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 the other way around.

1 Examples (same for rules and formulas)

1.1 Indentation and numbering

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.

Examples in Chinese, if occurring in the running text, should be presented in three consecutive layers: Chinese characters pinyin ‘free translation’; for example, 電腦 diannao ‘computer’, or 鑰匙 yaoshi ‘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 4a below.) On the second and third lines, separate each word/morpheme with an underscore, which is exemplified as follows:

(2) 這次休假小明不打算去夏威夷。

zhe_ci_xiujia_xiaoming_bu_dasuan_qu_xiaweiyi
this_CL_break_Xiaoming_NEG_plan_go_Hawaii
Xiaoming isn’t going to Hawaii for his break this time.

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)

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

1.2.2 Chinese example by author(s)

(4) a. *是花瓶打破的
   shi_huaping_dapo_de
   SHI_vase_break_DE
   b. 是花瓶自己打破的
      shi_huaping_ziji_dapo_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:

(5) 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>(6) Youyou _lei-ku_le</td>
<td>(6) Youyou 累哭了</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youyou <em>tired-weep</em> <em>ASP</em></td>
<td>Youyou _lei-ku_le</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youyou was so tired she wept.</td>
<td>Youyou <em>tired-weep</em> <em>ASP</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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:

(7) 地道
di4dao4
underpass

(8) 地道
di4dao0
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 (author’s full name in Chinese followed by year: page). Use comma, halfwidth (半形 or 半角) rather than fullwidth (全形 or 全角), to separate works in different years by the same author(s), for example:

葉瑞娟 Yeh (2004, 2012), 顧曰国, 张永伟 Gu and Zhang (2013), or 钟晓芳, 安可思, 黄居仁 Chung, Ahrens and Huang (2013: 197)

2.1.2 Parenthetical note
As a parenthetic note: (author’s romanized family name author’s full name in Chinese year) or (author’s last name in English 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:

(葉瑞娟 Yeh 2004, 2012), (顧曰国, 张永伟 Gu and Zhang 2013) or (钟晓芳, 安可思, 黄居仁 Chung, Ahrens and Huang 2013: 197; 郑奠 Zheng 1964)

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)

(9) 協助政府推動這項大建設 (Huang 2009)

assist government set-in-motion this CL big 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)

(10) 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 a English language website

(11) 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

(12) 提醒大家要多喝水、也要開始注意防曬了
    tixing_dajia_yao_duo_heshui, ye_yao_kaishi_zhuyi_fangshai_le
    remind_everyone_should_more_drink-water, also_should_begin_pay-attention_sunscreen_ASCP
    [We would like to] remind everybody to drink more water and to start using sunscreen.  

A corresponding footnote should be provided as follows:


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:

汉语和印欧语在语法上的显著区别之一是汉语的动词和形容词可以直接充任主宾语而无需乎改变形式。有的语法著作认为主语和宾语位置上的谓词已经转化为了名词。

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. (Zhu 朱德熙 1997: 101. Translation mine)

本文尤其关注《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. (Lai 賴錫三 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 ‘free translation’. For example, 起詞 qici ‘subject’. 词汇完整性假設 cihui wanzheng xing jiashe ‘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
For references published in Chinese, please present the author’s name and title of the work in Chinese 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)**