

Language Studies and Modern Humanities

Author Guidelines

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Article Preparation

Length of papers

The journal limits the total character count (including spaces) for different types of submissions: between 20,000 and 40,000 for articles, up to 80,000 for academic translations and up to 8,000 for book reviews. Please note that the total length of the article includes the text of the article and the notes (footnotes), as well as the figures, references and bibliography.

Formatting requirements

When preparing their articles, authors are advised to use the dedicated document templates that are available for download on our website. If you prefer not to use the templates, please consider the journal requirements when preparing your text. After your article is accepted for publication, it will be subjected to scholarly and literary editing and formatted in accordance with the layout of the journal.

Download the Article Template

Completeness and presentation of papers

1. Papers are presented as a single file in the .doc or .docx format that includes the following parts in the following order: information about the author (see “Information about the Author”), universal decimal classification (UDC), title of the article, abstract and keywords in (see “Title”, “Abstract” and “Keywords”), text of the article, notes of acknowledgement and list of sources and references (see “Reference List”). Please also attach the names, organisations and contact details of at least three potential reviewers. Other reviewers may be chosen for your article; you do not need to ask those individuals whether they will be available to review your article.

2. To name the article file, use the author’s last name in Latin characters.

3. If the article text requires the use of non-standard fonts, formulas, complex formatting, etc., a .pdf file of the article text should be provided in addition to the .docx file. Authors are asked to provide the font files as well.

4. If the article contains illustrations, each should be provided as a separate .jpg, .jpeg or .png file (see Tables, Figures, Charts). To name the file, use the author's last name in Latin characters, space, Fig, sequence number, e.g. Avtor_Fig1. Any illustrations prepared in MS Word and containing text should be kept in the main file of the article.

Format, font, paragraphs. The article should use Times New Roman, 14 pt; full justification; paragraph indent 1.0 cm. Automatic hyphenation should be deactivated.

Style. The article should follow the rules of English academic style.

Information about the author

1. In order to preserve the blind nature of peer review, please refrain from stating your authorship of papers you reference or using phrases like “As we discussed in our previous publications...”, etc.
2. All information about the author should be stated on the first page of the article file sent to the editorial team.
3. The information must include the following:
 - the name of the author in full (if the name is natively written in non-Latin alphabet, the transliteration should match that used in other publications);
 - the academic degree;
 - the position, the name of the organization (place of work);
 - the legal address of the organization (not of its subdivision!);
 - the email and/or phone number (with country and city code) of the author;
 - the author’s personal identification codes (ResearcherID, ORCID and Scopus AuthorID, if applicable).

If there are several authors, all of the above information is provided for each of them.

UDC index. The Universal Decimal Classification index should be specified on the left-hand side of the first page of the main text, giving an accurate reflection of the article’s subject. The UDC is widely used for article indexing and efficient retrieval.

Title. The title should be given in bold; capital letters are only used at the beginning of the title and for proper names.

Abstract. The abstract should precede the main text of the article and be separated from it graphically. Abstract length should be between 200 and 300 words. The abstract should demonstrate the relevance of the study. Readers should be able to assess the subject, the course of the study and the conclusions reached by the author. Background information, general and insignificant statements, superfluous introductory words, etc., should be avoided.

The abstract should follow the rules of the English language and academic style.

Keywords. Keywords must follow the abstract, precede the main text of the article and be separated from both graphically. Please start the list of keywords with “Keywords:”. Your list should comprise between 5 and 10 keywords and must include at least two words that are also present in the article title.

The purpose of keywords is to make it easier for potential readers to locate your article, so refrain from using either too general or too specific terms. Not recommended: “concept”, “educational standard” or “grammar”. Recommended: “text concept”, “Federal Educational Standard for secondary general education” or “foreign grammar”.

Structure. The text should have a clear structure, with sections and subsections reflecting the course of the research.

Section Titles

Please use a consistent style for different level titles:

- (1) for first level titles (e.g. Introduction, Conclusion, etc.), use bold type on a separate line;
- (2) for second level titles, use italic bold type on a separate line;
- (3) for third level titles, use italic type on a separate line;
- (4) for fourth level titles, use italic bold type at the beginning of the paragraph, so that the first sentence of the paragraph directly follows the title punctuation mark;
- (4) for fifth level titles, use italic type at the beginning of the paragraph, so that the first sentence of the paragraph directly follows the title punctuation mark.

Capital letters are only used at the beginning of the section title and for proper names.

