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Ap translation style guidelines

Introduction: What it is and what it is not Cecilia Tan, Publishing Director of the SABR Style Guide is a reference that exists to guide SABR writers and editors in creating consistent content. Consistency is necessary not only to avoid ambiguity in published materials, but also for the sake of professionalism and quality. SABR members pride themselves on the fact that all the numbers are right; this document will hopefully see it they get all the letters and punctuation right as well. Why does SABR need a certain style guide? Here are two main reasons: 1) SABR is on the cutting edge of baseball research. Perhaps we use terms and acronyms, and come up with new words and expressions that have not yet reached the basic dictionaries, style guides, or usage manuals. We can even correct the wrong customs that have crept into other reference books. 2) Installing one standard link for SABR publications sets out any arguments on which it is final. There are many leadership styles and glossaries to choose from out there, and most of them are silent when it comes to baseball-specific terms and uses. The two style guides most people are usually familiar with (if they are familiar with anyone at all) are the Chicago Style Guide and AP Stylebook. Each of them has its advantages and disadvantages. AP Stylebook identifies some sports terminology and use, to use newspapers to beat writers and their editors. (For example, they choose RBI for multiple RBI because they consider RBI to be a formal term requiring s to pluralize it. However, since much of the use in the AP Stylebook is directed at newspaper writers and the needs of the daily newspaper, it is not all suitable for SABR publications. The AP cuts all the months, for example, to take up as little space as possible in a printed newspaper column. Not only do they avoid a serial comma, they prevent the listing of more than two items in any sentence. This rule obviously will not serve academic writing or historical research terribly well. Readability is very important for SABR publications. To ensure maximum ease of understanding on the part of readers of any SABR magazine or publication, despite the often intellectually complex content, we adhere to the Chicago Style Guide. Chicago's choice usually reflects improved readability and understanding. Chicago (and SABR) emphasizes a serial comma to prevent the ambiguity that can come from such a proposal as in his speech, Commissioner Landis thanked his parents, Ty Cobb and Effa Manley. Insert comma after Ty Cobb eliminates the need for the brain to double back and re-disassemble the sentence as a simple list of three equal points, instead of potentially stumbling and that a provision that follows a single comma is a subordinate position of the parents. Of course, there are many conflicting rules in punctuation use that can be claimed. One of my predecessors decided that all dates should be given in European style (April 13, 1987) rather than American style (April 13, 1987). Both writers and readers (the vast majority of whom are from the United States) objected to this as something they were not used to. I believe that the European date style caused more than its share of horror among editors (who had to change all the wrong instances) and correctors (some of whom couldn't believe it was the rule). Eventually I asked myself (and others) what the rationale for using the European date format could be. The only justification I've heard that has any weight is that it removed one comma from bibliographic lists that are already comma heavy. Weighed against readers who found it annoying and difficult to make out, writers who found it unusual and hard to remember, and editors who have the best things to worry about, I decided that we should go back to the American date format. In addition, the Chicago Style Guide, which is our arbiter on almost all non-baseball specific issues, uses American style. If our goal is consistency, then matching Chicago is another great reason to go back to American date style. Another reason for updating the style guide now (2013, as I write this), is that over the past 10 years of the document's evolution, inconsistencies in the document itself have crept in. I hope we've cut out those at the moment, without introducing new ones. The last bit of introduction before the material starts. If you are writing an article for publication in a magazine or SABR book, you have additional instructions on the style of endnots and bibliography/references that can be found in the SABR manuscript presentation guidelines. Please contact the Director of Publications for those (PubDir@sabr.org should reach who holds this position now and in the future). HOW THIS GUIDE Generally speaking, we expect that most users reaching this guide on the Internet will use a search or find a feature of their web browser to hit the word or use they need. Trying to find out if there's a comma after Ken Griffey's name, to junior or senior? Do a search for any of the following, and you will come to the appropriate record: junior, junior, senior, senior, or comma. There