LaTeX Guidelines for Submission of Manuscripts to the Journal *Computational Linguistics in Bulgaria*

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The paper should begin with an informative abstract of approximately 150-250 words.

Anonymous manuscripts should be submitted for review electronically as a PDF file formatted according to the journal's style guidelines described in this document.

If a manuscript is accepted, a non-anonymous version of the manuscript should be submitted both as a PDF file and as a source LaTeX package.

Manuscripts must be written in English. The recommended length depends on the type of submission, as described in the corresponding section on the journal's website: https://jclib.dcl.bas.bg/for-authors/types-of-submissions/.

The journal only accepts original and previously unpublished research which follows the Publication Ethics principles outlined on the journal's webpage: https://jclib.dcl.bas.bg/editorial-policy/publication-ethics/.

Keywords: *insert between 3 and 6 relevant keywords, separated by commas*

1. Introduction

This document is a LaTeX template for the submission of papers to the Journal *Computational Linguistics in Bulgaria*. It contains the following files: `JCLIB-template.tex` (main file), `jclib.cls` (class file defining the main components of the template), `jclib.sty` (package file listing used packages and commands), `jclib.bst` (defining the bibliography style) and `sample.bib` (with examples for the bibliography description).

Note! Please do not edit the files `jclib.cls`, `jclib.sty` and `jclib.bst` as your changes may not be included in the final version of the journal issue. All changes such as additional packages, new definitions of commands, etc. should be inserted at the appropriate places in the preamble of the main file before `\begin{document}`.

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The project is compiled using LuaLaTeX. In Overleaf, the relevant compiler is set in the list of settings accessible from the Menu link on the top left.

Manuscripts must be written in English. The use of other scripts in examples and references should comply with the requirements in Section 8 below. The recommended length depends on the type of submission as described in the relevant section on the journal's website: `https://jclib.dcl.bas.bg/for-authors/types-of-submissions/`.

2. Title and authors information

The title of the article is defined using the `\title{}` command and content words should be capitalised.

The authors are listed in the order they are supposed to appear in the paper.

When submitting the manuscript for review, the information for authors should not be filled in. Self-references that reveal the author's identity should be avoided. Submissions that do not fulfill these requirements will be rejected without review.

Authors' names, affiliations, acknowledgements and other relevant information should be included in the final version of the accepted paper.

3. Structure

The manuscript may contain numbered sections, subsections (such as subsection 3.1) and subsubsections (such as subsubsection 3.1.1). To include unnumbered sections and subsections, use the commands `\section*{}` and `\subsection*{}`.

3.1 Appendices

The article may contain appendices introduced using the environment `\begin{appendices}...\end{appendices}`. The appendix should appear after the References section. Sections in the appendix are labeled with A, B, C, e.g.: Appendix A and Appendix B.

3.1.1 Length of appendices

The appendices together should not exceed 30 journal pages.

4. Use of environments

This template offers several predefined environments, e.g. `theorem`, `lemma`, `definition`, `proposition`, `corollary`, `example`, `remark`, etc. These are numbered separately, e.g. Theorem 1, Definition 1, Example 1, and continuously for the whole document (counters are set for the document, not for each section). The numbered objects can be referenced in the text using the `\ref{}` command as shown above.

cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5
cell1	cell2	cell3	cell4	cell5

Table 1
Sample table in LaTeX placed at the top of the page by default

Theorem 1
This is a theorem.

Definition 1
This is a definition.

Besides numbering, environments can be given specific names, as in example 1.

Example 1 (Semantic role labelling)
This is an example.

Further, the environments have unnumbered (starred) versions, for example `\begin{example*}...\end{example*}`.

Example
This is an unnumbered example.

Remark
Some remark.

New environments can be defined in the relevant part of the preamble together with new commands.

5. Tables and figures

Tables and figures are used with the standard LaTeX environments. The caption is placed underneath, aligned to the left as defined in the template. A table / figure can be referenced in the text by defining the command `\label{}`, for example: see Table 1 and Figure 1.

The placing of tables and figures on the page can be adjusted using the controls `[htbp!]` immediately after `\begin{table}` and `\begin{figure}` as demonstrated for Figure 1. Option `h` ('here') places the float approximately at the same point where it occurs in the source text, if possible; option `t` positions it at the top of the page; option `b` fits it preferably at the bottom of the page; option `p` puts it on a separate dedicated page; the special symbol `!` overrides the

internal parameters used in LaTeX for determining "good" float positions; `H` places the float at precisely the same location as in the LaTeX code (requires the float package; equivalent to `h!`).



