

# Contribution Title<sup>\*</sup>

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**Abstract.** The abstract should briefly summarize the contents of the paper in 15–250 words.

**Keywords:** First keyword · Second keyword · Another keyword.

## 1 First Section

### 1.1 A Subsection Sample

Please note that the first paragraph of a section or subsection is not indented. The first paragraph that follows a table, figure, equation etc. does not need an indent, either.

Subsequent paragraphs, however, are indented.

**Sample Heading (Third Level)** Only two levels of headings should be numbered. Lower level headings remain unnumbered; they are formatted as run-in headings.

*Sample Heading (Fourth Level)* The contribution should contain no more than four levels of headings. Table 1 gives a summary of all heading levels.

**Table 1.** Table captions should be placed above the tables.

Heading level	Example	Font size and style
Title (centered)	<b>Lecture Notes</b>	14 point, bold
1st-level heading	<b>1 Introduction</b>	12 point, bold
2nd-level heading	<b>2.1 Printing Area</b>	10 point, bold
3rd-level heading	<b>Run-in Heading in Bold.</b> Text follows	10 point, bold
4th-level heading	<i>Lowest Level Heading.</i> Text follows	10 point, italic

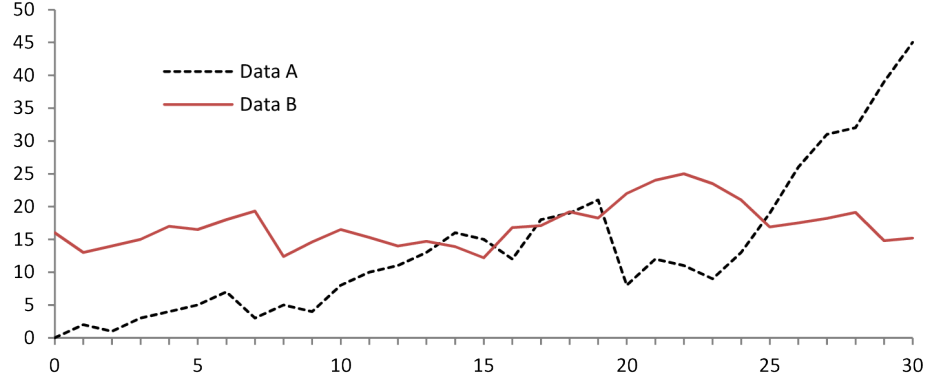
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<sup>\*</sup> Supported by organization x.

Displayed equations are centered and set on a separate line. As shown in Equation 1.

$$x + y = z \quad (1)$$

Please try to avoid rasterized images for line-art diagrams and schemas. Whenever possible, use vector graphics instead (see Fig. 1).



**Fig. 1.** A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Please note that short captions are centered, while long ones are justified by the macro package automatically.

**Theorem 1.** *This is a sample theorem. The run-in heading is set in bold, while the following text appears in italics. Definitions, lemmas, propositions, and corollaries are styled the same way.*

*Proof.* Proofs, examples, and remarks have the initial word in italics, while the following text appears in normal font.

For citations of references, we prefer the use of square brackets and consecutive numbers. Citations using labels or the author/year convention are also acceptable. Also, please note the following:

- Depending on the citation manager you use, extra care needs to be exercised with respect to “extra” (in *Zotero*) or “note” field. For example, an *incorrectly* formatted citation like the one for [3]. Be sure to clear the “note” of your .bib from such entries. There are very few cases where the “note” field is used, two examples are [1] and [2].
- If exporting the .bib file from an app like *Zotero*, it is desirable to export it as UTF-8-encoded BibTeX (*not* BibLaTeX).

## References

1. Ozernyi, D.M.: Linguistic transfer, or there and back again: A chronological study of terminological meandering (Jan 2022).

- <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.27507.86560>, poster presented at the 96th Annual Meeting of the LSA
2. Ozernyi, D.M.: The rise and fall of linguistic transfer. Manuscript. Northwestern University. (2022). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6237257>
  3. Sankoff, D., Poplack, S.: A formal grammar for code-switching. Paper in Linguistics **14**(1), 3–45 (Jan 1981). <https://doi.org/10.1080/08351818109370523>, <https://doi.org/10.1080/08351818109370523>, publisher: Routledge eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1080/08351818109370523>