is certainly no single correct way to use a link like this. If you've never considered before whether a home run is one word or two (I assure you it's two), or whether a home-run derby should have a hyphen (in general terms it should, in reference to an old television program or current MLB Competition Home Run Derby, it shouldn't), you might want to peruse the terms are here to see that usage might surprise you. (And any term not found here is a reverse link to dixon's Baseball Dictionary, however note Dixon is descriptive/all-inclusive, and this guide is intended to prescribe.) prescribing.) language is always morphing and changing. The language of baseball in tables from the spoken language used by players, coaches and broadcasters, but it is our job as editors to correct what orthodoxy we can in writing these words and phrases. Once upon a time the base ball had two words. These days it's one. Home run is two words and I expect it to remain two words throughout my life if this guide is used for the intended purpose. Suggestions for changes, additions, arguments for or against use, and so on are welcomed by email PubDir@sabr.org. Note: This style of leadership evolved from many sources, drawing initially on the current paper created by John Thorne and Richard Puff, which was later updated by Jim Charlton with the help of: John Payne, Mark Alvarez, Scott Flatow, Clay Dreslough, Len Levine, Skip McAfee, and Norman Macht. Bill Nowlin then included some information from the Boston Globe-provided sheets, Sports News, the University of Nebraska Press, and SABR BioProject, and reviewing comments from Mark Armour, Jim Charlton, Fred Ivor-Campbell, Len Levin, Norman Macht, Cecilia Tan, Rod Nelson, and Nick Frankovitch. Any style sheet should be considered as a workwork. Part 1 Spelling words follow Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition. The style rules follow the Chicago Style Guide, the 16th edition. Grammar rules follow the words in the type, the 3rd edition. Cuts to cuts for baseball terms do not require periods. These abbreviations are also acceptable in the sentence. Don't start the sentence with an acronym. Write down terms if there is any possibility of confusion, stemming from the use of the acronym or if the use of too many abbreviations has turned your item into alphabet soup. Baseball terms 1B, 2B, 3B Spell of single, double, triple. Do not use text 1B, 2B, 3B. For positions, lay out first base/baseman, second, third. Abbreviations are acceptable in tables and diagrams. AA is acceptable for the nineteenth-century American Association of AL (not A.L.), NL, FL for Major League AS to be set out for the All-Star Game. BA, not B.A., is for batting average. It should be stated in the article if the term does not appear frequently. In this case, BA can be used. THE BBWAA is alternatively used for the Americas Baseball Writers Association. CWS for the College World Series. DH should not be used as an acronym for doubleheader. This is acceptable as an acronym for the designated striker. THE ERA, not the E.R.A. FL for the Federal League acceptable Spell outside the left-handed, right-hander. Do not use LH or LHP, RH or RHP. THE HR should be laid out home run in the text, except in some situations where a few abbreviations are called. Multiple HRs. Homer is equally acceptable for home run. HBP is acceptable for hitting the ball. Multiple HBPs. IP is acceptable, but the statement is preferred for the innings pitched. IPHR is acceptable for inside the park home running if the term is due several times in the article. The LCS is acceptable for a league championship series. NLCS and ALCS are acceptable. LOHR should be set out as a leadoff home running if this happens frequently in the article. The LP is not used to lose a pitcher, except for tables/charts. MGR should not be used for the manager. MLB for Major League Baseball is acceptable. ML is not used for Major League Baseball or as a replacement for major league or major league. Prescribe. MVP Award. OBP for interest-based. PCL for the Pacific Coast League, but outline all other minor leagues except AA for the American Association. RBIs (note plural, for clarity for the sake) rather than RBI. RH is acceptable in tables and lists for a right-handed pitcher. LH is acceptable for a left-handed pitcher in tables and lists. Otherwise, please spell out the words. RHP/LHP is unacceptable. Right and lefty is fine, albeit a little slangy. SLG is preferable to slugging average. Turn off SHO, not SO, which can be confused with a strike. Strike. The preferred acronym is K, not SO. SS, 2B, 3B, OF, RF, P, C for positions must be outlined in text, abbreviated in tables, charts or lists. Ko is good for the company Big Red Machine. Not the Big Red Machine Team Names: Boston Red Sox. Use the upper register. Organized Ball. Uppercase. vs. preferable to. WS is acceptable for the World Series. It should be first used in the article as World Series. WP is not acceptable for a winning pitcher, and an LP is not acceptable for a losing pitcher, except for lists or tables. Abbreviations for the acronym Sabermetrics SABR for formulas: (They should simply be defined with guidelines