Example of a paper for the proceedings of the conference of the Slovenian Language Technology Society

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Abstract

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1. Introduction

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2. Goal of the paper

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2.1. Example of a subsection

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2.1.1. Example of a sub-subsection

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2.1.2. Example of a sub-subsection with a long heading that will occupy two lines

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3. Additional guidelines

3.1. Footnotes

This is an example of a footnote[1].

3.2. Figures

Example of a figure enclosed in a box.

This is a figure with a caption. This is a figure with a caption. This is a figure with a caption.

Figure 1. The caption of the figure

3.3. Tables

Two types of tables are distinguished: in-column and big tables that don't fit in the columns.

3.3.1. In-column tables

An example of an in-column table is presented here.

Level	Tools
Morphology	Pitrat Analyser
Syntax	LFG Analyser (C-Structure)
Semantics	LFG F-Structures + Sowa's Conceptual Graphs

Table 1: The caption of the table

[1] This is an example of the footnote text.

3.3.2. Big tables

An example of a big table which extends beyond the column width is presented here.

Level	Tools
Morphology	Pitrat Analyser
Syntax	LFG Analyser (C-Structure)
Semantics	LFG F-Structures + Sowa's Conceptual Graphs

Table 2: The caption of the big table

4. Citation Format

All references within the text should be placed in parentheses containing the author's surname followed by a comma before the date of publication (Toporišič, 1984). If the sentence already includes the author's name, then it is only necessary to put the date in parentheses: Bolta (1985). When several authors are cited, those references should be separated with a semicolon (Toporišič, 1984; Vidovič-Muha, 1991). When the reference has two authors their names are separated by “and” (Erjavec and Džeroski, 2004) and if it has three or more authors, only cite the name of the first author followed by et al. (Scheible et al., 2011).

Bibliographical references should be listed in alphabetical order at the end of the article. The title of the section, "References", should be a level 1 heading. The first line of each bibliographical reference should be justified to the left of the column, and the rest of the entry should be indented by 0.35 cm.

The examples in the following section illustrate the basic format required for papers in conference proceedings (Brants, 2000), books (Koehn, 2010), articles in journals (Erjavec and Džeroski, 2004), Ph.D. theses (Croft, 1978), and chapters of books (Eckstein and Zuckermann, 1960).

5. References

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