
Title of the paper

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Scientific paper

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Abstract

The abstract must be written in the same language as the article and should be between 150 and 250 words in length. It should be followed by 3 to 7 keywords, also written in the language of the article and placed directly below the abstract. Both the abstract and the keywords should be set in 11 pt font. Use the *AbstractSummary* style from the Styles gallery in Word, to format the abstract.

Keywords: keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3

1. Title of the paper

The title of the paper should be centred and in 20 pt font. The title should be formatted using small caps (not all uppercase).

Directly below the title, the type of contribution should be indicated. For papers written in English, this should be written as “Scientific paper”. For papers written in Serbian, it should appear as “Naučni rad” or “Научни рад”, but final classification will be given by editors. For papers written in another South Slavic language, the equivalent form in that language should be used.

A DOI field is also displayed below the title. This field should not be filled in by the authors, as the DOI will be assigned by the editors.

2. Author Information

Author names must be placed on the first page of the manuscript, below the title. Each author should include the corresponding affiliation marker and ORCID identifier next to the name, both written in superscript. The author information should be centred and set in 12 pt font.

Institutional affiliation and e-mail information are displayed below the author list, set in 10 pt font, and are also centred.

If multiple authors share the same institutional affiliation, it should be listed only once, followed by their e-mail addresses. In the example provided in the template, the first and third authors belong to the same institution and therefore share the same affiliation marker. As shown in the example, the authors also use the same e-mail domain, so the addresses can be written in a compact form, e.g. {name.surname|third.author}@institutiona.edu. If the e-mail domain is not the same, the e-mail addresses should be written separately and separated by commas.

3. Paper Structure, Length, and Layout

Submissions may be written in any South Slavic language or in English. Authors may submit one of the following two types of contributions:

- **Extended abstracts** must be between 1,500 and 3,000 words and must not exceed 10 pages (excluding the References section).
- **Full papers** must be between 4,000 and 6,500 words and must not exceed 20 pages (excluding the References section).

All papers should follow a standard structure consisting of: an Introduction, the main body of the text, a Discussion/Conclusion, and a References section, followed by a Summary of the paper. The structure and style provided in this template must be followed consistently throughout the manuscript to ensure clarity, readability, and uniformity across all submissions.

The paper is in B5-size (17.6 cm x 25 cm) format. The manuscript uses uniform margins of 2.5 cm on all sides.

4. Page numbering

Do not include page numbers in your Paper. Page numbering of papers published in the proceedings will be decided by the Editorial Committee.

5. Font, Font Size, Alignment, Line Spacing, Sections

The main text of the manuscript should be set in 12 pt Cambria font, with single line spacing (1.0) and justified alignment. Paragraphs are indented by 1.27 cm, and no additional spacing between paragraphs should be inserted manually. Use the *Normal* style from the Styles gallery to format the main text.

Section titles and subtitles are automatically numbered using Arabic numerals followed by a period, starting from 1 (e.g., 1., 1.1., 1.1.1.). Authors must retain this numbering format and must not remove the numbers from section and subsection headings. No more than three levels of numbering should be used. Section headings should be formatted in 12 pt bold font, with 12 pt of vertical space before the heading and 6 pt after it. Use the *Heading 1*, *Heading 2*, and *Heading 3* styles from the Styles gallery accordingly for section and subsection titles.

6. Citing References in the Text

6.1. Bibliographical References

Table 1 shows examples of in-text citation formats and explains the contexts in which each format is used.

Table 1: Examples of in-text citations and their usage.

Form	Use
(Stanković et al., 2024)	Standard. Used when the author’s name is not part of the sentence.
Stanković et al., 2024	When the citation appears within an already existing set of parentheses.
Stanković et al., (2024)	When the author’s name is part of the sentence.
(2024)	When the author’s name has already been mentioned in the sentence and only the year needs to be provided.

