

OXFORD CENTRE FOR POSTGRADUATE HEBREW STUDIES
45 St Giles, Oxford OX1 3LW, England (0865) 511869

FROM THE FELLOW IN YIDDISH STUDIES



ORIGINS OF THE YIDDISH LANGUAGE

PAPERS FROM THE FIRST ANNUAL
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STYLE SHEET

1. DEADLINE

To be considered for inclusion in the volume, papers must be received by the Oxford Centre's Fellow in Yiddish Studies at the above address in strict adherence to this Style Sheet not later than Monday 6 January 1986. It is regretted that the editors cannot consider papers received after this date or not adhering to the Style Sheet.

2. LANGUAGE

Papers must be submitted in English (irrespective of the language of delivery at the Winter Symposium). Please endeavour to follow British spelling and punctuation conventions.

3. FORMAT

Papers must be submitted in double spaced typescript. Please type on one side of each sheet only. Deleted portions should be neatly crossed out in ink. Please do not use pencils, erasers or erasable typing paper.

4. LENGTH

The maximum length is thirty (30) pages of double spaced typescript.

5. CITATIONS OF FORMS AND CONCEPTS

Cited forms should be underlined (= printer's italics). Cited concepts should be in upper case characters (= printer's small caps).

SAMPLES:

We must first determine the earliest attestations of léjənən 'read'.

Max Weinreich focused on the concept of the FUSION LANGUAGE.

6. CITATIONS OF YIDDISH IN CONCEPTS, NAMES & REFERENCES

Yiddish items cited as concepts, proper names without commonly used Latin letter equivalents, and bibliographic references (i.e. anything except for purposes of technical phonetic analysis) should be cited in the transcriptional system of the Yivo which uses Standard Yiddish pronunciation as its point of departure and makes use only of the normal characters of the English alphabet. The salient features of the system are e (for both ε and ə), o (rather than ɔ), sh (rather than š or ʃ), kh (rather than x), ts (rather than c), y (rather than j), zh (rather than ž or z).

SAMPLES:

We must take account of the phenomenon of daytshmerish in linguistic analysis of the literary texts surviving from the fifteenth century.

Noyakh Prilutski's views on the question, published in his Tsum yidishn vokalizm, led to further work on the question by Zalmen Reyzen, Nokhem Shtif and Max Weinreich.

7. TECHNICAL SYMBOLS AND PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

Where phonetic precision is at stake, cited forms may be produced using commonly accepted phonetic symbols, which are the only ones available in the volume in addition to the letters of the English alphabet. Please use fricative š (rather than ʃ), semivowel j (rather than y), affricates c and č (rather than ts and tš/tʃ), lower mid vowels ɛ and ɔ (rather than e and o with diacritics), macron for length (rather than two dots), acute accent superscripted upon stressed vowel (rather than presyllabic stroke). Variants in a diaphoneme are separated by double vertical bars (||).

SAMPLES:

fantástiš 'fantastic'

flāš '(Western Yiddish) meat'

iərušɔlájim 'Jerusalem'

jídiš 'Yiddish'

ɔméjn 'amen'

šábəs 'Sabbath'

čájnik 'teakettle'

xásənə 'wedding'

8. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES

It is regretted that footnotes cannot be accommodated. All 'footnoted material' should be inserted at appropriate points in the text of the paper. Bibliographic references should be limited to year and page in parenthesis immediately following the author's surname which will serve to refer the reader to the corresponding entry in the References section at the end of the paper.

The References section should follow the format illustrated below. Please take note of the three basic layouts of information –

- (a) books (e.g. Reyzen 1920);
- (b) articles appearing in special once-only volumes (e.g. Borokhov 1913) which are cross referenced to the editor's name where the volume is given normal book treatment (e.g. Niger 1913);
- (c) articles appearing in journals (e.g. Ziskind 1953) and encyclopedias (e.g. Birnbaum 1929) which are not cross referenced.

SAMPLE-

Avé-Lallemant (1858-1862, III: 204-207) rejected Zunz's (1832: 438-443) ideas on the origins of Yiddish. In our own century the notion of relatively early origins can be traced to Borokhov (1913: 4), Mises (1915: 30), Reyzen, (1920: 12-17) Shiper (1924; 1933) and Birnbaum (1929: 270; 1939), among others. The school maintaining an intermediate dating was launched by Fischer (1936: 39-40; see now Bin-Nun 1973: 39-40). A number of the issues are illuminated in the lively discussions between Ziskind (1953) and M. Weinreich (1954-1955), and between Marchand (1959) and M. Weinreich (1960).

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1933

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1954-1955

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1960

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