SCOPE

Open Linguistics is a peer-reviewed, electronic-only journal publishing high quality content in every subfield of linguistics. The journal meets the expectations of the international linguistic community for an open and accessible forum for exchanging ideas and research findings. Open Linguistics welcomes submissions from all fields, regions and theoretical leanings and is not focused on a particular approach to language function, structure or processing.

The aim of Open Linguistics is to provide an internationally recognized high quality platform for release, dissemination and discussion of linguistic topics and methods. Linguistics covers many theoretical, descriptive and applied topics and methodologies, and ongoing discussions in Open Linguistics concern these topics and methodologies as well as providing bridges between them. Open Linguistics is therefore also a forum for debate and informed controversy within and between paradigms on the levels and interfaces of language and for cross-disciplinary descriptive, experimental and computational approaches to description and explanation in linguistics.

Scope of the journal:

- Phonetics
- Phonology
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Semantics
- Pragmatics
- Typology
- Historical linguistics
- Comparative linguistics
- Anthropological linguistics
- Sociolinguistics
- Ethnogrammar
- Documentary linguistics
- Computational and mathematical linguistics
- Corpus linguistics
- First language acquisition
- Second language education
- Psycholinguistics
- Language impairment
- Language policy
- Discourse analysis
- Sign linguistics

MANUSCRIPTS

Manuscripts should be submitted to the journal via the online Editorial Manager:

http://www.editorialmanager.com/opli

In case of problems with the submission system, please contact the journal’s Editorial Office.

Manuscripts submitted to this journal should:

- contain original work which is not published elsewhere in any medium (in the whole or in part) or by anyone and not under consideration for publication in any other medium;
- focus on the aims and scope of the journal;
- be clearly and correctly written in terms that are easy to understand for the target readership;
written in English – attention to detail will avoid misunderstandings which may lead to rejection of the paper,
be delivered in electronic format.

The journal publishes:
- Research Papers,
- Position Papers,
- Review Papers
- Squibs.

**FORMATTING REQUIREMENTS**

Our contributors are asked to make sure that their submissions comply with formatting guidelines. Although the journal can provide limited technical support, it is ultimately the responsibility of the author to deliver a properly formatted electronic version of the article.

Please carefully follow the guidelines described in the Instructions for Authors.

**OVERVIEW OF THE EDITORIAL PROCESS**

The whole peer-review workflow is performed in the Editorial Manager online system:


**SUBMISSION**

Each manuscript should be accompanied by a cover letter (which may be placed in the ‘comments’ section in the Editorial Manager) which should explicitly state that the authors have the authority to publish the work and that the manuscript (or one with substantially the same content, by any of the authors) has not been previously published in any language anywhere and that it is not under simultaneous consideration by another journal. All authors of the manuscript are responsible for its content; they must agree to its publication and give the corresponding author the authority to act on their behalf in all matters pertaining to publication. The corresponding author is responsible for informing the coauthors of the manuscript status throughout the submission, review, and production process.

**PEER REVIEW PROCESS**

Each manuscript after uploading to the Editorial Manager receives an individual identification code that is used in any correspondence regarding the publication process. Nevertheless, a submission may be declined by the Editor and returned to the corresponding author without review if the studies reported are deemed to be of insufficient originality or of limited interest to the target readership. The Managing Editor may appoint a Section Editor with expertise in the relevant field to be fully responsible for further handling the manuscript and for the ultimate decision about its acceptance or rejection.

**CHOICE OF REVIEWERS**

The Editor seeks advice from experts in the appropriate field. Research articles and communications are peer-reviewed by a minimum of two reviewers, review papers by at least three.

**SUGGESTIONS FROM AUTHORS**

Authors are requested to suggest persons competent to review their manuscript. However, please note that this will be treated only as a suggestion. The final selection of reviewers is exclusively the Editor’s decision. Reviews are single blind, that is the authors’ names are revealed to the reviewers but not vice versa.

The reviewers make an impartial evaluation of the scientific value of the manuscript. Reviewers operate under guidelines set forth in the Guidelines for Reviewers and are asked to comment on the following aspects of submitted manuscripts:

- novelty and originality of the work;
- interest to the researcher’s community;
• awareness and discussion of related work in the field;
• significance to the field, potential impact of the work, conceptual or methodological advances;
• study design and clarity;
• substantial evidence supporting claims and conclusions;
• rigorous methodology;
• clarity and explicitness of presentation.

If a manuscript is deemed not to meet the standards of the journal or is otherwise lacking in scientific rigor or contains other major deficiencies, the reviewers will attempt to provide constructive criticism to assist the authors in ultimately improving their work. If a manuscript is believed to be potentially acceptable for publication but needs to be improved, it is invited for reconsideration with the expectation that the authors will fully address the reviewers’ suggestions.

Once all reviews have been received and considered by the Editor, a decision letter to the author is drafted. Several types of decision are possible:

• Accept without revision
• Minor revision
• Major revision
• Reject

REVISED MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

When revision of a manuscript is requested, authors should return the revised version of their manuscript as soon as possible. Prompt action may ensure fast publication if a paper is finally accepted for publication. If it is the first revision of an article, authors must return their revised manuscript within 90 days. If it is the second revision, authors must return their revised manuscript within 90 days. If these deadlines are not met, and no specific arrangements for completion have been made with the Editor, the manuscript will be treated as a new submission and will receive a new identification code along with a new registration date.

