Biblical and Ancient Greek Linguistics
Instructions to Authors

Editorial Statement

Biblical and Ancient Greek Linguistics (BAGL) is an international journal that exists to further the application of modern linguistics to the study of Ancient and Biblical Greek, with a particular focus on the analysis of texts, including but not restricted to the Greek New Testament.

The journal is hosted by McMaster Divinity College and works in conjunction with its Centre for Biblical Linguistics, Translation and Exegesis, and the OpenText.org organization (www.opentext.org) in the hosting of conferences and symposia open to scholars and students working in Greek linguistics who are interested in contributing to advancing the discussion and methods of the field of research. BAGL is a refereed on-line and print journal dedicated to distributing the results of significant research in the area of linguistic theory and application to biblical and ancient Greek, and is open to all scholars, not just those connected to the Centre and the OpenText.org project.

Submission Guidelines

Submissions should be sent electronically in Word or RTF format and preferably accompanied by a pdf. This should include an abstract of approximately 100 words, with 2–7 keywords, and identification of the type of article. Submissions not following the style guide below will be returned to the author for revision before being considered by the editors.

Submissions should be sent to Stanley E. Porter at porters@mcmaster.ca. Assessment and response will be made within two months of submission. Accepted submissions should be posted on-line within two months of acceptance.

Style Guidelines

The following standards have been adapted from the Wipf & Stock Author Guide and the McMaster Divinity College Style Guidelines and can be accessed at:


These styles are in turn reflective of the Chicago Manual of Style (16th edition) and the SBL Handbook of Style. Any style-related issues not addressed below can be reviewed in either of those resources.

BAGL Style Guide, 2012
General Guidelines

1. Fonts:
   a. Essay body: Times New Roman 12
   b. Notes: Times New Roman 10

2. Spacing:
   a. The body of the text (including appendices) should be vertically double-spaced.
   b. Footnotes and extended quotations may be single-spaced.
   c. The bibliography should be single-spaced with a double space between entries.
   d. A single character space, not two, should separate the concluding punctuation mark from the ensuing sentence.

3. Italics, not underlining, should be typically employed for emphasis, book titles, foreign words, etc. However, commonly used Latin words and abbreviations such as ca., cf., et al., i.e., and q.v. should not be italicized. For emphasizing features of a text boldface and underlining may be used at the author’s discretion and in conjunction with the type-setters.

4. Use footnotes for source references and ancillary discussion.

5. Paragraph indentation and formatting.
   a. Indent the first line of each paragraph 0.5" (1.25 cm) using the first line indentation function rather than tabs.
   b. Do not insert an extra space between paragraphs.

6. Quotations and quotation marks
   a. Quotations extending less than three lines of text are indicated by double quotation marks and a footnote.
   b. Quotations should be enclosed in double quotation marks; single quotation marks should enclose quotations within quotations.
   c. Periods and commas precede closing quotation marks, whether double or single. Colons, semicolons, question marks, and exclamation points, however, all follow closing quotation marks unless they are part of the quoted material.
   d. Quotations longer than three lines of text must be block-indent 0.5" (1.25 cm), without quotation marks, and may be single-spaced.

7. Hyphens and dashes
   a. Use en-dashes (–) between page numbers (146–56), verses (vv. 13–26), and dates (1938–1945), rather than hyphens.
   b. Use em-dashes (—) between phrases, rather than two hyphens.
   c. Do not use the hyphenation function for end-of-line word wrapping.
8. Abbreviate inclusive numbers according to the conventions outlined in CMOS 9.64 (p. 396) and SBLHS 4.2.3 (p. 16). The following scheme, borrowed from SBLHS, illustrates the preferred way to abbreviate inclusive numbers:

- 10–11, 35–38, 98–99
- 100–102, 200–252
- 101–2, 204–11, 309–56 (but 294–307)
- 1000–1004
- 1002–8
- 1002–16
- 1003–1135


10. Non-English languages
   a. Excerpts from Greek texts should be translated except for biblical Greek.
   b. For Greek or Hebrew characters use the SBL Greek or SBL Hebrew fonts. These are available at:

   http://www.sbl-site.org/educational/biblicalfonts.aspx/

11. Headings should be numbered. Second- and Third-level headings can be indicated by a decimal place.
   a. First-level headings should be centred, in italics typeface, and capitalized like a title. The following text should be separated by a hard return.

   e.g.

