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***P*ortuguese *L*inguistics**





**Portuguese infinitives: their pieces and their meaning**

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Research articles must have the main text prefaced by an abstract of no more than 200 words summarising the main arguments and conclusions of the article. This must have the heading ‘Abstract’ and be easily identified from the start of the main text.

A list of up to six key words may be placed below the abstract (optional).

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# First-level heading: This is an example

The body of the submission should be structured in a logical and easy to follow manner. A clear introduction section should be given that allows non-specialists in the subject an understanding of the publication and a background of the issue(s) involved. Methods, results, discussion and conclusion sections may then follow to clearly detail the information and research being presented.

Up to three level headings may be present and must be clearly identifiable using different font sizes, bold or italics. We suggest using Headings 1, 2 and 3 in MS-Word’s ‘Style’ section.[[1]](#footnote-1)

## 1.1. Second-level heading: Spelling

Submissions must be made in English. Authors are welcome to use American or British spellings as long as they are used consistently throughout the whole of the submission.

Colour (UK) vs. Color (US)

Please note that in British English the -ize ending should be used in preference to –ise where both spellings are in use (e.g., criticize, recognize).

When referring to proper nouns and normal institutional titles, the official, original spelling must be used.

World Health Organization, not World Health Organisation

American or English grammar rules may be used as long as they are used consistently and match the spelling format (see above). For instance, you may use a serial comma or not.

red, white, and blue OR red, white and blue

1.2. Font format

Underlined text should be avoided whenever possible, and not used for emphasis.

Bold or italicised text are permitted, although should be restricted to minimal occurrences to maximise their efficiency.

Italics should be used for:

* words, phrases, and sentences treated as linguistic examples.
* foreign-language expressions.
* titles of books, published documents, newspapers, and journals.
* letters used as statistical symbols or algebraic variables, e.g., p (significance level)

Italics may also be used for:

* drawing attention to key terms in a discussion at first mention only. Thereafter, these terms should be set in roman. However, please keep the use of italics to a minimum.
* emphasizing a word or phrase in a quotation indicating [emphasis mine].

Bold may be used to draw attention to a particular linguistic feature in numbered examples (not in running text).

1.3. Phonetic transcription

Use unicode fonts for phonetic symbols. Accepted fonts are Charis SIL and Doulos SIL, which can be downloaded at no cost from the SIL webpage: <http://scripts.sil.org/cms/scripts/page.php?&item_id=IPAhome>

For phonological and syntactic structures, you may use phpSyntaxTree or TreeForm (both free), or Moraic font and Arboreal font (not free).

1.4. Lists

Use bullet points to denote a list without hierarchy or order of value. If the list indicates a specific sequence then a numbered list must be used.

Lists should be used sparingly to maximise their impact.

1.5. Punctuation

### *1.5.1. Quotation marks*

Short quotations (fewer than 60 words) should be run on in text and enclosed in double quotation marks. Single quotation marks enclose quotations within quotations.

Longer quotations should appear as a separate block from the main text.

The standard, non-italicised font must be used for all quotes.

All quotations in languages other than English should be followed by the translation in square brackets.

Omissions are indicated by ellipsis points without brackets.

Any insertions by the author are to be enclosed in square brackets: [emphasis mine].

It must be clear from the text and/or citation where the quote is sourced. If quoting from material that is under copyright then permission will need to be obtained from the copyright holder.

Single quotation marks should be used for the translation of non-English words, e.g., cogito ‘I think’. Double quotation marks should be used for direct quotations in running text. Use rounded quotation marks (“. . .”) not "straight" ones.

### *1.5.2. Dashes*

Spaced EN dashes are used as parenthetical dashes. An EN dash is longer than a hyphen, “word – word”. Do not use double hyphens. Standard WORD shortcut: CTRL + - (hyphen key).

Unspaced EN dashes should be used between inclusive page numbers, 153–159.

Please use EN dashes (not bullets) for lists without numbering.

Spacing: Type one space (not two) after periods, commas and colons.

Brackets: Do not use double round brackets: brackets within brackets should be square brackets.

### *1.6. Acronyms and Abbreviations*

With abbreviations, the crucial goal is to ensure that the reader – particularly one who may not be fully familiar with the topic or context being addressed – is able to follow along. Spell out almost all acronyms on first use, indicating the acronym in parentheses immediately thereafter. Use the acronym for all subsequent references.

Research completed by the World Health Organization (WHO) shows …

Abbreviations should usually be in capital letters without full stops.

USA, not U.S.A

Common examples from Latin origin do not follow this rule and should be lower case and can include full stops.

e.g., i.e., etc.

e.g. and i.e. should always be followed by a comma (e.g., i.e.,)

Use only the most common abbreviations, including cf. Dr. ed. eds. e.g. et al. etc. i.e. vol. vols.

Please also use the following abbreviations:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| F0 | fundamental frequency |
| F1, F2, etc. | first formant, second formant, etc. |
| ms | milliseconds |
| s. | seconds |
| Ps | subglottal pressure |
| Hz | Hertz |
| dB | decibel |
| p | significance level |

Initials require periods and have a space between them, e.g. R. W. Langacker.

