" > "Hayasi, Tooru". If you cite several works written by one and the same author and published in one and the same year, please add, both in the main text and in the reference list, a small a, b, c, etc. immediately after the year of publication. For unpublished works, use "forthcoming" or "in preparation". Non-first editions are indicated by a raised index number after the year of publication, e.g. "Menges, Karl H. 1995²".

Titles of books are given in full and *italicized*. They are followed by the place of publication and the publisher. Titles of articles and contributions to journals or books are followed by the name of the journal or book (*italicized*, not abbreviated), volume number, page numbers. Page numbers should thus appear at the very end of the bibliographical reference. The names of the editor(s) should appear in front of the title. Titles of publications in English or Turkish have the same capitalization as normal text, i.e. content words are not capitalized. When numbering volumes of periodicals and series of books, please use Arabic numbers. Papers published in contributed volumes may, if the volume itself is listed under "References", be referred to with a brief citation, e.g. "In: Slobin 1985 (ed.)" plus page numbers. Supplementary information is given in square brackets at the end of the entry, e.g. "[Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.]".

Examples:

- Deny, Jean & Grønbech, Kaare & Scheel, Helmuth & Togan, Zeki Velidi (eds.) 1959. *Philologiae turcicae fundamenta* 1. Aquis Mattiacis: Steiner.
- Doerfer, Gerhard 1988. *Grammatik des Chaladsch*. (Turcologica 4.) Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- Imart, Guy 1981. *Le kirghiz (turk d'Asie Centrale soviétique). Description d'une langue de littérisation récente* 1–2. Aix-en-Provence: Publications de l'Université de Provence.
- Menges, Karl H. 1995². *The Turkic languages and peoples. An introduction to Turkic studies*. (Veröffentlichungen der Societas Uralo-Altaica 42.) Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- Soper, John D. 1987. *Loan syntax in Turkic and Iranian: The verb systems of Tajik, Uzbek, and Qashqay*. [Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles.]
- Swift, Lloyd B. 1963. *A reference grammar of modern Turkish*. (Uralic and Altaic series 19.) Bloomington & The Hague: Indiana University Publications.
- Mundy, C. S. 1955. Turkish syntax as a system of qualification. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Languages* 17, 279–305.
- Reichl, Karl 1983a. Syntactic interference in Afghan Uzbek. *Anthropos* 78, 481–500.
- Aksu-Koç, Ayhan A. & Slobin, Dan I. 1985. The acquisition of Turkish. In: Slobin (ed.) 1985. 839–880.

- Slobin, Dan I. (ed.) 1985. *The crosslinguistic study of language acquisition 2: Theoretical issues*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Poppe, Nikolaus 1959. Das Jakutische. In: Deny, Jean & Grønbech, Kaare & Scheel, Helmuth & Togan, Zeki Velidi (eds.) *Philologiae turcicae fundamenta* 1. Aquis Mattiacis: Steiner. 671–684.
- Baskakov, N. A. 1966. O nekotoryx tipologičeskix izmenenijax v sintaksise sovremennyx tjurkskix literaturnyx jazykov. In: *Tjurkologičeskij sbornik 1966*. Moskva & Leningrad. 17–23.
- Mansuroğlu, Mecdud 1955. Türkçede cümle çeşitleri ve bağlayıcıları. *Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı-Belleten* 1955, 59–71.
- Slobin, Dan I. & Zimmer, Karl (eds.) 1986. *Studies in Turkish linguistics*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: Benjamins.
- Benzing, Johannes 1962. Review of: Julius Németh 1956. Zur Einteilung der türkischen Mundarten Bulgariens. *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft* 112, 196–197.
- Jormark, Ebbe 1997. On tense in Turkic. [Paper given at the 1st Colloquium on Tense, University of Mainz.]
- YTS = *Yeni tarama sözlüğü*. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu. 1983.

Reviews

Reviews should be introduced by bibliographical data in the following order:

Given name(s), surname. Title. Subtitle. Series and number. Place of publication: publishing house, year(s) of publication. Edition (omitted if first edition). Pages (differentiated, if there is more than one system of numbering), pictures in the text, plates, maps. Size. Book cover. Price. ISBN.

Images and tables

Images (figures, maps, photographs) and complicated tables must be submitted separately. Each image should be provided as a separate high-resolution image file, preferably in tiff format. It must be indicated clearly in the text where tables, figures, and maps should appear. If two or more of each kind appear, they should be numbered and referred to by number. Each one should have a legend above it, containing the number and a concise title. Explanations or comments should be given under the table.

Simple tables not submitted on separate pages must be organized so that they fit on the printed page without crowding. Leave ample space between columns, doublespace all entries, and do not use vertical lines.

Submission of papers

Submissions can be sent at any time to <johanson@uni-mainz.de> and <eva.csato@lingfil.uu.se>. See also “Information and Guidelines for Contributors” printed on the reverse side of the journal’s cover.