GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Manuscript Preparation

THE TITLE OF THE PAPER

(please centre and use Times New Roman 16)

*First Author (full name), Second Author (full name)

Institution, Place, Country

*Corresponding author

(please use Times New Roman 14)

I. General information

The Journal "Lege artis. Language yesterday, today, tomorrow" (LArt) aims to publish innovative research articles that contribute to understanding of language-related issues from synchronic and diachronic perspectives. The Journal welcomes papers addressing a wide range of traditional language disciplines as well as multi- and interdisciplinary studies. You may visit our website (https://lartis.sk/) to discover what branches of linguistics the Journal focuses on. Our Editorial Board includes a wide range of acknowledged experts representing diverse research areas.

Submission: Submission of the article is understood to imply that the article neither has been published before nor is being considered for publication elsewhere.

The manuscript should be submitted by e-mail to the following address: journal@lartis.sk (to our Managing Editors).

Title: The paper title should be short and intelligible. Please avoid subtitles.

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1 Acknowledgements if any.

1
Abstract: Include the abstract containing 5 lines maximum, with the key words following the title.

Introduction: An overview of the state of the art in the investigated subject drawing upon the relevant up-to-date academic literature should be followed by the main reasons why the research performed is viewed as topical.

Material and methods: The full details of the experimental procedures and statistical methods employed (including the software used) should be presented. The analytical methodology should be described in detail in case it is novel and original. Otherwise it is sufficient to cite the author of the method and mention the peculiarities (if any) of its application to the present study.

Results and discussion: They can be presented in one or two chapters, depending on the logical compatibility of the results obtained.

Conclusions.

II. Reviewing
All submissions to "Lege artis. Language yesterday, today, tomorrow" are reviewed anonymously by two reviewers. The review process is guided by Editor-in-Chief. The Journal uses a double-blind reviewing process, with the authors remaining anonymous to their referees and the referees remaining anonymous to their authors. Editor-in-Chief will prepare your article for blind reviewing, deleting your name(s) from the cover and the last pages. The internal reviewers are members of the Editorial Board; the external ones are invited from other institutions. The editors reserve the right to decline the submitted manuscript without review if the studies reported are not sufficiently novel or important to merit publication in the Journal. The manuscripts deemed unsuitable are returned to the corresponding author without review.

Special Journal issues: The editors of the Journal seek submissions for special issue themes that are in keeping with the overall focus of the Journal, like semantics, phonetics, grammar, etc. For more detail, see the other highlights of LArt special issues on our website.
The authors are kindly requested to consult one or more recent issues of LArt before submitting their manuscripts for publication. The full text articles in PDF format can be downloaded from our official website:  https://lartis.sk/guidelines/

III. Organization of the text

The section headings are in boldface capital and lowercase letters. The second level headings are typed as part of the succeeding paragraph (like the subsection heading of this paragraph, see the Article Template) in italics.

All the authors are required to adhere to these specifications.

Footnotes should be avoided. Any essential notes should be numbered consecutively in the text and grouped together at the end of the paper.

Language

The language of the manuscript must be English (either American or British standard, but the authors need to avoid the mixture of both). The authors are requested to have the article proofread by a native speaker prior to submission. Having successfully passed the reviewing process, the articles are edited before publication by our Language Editors.

Length of the paper

Since the Journal is available only online, the length of the paper may range from a minimum of 30 pages up to a maximum of 50 pages. The articles of a larger volume will be charged accordingly.

Text format

- Font type and size: Times New Roman, 14 points.
- Line spacing: 1.5.
- Margins: left, right, top, and bottom – 2 cm (0.79 in). Apply these margins to all the pages, including those with tables and figures.
- The first line of the paragraph is not indented.
- Use straight inverted commas " " and apostrophe '.
- Remember to put a comma after e.g., such as in the example: e.g., Amat victoria curam.
**Title page**

It should include the following information:

- Title.
- Corresponding author.
- Institution, place, country. All the significant contributors to the study must be named in the manuscript as its co-authors. The corresponding author must be authorised by all the co-authors to act as an agent on their behalf in all issues pertaining to the publication of the manuscript, and the order of the names requires prior agreement by all the authors.
- Short abstract with key words.

**Sponsoring information**

If the research is sponsored or supported by an organization, this information should be indicated at the bottom of the title page. The authors are requested to follow the ethical guidelines for research set forth by their academic institutions.

