

Guidelines for articles submitted to the *Cahiers de lexicologie* Version of 22 November 2025

**A FORMATTED SAMPLE TEXT CAN BE PROVIDED
ON REQUEST FROM THE JOURNAL'S EDITORS**

1. Content and language of articles

Cahiers de lexicologie publishes original research on the lexicon, including lexicology, lexicography, terminology, terminography, lexicon didactics, lexical acquisition, automatic processing of lexical data, lexical semantics, and related fields. Studies may address any language, not only French or Romance languages.

Articles must be written in French or English. Other languages may be considered with prior approval from the journal's editorial board.

2. Submission format

Articles must be submitted in two formats:

- i. the Word source file (.docx)
- ii. a PDF export for all necessary checks, particularly layout verification.

The main text of the article in the source file must contain between **40,000** and **45,000** characters, including notes and spaces but excluding the bibliography. The length of the article may be negotiated depending on the space available for each issue (to be discussed with the editors).

Please also provide a short running head to appear at the top of the page if the article is published.

3. Page layout and margins

Text pages must be in A4 format, with the following margins:

Left margin: **5.0 cm**

Right margin: **5.0 cm**

Top margin: **5.0 cm**

Bottom margin: **5.7 cm**

These settings provide the same usable text area as the printed version of the article.

4. Title, abstract, and keywords

The TITLE – in small caps – may be followed by a Subtitle – in lowercase.

The combined length of Title + Subtitle must not exceed **90 characters**, including spaces.

The article must be accompanied by **five keywords** and an **abstract of no more than 500 characters** in French, together with its English equivalent.

Translations are revised by the Editorial Board. See the section “Abstract” below (§ 9).

5. Main text

No automatic formatting is allowed, including style sheets, automatically numbered headings, automatically numbered examples, bullet lists, and similar features.

- Main text in **Garamond**.
- First-line indent of each paragraph: **0.8 cm**.
- **12 pt** for body text.
- **10 pt** for quotations.
- **9 pt** for footnotes.
- **Single line spacing**.
- Text **right-justified**, with **no hyphenation**.
- Blank line before and after lists and block quotations.
- No hyperlinks in the text.

If relevant, glosses may be provided:

- (4a) Langue (Corpus).
Exemple dans une langue autre que le français
glose glose glose glose glose glose glose glose.
« traduction française/translation in French or English ».
- (3) Luganda (Ssekiryango 2006 : 67)
Maama a-wa-dde taata ssente.
Mère elle.PRS-donne-PRF père argent
« Mère a donné de l'argent à père ».

6. Typographical conventions

6.1. General guidelines

Use italics only for words under analysis or citation, and for book titles.

- For quotation marks, see section 6.4 below.
- Use ligatured letters (œ, Œ, æ, Æ).
- Personal names, both in the text and in the notes, take a capital letter only for the initial. These capitals, like all capitals in the text, must carry diacritics where required.
- Foreign-language words (other than the text's language) must be italicized (*Aufklärung*).
- All punctuation marks (comma, quotation marks, parentheses, etc.) must be set in the same typeface as the surrounding paragraph (for example, a word in italics in a roman paragraph must be followed by a comma in roman type).
- Use curved apostrophes, not straight.
- For ordinal numbers, abbreviate using *e* and not *ème*, and *re* and not *ère* in French. And *st* or *th* in English.
- Centuries must always be written in Roman numerals and in small caps.
- *confer* → *Cf.* / *cf.*

6.2. Footnote callouts

Use automatic footnote callouts.

- Arabic numerals in superscript: 1, 2, 3...

- Continuous numbering throughout the article.
- The footnote callout must always be placed before punctuation or before the closing quotation mark, or immediately after the word or group of words to which it refers. It must not be preceded by a space and must not be carried over to the next line.
- A footnote callout never follows punctuation, except in articles written in English.
- In references appearing in notes, personal names must not be set in small capitals.

6.3. *Quotations*

- References to authors are limited to the author's surname (preceded by the initial of the first name), followed in parentheses by the date of the work and the page number when relevant (full details must appear in the bibliography); for example: according to J. Dubois (1986: 55). Pay attention to the **non-breaking space** between the initial of the first name and the surname.
- Long quotations (Garamond 10) must be indented (0.8 cm from the left margin), always in roman type, and must not be enclosed in quotation marks.
- They must be preceded and followed by an extra blank line.
- Any omission within the quoted text is replaced by [...].
- The translation of a quotation is set in roman type and enclosed in quotation marks:

As E. Ostrom reminds us:

Some intellectual eras come to an end with a bang. Others en with a whimper
 « Certaines périodes intellectuelles finissent avec fracas. D'autres dans un gémissement »

If a citation reference is provided, it is placed in parentheses immediately after the quotation. A quotation in a foreign language integrated into the text is set in italics and enclosed in quotation marks.

A quotation integrated into the text is set in roman type and enclosed in (French or English) quotation marks:

Montaigne nous fera remarquer que ne constitue pas la vraie connaissance ce qui n'a pas été « digéré » et « regorgé comme on l'a avalé » (Montaigne date : page).

