



Scope

The peer-reviewed *Journal of Jewish Languages (JJL)* constitutes a venue for academic research in the multifaceted field of Jewish languages. Jewish languages are the languages spoken and written by Jews in their communities around the world. Among these are Yiddish, Judeo-Spanish, Judeo-Arabic, Jewish Aramaic, Judeo-Italian, Judeo-French, Judeo-Provençal, Judeo-Persian, Jewish English, Jewish Malayalam and more. Although these belong to a variety of genealogical language families, Jewish languages have common linguistic features, thus constituting a distinct field of research. The *Journal of Jewish Languages* encourages comparative studies across the different Jewish languages as well as in-depth linguistic and philological research on the individual languages and their varieties. The *JJL* promotes studies that focus on diverse aspects, such as the interactions of these languages with other languages (especially Hebrew, Aramaic, and the surrounding non-Jewish languages), sociolinguistics, translation traditions, and more. Articles in this journal focus on medieval, modern, and contemporary Jewish languages and are based on manuscripts, printed material, orally transmitted translations, field work recordings, online speech samples, and other sources. Research on Hebrew will be considered for publication in *JJL* only if it relates to other languages Jews have spoken or written. The *JJL* encourages diverse methodological and theoretical approaches from dialectology, sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, historical linguistics, formal linguistics, philology, and other fields.

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Submission Requirements

Language

Articles should be written in English, using American spelling and grammar, and should be consistent throughout. We prefer the term "Judeo" over "Judaeo. If English is not your native language, we recommend having a native speaker edit the article before submission. All foreign words should be accompanied by an English translation, like this: *zis* 'sweet.'

Non-Roman Scripts

If Hebrew or other non-Roman text is included, check the file carefully to see that it appears correctly, and please provide a PDF as a reference.



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Length

Articles should be no more than 12,000 words, including notes and bibliography; book reviews should be 1,000-2,000 words; book review essays should be 3,000-4,000 words.

Manuscript Structure

General

Manuscripts should be double spaced and typed in 12-point, standard, Times New Roman font. There should be no borders or shading. Manuscript pages should be numbered consecutively. Footnotes should be 10 point, standard Time Roman.

Abstracts and Keywords

Article manuscripts must include an abstract at the beginning. The abstract consists of the aim, result, and conclusion of the research and is limited to 150 words. Do not provide an abstract for a book review or a book review essay. Please also provide 4-6 keywords that are important in your article.

Biographical Note

A short biographical note on each author of 2-4 sentences (60 words) should be uploaded during online submission. This note might include place of employment, education, major publications, and/or major honors. Please be careful about length; if the submitted biographical note is longer than 60 words, it will be returned for editing.

Glosses

To ensure correct alignment, all glosses *must* be given in table form, please see pp. 8-10 of these instructions.

Headings

Headings are unnumbered and should be flush (aligned) left. First level headings should be in **bold**, and second level headings should be in ***bold italics***. Please try and use no more than two levels of headings.

This Is the First Level Heading

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Citations within the Text

Within the text, give a brief citation in parentheses consisting of the author's surname, year of publication, and page number(s) where relevant: (Cohen 1912:47). Use an ampersand (&) between two authors' names, and if there are more than two authors, use the surname of the first author, followed by et al.: (e.g., Blau & Hopkins 2000; Aspesi et al. 2008).



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- a. If the citation is of the *work*, either place everything in parentheses: (Weinreich 1954:75), or nothing in parentheses: More discussion of these issues can be found in Laferriere 1979.
- b. If, by contrast, the citation is of the *author*, and the author's name is part of the text, then use this form: Fishman (1985:14) comments that...; As Blau & Hopkins (2000:7) point out...; Aspesi et al. (2008) compiled...

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Footnotes, rather than endnotes, should be used for information that is tangential to the paper but still necessary to include. Please use the footnote option from your toolbar to insert footnotes using superscript numerals (¹, ², ³). References cited in footnotes should also follow the (author date) system. However, most references should be cited in the body of the paper, rather than in footnotes.

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Articles must end with a bibliography, entitled References, of all works referred to in the article. All items must be cited in the text: the bibliography should not include items used for background research if they are not listed in the article. Capital letters in the titles should be used according to the norm of the original language. References to bibliographical items written in non-Latin script (e.g., Hebrew, Arabic, and Russian) should use the English language title that appears in the book or journal, indicating the original language in parentheses. If such an English language title is not provided, please transliterate the title. When referring to an edited volume with more than one editor, please use “eds.” rather than “ed.” Articles that are only available online should be listed with their URL and the date accessed. Where a DOI number is available for journal articles, please include it. Some examples are provided here:

References

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After a period, only one space should be used.

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Commonly used scholarly words should not be italicized, such as: *ibid.*, *et al.*, *i.e.*, etc.

Foreign words that are not frequently used in English should be italicized. This includes Latin and Greek.

Transcription and Transliteration

Please use a consistent transcription method for all linguistic data. One of the common transcription



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methods should be used (e.g., IPA, oriental transcription, YIVO).