If any non-typical fonts are used, they should be attached as a separate file.

Any examples of language material (words, phrases, sentences) are typed in italics, e.g., *rainbow, lily-of-the-valley*, compare: *We gonna miss you* and *We are going to miss you*.

The titles of the books, poems, songs, short stories, etc. mentioned in the text are presented in the following way:

- by the same author – "The bonfire", "Bright phoenix" (see more in Davydyuk, Yu. & Panasenko, N. Figuring the male and female: *Fire* and *water* in Bradbury's (science) fiction) (2016);
- by different authors – after the example and in inverted commas – (J.D. Salinger "The catcher in the rye", p. 28); (E. Waugh "Vile bodies", p. 103);
• song titles – after the example and in inverted commas – ("The Colorado trail"); ("Charming beauty bright"); ("Careless love");
• poems – "a fragment of a poetic text by A. Sexton, which is called "The expatriates" (Zabuzhanska, I. American postmodern poetic texts: In search of rhythmicity (2017).

All the examples in any language other than English should be translated into English. If the examples are numerous, it is recommended to follow them by numbers in brackets, like (1), (2), etc. The author should also identify the person who has translated the examples. If it is done by the author on his/her own, please specify it.

IV. Content arrangement of the paper

• Title of the paper in English (16 pts, bold, CAPITAL letters, align centre).
• Name and surname of the author(s) (14 pts, italics, align centre).
• Institution, place, country (14 pts, italics, align centre).
• Abstract (5 lines, 12 pts) with key words.
• Titles of the chapters (14 pts, bold), subtitles in italics.
• Text of the paper.
• Notes if any.
• Abbreviations if any.
• References.
• Contact details in the form of a table – name(s) of the author(s) with their academic degree(s), name and address of the affiliated organisation, e-mail(s) of the author(s).
• The author's field of expertise.
• Colour photo. If, for some ethical reasons, the author refuses to upload his/her photograph, it may be substituted by an avatar of the corresponding sex.
• Résumé and key words.
**Article body structure:** divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. The subsections should be numbered 1. (then 1.1, 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2), 2., etc.

V. Tables and figures

The table titles are numbered throughout the paper and typed using extra line spacing to be visually set off from the rest of the text of the paper and the body of the table. The tables may be set in 10-12 pts typeface with headings in 12 pts typeface. Please note that the article will be issued in colour. The title of the table should be placed above it in the centre, without a full stop at the end. Apply a single interval between the title lines.

Table 1. List of the top ten characteristics, which were stated by Slovak participants as extremely common for love markers (abridged)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of category</th>
<th>description</th>
<th>mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>categ5 i1</td>
<td>was in an intense emotional state</td>
<td>8.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categ3 i1</td>
<td>smiled</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categ4 i35</td>
<td>wanted to be tender, sweet, and kind</td>
<td>8.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categ5 i3</td>
<td>felt good</td>
<td>8.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categ5 i2</td>
<td>experienced the emotional state for a long time</td>
<td>8.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categ5 i9</td>
<td>felt energetic</td>
<td>8.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>categ4 i39</td>
<td>wanted to sing and dance</td>
<td>8.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The illustrations should be supplied in JPEG, TIFF, or PDF format at a resolution of at least 300 dpi as submitted. You may be asked to send the figures from your article as a separate file. If you provide illustrations in the table, their source must be specified. Use only those pictures, which need no author's permission, or contact their author to obtain his/her consent for publication.
Table 2. Text categories with references to the Bible in the short stories by Ray Bradbury, complemented by some illustrations (abridged)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biblical character</th>
<th>Reference to the Bible</th>
<th>Bradbury's short stories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moses</td>
<td>(Exodus 4:1-5)</td>
<td>The Visitor, Fly Away Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saul</td>
<td>(1 Samuel 24:1-16)</td>
<td>The Visitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptians and Israelites</td>
<td>(Exodus 14)</td>
<td>Fly Away Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magi</td>
<td>(Matthew 2:1-12)</td>
<td>Fly Away Home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Three Magi, or Wise Men, when seeing the star, were happy and also curious what would happen, because they were awaiting the Messiah.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biblical character</th>
<th>Reference to the Bible</th>
<th>Bradbury's short stories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lazarus</td>
<td>(John 11:38-44)</td>
<td>Some Live Like Lazarus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 Samuel 17)</td>
<td>The Miracles of Jamie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lazarus had been in his tomb for four days, and Jesus raised him from the dead.