Abbreviations common in linguistics (NP, V, ACC) may be used in numbered examples, but the terms should be written out in full in the text.

Write out names of theories, titles of books or names of publishers: “the Spatialization of Form Hypothesis”, not “the SFH”; “Oxford University Press”, not “OUP.

### *1.7. Symbols*

Symbols are permitted within the main text and datasets as long as they are commonly in use or have explanatory definition on their first usage.

### *1.8. Hyphenation, em and en dashes*

There is no set rule on the use of hyphenation between words, as long as they are consistently used.

Em dashes should be used sparingly. If they are present, they should denote emphasis, change of thought or interruption to the main sentence and can replace comas, parentheses, colons or semicolons (see **Punctuation** above).

The president’s niece—daughter of his younger brother—caused a media scandal when…

En dashes can be used to replace ‘to’ when indicating a range. No space should surround the dash.

10-25 years

pp. 10-65

### *1.9. Numbers*

For numbers zero to nine please spell the whole words. Please use figures for numbers 10 or higher.

We are happy for authors to use either words or figures to represent large whole figures (i.e. one million or 1,000,000) as long as the usage is consistent throughout the text.

If the sentence includes a series of numbers then figures must be used in each instance.

Artefacts were found at depths of 5, 9, and 29 cm.

If the number appears as part of a dataset, in conjunction with a symbol or as part of a table then the figure must be used.

This study confirmed that 5% of…

If a sentence starts with a number it must be spelt, or the sentence should be re-written so that it no longer starts with the number.

Fifteen examples were found to exist…

The result showed that 15 examples existed…

Do not use a comma for a decimal place.

2.43 NOT 2,43

Numbers that are less than zero must have ‘0’ precede the decimal point.

0.24 NOT .24

The percent sign (%) should be used instead of “percent.”

### *1.10. Units of measurement*

Symbols following a figure to denote a unit of measurement must be taken from the latest SI brochure. See <http://www.bipm.org/utils/common/pdf/si_brochure_8_en.pdf> for the full brochure.

### *1.11. Formulae*

Formulae must be proofed carefully by the author. Editors will not edit formulae. If special software has been used to create formulae, the way it is laid out is the way they will appear in the publication. 

### *1.12. Figures and Tables*

Figures, including graphs and diagrams, must be professionally and clearly presented. If a figure is not easy to understand or does not appear to be of a suitable quality, the editor may ask to re-render or omit it.

All figures must be cited within the main text, in consecutive order using Arabic numerals (e.g. Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.).

Each figure must have an accompanying descriptive main title. This should clearly and concisely summarise the content and/or use of the figure image. A short additional figure legend is optional to offer a further description.

Figure 1: 1685 map of London.

Figure 1: 1685 map of London. Note the addition of St Paul’s Cathedral, absent from earlier maps.

Figure titles and legends should be placed within the text document, after the paragraph of their first citation.

The source of the image should be included, along with any relevant copyright information and a statement of authorisation (if needed).

Figure 1: Firemen try to free workers buried under piles of concrete and metal girders. Photo: Claude-Michel Masson. Reproduced with permission of the photographer.

If your figure file includes text then please present the font as Times. This will mean that it matches the typeset text.

NOTE: All figures must be uploaded separately as supplementary files during the submission process, if possible in colour and at a resolution of at least ***300dpi***. Each file should not be more than 20MB. Standard formats accepted are: JPG, TIFF, GIF, PNG, EPS. For line drawings, please provide the original vector file (e.g. .ai, or .eps).

The figure is placed below the paragraph and followed by its caption.

Figure 1: Caption goes here

Tables must be created using a word processor's table function, not tabbed text.

Tables should be included in the manuscript. The final layout will place the tables as close to their first citation as possible.

All tables must be cited within the main text, numbered with Arabic numerals in consecutive order (e.g. Table 1, Table 2, etc.).

Each table must have an accompanying descriptive title. This should clearly and concisely summarise the content and/or use of the table. A short additional table legend is optional to offer a further description of the table. The table title and legend should be placed underneath the table.

Tables should not include:

* Rotated text
* Color to denote meaning (it will not display the same on all devices)
* Images
* Vertical or diagonal lines
* Multiple parts (e.g. ‘Table 1a’ and ‘Table 1b’). These should either be merged into one table, or separated into ‘Table 1’ and ‘Table 2’.

NOTE: If there are more columns than can fit on a single page, then the table will be placed horizontally on the page. If it still can't fit horizontally on a page, the table will be broken into two.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test Table Header** | **Test Table Header** | **Test Table Header** | **Test Table Header** |
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Table 1: Caption goes here

### *1.13. References*

This journal uses the APA system. Please ensure that the most updated version of APA guidelines are used for both in-text citations and the reference list.

# Competing Interests

The author declares that he/she has no competing interests.

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1. All notes should be used only where crucial clarifying information needs to be conveyed.

   Avoid using notes for purposes of referencing, with in-text citations used instead. If in-text citations cannot be used, a source can be cited as part of a note.

   Please insert the footnote marker after the end punctuation, with no blank space in between.

   Notes should be numbered consecutively throughout the text.

   Note numbers in the text should be superscript (small raised) numbers1 without punctuation or brackets. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)