6.4. *French and English quotation marks*

For French text, only French quotation marks (« ») must be used, with a non-breaking space after the opening quote and before the closing quote.

English quotation marks (“ ”) are required for second-level quotations, i.e., quotations embedded within another quotation.

If English quotation marks are used, then the second level quotations are single ('XX').

There is never a space between English quotation marks and the word or group of words they enclose. Closing quotation marks and final punctuation follow two patterns:

« The quotation, not integrated into the main sentence, forms a complete sentence, generally introduced by a colon: it begins with a capital letter and the final punctuation is placed before the closing quotation mark. »

When the quotation is integrated into the sentence, “the final punctuation is placed after the closing quotation mark”, or, as in the example above (Montaigne), after the parenthetical reference.

7. **Illustrations & Tables**

– A separate file must be provided for each image (TIF or JPEG format, 300 DPI) and for each diagram or graph (preferably in vector format, EPS or AI, to ensure optimal quality), even if they are included in the main text file.

– Images, diagrams, and graphs must be supplied **in black and white**.

– When presenting two or more texts for comparison (original text and translation, comparison, etc.), it is recommended to use a table and to prefer a **vertical layout**, with a blank line between the texts.

– Tables must be created **in Word**, within the text file. It is easier to adapt tables created in Word during typesetting than to insert tables as images, a method that does not guarantee legibility if the table is large. Any table supplied as an image (jpeg, pdf) will be integrated

as is, at the risk of reduced readability; this practice should therefore be avoided.

- **Center tables.** Refer to them in the text as 'Table'.
- Caption: TAB. 1 – TITLE (centred below the table).
- Avoid tables that run across two pages (prefer landscape orientation). Oversized tables must be placed in an appendix.
- A table placed in portrait orientation must not exceed **11 cm** in width; in landscape orientation, it must not exceed **17 cm**.

Numbering of illustrations, graphs, and tables

If the publication includes illustrations as well as graphs and/or tables, please follow these numbering rules:

- Numbering must be **continuous** within a single article.
- Correct numbering: fig. 1; fig. 2; fig. 3, etc.
- Incorrect numbering: ill. 1; fig. 2; table 3 or ill. 1; fig. 1; table 1.
- Every graph, table, or illustration must have an **explicit title** indicating:
 - the content,
 - the country and region concerned,
 - the year,
 - and a precise source (database, URL – but not with active hyperlink – with access date, or bibliographic reference).

8. Bibliographic references / BIBLIOGRAPHY

In the main text, as well as after indented long quotations and in footnotes, bibliographic references must be provided in an abbreviated form in parentheses, consisting of the author's surname only, the date, and the page number(s), following the model below:

[...] For his part, Jean Starobinski wrote in his preface to Leo Spitzer's *Études de style* that "linguistics, a science of form linked to meaning, has a hermeneutic application whose intervention is welcome wherever there is language to be read and meaning to be deciphered" (Starobinski 2001: 10).

- If the following reference points to the same work or article, use *ibid.*, without page numbers when they are identical to the previous

reference, and with page numbers when they differ, for example: (*ibid.*: 34-35).

– In the bibliography (Garamond 11), references are listed in **alphabetical order** by authors' surnames. First names are written in full with an accented capital initial where required; surnames appear in **accented small caps**.

– Multiple publications by the same author must be presented in **chronological order**. Use the letters a, b, c, etc., to distinguish several publications by the same author in the same year, for example: 1995a, 1995b, etc.

– The page range of journal articles must be indicated.

– The bibliography must include an entry for **every reference cited in the text**; conversely, every entry in the bibliography must correspond to a reference in the text.

– Authors' surnames appear in **small caps**, while first names are written in full. **Pay attention to non-breaking spaces** after initials of first names, for instance when referring to scientific editors of a collective volume.

– For the typographical presentation of the various components (articles, book titles, edition details, etc.):

CADIOT Pierre et HABERT Benoît (1997) : « Aux sources de la polysémie nominale », *Langue française*, 113, p. 3-11.

DEGAND Liesbeth and EVERS-VERMEUL Jacqueline (2015): "Grammaticalization or pragmaticalization of discourse markers? More than a terminological issue", *Journal of Historical Pragmatics*, 16/1, p. 59-85.

FEDRIANI Chiara and GHEZZI Chiara (2014): "The pragmaticalization of verbs of movement and exchange in Latin and Italian. Paths of development from lexicon to pragmatics", in I. Badescu, M. Popescu (eds.), *Discourse markers in Italian Studies linguistica et philologica in honorem Prof. Univ. Dr. Michaela Lăvescu*, Craiova, Editura Universitaria, p. 116-139.

FLAUX, Nelly et VAN DE VELDE, Danièle (2000) : *Les noms en français : esquisse de classement*, Paris, Éditions Ophrys.

FLAUX Nelly (2002) : « Les noms d'idéalités concrètes et le temps », *Cahiers Chronos*, 10/3, 65-68.