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Figures refer to graphs, charts, drawings, and pictures (black & white). All figures should be cited in the text (e.g., "As Fig. 1 indicates,"). The desired location of the figure in the text should be indicated by a placeholder such as "Figure 1 about here." Please submit each figure and table in a separate file. If there are color figures, there must also be a black and white file for each figure. The size of the figure must be appropriate for the journal. The quality of the figure must be suitable for printing - the resolution should be a minimum of 300 dpi (minimum 600 dpi for line art). The image itself must be sharp, and any text in the figure should be legible (at least 7 pt or larger). There must not be a problem with the copyright to the figure in question; see point 6 of the Ethical and Legal Conditions above. Please also provide a separate file listing all figure captions.

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Tables should be cited in the text. They should have short informative captions and be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. Table layout should be kept as simple as possible.

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While book reviews are generally by invitation, the *JJL* also accepts requests to review a particular book, as well as submitted book reviews. A book review should give a description and evaluation of the book's contents and approach in the context of broader academic discourses, especially those surrounding Jewish languages. The review should begin with the book's bibliographic information, using this format: Author-Family-Name, Author-Given-Name. Year. The Title of the Book. City: Publisher. Number of pages. ISBN.

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How to Format Glosses and Linguistic Examples in Your Manuscript

Formatting Glosses

Brill adheres to the **Leipzig Glossing Rules**. Please find the detailed guidelines here:

eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php.

You are kindly asked to adhere to these rules for all of your glossed examples. If you have a specific request concerning the layout of glosses and examples, please let the editor know at an early stage.

Examples of Leipzig Glossing

An example in Jewish Neo-Aramaic:

<i>xa</i>	<i>lu</i>	<i>mšaboḥe</i>	<i>‘əl-xé</i>
One	COP.3.PL	praise.PRF	to-one

‘One is praising the other’

An example in Yiddish:

<i>morgn</i>	<i>vil</i>	<i>ikh</i>	<i>leyenen</i>	<i>dos</i>	<i>bukh</i>
tomorrow	want.1.SG	I	read.INF	the	book

‘Tomorrow I want to read the book’

Note that SMALL CAPS are used for the morphosyntactic categories instead of CAPS. In summary, the following conventions apply:

- Italics: to represent the original language
- Roman: to represent word-for-word English translation
- Roman words in single quotation marks: to represent the grammatically correct English translation of the original non-English example
- Small caps: to represent morphosyntactic categories
- Bold: to emphasize words within glosses
- Underlining: preferably not to be used unless the above typographical options have already been used

Please format glosses in your word processor as tables. The typesetting area of JJJL is 11.5 cm; please take that into consideration when designing the tables. This saves you and the typesetters a lot of work and reduces possible errors during the typesetting process. The gloss examples above have been formatted as a table with the borders removed. It is very important to note that if you prepare your glosses using regular spacing (using the space bar) or tabs, conversion will certainly cause mistakes and irregularities. This has to do with the conversion software and programming the typesetters use. In case you created



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the interlinear text of your manuscript by using tabs, note that they can easily be converted to tables by means of the table menu of Word ('Convert text to table').

In short, tables are the only means to ensure that spacing and alignment of the glosses appear correctly in the page proofs. Using this method will save you a lot of time both at the preparation stage and during proofreading.

Please avoid line breaks as much as possible in your examples. Some suggestions to avoid them:

- Use a small(er) font.
- Use narrow cells.
- Use narrow margins.
- Keep in mind that a good-looking result on your computer screen is not a guarantee for a good result in the page proofs.
- The only requirement for good results is that all elements are correctly placed in separate cells.

Formatting Linguistic Examples

For languages written in Hebrew or other non-Latin characters, it is up to the author whether to include the original script of the example or not. If included, the sentence in the original script should appear first. A transcription (when known) and an English translation should follow as in the example below.

An example in Algerian Judeo-Arabic:

ורא ערבית ימשי בזריזות ובשמחה לצ' ארו

urā 'arvit^y imši bi-zrizut u-bə-simħa l-dāru

'After the evening prayer, he should walk home agilely and happily.'

A table format, as described above, should be used when presenting a word-by-word comparison between two languages in order to preserve the vertical alignment, e.g., between a sentence in a Jewish language and its English translation or between the same sentence in two different non-English languages, such as Hebrew and Ladino:

Heb.	<i>sabbūnī</i>	<i>ḡam</i>	<i>səḥāḥūnī</i>
Ladino	<i>Rodearon</i>	<i>tanbien</i>	<i>me arodearon</i>
	<i>me</i>		

'They encircled me, they also surrounded me.'

Where necessary, your examples will be broken into two lines to fit Brill's standard page



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layout (11.5 cm wide). As you can see in the above example the word 'Rodearonme' does not fit on one line; Word automatically breaks it into two lines (without inserting a hard return). This is not a problem at all; in the proofs of your manuscript, words will automatically be kept on one line.

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