on when the definition should be specified) OPS RCAA SLG/BA/etc. Addresses, a form of mail code for states can be used in the text: Charlotte, North Carolina. Two halves of California are capitalized: Southern California, Northern California. But when it comes to States outside the context of the address, see, while it is always preferable to spell out the names of countries in order to avoid confusion, it is possible to use two-letter acronyms for countries established by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) at your discretion. Examples of them: Australia-AU Colombia-CO Nicaragua-NG Japan-JP Full list can be found online by clicking here. Apostrophe C should be added after the apostrophe in the correct name, ending with the letter s when it will sound in the speech. Jones, but not Matthews Mays, but not Mays' should always be added after the apostrophe in the correct name, ended in x or z: Maddux Cruz's Exception: Multiple names ending in x, such as the Red Sox,' not the Red Sox's, though Boston is the preferred construction. Years. They should be provided in full, as in 1967, 1932. Those who follow the first full year can apostrophe in the same phrase. EX: In 1967, '69 and '73 the Mets fought for the title. For centuries and decades, he preferred eighteenth century, nineteenth century, 1930s, 1950s. Do not use an apostrophe at the end of a nickel command when using a pseudonym to identify team personnel, unless the word the precedes the team's nickname. Reds outfielder Ken Griffey Jr., not Reds' outfielder Ken Griffey Jr. of the Reds' Ken Griffey Jr. also note that the team's multiple name form (Yankees, Cubs) doesn't need an apostrophe or possessive form, nor in the only form to be used as an adjective. EX: Yankees outfielder not a Yankees outfielder, the sadness of Cubs fans is not the sadness of Cubs fans. The bibliography Note that there is a difference between bibliographic references and references to the final notes. When using the time notes in the article text, use punctuation and style in the Chicago Style Guide and detailed in this style guide according to Endnotes. When using a list of bibliographic references at the end, use the style of bibliography found in Chicago as well. Summary: The bibliography should correspond to the following style of punctuation: Books: Author (surname, name). Name. City: publisher, year. Lowenfisch, Lee. Imperfect Diamond: A History of Baseball's Labor Wars. New York: Da Capo Press, 1991. Chapters: Author (surname, name). The title of the article. The author of the book, the title of the book. City: publisher, year, pages. James, Bill. Reflection stats. In George Will, Baseball: The Game. New York: Doubleday, 2006. Stengel, Casey. The manager's reflections. In Dugout: Anthology of Ballplayers' Scripture, ed. Douglas Wallop. Boston: Beacon Press, 1950. For periodicals: Author (surname, name). The title of the article. Periodic title volume, number (if any) (date): page. Chamberlain, Ryan. Boxing and baseball in the nineteenth century. National Pastime 1, No. 1 (1982): 28-37. For several authors: the first author (surname, name). Subsequent authors (surname). Divide all the elements into commas. Gammons, Peter and Terry Pluto. Not a bibliography quote number. They must be alphabetical author. If there is no clear author, as in many major encyclopedias, list by headline. Anonymous works can be listed according to Anonymous. The Internet web address should be given in lightface Roman text: www.mlb.com Birth/death date When giving a person a birth and death date, do so as follows: Taffy Wright (1911-81) If a person is still alive, set as follows: Marty Pattin (b. 1943) Capitalization After colon, the first word is capitalized if it starts what is itself worth it as a grammatically complete sentence. If the phrase after the colon is not a complete sentence, the first word is never capitalized unless it is the correct noun. We couldn't believe it: the catcher bent the inside of the park home run. The question is who is on the list Hits? The team was tormented by injuries: hamstring, a broken finger, Tommy John surgery. Headlines capitalized if they are not used as part of a person's name. Commissioner Bowie Kuhn is the name, but Commissioner Bowie Kuhn (lower register). The only president capped all the time is the president of the United States, not the team or league. The captain, the manager, the coach and the referee are all bottom of the case. Captain Derek Jeter's manager Tommy Lasorda referee Moriarty using the capitalisation for full term. American League, National League, American League of the East, Organized Ball, Deadball Era, Negro League, Class A, Class B For General Terms, Use the Lower Register. League, pennant in the West (note the exception: Association of Clarity) Caps should be used for the World Series and series, but not the World Cup. Games in the World Series are the upper register: for example, game three. When naming a reward, always capitalize on the word award. The Most Valuable Player Award (not the most valuable player award) the Cy Young Award Rookie of the Year Award for The Coolest Depression Texas Leaguer A.M. and P.M. are set in