   2. *First-Level Heading*

   b. Second-level headings should be right-justified, in italics typeface, and capitalized like a title. The following text should be separated by a hard return.

   e.g.

   2.3 *Second-Level Heading*

   c. Third-level headings should be right-justified, in italics typeface, capitalized like a sentence, and end in a period. The following text should be separated by a space.

   e.g.

   3.1.2 *Third-level heading.*
Footnotes and Bibliography

The full form of any reference source should appear in a bibliography at the end of the essay; the bibliography should consist only of sources cited in the footnotes. Accordingly, sources cited in notes can be reduced to the author’s last name, abbreviated title, and page numbers. Please be consistent in your abbreviated version of a given title, and to use a form that is both clear and easy to distinguish from other abbreviated titles. Do not use “ibid.” for consecutive citations of a given source. For a reference in the bibliography to additional sources by the same author, use three em-dashes (——) instead of the author’s name.

The basic order of citation in a bibliographic entry is author, title, editor, translator, number of volumes, edition (only for second or subsequent editions), series, city, publisher, and date, as per the following example:


This style guide follows CMOS, not SBLHS, in employing postal abbreviations for the names of states and provinces (but these are included only where clarification is necessary). Names of publishers omit “Press,” “Publishing Company,” “Verlag,” etc., except in the case of university presses and other instances in which the fuller name is required to avoid ambiguity (e.g. “Free Press”). The various forms of documentation are covered in The Chicago Manual of Style, as well as SBLHS pp. 38–67, but the basic forms to note are the following:

1. One author or editor
   
   *Footnote*
   Sanders, Torah and Canon, 113–23.

   *Bibliography*

2. Two authors or editors
   
   *Footnote*
   Hanson and Oakman, *Palestine*, 131–59.

   *Bibliography*

3. Three or more authors
   
   *Footnote*
   Pelikan et al., *Religion and the University*, 175–85.

   *Bibliography*
4. Book with translator
   Footnote

5. Chapter or titled part of a book
   Footnote

6. Essay in a multi-authored work
   Footnote

7. Book in a series
   Footnote

8. One or more volumes of a multi-volume commentary
   Footnote

9. Article in a periodical
   Footnote
10. Article in an encyclopaedia or dictionary
   Footnote
   Bibliography

11. Unpublished dissertation
   Footnote
   Bibliography
   Collier, Charles M. “A Nonviolent Augustinianism?: History and Politics in the
   Theologies of St. Augustine and John Howard Yoder.” PhD. diss., Duke
   University, 2008.

12. Book review
   Footnote
   Bibliography

13. Multiple works by the same author in a bibliography (alphabetical order)
    ———. Parables as Poetic Fictions: The Creative Voice of Jesus. 1994. Reprint,
    Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2005.

14. Book online
   Footnote
   Bibliography
   Sirosh, J. R., et al., Lateral Interactions in the Cortex: Structure and Functions. Austin,
   TX: UTCS Neural Networks Research Group, 1996. No pages. Online:
   http://www.cs.utexas.edu/users/nn/web-pubs/htmlbook96/

15. Other freestanding source online (Web site, Web page, online article)
   Footnote
   86 Hanson and Oakman, “Theodotus Inscription,” lines 1–3.
   Bibliography
   Hanson, K. C., and Douglas E. Oakman, translators. “The Theodotus Inscription.” No
   pages. Online: http://www.kchanson.com/ ANCODES/greek/theodotus.htm

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16. Periodical article online
   a. Publication with a print counterpart
   Footnote
   98 Dowd and Malbon, “Significance,” 274.
   Bibliography
   Dowd, Sharyn, and Elizabeth Struthers Malbon. “The Significance of Jesus’ Death in
   
   b. Publication without a print counterpart
   Footnote
   Bibliography
   Avila, Wanda. “The Diary of a Country Priest: The Transcendent on Film.” *Journal of
   Religion and Film* 10 (October 2006). No pages. Online:
   
   Note: The date of access for electronic resources does not need to be reported: see
   CMOS 14.7 and 14.8.

*Citations of Scripture and Other Ancient Sources*

Biblical citations should be cited by book, chapter, and verse. The words “First” and “Second”
should be spelled out when they occur as the first word of a sentence. Spell out the name of the
book when the whole book is cited. Use an en-dash (—) between verses and between whole
chapters; use an em-dash (—) between chapter + verse citations. Examples:

   a. Matt 13:3b–8; Mark 4:3–8; Luke 8:5–8a; Gos. Thom. 9 (en-dashes)
   b. 1 Kgs 17:1—18:35 (em-dash)
   c. Neh 7–9 (en-dash)
   d. First Samuel 10 narrates the anointing of Saul.
   e. The book of Acts manifests a complex literary structure.

When citing modern Bible versions, standard abbreviations (NASB; NJPS; NRSV; TNIV, etc.)
take the place of publication information. If your essay employs a single translation throughout,
indicate the version as part of the initial scriptural reference (e.g., Prov 26:4 NRSV); if you use
several translations, indicate the source of each reference.
Abbreviations for titles of biblical books

**Hebrew Bible / Old Testament:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>1–2 Kgs</td>
<td>Song</td>
<td>Obad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exod</td>
<td>1–2 Chron</td>
<td>Isa</td>
<td>Jonah</td>
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<td>Lev</td>
<td>Ezra</td>
<td>Jer</td>
<td>Mic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Num</td>
<td>Neh</td>
<td>Lam</td>
<td>Nah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deut</td>
<td>Esth</td>
<td>Ezek</td>
<td>Hab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Josh</td>
<td>Job</td>
<td>Dan</td>
<td>Zeph</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judg</td>
<td>Ps (pl. Pss)</td>
<td>Hos</td>
<td>Hag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td>Prov</td>
<td>Joel</td>
<td>Zech</td>
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<tr>
<td>1–2 Sam</td>
<td>Eccl (or Qoh)</td>
<td>Amos</td>
<td>Mal</td>
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</table>

**New Testament:**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Book</th>
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<th>Book</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matt</td>
<td>1–2 Cor</td>
<td>1–2 Tim</td>
<td>1–2–3 John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>Gal</td>
<td>Titus</td>
<td>Jude</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luke</td>
<td>Eph</td>
<td>Phlm</td>
<td>Rev</td>
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<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Phil</td>
<td>Heb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acts</td>
<td>Col</td>
<td>Jas</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rom</td>
<td>1–2 Thess</td>
<td>1–2 Pet</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Apocryphal / Deuterocanonical Books:**

<table>
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<th>Book</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Book</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tob</td>
<td>Sir</td>
<td>Pr Azar</td>
<td>Pr Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jdt</td>
<td>Bar</td>
<td>Sg Three</td>
<td>1–2 Macc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Esth</td>
<td>1–3 Esd</td>
<td>Sus</td>
<td>3–4 Macc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wis</td>
<td>Ep Jer</td>
<td>Bel</td>
<td>Ps 151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Ancient Sources**

a. Mishnah: *m. Ketub. 3:6*
b. Babylonian Talmud: *b. B. Bat. 24b*
c. Jerusalem Talmud: *y. Bik. 17b*
e. Philo: *Philo, Spec. Laws 2:1–2*
f. Dead Sea Scrolls: *1QS 9:17–19*
g. Nag Hammadi Codices: *Gos. Thom. 68–69 (NHC II, 2)*
Abbreviations for Other Reference Works

For more comprehensive lists of abbreviations of biblical, intertestamental, post-biblical, classical, and modern reference sources, please refer to the *SBL Handbook of Style*.

It is permissible for an author to abbreviate commonly cited reference works in footnotes according to the abbreviations provided by the SBLHS, but only if the full citation for the work is included in the bibliography. Note that works cited by authors’ initials are not italicized.

Commonly cited abbreviations include:


