Title

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Abstract

Each article must include an abstract of 150 to 200 words in Latin Modern Roman 11 pt with interlinear spacing of 12 pt. The heading Abstract should be centered, font Times 10 bold. This short abstract will also be used for printing a Booklet of Abstracts containing the abstracts of all papers presented at the Conference.

Keywords: provide 3-5 keywords, separated by semi-colons

1. Heading 1

Each manuscript should be submitted on white A4 page. The fully justified text should be formatted in one column. Left, right, top and bottom margins should be 2.5 cm. The font for the main body of the text should be Latin Modern Roman 12 pt with interlinear spacing of 16 pt. The spacing between paragraphs is 12 pt.

**Articles must be between 25.000 and 50.000 characters (with spaces) in length**, regardless of the mode of presentation (oral, demo or poster).

1. Headings/Level Headings 1

Should be capitalised in the same way as the main title, and centred. The font used is Latin Modern Roman 14 bold. There should also be a space of 12 pt between the title and the preceding section, and a space of 3 pt between the title and the text following it.

1. Headings 2

The format for level 2 Headings is basically the same as for level 1 Headings. However, the font is Latin Modern Roman 12, and the heading is justified to the left.

1. Headings 3

The format for level 3 headings is the same as for level 2 headings, except that the font is not bold.

1. Copyright

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1. Tables and Figures

All figures should be centred and clearly distinguishable. Figures should be numbered in the text, and have a caption in Latin Modern Roman 11 pt underneath. A space must be left between each figure and its respective caption.

Figures and captions should always appear together on the same page. Large figures can be centred, using a full page.

The instructions for tables are similar as for figures. Table format is optional, below is an example from 2013 eLex proceedings.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Direct usercontributions** | **Indirect user contributions** | **Accessory user contributions** |
| * Contributions to open-collaborative dictionaries
* Contributions to collaborative-institutional dictionaries
* Contributions to semi-collaborative dictionaries
 | * Explicit feedback
* form-based feedback
* free form feedback
* Implicit feedback
* log file analysis
* external user-generated content
 | * Exchange between dictionary makers and dictionary users
* unidirectional communication
* bidirectional communication
* Exchange among dictionary users
 |

Table 1: Caption

1. Footnotes

Footnotes are indicated within the text by a number in superscript[[1]](#footnote-1). The authors should avoid using long footnotes, e.g. extending over half a page; in such cases, it is better to implement the footnote in the main text[[2]](#footnote-2).

1. References in the text

All references within the text should be placed in parentheses containing the author's surname followed by a comma before the date of publication (Martin, 1996). If the sentence already includes the author's name, then it is only necessary to put the date in parentheses: Martin (1996). When several authors are cited, those references should be separated with a semicolon: (Martin, 1996; Chibout & Masson, 1995). When the reference has more than three authors, only cite the name of the first author followed by et al.

1. Acknowledgements

Place all acknowledgements (including those concerning research grants and funding) in a separate section at the end of the article.

1. References

Examples for referencing (references should be listed alphabetically):

**Books:**

Atkins, S.B.T. & Rundell, M. (2008). *The Oxford Guide to Practical Lexicography.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Book sections:**

Lew, R. (2011). Online dictionaries of English. In P.A. Fuertes-Olivera & H. Bergenholtz (eds.) *e-Lexico­graphy: The Internet, Digital Initiatives and Lexicography*. London/New York: Continuum, pp. 230–250.

**Paper in conference proceedings:**

De Schryver, G.-M. & Joffe, D. (2004). On How Electronic Dictionaries are Really Used. In G. Williams & S. Vessier (eds.) *Proceedings of the Eleventh EURALEX International Congress, EURALEX 2004. Lorient: Faculté des Lettres et des Sciences Humaines, Université de Bretagne Sud*, pp. 187–196.

Krek, S. & Kilgarriff, A. (2006). Slovene Word Sketches. In T. Erjavec & J. Žganec Gros (eds.) *Proceedings of the 5th Slovenian and 1st International Language Technologies Conference.* Ljubljana, Slovenia. Available at: http://nl.ijs.si/is-ltc06/proc/12\_Krek.pdf.

**Journal articles:**

Carr, M. (1997). Internet Dictionaries and Lexicography. *International Journal of Lexicography*, 10(3), pp. 209–230.

De Schryver, G.-M. & Prinsloo, D.J. (2001). Fuzzy SF: Towards the ultimate customised dictionary. *Studies in Lexicography*, 11(1), pp. 97–111.

**Websites:**

*dict.cc*. Accessed at: <http://www.dict.cc>. (12 March 2015)

*Dictionary.com*. Accessed at: <http://www.dictionary.com>. (13 March 2015)

DWDS: *Digitales Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache*. Accessed at: [http://www.dwds.de.](http://www.dwds.de) (10-14 March 2015)

**Dictionaries:**

OCDSE: *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English*. (2009). 2nd edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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1. Footnote 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Footnote 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)