The final decision is made by the Managing Editor or, in case of conflict, by the Editors-in-Chief.

FINAL PROOFREADING

Authors will receive a pdf file with the edited version of their manuscript for final proofreading. This is the last opportunity to view an article before its publication on the journal web site. No changes or modifications can be introduced once it is published. Thus authors are requested to check their proof pages carefully against their manuscript within 14 working days and prepare a separate document containing all changes that should be introduced. Authors are sometimes asked to provide additional comments and explanations in response to remarks and queries from the technical or language editors.

IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION

Manuscripts ready for publication are promptly posted online. The manuscripts are considered to be ready for publication when the final proofreading has been performed by authors, and all concerns have been resolved. Authors should note that no changes can be made to the articles after online publication.

REPRINTS

Because the journal is published according to the Open Access model it has no printed version, therefore the authors receive no reprints.

ERRATA

If any errors are detected in the published material, they should be reported to the Managing Editor. The corresponding author should send appropriate corrected material to the Managing Editor via email. This material will be considered for publication as soon as possible.

COPYRIGHT

All authors retain copyright, unless – due to their local circumstances – their work is not copyrighted. The non-commercial use of each article will be governed by the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs license. The corresponding author grants De Gruyter Open the exclusive license to commercial use
of the article, by signing the License to Publish. A scanned copy of the signed license should be sent by e-mail to the Managing Editor of the journal as soon as possible.

SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT AND OTHER FRAUD

Scientific misconduct is defined by the Office of Research Integrity as “fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, or other practices that seriously deviate from those that are commonly accepted within the academic community for proposing, conducting, or reporting research”. In cases where there is a suspicion or allegation of scientific misconduct or fraudulent research in manuscripts submitted or published, the Editors reserve the right to impose sanctions on the authors, such as:

- immediate rejection of the manuscript;
- banning author(s) from submitting manuscripts to the journal for a certain period of time;
- retracting the manuscript;
- alerting editors of other journals and publishers;
- bringing the concerns to the authors' sponsoring or funding institution or other appropriate authority for investigation.

This journal publishes only original manuscripts that are not also published or accepted for publication elsewhere. Multiple submissions or publications, or redundant publications (re-packaging in different words of data already published by the same authors) will be rejected. If such publications are detected only after publication, the journal reserves the right to publish a Retraction Note.

RETRACTION POLICY

Serious errors in a published manuscript and infringements of professional ethical codes will result in an article being retracted. This will occur where the article is clearly defamatory, or infringes others' legal rights, or where the article is, or there is good reason to expect it will be, the subject of a court order, or where the article, if acted upon, might pose a serious health risk. In any of these cases all coauthors will be informed about a retraction. A Retraction Note detailing the reason for retraction will be linked to the original article.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

In order to encourage transparency without impeding publication, all authors, referees and editors must declare any association that poses a conflict of interest in connection with the manuscript. There should be no contractual relations or proprietary considerations that would affect the publication of information contained in a submitted manuscript. A competing interest for a scholarly journal is anything that interferes with, or could reasonably be perceived as interfering with, the full and impartial presentation, review, or publication of research findings, or of articles that comment on or review research findings. Potential conflicts of interest exist when an author, editor or reviewer has financial, personal or professional interests in a publication that might influence their scientific judgment.

Examples of such conflicts include, but are not limited to:

- Financial conflicts: stock ownership; patents; paid employment or consultancy; board membership; research grants; travel grants and honoraria for speaking or participation at meetings; gifts;
- Personal conflicts: relationship with editors, editorial board members, or with possible reviewers who have had recent or ongoing collaborations with the authors, have commented on drafts of the manuscript, are in direct competition, have a history of dispute with the authors;
- Professional conflicts: public associations with institutions or corporations whose products or services are related to the subject matter of the article; membership of a government advisory council or committee; relationship with organizations and funding bodies.

Authors should declare whether they have any conflicts of interest that could have influenced the reporting of the experimental data or conclusions in their paper. Such a statement should list all potential interests or, if appropriate, should clearly state that there are none. The editors may decide not to publish papers when they believe the competing interests are such that they may have compromised the work or the analyses or interpretations presented. Upon submission of a manuscript, authors may suggest exclusion of any specific editors or reviewers from the peer review of their article. It is the responsibility of authors to disclose in the Acknowledgments section of their article any funding sources for the project or other relationships that are relevant.
Editors should consider whether any of the above competing interests are relevant to them and the manuscript under consideration. An Editor who believes that a conflict of interest will result in an impaired judgment should disclose to the Editor the nature of the conflict and decline to handle the paper.

Reviewers should consider whether any of the above applies to them and declare any such competing interests. If they feel they cannot review a paper because of a competing interest, they should inform the Editor immediately. Reviewers should also declare any association with the authors of a paper.