1   General information

The title should be written in lowercase, except for the first word, any words that are always capitalized, and words following a colon. Following the title, list the first and last names of the author(s), their affiliation, and email address. First names should be written in full, not just as initials. To maintain a double-blind review process, any identifying information about the author(s) must be removed from the text while it is under review.

Each article must begin with an abstract of no more than 300 words, along with up to five keywords. The abstract and keywords should also be included in the metadata when submitting the article online.

Articles should be structured into numbered sections, with the option to include subsections (e.g., 1.1) and subsubsections (e.g., 1.1.1). Each section must have a bold heading, and numbering should always start at 1, not 0. Section numbers in headings should end with a period (e.g., "1. General information"), while subsection and subsubsection headings should not (e.g., "1.1 Floats" or "1.1.1 Tables"). Headings follow the same rules on capitalisation as titles do (see above).

The final numbered section is the conclusion. After this, additional unnumbered sections may be included in the following order: Abbreviations, Data Accessibility Statement, Ethics and Consent, Acknowledgements, Competing Interests, and Authors' Contributions. Of these, only the Abbreviations and Acknowledgements sections are optional. If the paper contains glossed examples, an Abbreviations section must be included. For further details, refer to the Leipzig Glossing Rules.

The last part of the article is the reference list (References). See below for citation style guidelines.

1.1   Floats

In LaTeX, floats are objects such as tables and figures that do not necessarily appear exactly where they are defined in the source code. Instead, LaTeX dynamically positions them to optimize the document layout. This means that the position for a table or figure suggested by you will most likely not be the final position of that table or figure in the final paper.

1.1.1   Tables

Therefore, always refer to tables and figures by number, not by position. For Example: Table 1 provides an example of the table layout in *Gender Linguistics*.

Table 1: Example of the general table layout in *Gender Linguistics*.

column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4	column 5
class A	5	0.332	154,025.06	no
class B	4	0.173	487,135.57	yes

In *Gender Linguistics*, tables are preceded by their caption. The head row of each table is in bold print, while all other rows are by default not. Cells containing text are left aligned, cells containing numbers are right aligned. Please provide the same number of decimal places for all values in a column. While every table starts and ends with a horizontal line and contains a horizontal line after the head row, vertical lines are avoided at all costs. Additional horizontal lines may be used if they improve readability.

1.1.2 Figures

Figures are followed by their caption, as can be seen with Figure 1. In the *Gender Linguistics* layout, figures are centred, tables are left aligned.
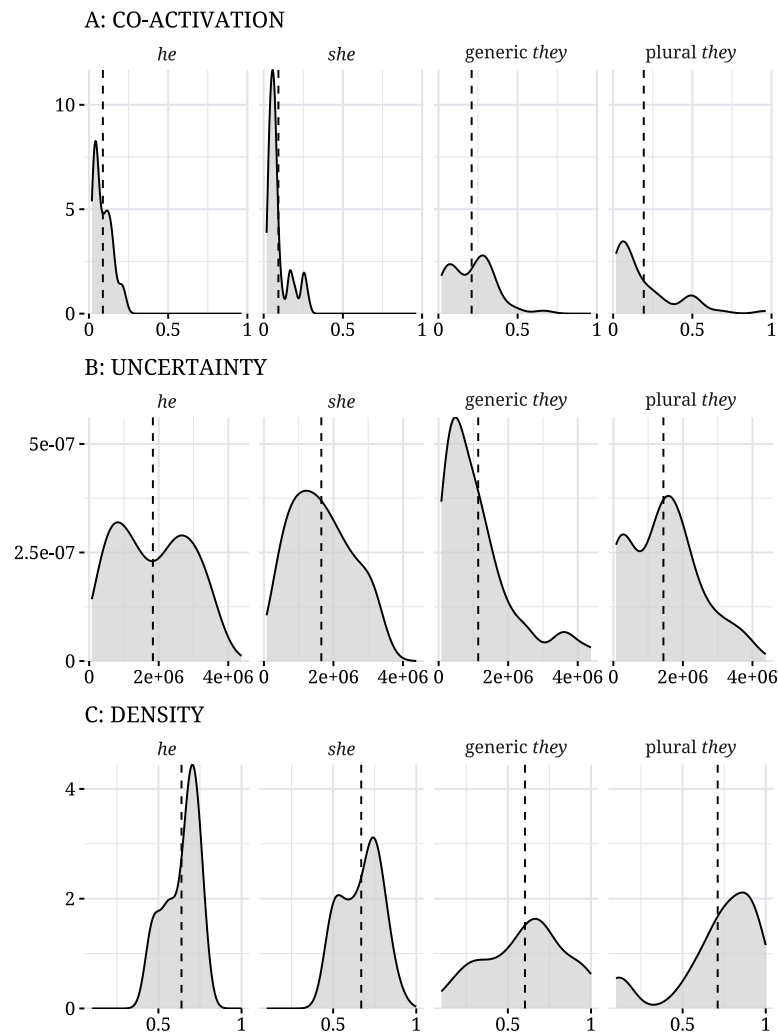
Figure 1: This is the caption of a figure.

