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Author 1

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Abstract

Your short (≤ 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) ✗ **A 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 Bib_TE_X with the `natbib` package (Bib_LT_E_X/biber support might come in the future ...).
- 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 structure (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](#).
- See the included `sample.bib` for examples of how to format bib entries.
- We also include the `lfg-master.bib`, which was put together for the *Handbook of Lexical Functional Grammar* (Dalrymple 2023), as a reference and a source to make it easy to copy-paste `.bib` entries from.
- *However*, many of the entries in `lfg-master.bib`, in particular those for LFG Proceedings papers, do not include links. We ask that you *do* include links in your `.bib` entries whenever you can, and that you prefer DOIs over 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) ✓ `doi = {10.5281/zenodo.10037797}`

(4) ✗ `doi = {https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10037797}`

- **Note:** if (and only if) you wish to use the Chinese and Japanese fonts included in some entries in the `lfg-master.bib` file, you will need to do the following:
 - Add `\includepackage{fontspec}` to your preamble.
 - Compile with `lualatex` or `xelatex` (not `pdflatex`).
 - Include the following definitions in your preamble:
`\newfontfamily\cn[]{SourceHanSerifTC} % Chinese font`
`\newfontfamily\jpn[]{SourceHanSerifJP} % Japanese font`
 - If you do not already have the Source Han Serif fonts, you will also need to install them from here:
<https://source.typekit.com/source-han-serif/#get-the-fonts>

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.

- To include a three-line gloss, simply append the relevant example command with a `g(\exg., \ag., etc.)`; then start each new line with a `\` (see the source code of the following example for clarification):

- 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: `/loikðis/`. 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.

¹Note the proper alignment of the judgement marker *. This is handled automatically by `linguex` for *, #, and %.

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>.