

Bilingualism: Language and Cognition

Aims and scope

Bilingualism: Language and Cognition is an international peer-reviewed journal focusing on bilingualism (two or more languages) from a cognitive science perspective. The aims of the journal are to promote research on the bilingual person and to encourage debate in the field. The domains covered are the following: bilingual language competence, perception and production, bilingual language acquisition in children and adults, neurolinguistics of bilingualism (in normal and brain-damaged populations), and non-linguistic cognitive processes in bilinguals.

Submission of manuscripts

All submissions should be made through the Manuscript Central system at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/blc>, and the main text of the submission should be uploaded as a Word document (or as a pdf file when special symbols are used). Enquiries regarding submission should be sent to the coordinating editor:

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Submissions should consist of original work that has not been previously published and is not under consideration elsewhere. Papers should reflect fundamental research and use the research methodologies and the theoretical and modeling approaches of the disciplines within which the research was conducted: theoretical or descriptive linguistics, experimental, computational or developmental psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics, etc. The overriding criterion for consideration and subsequent acceptance, after peer review, is that papers make a truly theoretical or empirical contribution to one of the domains listed under Aims and scope. Consideration will be given to papers of the following types:

Keynote Articles. Keynote articles will be published together with peer commentaries commissioned by the editors, to which the keynote author will be invited to respond. The content of keynote articles must therefore offer a rationale for peer commentary: by presenting a new theory or model, reviewing recent developments in a subfield of bilingualism, presenting a critical review of the literature on a research problem, dealing with a controversial issue, etc.

Once keynote articles have been peer reviewed and accepted for publication, they will be sent to commentators. The final selection of commentators, from within and outside the field of bilingualism, will be made by the editors, but the advice of keynote authors will be sought. Accepted commentaries will be sent to authors of keynote articles so that they may prepare their response (also subject to review). Occasionally a keynote article may be published without commentaries, but commentaries will then be published in a later issue. Keynote articles should not exceed 14,000 words in length (including footnotes, references, etc.) and should include an abstract of no more than 150 words.

Research Articles. Research articles should report fundamental research of interest in one of the domains listed under Aims and scope and must have clear theoretical implications. Research articles should not exceed 14,000 words (including footnotes, references, etc.) and should include an abstract of no more than 150 words.

Research Notes. Research notes provide an opportunity for researchers to discuss problems of general interest, to comment on or supplement research articles previously published (in this journal or elsewhere), to present innovations in research, etc. They should be between 4,000 and 8,000 words in length (including footnotes, references, etc.) and must be preceded by an abstract of no more than 100 words.

Articles that exceed the relevant word lengths will be returned to authors without review.

Preparation of manuscripts

Submission. Manuscripts should be submitted in files (typically MS Word and equivalent PDF). The text should be double-spaced throughout, except for the first page (see below). Automatic numbering of examples, tables and figures should be avoided but automatic numbering of footnotes is permitted. Page numbers should be positioned in the top right corner of each page. There should be no running headers embedded in any of the files. Paragraphs must be marked by indents at the first lines and NOT by blank lines. Authors should consider lengthy details of methods or data in an Appendix that will appear only as Supplementary Materials Online, if these details are not essential for interpreting the major findings or hypotheses of the manuscript.

Language. The language of the journal is English. Non-native speakers of English should make every effort to have their manuscripts checked by English native speakers.

Spelling. Either British or American spelling may be used, consistently throughout the paper.

First two pages. The first page should give (in the order listed here): a short title of the article which will appear in print as the running header, the full title of the article, the name(s) and affiliation(s) of the author(s), an acknowledgements paragraph, and the postal and email addresses of the corresponding author (headed 'Address for correspondence'). Acknowledgments appear as a footnote in print and should be keyed to the article's title by an asterisk (*). Authors who do not wish to reveal their identity to the reviewers should type only the running head and the full title of the article on the first page, and can adapt the text and references as appropriate. Upon acceptance of the article, the first page of the final version should have the complete authorship information and acknowledgments. The second page should contain the abstract only. Like the rest of the text, this information should be set at the left margin in normal font type and font size – Times, 12 pt – with the right margin NOT right-justified. Unlike the rest of the text, the information on the first page should be single-spaced.

Section headings should be set on a separate line and may be numbered but only up to two levels. A third level should be distinguished typographically only. Automatic section numbering should be avoided. Authors who do not wish to number section headings should distinguish the three levels typographically in a very clear manner (Level 1: normal font + bold, Level 2: bold + italics, Level 3: italics only; all in Times font, font size 12 pt).

Abbreviations and acronyms not in common use should be explained at first occurrence.

Reference citations within the text, footnotes and figure and table captions should contain the author's (authors') last name(s) followed by the year of publication in parentheses; e.g. Brown (1995) states that; (Miller & Frankin, 1996). The first citation of a work by three or more authors should give all authors' names but thereafter only the first author's name followed by "et al.". Works by a single author in the same year should be distinguished by a, b, etc. after the date, e.g. (Smith, 1996a, b). A list of references within the text of an article or a footnote should be alphabetically ordered according to the first author's surname. The ampersand (&) should be used before the second/last co-author's surname when the whole citation appears in parentheses. Otherwise, the word 'and' should be used in this position; e.g. Miller and Franklin (1996) state that. Page number citations have the form (Smith, 2001, p. 45), Smith (2001, p. 45) – NOT one with the colon between the year and the page number.

References should be listed in alphabetical order and double-spaced at the end of the article. Journal titles should not be abbreviated. The following examples show how references should be presented:

- Frenck-Mestre, C. (2002). An on-line look at sentence processing in the second language. In R. Heredia & J. Altarriba (eds.), *Bilingual sentence processing*, pp. 218–236. Amsterdam: Elsevier.
- Marslen-Wilson, W., & Warren, P. (1994). Levels of perceptual representation and process in lexical access: Words, phonemes and features. *Psychological Review*, 101 (4), 653–675.
- Miller, K. (2006). Variable input and the acquisition of plurality in two varieties of Spanish. Ph.D. dissertation, Michigan State University.
- Nelson, K. (1996). *Language in cognitive development*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pérez-Leroux, A. T., Pirvulescu, M., Roberge, Y., Tieu, L., & Thomas, D. (2006). Variable input and object drop in child language. In C. Gurski & M. Radisic (eds.), *Proceedings of the 2006 Canadian Linguistics Association Annual Conference*. http://ling.uwo.ca/publications/CLA2006/Perez-Leroux_etal.pdf (retrieved March 22, 2008).
- Sánchez-Casas, R., Buratti, B. S., & Igoa, J. M. (1992). Are bilingual lexical representations interconnected? Presented at the Fifth Conference of the European Society for Cognitive Psychology, Paris.

Please note in these examples the format for referencing chapters in edited books, the exact abbreviation used to indicate the editor(s), the use of lower-case and upper-case letters depending on the part of the reference, the presence of the chapter's page numbers, the use of periods and commas at various points, the long hyphen (i.e. the en-dash) in page-number spans, etc. The ampersand (&) rather than 'and' is used consistently before the second/last co-author's/co-editor's surname, and when & follows an initial, it is preceded by a comma; otherwise, there is no comma before &. Commas around journal volume/issue numbers are in italics, and commas and periods at the end of book titles are NOT in italics.

Footnotes should be kept to a minimum and should be numbered. They should be typed on a separate page (double-spaced) and included at the end of the manuscript (NOT at the bottom of each page), immediately after the references. Automatic footnote (i.e. endnote) numbering is permitted.

Alpha-numeric data and results should be presented in a consistent format throughout the paper. In particular, authors should be consistent in the use of italic (or non-italic, not underline) for the expressions p, F, etc.; in the use of spaces immediately before and after the signs =, > and <, and elsewhere; and in the use of punctuation (commas, colons, semi-colons, and parentheses) marking sets and subsets of alpha-numeric information. Reporting of statistical significance should follow the APA Style (see *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th edn.), chapter 4).

Tables should be clearly laid out on separate pages and numbered consecutively, gathered at the end of the manuscript. The table's number and title should be placed immediately above each table (format: Table 1. *Title*.). Vertical lines should not be used. Units should be identified and aligned as appropriate, and every column should have a clear heading. The main text of the article should include an explicit mention of each table near to the table's intended location and also the wording 'Insert Table N about here', set on a separate line, at the left margin, between complete paragraphs.

Figures should be camera-ready. They should be numbered consecutively and have a caption (format: Figure 1. *Title*.). Each figure must be saved by itself (i.e. just the figure – no figure labels, running headers or page numbers) in a separate, clearly-named file (e.g. Smith-Fig1, Smith-Fig2, etc.). Figure captions must be listed in a separate file (e.g. Smith-FigureCaptions). Each figure should be supplied in a PDF. The main text of the article should include an explicit mention of each figure near to the figure's intended location and also the wording 'Insert Figure N about here', set on a separate line, at the left margin, between complete paragraphs.

Typographic conventions

Italics (i) Language material within the running text. (ii) Titles of books and journals. (iii) Titles of tables.

Bold Emphasis in numbered examples.

SMALL CAPITALS (i) Author's emphasis within the text. (ii) Technical terms at first mention in the text. (iii) The names of grammatical categories in the glosses of numbered examples.

"Double quotation marks" (i) Meanings of words and sentences, both in running text and in examples. (ii) Short quotations (up to 25 words) set in the running text and "direct speech". (Quotations over 25 words are set out as a separate paragraph and are not included in quotation marks.)

'Single quotation marks' (i) Terms used in a semi-technical sense or terms whose validity is questioned. (ii) Quotations within quotations.

Review and selection of manuscripts

All submissions will be subject to peer review unless manifestly outside the aims and scope of the journal or prepared without following the guidelines presented above. The journal aims at a fast peer-review process and will provide authors with comments and decision in a timely fashion. Authors of articles published in the journal assign copyright to Cambridge University Press (with certain rights reserved) and they will receive a copyright assignment form for signature with the proof of their paper. The terms on which copyright is assigned can be viewed at http://journals.cambridge.org/images/fileUpload/documents/bil_Copyright.pdf.

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Corresponding authors will be asked by email to download proofs as PDF files. They will be asked to correct the proofs and send the corrections to the copy-editor, preferably by email, within three days of receipt. Upon publication, corresponding authors will be supplied with a PDF file of their contribution.

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