The figures should be integrated with the text (e.g., (Fig. 1)) or (Table 2); preferably they should be included on the same page where they are first mentioned. The drawings should be in high resolution and produced with the help of special programmes. A brief explanatory caption should appear above or below the figure. The title of the figure should be placed below it in the centre.
VI. Citations and footnotes

The citations in the article text should be made by including the author's name into the text, e.g., (Langacker 2015) or (Janda et al. 2013). A colon separates the year and the page number, e.g., (Goldberg 2016: 201). The page number is omitted when the entire work is referenced, e.g., (Goldberg 2016). If the author's name is mentioned in the text, it does not need to be repeated unless the alphabets differ, only the year and the page number should be provided in the parenthetical citation, e.g., Goldberg (2016: 201). Several papers by different authors are separated by a semicolon (Dąbrowska 2004; Uberman 2014; Zheltukhina 2014). If you refer to many authors, put their names in alphabetical order; those in Cyrillic characters first, followed by those in Roman letters. The quotations longer than three lines should constitute a separate block, indented 0.5 cm (0.2 in) paragraph(s), single spaced, font 12 pts, e.g., […] Kövecses (2018: 133) writes:

*In sum, the intratextual use of conceptual metaphor does not necessarily produce metaphorically homogenous discourse. In most cases, a variety of different conceptual metaphors is used in particular media and other texts. This is a natural phenomenon, given the nature of conceptual metaphors as based on the general structure of concepts (i.e., that the concepts have various aspects and we use the conceptual metaphors to comprehend those aspects).*
Or in this way:

In sum, the intratextual use of conceptual metaphor does not necessarily produce metaphorically homogenous discourse. In most cases, a variety of different conceptual metaphors is used in particular media and other texts. This is a natural phenomenon, given the nature of conceptual metaphors as based on the general structure of concepts (i.e., that the concepts have various aspects and we use the conceptual metaphors to comprehend those aspects) (Kövecses 2018: 133)

The citation of a reference as 'forthcoming' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Avoid any citations in the conclusions and the résumé.

VII. Conclusions / concluding remarks
The major findings should be summarised and highlighted. The summary should restate the essential facts of the paper including the interrelation between the objective(s), methods, results, and conclusions. The length of the conclusions should be proportional to that of the article.

VIII. Notes or/and abbreviations if any
The samples can be found in our previous issues.

IX. References
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). The references should be arranged alphabetically. More than one reference from the same author(s) published in the same year must be identified by the letters "a", "b", "c", etc., placed after the year of publication, e.g., Zheltukhina, M.R. (2016a), Zheltukhina, M.R. (2016b). Please make sure you do not capitalise the words in the title, with the exception of those placed initially in the sentence as well as of proper names.
The empirical data sources are included alongside the other references in alphabetical order.

The publication data consist of the place of publication and the publisher. If the place of publication is unknown, use the abbreviation s.l., i.e. *sine loco*. If the publication date is not indicated on the title page or at the back (verso) of the title page, the probable date of publication must be added in square brackets [ ]. If it is not possible to find the date, use *s.a.*, i.e. *sine anno*. Very often these two abbreviations are applied to Internet sources in the text, e.g., (Newton, *s.a.*) or ("What is a 'Robin Hood tax'?", *s.a.*). If you cite the same source several times in a row, use (ibid., + page), e.g., (ibid., 21).

In academic writing, abbreviations like Inc., Ltd., s.r.o., etc. should be avoided.

The publications written in the Cyrillic alphabet should start with their full English translation, followed by their full English transliteration and only then the title in the source language. We recommend you to use the following system of transliteration:

**Ukrainian-English Transliteration Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>А</th>
<th>А</th>
<th>Є</th>
<th>Ye</th>
<th>К</th>
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**Russian-English Transliteration Table:**

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<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

10
In order to present the bibliographic entries listed in your paper the proper way, please do not hesitate to consult our guidelines. We provide examples of the most popular types of references. Make sure that all the Internet links in your references are active.

