


GLOW proceedings template

Firstname Lastname 
University of Overleaf
firstname.lastname@overleaf.edu

Abstract: This document describes the GLOW proceedings style guide and provides some guidance for using it in \LaTeX . You can simply make a copy of the file `main.tex` and use it to write your GLOW proceedings paper.

Keywords: *keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3*

1 This template

If you are reading this file, you have downloaded the GLOW proceedings template or you have accessed it on overleaf (<https://glowlinguistics.org/proceedings/>). This template consists of three files:

- `glow-proceedings-preamble.tex`
- `main.tex`
- `main.bib`

You can ignore `glow-proceedings-preamble.tex` and simply work with `main.tex` to write your paper and `main.bib` to include your bibliography. If you require any additional packages, add them to `main.tex` just before the beginning of the document.

This file describes the template and serves as a style sheet for GLOW proceedings. Please follow the guidelines stated here otherwise we might not be able to accept your submission. The editors **will not correct submissions** but only check them for adherence to the GLOW style. Authors will be given an opportunity to revise their submission, but non-adherence to the style sheet may lead to a contribution being excluded from the proceedings.

2 Style guidelines

It's easiest to follow the style guidelines if you use the \LaTeX template: you can download it or use it directly on overleaf. We very much welcome submissions in \LaTeX as they make editing much easier. Here are a few requirements for the submissions:

- Paper size: A4
- Typefaces (“fonts”): **Libertinus Serif** for text, **Libertinus Sans** for the title, author information, and headings¹
- Each paper has an abstract (below the title)
- Each paper has up to five keywords (below the abstract)
- For citations and the bibliography, follow the [🔗](#) Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics; if you use \LaTeX , you’re set with this template (see Section 3.2)

2.1 Headings

Headings are set in **Libertinus Sans** (12pt, bold, upright). Sections (N), subsections (N.M), and subsubsections (N.M.O) are numbered. An optional list of abbreviations and the references have unnumbered headings. Use sentence case in headings, that is capitalise the first word as well as words which are generally capitalised such as proper names, but nothing else.

2.2 Headers and footers

In headers, the left side features the last name of one or multiple authors. Separate author last names using “&” and use “X et al.” for more than two authors, in small capitals. The right side features the paper’s (short) title, in italic small capitals. The footer consists of the centered current page number.

2.3 Bibliography

The template uses the unified citation and bibliography style in biblatex (implementing the [🔗](#) Unified Style Sheet for Linguistics).² See also Section 3.2 on more details regarding citations in \LaTeX .

2.4 Examples

Number your examples. The \LaTeX template uses the package [🔗](#) langsci-gb4e. If you know what you’re doing, you can use another package.

Specify the language of examples, either in the text, or as part of the example, as in (1), and provide sources where relevant. Provide glosses for examples where relevant and use the [🔗](#) Leipzig Glossing Rules. If you use the `leipzig` package (see Section 3.3), you can automatise using glosses to a large degree.

¹Why these typefaces? They are freely available open-source typefaces with very good support for Unicode characters. If you’re using a recent version of \LaTeX , you’ll have them installed already. If not, you can download them from [🔗 https://github.com/alerque/libertinus/releases](https://github.com/alerque/libertinus/releases).

²You can also find a CLS file for use with Zotero and other reference managers here: [🔗 https://github.com/citation-style-language/styles/blob/master/unified-style-sheet-for-linguistics.csl](https://github.com/citation-style-language/styles/blob/master/unified-style-sheet-for-linguistics.csl)

- (1) Hungarian (adapted from É. Kiss 2008: 469)

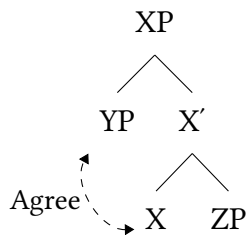
A *pro*_i diák-ja-i-t *minden tanár*_i szeret-i.
 the students-POSS.3SG-POSS.PL-ACC every teacher like-3SG.SBJ>3.OBJ
 ‘Every teacher likes his/her students.’

Examples with multiple parts are numbered as shown in (2). Syntax trees should be numbered like examples rather than like figures, see (3), for example.