Figure 1
Sample figure which appears in a particular place in the document

Long tables stretching across more than one page can be used by including the package `longtable`. To do this, uncomment the line `\usepackage{longtable}` in the preamble.

6. Formulae

The standard LaTeX commands are used for displaying mathematical content. Display-style math expressions (on a separate line) can be introduced in several ways:

- Basic display of a one-line expression introduced using `$$..$$`

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2i^2}\sqrt{3^i+1}.$$

- A one-line expression introduced using `\begin{equation}...\end{equation}` (numbered environment which can be labelled and cross-referenced, e.g. (1)) or `\begin{equation*}...\end{equation*}` (unnumbered environment)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2i^2}\sqrt{3^i+1}. \tag{1}$$

- A multiline expression introduced using `\begin{eqnarray}...\end{eqnarray}`, `\begin{align}...\end{align}`, etc., or their unnumbered counterparts. The expressions can be aligned by placing &'s at the relevant places. Each line is numbered and labelled as a separate equation unless numbering is suppressed for a particular line using

the `\nonumber` command.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{100} \frac{i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{100} i \tag{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[(1 + 100) + (2 + 99) + \ldots + (50 + 51) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 101 \times 50 = 2525 \tag{3}$$

For more details, see the documentation of the relevant environments and packages. A brief description is available from Overleaf.[1]

In-line mathematical expressions are placed in `$...$`, as in: $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$. If you would like to display in-line mathematical expressions in display-style manner, you can use the `\displaystyle` command, e.g. $\displaystyle \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$.

7. Footnotes

Footnotes are introduced using the `\footnote{}` command and can be used to include short remarks or more lengthy side comments on a part of the text which, if incorporated directly in the text, will affect its coherence or flow.[2] Footnotes may also contain urls of resources or services discussed in the text.

Footnotes should be placed after the punctuation mark they are adjacent to (possibly at the end of the sentence) as shown above.

8. Linguistic and other examples

The articles may contain examples in languages other than English, including ones using Cyrillic or other non-Latin alphabets. Such examples should be supplied with translations in English, and with glosses if appropriate.

In-text examples should be italicised, e.g.: The verb *to be* may be a copula, as in *My teacher is very well-educated.* In-line examples in languages other than English should be supplied with an English translation placed in single quotation marks, as in: The verb *съм* 'to be' may also be used as an auxiliary verb.

If the text features examples in different languages, the language code of each example can be introduced in brackets. For in-line examples, the code precedes the example, e.g. (BG) *нямам време за губене* 'have no time to waste' and (EN) *get cold feet.* For examples introduced with the `langsci-gb4e` package, the language code is placed on the right of the first line of the example as shown below.

1 https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Aligning_equations_with_amsmath

2 For example, including a lengthy definition of a concept or explaining the origin of an idea, is suitable content for a footnote.

Numbered linguistic examples throughout the text can be handled using the `langsci-gb4e` package. This packages provides alignment for the original text, transliteration, gloss and translation of the example. The `\gll` command is used to display a text – gloss pair, while `\glll` produces a text – transliteration – gloss triple. The translation is provided on a new line with the command `\glt`.

The examples can be labelled and referenced in the text, e.g. Examples 1. Additionally, an example can contain subexamples marked as a, b, c which can also be referenced.

Use the grammatical categories and other relevant notations described in the Leipzig Glossing Rules.[3]

(1) Nie wszystko złoto co się świeci. (PL)
Not all gold which shines
'All that shines is not gold.'

(2) Нямаме време за губене. (BG)
Nyamame vreme za gubene.
have.1PL-NEG time for losing
'We have no time to lose.'

Alternatively, for other examples the `\begin{example}` ... `\end{example}` environment can be used (see Section 4).

9. Citing and references

The bibliography and citations are managed using the `natbib` package with additional style adjustments (handled in `jclib.bst`). All cited publications should be fully described in the bibliography `.bib` file. For your convenience, a sample bibliography file is provided with this project.

Note! References of articles published in non-Latin alphabet should be transliterated into Latin script. The original language should be given in brackets after the reference, e.g. (in Bulgarian).