Examples:

1. **Monograph with one author**


2. **Monograph with two authors**

3. **Monograph with more than three authors**

4. **Monograph with no author**
5. Multivolume work
If the bibliographic citation includes the date range of the publication of the entire series and the total number of volumes:

6. Electronic version of a monograph available for download

7. Article in a journal

8. An article or a chapter in a book or conference proceedings with no editor
Panasenko, N., Trnka, A., Petranová, D. & Magál, S. (2013). Bilingual analysis of LOVE and HATRED emotional markers (SPSS-based approach). In *Proceedings of*
the 3rd workshop on sentiment analysis where AI meets psychology (SAAIP 2013), IJCNLP 2013, Nagoya, Japan, October 14, p. 15-23.


9. An article or a chapter in a book or conference proceedings with one editor

10. An article or a chapter in a book or conference proceedings with more than one editor

11. Conference proceedings with more than one author

12. An article or a chapter in the electronic version of edited (also conference) proceedings with several editors
13. Articles in media


14. Website or article published on the Web with the author unknown

_Biblical allusions_. Available at: http://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples/examples-of-allusion.html

In the text (Biblical allusions, _s.a._).

15. Website or article published on the Web with the author indicated

Kellner, D. _Cultural studies, multiculturalism, and media culture_. Available at: http://pages.gseis.ucla.edu/faculty/kellner/papers/SAGEcs.html

16. An article in an electronic magazine


17. Final (scientific) work – dissertation, habilitation, etc., or its synopsis

Prepare the translation and transliteration of it.


16


18. Electronic version of a (scientific) thesis available on the Web


19. Multimedia (audio, video) formats available on the Internet

*Brain dictionary (video).* Available at:  
www.youtube.com/watch?v=k61nJkx5aDQ In the text: (Brain dictionary, s.a.).

20. Book or newsletter content on DVD


21. Dictionaries and reference literature


N.B. An important remark concerning de and van. They may be (not) capitalized, and the author's name may be under D and V. It depends on the origin of the author. E.g., the Belgian author Sabine De Knop is under D, whilst the author Helen de Hoop from the Netherlands is under H. Some people write their surnames containing Van solidly, e.g., Vandeweghe, whilst others write them separately, e.g., Van Peer. When the first name is present too, Van is written with the lower case v, e.g., Willy van Peer. Different publishers have different practices though:

van der Auwera, Johan – with a small v, under v in the bibliography;
van Hoek, Karen – listed under v;
Van Hoek, capitalised, listed under H.

In some sources, Van Hoek is written with a capital V, whereas van der Auwera is written with a small v. The difference might have to do with the fact that Karen van Hoek and Johan van der Auwera have different countries of origin. Teun van Dijk (the Netherlands) is usually listed under D. In the Dutch variant, the v is lower case, whereas Belgians use a capital V to indicate that it is part of the full surname. We are deeply thankful to Ad Foolen, our Editorial Board member, for this detailed explanation. Thus, we recommend our authors to double-check the names with de and van.

X. The notes, or/ abbreviations and references are followed by

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact data</th>
<th>Author's photo</th>
<th>Fields of interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full name of each author academic degree / title position affiliation address e-mail address</td>
<td>will be put here, please send it as a separate .jpg or .tiff file</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As has been previously mentioned, if, for some ethical reasons, the author refuses to upload his/her photograph, it may be substituted by an avatar of the corresponding sex.
XI. Résumé

Please prepare your résumé (250-300 words). The résumé should briefly state the purpose, principal results, and major conclusions of the research. The résumé should not be a mere description but should highlight the essential facts of the academic paper, including the outline of the objective(s), methods, results, and conclusions. It is presented after the article, so it must be able to stand alone. Any references should, therefore, be avoided. Immediately after the résumé, provide a maximum of 6-10 key words, avoiding general and plural terms as well as multiple concepts, e.g., 'and', 'of' or proper names. The key words should not completely overlap with the manuscript title.

XII. Submission preparation checklist

Before submitting the manuscript, the author(s) should check the following items:

1. The submission has not been previously published, nor is being considered for publication in another journal.
2. The submission file is in Microsoft Word file format (the oldest acceptable is Office 2010).
3. The manuscript text organization meets all the requirements presented in the Guidelines for Authors.
4. The author(s) does/do not (in)directly mention his/her name and/or affiliation in the article body.
5. The author(s) has/have read all the terms and conditions of the Journal.
6. The author(s) has/have signed, scanned and attached the Open Access Agreement with Author's Rights Transfer – this is the final stage of our cooperation, which is done upon receiving both positive reviews, with the text proofread by our Language Editor and two Managing Editors, and checked by the CrossCheck System.
7. The author(s) is/are aware of the publication fee of the Journal.