

Guidelines for authors

1. Manuscript and text composition

Articles must be written in French or in English and must be accompanied by abstracts in both languages. The language chosen is to be decided by the coordinators of each number in agreement with the directors of the journal. The first and last names of the authors, their institutional affiliations and their electronic addresses must appear on a front page with the title of the article, but not on the first page in the body of the text. In the printed version, information concerning the authors' affiliations will appear in an alphabetic list at the end of the volume. After the front page, the manuscript must contain the following elements in order:

1. the title in the language of the article;
2. the abstract in the language of the article;
3. the body of the text, including tables, if applicable;
4. acknowledgments, if applicable;
5. bibliographic references;
6. the abstract in the other language;
7. figures, if applicable.

Papers must be submitted in font Times New Roman of size 11 with line spacing of 1,5 and with margins of 1.38 inches (3,5 cm). The maximal length (including abstracts, notes, and references) is 20 pages on the average of approximately 50000 characters. However, length may vary depending on the requirements of each volume. The font and the spacing must be identical throughout the article (with the exception of figures, see below). Indentation must be done by tabulation (and not by the manual insertion of spaces).

2. Contents of the first page

The first page begins with the following information:

- The title of the paper, followed by its sub-title (if applicable), centered and in bold.
- The title is followed by a blank line, then by an abstract in the language of the article. This abstract must not exceed about ten lines. It is announced by the following title in bold: **Abstract** (if the article is in English) or **Résumé** (if the article is in French).

Note that a second version of the abstract in the other language appears at the end of the paper after the bibliographic references.

- The abstract is followed by a blank line, then by a new line indicating a list of key words (about 5) in parentheses beginning with the following title in bold: **Key words:** (if the article is in English) or **Mots clefs :** (if the article is in French).

3. Page setting

Paragraphs start at the beginning of the line without any tabulation. Headings and sub-heading within the paper are indicated as follows:

1. First level: skip a line, main numbering, bold;

1.1 Second level: skip a line, secondary numbering, bold;

1.1.1. Third level: skip a line, tertiary numbering, italics (no bold).

4. Figures and tables

Graphs, illustrations, drawings, and photographs are called « Figures ». They cannot contain any color. For graphs use a white background and bars or lines in black, white and different shades of grey, eventually with distinguishing features (such as stripes for bars and dotted lines). Use the font Times for text inside the graph.

Figures and tables must be numbered consecutively and cited in the paragraph preceding their location (e.g., “As shown in Table 1 ...” or “As shown in Figure 1 ...”). The title must include the number of the figure or table (for example, “Table 1: Percentages of correct responses”). The title is placed under the graph, in bold and centered. Latin characters must be in Times New Roman 10. Indicate the necessary font in case of special characters. If the font is Unicode, attach the font (PC). Tables, graphs, drawings, photographs, and other illustrations must be attached to the paper as separate file in their original format (xls, eps, tiff, jpeg, pdf). The definition for illustrations must be 300 dpi.

Insert all figures and tables at the end of the text and indicate as follows approximately where each should be placed in the body of the text:

Insert Figure 1

5. Notes

Avoid too many notes - except for special cases, do not exceed 15 notes. Notes are placed at the bottom of the corresponding page and must be as short as possible. In French note

indexation is placed before final punctuation and before quotation marks. In English it follows the final punctuation and quotation marks.

6. Typographical details

Italics are restricted to technical words (including the word *interlanguage*), foreign words and borrowings (*a priori*, *Aktionsart*), titles of books and journals in references, and cited words (*also* is used early by children). Double signs (! ? ; « ... ») are preceded by a non segmentable space in French, not in English. “Double quotation marks” frame citations and ‘single quotation marks’ indicate unusual word use, translations and paraphrases.

7. Examples

All examples must be numbered and cited in the text. Each example is presented with its number in parentheses. Tabulation is used if several entries appear for a given example and these entries are differentiated with letters (a, b, c...). A star (*) indicates non grammatical uses and a question mark (?) dubious uses. Examples from a language other than the language of the article are followed by a translation in the language of the article, presented in simple quotation marks and in parentheses. For some languages, it may be necessary to include a literal (morphemic) gloss, as well as a free translation. If necessary, a note should indicate the meaning of some conventions for transcription and for some abbreviations. It is necessary to use automatic tabulations, rather than spaces inserted manually, to ensure a correct vertical alignment (see an example in the box below).

French example (5) shows appropriate (5a) and inappropriate (5b) uses. Errors are most frequent with irregular plural nouns in English, as shown in example (6). As for Chinese, optional plural markings are rarely used, as shown in (7).

(5) a. Les chèvres ont mangé.

b. *Chèvres ont mangé.

(6) *Look at my foots!

(‘Regarde mes pieds !’)

(7) Ta pa-shang qu LE.

3p run-ascend go PRF.

(‘Ils sont montés en courant’.)

8. Citations

Citations of less than four lines are integrated in the body of the text and framed by double quotation marks. Final punctuation belonging to the quotation occurs before the closing quotation mark in French and after it in English. Quotations of more than four lines are detached from the text and placed with tabulation, without any quotation marks.

9. Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments to colleagues or institutions may be indicated in the language of the article at the end of the text and before the bibliographic references on a new line beginning with the following heading in bold followed by a colon: **Acknowledgments:** (if the article is in English) or **Remerciements :** (if the article is in French).

10. Bibliographic references

All bibliographic references cited in the text must appear in a list at the end of the paper under the heading **REFERENCES** (in bold). Conversely, all references appearing in this list must be cited in the text. References are listed in alphabetic order when cited in the text as well as in the list at the end of the text. If more than one publication is cited for a given author, either list references in chronological order from least recent to most recent or use the notation a, b, c in the parentheses after the publication year if more than one reference were published within the same year (e.g. Slobin 2006a, 2006b).

10.1 References cited in the text

Use the guidelines illustrated below. The indication *et al.* is used when there are three authors or more.

- According to Levelt (1993), ...
- Levelt (1993:32) argues that ...
- (*cf.* Levelt 1993), ...
- According to Quirk *et al.* (1985), ...
- (*cf.* Quirk *et al.* 1985),...
- (*cf.* Quirk *et al.* 1985 ; Levelt 1993 ; Vasseur & Arditty 1999)

10.2 List of references at the end of the paper

It is necessary to use automatic indentation and tabulations in order to ensure a correct vertical alignment. References must contain information concerning the author(s), the year, the title and the place of publication. After the first line containing the name of the author(s), the following lines are indented by -0.2 inches (-0,5 cm).

- **Authors:** name of the author followed by a comma, initial of first name followed by a period. Use the sign & for two authors or for the last author if there are more than two authors.
- **Year of publication:** After the author(s)' name(s), the year appears in parentheses and is followed by a period
- **Titles of journal articles:** title of the article (without italics) with an initial capital letter only on the first word (except for German where all nominals require an initial capital letter), followed by a period, then by the title of the journal in italics, the number of the volume (n° with a space before the number) and the pages (first-last, separated by a dash).
- **Titles of chapters in collective volumes:** title of the chapter (without italics) with an initial capital letter only on the first word (except for German), followed by a period. After the period, use the word 'In', then the initial of the first name and the name of the editor(s) of the volume, the indication (Ed.) or (Eds.), then the title of the volume in italics with an initial capital letter only on the first word (except for German), followed by a period, the page numbers in parentheses (first-last), followed by a period, then by the place of publication, a colon and the name of the press.
- **Titles of books:** title in italics with an initial capital letter only on the first word (except for German), followed by a period, the place of publication, a colon and the publishing house. For citations of collective volumes, indicate (Ed.) or (Eds.) after the names of the authors and before the publication date.

Berman, R. & Slobin, D.I. (Eds.) (1994). *Different ways of relating events in narrative: a crosslinguistic developmental study*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Erlbaum.

Klein, W. (1994). *Time in language*. London: Routledge.

Stutterheim, C. & Klein, W. (1989). Text structure and referential movement. In R. Dietrich & C.F. Graumann (Eds.), *Language processing in social context*, 39-67. Amsterdam: North-Holland.

Vasseur, M.-T. & Arditty, J. (1996). Les activités réflexives en situation de communication exolingue. *Acquisition et Interaction en Langue Étrangère* n° 8, 57-87.

11. Editorial modifications in the manuscripts

Some modifications concerning style may be directly introduced by the editorial board, without consulting the author, if publication deadlines do not permit further exchanges.

MODEL – ARTICLE IN ENGLISH

This is the title of an article in English:
this is the sub-title of the article (if applicable)

Abstract

This is the abstract in the language of the article (opening abstract in English for an article in English). This is the abstract in the language of the article (opening abstract in English for an article in English).

Key words: key word 1, key word 2, key word 3, ...

1. Title - first level

This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph.

1.1 Title - second level

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1.1.1. Title - third level

This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph. This is a normal paragraph.

Remerciements : This is an acknowledgment. This is an acknowledgment. This is an acknowledgment. This is an acknowledgment.

REFERENCES

- Klein, W. (1994). *Time in Language*. London: Routledge.
- Stutterheim, C. & Klein, W. (1989). Text structure and referential movement. In R. Dietrich & C.F. Graumann (Ed.), *Language Processing in Social Context*, 39-67. Amsterdam: North-Holland.

Vasseur, M.-T. & Arditty, J. (1996). Les activités réflexives en situation de communication exolingue. *Acquisition et Interaction en Langue Étrangère* n° 8, 57-87.

Résumé

Ceci est le résumé dans l'autre langue (résumé de fin en français pour un article en anglais). Ceci est le résumé dans l'autre langue (résumé de fin en français pour un article en anglais). Ceci est le résumé dans l'autre langue (résumé de fin en français pour un article en anglais). Ceci est le résumé dans l'autre langue (résumé de fin en français pour un article en anglais).