Tables, figures, charts

1. Tables should be found at the end of your article, following the reference list. Any figures or charts should be provided as separate files for easier layout.
2. Immediately after the paragraph in which a table, figure or chart is first mentioned, [Table X should be here] should be inserted on a separate line, with the relevant number.
3. The content of the table, figure or chart should be clear without referring to the main text of the article and should not be duplicated in it.
4. Each table, figure or chart must have a title in the same format as the regular text. The title should be placed above the item and be separated from it graphically.
5. All tables, figures and charts are numbered continuously with Arabic numerals. If an article only contains a single table, figure or chart, it should not be numbered.
6. Pictures and diagrams should be provided as separate files in the JPG, JPEG or PNG format. Image quality should be high enough to ensure it remains clear after resizing. Resolution should be at least 300 dpi (dots per inch).
7. When using figures, photos or charts that have not been created by you, make sure that those images are published under an Open Access license and list all relevant information that is available:
 - author's name;
 - year (if available);
 - the name of the work (if available);
 - a link to the page where the image is located;
 - a note detailing your right to use the image (if available).

Spelling and punctuation

The article should follow the rules of the modern English language.

Quotations

1. All direct quotations must be given in quotation marks. Quoting word for word without quotation marks is not allowed.
2. Source should be stated in round brackets directly after the quote (see In-Text Citations). For literal quotations, page number must be stated, if present in the source.
3. Any quotations from the author's own works should be treated similarly to others, properly cited and included into the references.

Examples and highlighting

1. Examples should be given in italic, their translation should be given in regular type in quotation marks. Examples from all languages except English and Russian should be translated.
2. The translation of other-language examples is given in single quotation marks (' ').
3. To highlight a section of the text, you can use either bold italic or regular bold (depending on the surrounding text) type; text underlining is not allowed. Please use highlighting sparingly.

Page numbering. Numbers are placed at the bottom of the page (using footers).

Dates and numerals

1. Dates must be given in accordance with the following format: 5 August 1982.
2. Numbers one through ten are spelled out; numbers above ten are written as numerals.
3. Use Roman numerals for centuries and the following format for decades: the 1980s.

Names

1. When a person is first mentioned, use initials of the first name (and patronymic, if applicable) and their last name; in subsequent mentions only the last name is stated (unless the article mentions multiple individuals with the same last name).
2. Non-breaking space should be used to separate initials from each other and from the last name (Ctrl + Shift + Space).
3. If you wish to specify a person's years of birth and death, you can add them in the parenthesis after the name is first mentioned, separated by en-dash without spaces, e.g.: F. F. Fortunatov (1848–1914).

Titles of works. Quotation marks should be used for titles in all languages.

Abbreviations. Please, use abbreviations, such as “e.g.”, “i.e.”, “etc”.

If abbreviations are used in the article, the list of abbreviations should precede the references.

Lists

1. Microsoft Word List tool should be used exclusively to format all lists.
2. Top level lists are numbered, with an indent of 1.5 cm from the left margin.
3. Second level lists are bulleted, with an indent of 2.0 cm from the left margin.

Formatting of footnotes

It is recommended to use footnotes as rarely as possible. If a note is necessary, please use the Microsoft Word “Insert Footnote” note to create notes with continuous numbering at the bottom of the page.

In-text citations

1. For in-text citations, the author’s last name and year of publication should be stated in round brackets: (Author 2019).

When citing a specific fragment, state the page number after a comma: (Author 2010, 25).

If there are multiple works by the same author in the same year, they are ordered alphabetically by the title and are allocated a letter (a, b, c etc) after the date: (Author 2019a).

When citing a source with up to four authors, all authors’ names should be included. For more than four authors, only the first three names should be stated, followed by “et al.”: (Author1, Author2, Author3 et al.). If the authors are not stated, the document should be named instead (shortening of long titles is accepted): (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science... 2013)

When citing a source divided into several parts or volumes, state the relevant part or volume number: (Ivanov 2000, vol. 1).

2. When citing multiple sources, they should be separated by a comma and arranged in alphabetical order: (Bakhtin 1963; Ivanov 2000, vol. 1, 45) If citing multiple works by the same author or authors, do not repeat their name or names: (Shchirova 2000; 2006; 2013).
3. When citing a source, always provide a full reference. Ibid, op. cit., etc. are not allowed.

Reference list

1. Make sure to prepare the reference list with the utmost attention. Any format inaccuracies may impede the cited sources’ tracking in databases, impacting the authors’ citation rate. It is

preferable to use respected and relevant sources present in major scientific databases or national indices and that are easily accessible.

2. The reference list must include all sources cited in the article, whether directly or indirectly, and may not include any unmentioned works.

3. All references are given after the text of the article as an unnumbered list, arranged in alphabetical order by the author's last name. All references should be given in Harvard referencing style. If there are multiple sources by the same author, then citations are listed in order by the date of publication. If referencing multiple works from one author released in the same year, the works are allocated a letter (2000a, 2000b, 2000c) after the year.

4. Please, divide the reference list in the following sections: "Sources", "Dictionaries and reference literature" and "References". Sources should include literary and any other texts that have been studied.