FLAUX, Nelly et STOSIC, Dejan (2011) : « Noms d'« idéalités », prépositions et temporalité », dans E. Arjoca-Ieremia *et al.* (éds.), *Temps, aspect et classes de mots*, Artois Presses Université, p. 155-177.

- FRANCKEL, Jean-Jacques (1987) : « *Fin* en perspective : *finalement, enfin, à la fin* », *Cahiers de Linguistique Française*, 8, p. 43–68.
- FAIRON Cédric et PAUMIER Sébastien (2006) : « A translated corpus of 30,000 French SMS », dans *Proceedings of LREC 2006*, Gênes, URL : <http://cental.fltr.ucl.ac.be/pub/2006-Fairon-Paumier-SMS-LREC.pdf> (consulté le 02/10/2007).
- GALISSON Robert et COSTE Daniel (1976) : *Dictionnaire de didactique des langues*, Paris, Hachette.
- GLATIGNY Michel (1995) : « Les marques d'usage dans les dictionnaires français monolingues. Présentation de quelques problèmes », dans J. Pruvost (éd.), *Les dictionnaires de langue. Méthodes et contenus*, Actes du colloque *La journée des dictionnaires*, Université de Cergy-Pontoise, p. 55-62.
- PLÉNAT Marc (1997a) : « Analyse morpho-phonologique d'un corpus d'adjectifs dérivés en *-esque* », *Journal of French Language Studies*, 7, p. 163-179.
- PLÉNAT Marc (1997b) : « De quelques paramètres intervenant dans l'oralisation des sigles en français », *Cahiers d'Études Romanes CERCLiD*, 9, p. 27-52.

DICTIONNAIRES

- DUBOIS, Jean, GIACOMO, Mathée, GUESPIN, Louis *et al* (2012) : *Dictionnaire de linguistique et des sciences du langage*, Paris, Larousse.
- Larousse (2014) : *Dictionnaire érudit de la langue française*, Paris, Larousse.
- Le Petit Robert (2024) : *Dictionnaire de la langue française*, Paris, Le Robert.
- Le Robert Brio (2004) : *Analyse comparative des mots*, Paris, Le Robert.
- NEVEU, Franck (2011) : *Dictionnaire des sciences du langage* – 2^e édition, Malakoff, Armand Colin.
- TlFi : *Trésor de la Langue Française informatisé*, « Sigle, subst. masc. », <http://www.atilf.fr/tlfi>, ATILF – CNRS et Université de Lorraine (consulté le 02/04/2025).
- TOURNIER, Jean et TOURNIER, Nicole (2017) : *Dictionnaire de lexicologie française*, Paris, Ellipses.

For online dictionaries, always include the website address (with the hyperlink removed) and indicate the date of access in parentheses, following the model below:

DICTIONNAIRE X, *Titre*, URL : <https://dictionnaire.atikamekw.atlasling.ca> (consulté le 22/04/2024)

Do not leave a stranded symbol at the end of a line in the bibliography (for example *p.* for pages, the initial of a first name, or a hyphen).

9. Abstracts of contributions

- Do not exceed **500 characters**, including spaces.
- Do not include personal statements, such as: “In this article, I wanted to present my point of view on...”.
- Excessive use of capital letters and italics is prohibited.

Abstracts must be submitted in a **separate file**. Here is an example:

Hélène D'APOTE VASSILIADOU et Marco FASCIOLO, « Présentation du numéro » / *Presentation*

Quoiqu'un numéro *Varia*, dans notre présentation, nous suggérons quelques liens qu'entretiennent les contributions : figement, créativité lexicale, néologie, écologie, ethnologie, ontologie, recherches fondées sur les corpus. Nous profitons également de cette introduction pour remercier l'ancienne direction des *Cahiers de Lexicologie* ainsi que tous les acteurs et actrices qui nous ont permis d'assumer ce nouveau rôle de manière sereine.

Mots-clés : écologie, ethnologie, figement, néologie, méronymie

*Although this is a *Varia* issue, we suggest in this introduction a few thematic connections among the contributions: lexicalization, lexical creativity, neology, ecology, ethnology, ontology, and corpus-based research. We also take this opportunity to thank the former editorial team of *Cahiers de Lexicologie*, as well as all those who have supported us in taking on this new role with confidence and peace of mind.*

Keywords: ecology, ethnology, lexicalization, neology, meronymy

10. Author's/Authors' signature

The signature must always appear **after the article and before the bibliography**, in the following format, repeated for each author:

First name in lowercase with an initial capital, followed by the surname in **small caps** with an initial capital.

Institutional affiliation in lowercase (for example: *Université de Strasbourg* or *Sorbonne Université*).

Research laboratory (optional).

Email address (optional).

All signatures must follow a **uniform format** throughout the issue.

Prénom NOM

Université XXX

Laboratoire OU UR OU EA XXX

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BIBLIOGRAPHIE

ARNAULD Antoine et NICOLE Pierre (1662¹, 1965) : *La logique ou l'art de penser*, Paris, PUF.