- (2) Example with sub-examples

- a. One
- b. Two

- (3) A simple structure



2.5 Tables and figures

Tables and figures should also be numbered (e.g. “Table 3”) and they should have captions below the table or figure. An example is shown in Table 1. Do not use vertical bars in tables unless really necessary.

Column 1	Column 2
One	Two
Three	Four

Table 1 This is a table

3 Useful tips for the L^AT_EX template

3.1 Title and authors

You can specify the author(s) (and acknowledgements) as shown in Listings 1 and 2.

For the headers, please complete the section in the preamble surrounded by “%% Specify paper metadata ===” The settings for the current file are shown in Listing 3.

```

1 \author{%
2   Firstname Lastname \orcidlink{0000-0000-0000-0000}\\
3   University of Overleaf\\
4   \email{firstname.lastname@overleaf.edu}
5 }

```

Listing 1 Single author

```

1 \author{%
2   AuthorFirst AuthorLast\\
3   Affiliation\\
4   \email{authorlast@affiliation.edu}
5   \and
6   Author2First Author2Last\\
7   Affiliation\\
8   \email{author2last@affiliation.edu}
9 }

```

Listing 2 Multiple authors

3.2 Citations and references

This template uses the biblatex package. The most common citation commands are the following:

- In-text citation: `\textcite{ÉKiss2008free}` prints “É. Kiss (2008)”
- Citation in parentheses: `\parencite{ÉKiss2008free}` prints “(É. Kiss 2008)”
- Citation without parentheses: `\cite{ÉKiss2008free}` prints “É. Kiss 2008”

Each of these commands can be extended with optional arguments:

- An optional argument immediately before the citation prints post-text:
 - `\textcite[469]{ÉKiss2008free}` prints “É. Kiss (2008: 469)”
 - `\parencite[469]{ÉKiss2008free}` prints “(É. Kiss 2008: 469)”
- A second optional argument preceding the other one prints pre-text (this doesn’t work well with `textcite`):
 - `\cite[cf.][469]{ÉKiss2008free}` prints “cf. É. Kiss 2008: 469”
 - `\parencite[cf.][]{ÉKiss2008free}` prints “(cf. É. Kiss 2008)”

You can add the bibliography to the paper using the commands shown in Listing 4.

```

1 %% Specify paper metadata ====
2
3 % full title of paper
4 \newcommand{\fulltitle}{GLOW proceedings template}
5 % short title of paper for header
6 \newcommand{\shorttitle}{GLOW proceedings template}
7 % last name of author(s); for multiple use X & Y; X, Y, & Z; X et al.
8 \newcommand{\authorlast}{Bárány}
9
10 %% Specify paper metadata ====

```

Listing 3 Specifying title and headers

```

1 \newrefcontext[sorting=nyt]
2 \printbibliography

```

Listing 4 Commands to add bibliography

3.3 Glosses and abbreviations

The template loads the `leipzig` and `glossaries` packages. These can be used to insert abbreviations in the text and to generate a list of abbreviations.

- Typing `\Acc{}` prints “ACC”
- Typing `\Fsg{}` prints “1SG”

You can specify your own abbreviations. If you add

```
\newacronym{wco}{WCO}{Weak crossover}
```

to your preamble, you’ll be able to use the command `\gls` to output the abbreviation:

- Typing `\gls{wco}` prints “weak crossover (WCO)” (on first use!)
- When you type the same again, it prints “WCO”
- The abbreviation is added to the list of abbreviations (see Listing 5)

4 Questions, comments, ...

If you have any questions or comments, get in touch!

```
1 \section*{Abbreviations}  
2 \printglossary[style=inline, type=\leipzigtype]{}
```

Listing 5 Commands to add list of abbreviations

Abbreviations

1 = first person, 3 = third person, ACC = accusative, OBJ = object, PL = plural, POSS = possessive, SBJ = subject, SG = singular, WCO = weak crossover.

Acknowledgements

This is the place for acknowledgements.

References

É. Kiss, Katalin. 2008. Free word order, (non)configurationality, and phases. *Linguistic Inquiry* 39(3). 441–475. <https://doi.org/10.1162/ling.2008.39.3.441>.