

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:

https://wipfandstock.com/files/author_help_documents/FEFE7D75-1A4B-B294-D0EBD789D5231E2B/WS_AU.GUIDE_6.0_9_18_2012.pdf

<http://www.mcmasterdivinity.info/sites/default/files/documents/MacStyleGuideSept1312.pdf>

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.

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.*, *id.*, *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-indented 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 | 1002–8 |
| 100–102, 200–252 | 1002–16 |
| 101–2, 204–11, 309–56 (but 294–307) | 1003–1135 |
| 1000–1004 | |

9. Be consistent in your use of spelling conventions (i.e., Canadian or American). For Canadian usage, you may consult Katherine Barber, ed., *The Canadian Oxford Dictionary* (2nd ed.; Don Mills: Oxford University Press, 2004) or Margery Fee and Janice McAlpine, *Guide to Canadian English Usage* (2nd ed.; Don Mills: Oxford University Press, 2007).

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:

Luz, Ulrich. *Matthew: A Commentary*. Edited by Helmut Koester. Translated by James E. Crouch. 3 vols. Hermeneia. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2001–2007.

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

¹ Sanders, Torah and Canon, 113–23.

Bibliography

Sanders, James A. *Torah and Canon*. 2nd ed. Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2005.

2. Two authors or editors

Footnote

¹⁴ Hanson and Oakman, *Palestine*, 131–59.

Bibliography

Hanson, K. C., and Douglas E. Oakman. *Palestine in the Time of Jesus: Social Structures and Social Conflicts*. 2nd ed. Minneapolis: Fortress, 2008.

3. Three or more authors

Footnote

¹⁷ Pelikan et al., *Religion and the University*, 175–85.

Bibliography

Pelikan, Jaroslav, et al. *Religion and the University*. York University Invitation Lecture Series. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1964.

4. Book with translator
Footnote
²¹ Nöldeke, *Compendius*, 307.
Bibliography
Nöldeke, Theodor. *Compendius Syriac Grammar*. Translated by James A. Crichton. 1904. Reprint, Ancient Language Resources. Eugene, OR: Wipf & Stock, 2003.
5. Chapter or titled part of a book
Footnote
²² Tannehill, “Magnificat,” 31–47.
Bibliography
Tannehill, Robert C. “The Magnificat as Poem.” In *The Shape of Luke’s Story: Essays on Luke-Acts*, 31–47. Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2005.
6. Essay in a multi-authored work
Footnote
⁵⁴ Rummel, “Ninth Day,” 313–14.
Bibliography
Rummel, Stan. “The Ninth Day of Creation.” In *Problems in Biblical Theology: Essays in Honor of Rolf Knierim*, edited by Henry T. C. Sun et al., 295–314. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1997.
7. Book in a series
Footnote
³² Oakman, Jesus and the Peasants, 123–25.
Bibliography
Oakman, Douglas E. *Jesus and the Peasants*. Matrix: The Bible in Mediterranean Context 4. Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2006.
8. One or more volumes of a multi-volume commentary
Footnote
³⁵ Davies and Allison, *Matthew*, 3:568.
Bibliography
Davies, W. D., and Dale C. Allison. *The Gospel According to Saint Matthew*. 3 vols. ICC. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1988–97.
9. Article in a periodical
Footnote
⁴³ Ellul, “Technology,” 116–17.
Bibliography
Ellul, Jacques. “Technology and the Gospel.” *IRM* 66 (1977) 116–17.

10. Article in an encyclopaedia or dictionary
Footnote
⁶² Bassler, “God,” 1054–55.
Bibliography
 Bassler, Jouette M. “God in the New Testament.” In *ABD* 2:1054–55.
11. Unpublished dissertation
Footnote
⁶⁵ Collier, “Nonviolent Augustinianism?,” 22–26.
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
⁷⁸ Bultmann, Review of *Gnosis*, 12–13.
Bibliography
 Bultmann, Rudolf. Review of *Gnosis*, by Jacques Dupont. *JTS* 3 (1952) 10–26.
13. Multiple works by the same author in a bibliography (alphabetical order)
 Hedrick, Charles W. *The Apocalypse of Adam: A Literary and Source Analysis*. 1980. Reprint, Ancient Texts and Translations. Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2005.
- . *Parables as Poetic Fictions: The Creative Voice of Jesus*. 1994. Reprint, Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2005.
- . “The Tyranny of the Synoptic Jesus.” *Semeia* 44 (1988) 1–8.
14. Book online
Footnote
⁸² Sirosh, J. R., et al. *Lateral Interactions*, §2.
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/ANCDOCS/greek/theodotus.htm>

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 Mark: Narrative Context and Authorial Audience.” *JBL* 125 (2006) 271–97. Online: http://www.sblsite.org/Publications_Journals_JBL.aspx.

b. Publication without a print counterpart

Footnote

¹⁰⁵ Avila, “Diary,” para. 6.