As per usual, figures may only be included if all required rights are held by the author(s). *Gender Linguistics* assumes no liability for rights issues.

1.1.3 Language examples

Examples from languages other than English must be glossed with word-by-word alignment and translated. Please follow the Leipzig Glossing Rules for glossing. Example numbers are enclosed in parentheses, and left-aligned. Example sentences usually have normal capitalization at the beginning and normal punctuation. The gloss line has no capitalization and no punctuation.

(1)   Alcuni   degli   studenti   sono partiti.
        Some.MASC of-the.MASC students.MASC are   left.MASC
        'Some of the students have left.'

2 Italics, quotation marks, bold face, and small caps

Italics are used in the following cases:

- for all object-language forms that are cited within the text or in numbered examples

- for book titles, journal titles, film titles, and other types of titles

- for referring to a technical term metalinguistically, e.g. The term *generic masculine* describes [...]

- for emphasis of a particular word, e.g. Here, this was *not* the case [...]

Quotation marks are used in the following cases:

- single quotation marks

  - for linguistics meanings, e.g. *Mann* 'man'

- double quotation marks

  - for citing passages, e.g. Schmitz et al. (2023: 26) concluded that "due to their makeup, feminine forms live in their own area of the semantic space".

  - for referring to a term or expression one does not want to adopt

Boldface may be used to draw attention to a specific part of a linguistic examples, both in the text and in numbered examples.

Small caps are used in two cases:

- for interlinear glossing (see above)

- for referring to (statistical) variables, e.g. In the regression analysis, both FREQUENCY and WORDLENGTH showed a significant effect.

3 Reference style

Gender Linguistics follows the Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics. Initial submissions may follow other reference styles, e.g. APA6 or APA7. However, with the submission of the final version, manuscripts must either follow the Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics or authors must additionally submit full information on references (e.g. including full names of authors and editors of references). *Gender Linguistics* accepts bibtex files for this purpose.

Within the paper, in-text citations look as follows: Schmitz et al. (2023) concluded that their findings were in line with results by Stein & Plag (2021). That is, the moon is indeed made of cheese, but not entirely (cf. Sökefeld et al. 2023). That is, its core is made of magical powder, as was proposed by Ochs (2024: 6).[1]

Examples for references are found below.

---

[1] The interested reader is referred to Siegenthaler (2024) for an overview on the nature of magical powder.

References

Ochs, Samira. 2024. Komposita mit den relationalen Zweitgliedern Gatte und Gattin – eine korpus-basierte Studie aus genderlinguistischer Perspektive. *Zeitschrift für Wortbildung / Journal of Word Formation* 8(1). 1–40. doi:10.21248/zwjw.2024.1.104.

Schmitz, Dominic, Viktoria Schneider & Janina Esser. 2023. No genericity in sight: An exploration of the semantics of masculine generics in German. *Glossa Psycholinguistics* 2. doi:10.5070/G6011192.

Siegenthaler, Aline. 2024. *Deutsch- und französischsprachige Leitfäden für gendersensible Sprache: Normierung und Variation in Hochschulen und Behörden*. Geneva: Université de Genève dissertation.

Stein, Simon David & Ingo Plag. 2021. Morpho-phonetic effects in speech production: Modeling the acoustic duration of English derived words with linear discriminative learning. *Frontiers in Psychology* 12. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2021.678712.

Sökefeld, Carla, Melanie Andresen, Johanna Binnewitt & Heike Zinsmeister. 2023. Personal noun detection for German. In Harry Bunt (ed.), *Proceedings of the 19th joint acl - iso workshop on interoperable semantic annotation (isa-19)*, Nancy. https://sigsem.uvt.nl/isa19/ISA-19-proceedings.pdf.