small caps with periods. The conclusions of the south are capitalized: southern, southern. The same can be said of the North, east and south. grapefruit and lower-register cactus league. Spring training in the Lower Register. Lower winter meetings. All-Star players, All-Star, All-Star Game capitalize, especially when it comes to MLB All-Star Game or All-Star selection. The word player is unlimited. Common all-star game or all-star selection is a lowercase. The opening day (season) is capitalized. The opening day of the series is not. Comma's 12-inning 7-6 loss to his 10-inning two-run homer is a 7-5, 14-inning loss (use the comma only when two figures otherwise abut) is preferable to run the comma score. The Tigers beat A 9-8. The Dodgers won, 12-2, on May 17. Serial comma is always used. This includes phrases in which three items are connected and, as well as or. EX: Exit can be done on the first, second or third base. Frank Chance, Johnny Evers and Joe Tinker are an immortal double-play combination. Currency One cent. . . . nine cents 10 cents. . . . 99 cents One dollar. . . . Nine Dollars \$10, \$11. . . . \$ \$1 million, \$2 million Dangling Particles Best avoided worldwide. Dates months are set out. There is no comma between month and year. There is also no apostrophe for a full decade, but one for the acronym of the decade. September, not September 1954 1980, 90s (1993/8/14), not (8-14-93) May 2, 1970: May 2 (no year); May 1970. On May 2, 1970, it rained at the parade. Commas surround the year. But when only a month and a year are given, commas are not used: In May 1970, there were seven games. Commas are not used when only a year is given in the preposition phrase: In 1927, no one knew how well the Yankees were going to do. Endnotes Use endnotes rather than footnotes because all notes should be listed at the end of the article (not on every single page of the document). All must be presented numbers in the text and footnotes should be listed at the end of the article. Rooms should be used sequentially and each room can only be used once. Inclusive page numbers should be connected en dash, not hyphen. All names should be established in the case of the name, not the verdict of the case. Endnote quotes should correspond to the following style of punctuation: -Be sure to italianize the titles of books, major newspapers and magazines/magazines. -Don't use the acronym pp, pg, p, and so on for page numbers. Page numbers when given should precede a comma and should only be listed by number. -Use American-style date month, day, year. (i.e. April 17, 1967). Notice the number of the day. This is true in writing the text. i.e. you would write the Opening Day was April 4th at the big stadium. No order on dates. -End of each note with a period. For books: Author (name, surname, title (publishing city: publisher, year), page numbers. Imperfect Diamond: History of the Wars of Baseball Labor Wars (New York: Da Capo Press, 1991). 14-19. For periodicals or magazines: Author (name, surname) Article title, Periodic Volume, Number (if Any) (date): Page Numbers. Ryan Chamberlain, Boxing and Baseball in the nineteenth century, National Pastime 1, No. 1 (1982): 28-37. Trent McCutler, Strike Bands Don't Obey Your Rules, Baseball Research Magazine 37 (2008): 62-70. Newspaper articles: if bylined: Mark Feinsand, A-Rod skip HR Derby, New York Daily News, June 30, 20 1996. but include the full URL in the article. Access date can also be added. Headlines in headlines, capitalize the first word, the last word, and all the other words except: articles (a, and) prepositions (e.g. in, about) up to six-letter coordination of connections (and, but, or, for, n) Defenation Adjectives, consisting of two separate words related to the hyphen of a left-handed pitcher's ticket-office sales of first-base line adjectives and non-uns, consisting of two terms, at least one of which in itself is a compound related en dash of major league caliber Los Angeles-San Diego game first baseman-third baseman The general rule for connections is that to connect with a hyphen or en dash if it's not a noun: First place Cubs (but finished in first place) hit a career-high .320 Broken Connections: Full-time or part-time outfielder 2-for-4 Avoid such awkward phrases as NL-record-fewest results should be shown as 7-3 (en dash) rather than 7 to 3 He battled 1-for-4 (hyphens) 30-year-old (n. adj.) (hyphens) his 653-game playing streak of 11-inning no-hitter five-run flashes of third place to finish second 11-inning sacrifice fly by his 16th-inning RBI player-manager, not not which pennant an inning-on-inning week-to-week game-by-game month-by-month play-on-game two-on-three. 2-for-3 is acceptable. Be consistent in the article about what style you use. Don't have some suggestions to read one on four (prescribed) and others 2-for-5 (number). The different Mets-Giants game, not the Mets/Giants game's NL winger, not the NL winger's native Cuban, rather than the Cuban native nicknamed Faces of the Face should be sent in quotes if it is between first and last name: Fred Boot nose Hoffmann. If the nickname is synonymous with the player, or well enough well known, no quotes are required:

