Your title here

Author 1

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Abstract

Your short (\leq 150 words) abstract goes here.

1 Introduction

This document serves as a style guide for papers submitted to the LFG Proceedings, and also as an example/template to be used by authors.

2 Style

2.1 Title page

- Please use sentence capitalisation in your heading; i.e., don't capitalise every content word. So (1) is correct, while (2) is not:
 - (1) **✓** A very interesting paper
 - (2) XA Very Interesting Paper

2.2 Acknowledgements

• Use the \acknowledgements command to add an acknowledgements footnote after your first sentence.

2.3 Page numbering

• Do not put page numbers on your paper – this will be done automatically.

2.4 Referencing

- We use BibTFX with the natbib package.
- Use \citet when mentioning the reference in a running text: "Dalrymple (2015) deals with morphology in LFG".
 - Use \citealt to omit the parentheses when the reference is already inside parentheses: "LFG covers all aspects of linguistic stucture (and this includes morphology, as Dalrymple 2015 shows)".
 - Note that we don't follow the practice of referring to works without parentheses and authors with there are too many fuzzy cases.
- Use \citep for parenthetical references: "Morphology is easy to deal with in LFG (Dalrymple 2015)".
- Both commands take an optional argument for page numbers: "Dalrymple (2015: 66) illustrates the split between p-form and s-form (Dalrymple & Mycock 2011: 177)".

[†]I thank X and Y.

2.5 Bibliography

- If you use the lfg-sp.bst style file, everything should Just Work.
 - In general, this follows the LSA's Unified Style Sheet.
- We include the lfg-master.bib which was put together for the *Handbook* of Lexical Functional Grammar (Dalrymple 2023) as a reference. Please stick to the format of entries in here as far as possible, with the exception of the following point.
- Many of the references in lfg-master.bib, in particular those for LFG Proceedings papers, do not include links. We ask, however, that you include links in your .bib entries whenever you can, and that you prefer DOIs to more brittle URLs where possible.
 - If your entry includes both a DOI and a URL, only the DOI will be displayed.
 - Note that the contents of the BibTeX doi field should not include the full URL; that is, write (3) not (4) in your .bib file entry:
 - (3) \checkmark doi = {10.5281/zenodo.10037797}
 - (4) Xdoi = {https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037797}

2.6 Linguistic examples

- By default, we provide the linguex package to format examples. This has a simple syntax: use \ex. to introduce a new example, \a. to introduce a new sub-list, and \b. for subsequent sub-examples (you can also use \c., \d., etc., but these do exactly the same thing as \b.):
 - (5) Here is an example.
 - (6) Here is an example that has sub-examples.
 - a. Like this.
 - b. And this.
 - c. And so on.
 - d. *And so fourth.1
- To include a three-line gloss, simply append the relevant example command with a g (\exg., \ag., etc.); then you start each new line with a \\ (see the source code of the following example for clarification):
 - (7) Voici un example avec une glose. (French) here is a MASC example with a FEM gloss 'Here is an example with a gloss.'

¹Note the proper alignment of the judgement marker *. Fortunately, linguex handles this automatically.

- In addition to the usual \label{...} and \ref{...} ways of referring to examples, linguex also provides the commands \Next, \NNext, \Last, and \LLast to easily refer to the next, next but one, last, and one before last examples (but note that these references will not be clickable in the same way as those created using a standard \label{...}+\ref{...} pair will be).
- One peculiarity of linguex is that you must leave a blank line after the end of an \ex., otherwise LATEX will throw an error.
- Please see the linguex documentation for full details of the package.
- Since \hfill does not behave normally on the first (or second) line of a glossed example, it can be difficult to display the sort of right-aligned notes which are often used to identify the language of an example. To solve this problem, the lfg-proc class (when called with the [linguex] option, as it is by default) defines a command \exlang{...}: when used at the end of the third line of a glossed example, this displays its argument as a right-aligned parenthetical note on the first line of the example (as shown above for French).
- You are free to use your own example package of choice instead of linguex if you prefer: simply remove the [linguex] option from the call to the lfg-proc class at the start of this file and then add an appropriate \usepackage{...} as usual. Please make sure that your examples look as close as possible to those shown here, however.
- lfg.cls also loads the tipa package by default, which can be used to typeset IPA characters straightforwardly: /luikðis/. If for whatever reason you really don't want to load tipa, simply pass the option notipa to the \documentclass command at the top of this file.

2.7 Structure

2.7.1 Subsections

Don't use anything smaller than a \subsubsection.

References

Dalrymple, Mary. 2015. Morphology in the LFG architecture. In Miriam Butt & Tracy Holloway King (eds.), *Proceedings of the LFG'15 Conference*, 64–83. Stanford, CA: CSLI Publications. https://typo.uni-konstanz.de/lfg-proceedings/LFGprocCSLI/LFG2015/papers/lfg15dalrymple.pdf.

Dalrymple, Mary (ed.). 2023. *Handbook of Lexical Functional Grammar* (Empirically Oriented Theoretical Morphology and Syntax 13). Berlin: Language Science Press. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037797.

Dalrymple, Mary & Louise Mycock. 2011. The prosody-semantics interface. In Miriam Butt & Tracy Holloway King (eds.), *Proceedings of the LFG'11 Conference*, 173–193. Stanford, CA: CSLI Publications. https://typo.uni-konstanz.de/lfg-proceedings/LFGprocCSLI/LFG2011/papers/lfg11dalrymplemycock.pdf.