Bibliography

Avila, Wanda. “The Diary of a Country Priest: The Transcendent on Film.” *Journal of Religion and Film* 10 (October 2006). No pages. Online: http://www.unomaha.edu/jrf/Vol10No2/Avila_CountryPriest.htm.

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:

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

New Testament:

| | | | |
|------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Matt | 1–2 Cor | 1–2 Tim | 1–2–3 John |
| Mark | Gal | Titus | Jude |
| Luke | Eph | Phlm | Rev |
| John | Phil | Heb | |
| Acts | Col | Jas | |
| Rom | 1–2 Thess | 1–2 Pet | |

Apocryphal / Deuterocanonical Books:

| | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Tob | Sir | Pr Azar | Pr Man |
| Jdt | Bar | Sg Three | 1–2 Macc |
| Add Esth | 1–3 Esd | Sus | 3–4 Macc |
| Wis | Ep Jer | Bel | Ps 151 |

Other Ancient Sources

| | | |
|----|----------------------|---|
| a. | Mishnah: | <i>m. Ketub.</i> 3:6 |
| b. | Babylonian Talmud: | <i>b. B. Bat.</i> 24b |
| c. | Jerusalem Talmud: | <i>y. Bik.</i> 17b |
| d. | Josephus: | Josephus, <i>War</i> 3:121–132; <i>Ant.</i> 19:12 |
| e. | Philo: | Philo, <i>Spec. Laws</i> 2:1–2 |
| f. | Dead Sea Scrolls: | 1QS 9:17–19 |
| g. | Nag Hammadi Codices: | <i>Gos. Thom.</i> 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:

- ABD** *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*. 6 vols. Edited by David Noel Freedman. New York: Doubleday, 1992.
- ANET** *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*. 3rd ed. Edited by James B. Pritchard. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.
- BDAG** Walter Bauer, Frederick W. Danker, W. F. Arndt, and F. W. Gingrich. *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*. 3rd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000.
- BDB** Francis Brown, S. R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs. *Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1907.
- BDF** Friedrich Blass and Albert Debrunner. *A Greek Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*. Translated and revised by Robert W. Funk. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1961.
- CD** *Church Dogmatics*. Karl Barth. Translated by G. T. Thomson et al. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1936–77.
- ER** *The Encyclopedia of Religion*. 16 vols. Edited by Mircea Eliade. New York: Macmillan, 1987.
- IDB** *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*. 4 vols. Edited by George Arthur Buttrick. Nashville: Abingdon, 1962.
- IDBSup** *The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible. Supplementary Volume*. Edited by Keith Crim. Nashville: Abingdon, 1976.
- LSJ** Henry George Liddell, Robert Scott, and Henry Stuart Jones. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. 9th ed. Oxford: Clarendon, 1996.
- MM** James Hope Moulton and George Milligan. *The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament: Illustrated from the Papyri and Other Non-Literary Sources*. 1930. Reprinted, Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1997.
- NIDB** *The New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*. 5 vols. Edited by Katharine Doob Sakenfeld et al. Nashville: Abingdon, 2006–9.
- OTP** *The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha*. 2 vols. Edited by James H. Charlesworth. Garden City: Doubleday, 1983–85.

- TDNT* *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*. 10 vols. Edited by Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich. Translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964.
- TDOT* *Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament*. 14 vols. Edited by G. Johannes Botterweck and Helmer Ringgren. Translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley et al. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1974–2004.
- TLOT* *Theological Lexicon of the Old Testament*. 3 vols. Edited by Ernst Jenni and Claus Westermann. Translated by Mark Biddle. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1997.
- TWNT* *Theologische Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament*. 10 vols. Edited by Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 1932–79.