5. You can consult [reference examples](#), as well as [previous issues](#).

Journal titles should be provided in full. If present, always include DOI (as an active link). Journal, book and website titles are given in italics to visually distinguish them from article, chapter and section titles.

Transliteration of references

BSI standard is used for transliteration. In this section, please provide transliterated titles for Russian-language sources and original titles for sources in other languages. References are arranged in alphabetical order regardless of language. At the end of each reference, please state the language you accessed the source in.

For names of authors, please transliterate names that are originally in Cyrillic alphabet and provide the original spelling for names in the Latin alphabet (e.g. Genette G., Barthes R. (French), Köstlin K. R. von (German, etc.))

Please add "Publ." to the titles of Russian publishing houses (e.g. "M.: Hayka" = "Moscow: Nauka Publ."). For organisations, only use official translations of the title.

For journals, only list the translation of the title into English if it is an official translation. If there is no translation provided by the journal, only use the original name. If the original is in non-Latin characters, please transliterate it.

If you reference any Russian-language sources, please use the translitonline.com website with the following settings:

- ë — e;
- ц — ts;
- й — j;
- щ — shch;
- ий — ij;

ьй — yj;
х — всегда kh (always kh).

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Reference examples

Journal article

- Albert, G. (2015) Semiotik und Syntax von Emoticons. *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Linguistik*, Bd 62, H. 1, S. 3–22. <https://doi.org/10.1515/zfal-2015-0001> (In German)
- Argente, J. A., Castellanos, J., Jorba, M. et al. (1979) Una nació sense estat, un poble sense llengua [A nation without state, a people without language]. *Els Marges*, no. 15, pp. 3–13. (In Catalan)
- Prokopenya, V. K., Slioussar, N. A., Petrova, T. E. et al. (2018) Eksperimental'nye issledovaniya grammatiki: ustanovlenie anaforicheskikh otnoshenij v protsesse recheponimaniya [Experimental studies of grammar: Anaphora resolution in speech comprehension]. *Voprosy Jazykoznanija*, vol. 1, pp. 76–90. <https://doi.org/10.31857/S0373658X0003700-9> (In Russian)

Book

- Bourdieu, P. (1991) *Language and symbolic power*. Cambridge; Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 302 p. (In English)
- Schippan, T. (2002) *Lexikologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 306 S. (In German)
- Benveniste, É. (2010) *Obshchaya lingvistika [General linguistics]*. 4th ed. Moscow: Librokom Publ., 448 p. (In Russian)
- Lomonosov, M. V.; Vinogradov, V. V., Andreev, A. I., Blok, G. P. (eds.). (1959) *Polnoe sobranie sochinenij: v 11 t. T. 8: Poeziya. Oratorskaya proza. Nadpisi. 1732–1764 gg. [Complete works: In 11 vols. Vol. 8: Poetry. Oratory prose. Inscriptions. 1732–1764]*. Moscow; Leningrad: Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union Publ., 1279 p. (In Russian)

Book chapter

- Bauman, R. (2001) The ethnography of genre in a Mexican market: Form, function, variation. In: P. Eckert, J. R. Rickford (eds.). *Style and sociolinguistic variation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 57–78. (In English)
- Jakobson, R. O. (1972) Shiftery, glagol'nye kategorii i russkij glagol [Shifters, verb categories and Russian verb]. In: O. G. Revzina (comp.). *Printsipy tipologicheskogo analiza yazykov razlichnogo stroya [Principles of typological analysis of languages of different order]*. Moscow: Nauka Publ., pp. 95–113. (In Russian)

Conference, seminar or roundtable proceedings

- Khamraeva, E. A. (2015) Obuchenie russkomu yazyku detej-bilingvov: ontolingvisticheskiy aspekt [Learning the Russian language by the bilingual children: First language aspect]. In: *Russkij yazyk i literatura v prostranstve mirovoj kul'tury: Materialy XIII Kongressa MAPRYaL (g. Granada, Ispaniya, 13–20 sentyabrya 2015 goda)* [Russian language and literature in the context of world culture: Proceedings of the 13th MAPRYAL Congress (Granada, Spain, 13–20 September, 2015)]: In 15 vols. Vol. 10. Saint Petersburg: MAPRYaL Publ., pp. 1060–1066. (In Russian)

Online source

- *Kul'tura pis'mennoj rechi. Russkij yazyk i literatura* [Culture of written speech. Russian language and literature]. [Online]. Available at: <http://grammar.ru/> (accessed 26.05.2019). (In Russian)
- Palatogram Medical Definition. *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*. [Online]. Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/medical/palatogram> (accessed 06.05.2019). (In English)

Submission of papers

Articles prepared in accordance with the rules are sent to the editorial board via the file uploading system on the official website of the journal (languagestudies.ru). Physical copies will not be accepted.

After the article is received, its compliance with the formal requirements will be checked within 15 days, followed by a double-blind peer review (see [Review Statement](#)). No submission or publication fees are charged.