The different entry types, `article`, `book`, `inproceedings`, `incollection`, etc., should contain all their mandatory fields.

All authors of the cited publications must have their first names given in full. All authors should be listed in the corresponding reference entry, regardless of the number of authors.

More information on the `natbib` package and the management of bibliography in LaTeX is available on the Overleaf website[4] and on CTAN.[5]

To preserve the capitalisation and other formatting in the title of referenced sources, in the `bib` file define the `title` field using double curly brackets either around words/letters whose spelling you want to preserve, or around the whole title.

3 https://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/pdf/Glossing-Rules.pdf
4 https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Bibliography_management_with_natbib
5 https://www.ctan.org/pkg/natbib

Citations are placed in parentheses when they do not constitute part of the sentence itself and are declared using the `\cite{}` or the synonymous `\citep{}` command. They appear in the text as follows: sources with a single author (Altenberg 1987); sources with two authors (Jurafsky and Martin 2000); sources with more than two authors (Krahmer et al. 1999). Sources with an editor (edited volumes) appear in the same way as publications with authors (Fellbaum 1998).

In the rare case of overlapping authors (first two or more) of works published in the same year, the list of authors is displayed up to and including the first diverging author, e.g. (Smith, Watson, and Dean 2001) and (Smith, Watson, and Pike 2001); the 'et al.' abbreviation appears in case the publications have further authors.

If the name of an author of a work cited occurs as integral part of the text, the citation is declared using the `\citet{}` command and appears in the text in the following way: Jurafsky and Martin (2024).

Where relevant, a reference to a particular page, a number of non-consecutive pages or a page range should be preferred rather than a reference to an entire work. A reference to a single page is declared using one of the following commands, where the page number is placed in brackets ([page number]), e.g. `\citep[i]{}` or `\citet[i]{}`. This appears in the text as follows: (Jurafsky and Martin 2024, 4).

Citation of non-consecutive pages of the same source is declared in the following way: `\citep[i, j]{}` or `\citet[i, j]{}` and appears in the text as follows: (Jurafsky and Martin 2024, 4, 7). A page range is declared as follows: `\citep[i--j]{}` or `\citet[i--j]{}`, for example: (Jurafsky and Martin 2024, 5–13).

Instead of pages, other parts of the cited text can also be included in the citation: (Jurafsky and Martin 2024, chapter 4) or (Jurafsky and Martin 2024, Table 1).

In more elaborate constructions, it might be relevant to display only particular elements of the citation: Here we discuss Fellbaum's (1998) key publication on WordNet.

10. Spelling and punctuation

Authors should observe the British English spelling, e.g. *colour* rather than *color*, *anonymise* rather than *anonymize*, *labelling* rather than *labeling*.

If three or more items are conjoined, a comma is used before the last item, e.g.: arguments, adjuncts, and argument-adjuncts.

In compliance with the British English punctuation, a comma should be placed before *i.e.* and *e.g.*, but **not after**.

There is no terminal punctuation following displayed equations.

A comma (rather than a point or a space) is used to set off thousands/millions, etc. in numerals: 1,000; 1,000,000, etc.

When punctuation marks appear in a text segment that is placed in quotation marks: (i) commas and full stops appear outside the quotation marks unless the quotation is also a complete sentence or the punctuation is part of the quotation; (ii) semicolons and colons appear outside quotation marks.

Decade names are written without an apostrophe, e.g.: the 1920s, the 1800s.

Percentages are denoted by the percentage symbol (%) attached to the preceding numeral, e.g.: 95%.

Full sentences following a colon begin with a capital letter.

Quotation marks are produced using the symbols ` (opening) and ' (closing) for single quotations marks, respectively doubled for double quotation marks – `` and ''.

Direct quotations (citations) within the text should be placed in single quotation marks, e.g.: Chomsky uses the sentence ‘Colorless green ideas sleep furiously’ as an example of a grammatically correct but semantically nonsensical utterance.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments are placed in the environment `\begin{acknowledgments} ... \end{acknowledgments}` as shown in the LaTeX file. This generates an unnumbered section which appears at the end of the text and immediately before the References.

Acknowledgments are only included in the final version of an article accepted for publication.

References

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Appendices

A. First appendix

Contents of first appendix.

B. Second appendix

Contents of second appendix.