The citation form *author (year)* may be used when the author’s name is part of the sentence, as in the example of the paper by Krstev (2008). When the author’s name is not part of the sentence, the

citation should appear in parentheses in the form (*author, year*), e.g. (Savary et al., 2023). If the citation appears within an already existing set of parentheses, the form *author, year* should be used, e.g. (see Savary et al., 2023).

When multiple works are cited together, the references should be separated by a semicolon: Strötgen and Gertz (2012); Savary et al. (2023). For publications with more than three authors, cite only the first author followed by “et al.”, e.g. Savary et al. (2023)).

6.2. Language Resource References

When citing language resources, follow the same citation style used for bibliographical references. A language resource should be cited inline as, for example, Speecon Consortium (2011), or Škorić (2025) or parenthetically (Roventini et al., 2016).

When citing language resources, provide either an ISLRN (International Standard Language Resource Number) if available, or a persistent identifier (PID) such as a URL. Do not provide both. The provided identifier will be hyperlinked and displayed in the bibliography. Use the *BibliographyRef* style from the Styles gallery to format both the bibliographical references and the language resource references.

7. Referencing, Footnotes, Tables, Figures

7.1. Footnotes, Omissions, and Longer Quotations

Footnote numbers are placed after punctuation marks.¹ If the footnote consists exclusively of a hyperlink, there should be no full stop at the end.

When part of a quotation is omitted, the omission should be indicated by square brackets with an ellipsis: [...]. The omission symbol is not needed at the beginning or at the end of the quotation. Longer quotations (more than three lines) should be formatted as a separate paragraph using the *LongerQuotation* style from the Styles gallery in Word. No empty line should appear before or after the paragraph containing the longer quotation. Example:

The development of two new Serbo-Croatian language models, XLMali and TeslaXLM, demonstrates the effectiveness of parameter efficient fine-tuning using LoRA, enabling high performance with

¹ Footnote example text.

reduced computational cost. Evaluation across upstream and downstream tasks shows that these models outperform or match existing multilingual baselines, particularly in semantic understanding and classification tasks (Škorić and Petalinkar, 2025).

Quotation marks should be double. For example, an author argues that “language use has become a central object of linguistic inquiry.” If the sentence does not end with a citation, then the period must precede the closing quotation marks. If the sentence ends with a citation, the period should be placed after the citation.

7.2. Tables and Figures

7.2.1. Numbering and Captioning of Tables and Figures

Tables and figures should be numbered consecutively throughout the paper. In the text, references to tables and figures should be capitalised (e.g., in Table 2 we show...). Captions for tables should be placed above the table, while captions for figures should be placed below the figure. Captions for both tables and figures should be formatted using the *Caption* style from the Styles gallery. All captions should end with a full stop. Tables/Figures and their captions should always appear together on the same page. In tables, columns containing text are left-aligned and columns with numerical values are right-aligned.

Table 2: The caption should always be placed above the table. It should also always end with a full stop.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>	<i>Column 3 – numerical values</i>
Row one	Table text	2,700.13
Row two	Table text	12,821.45

7.2.2. Referencing Figures that Require Attribution

Images that are reproduced or adapted from other sources and are subject to copyright must include an attribution, as in Figure 1. Information about the origin of such images should be provided in a footnote. The attribution should include the following elements: title, a brief description in brackets, author, year of publication, source (website name and URL), and the licence under which the image is distributed.



Figure 1: The caption should always be placed under the figure. It should also always end with a full stop.²

A corresponding reference to the image should also be included in the reference list. This entry typically contains the same elements as the attribution (except for the licence), but in a different order: author, year of publication, title, description in brackets, and source (usually the website name and URL).

7.3. Lists

The suggested style for bulleted paragraphs is as follows:

- List, element 1:
 - Sublist, element 1;
 - Sublist, element 2.
- List, element 2.

8. Spelling

Use British English spelling conventions. In particular, please observe the following guidelines:

- verbs such as *analyse* and *realise* should end in *-se* instead of *-ze*;
- nouns like *colour* should follow the *-our* form rather than *-or*;
- verbs (and derived nouns) that end with a vowel followed by the letter *l* should double the *l* (e.g., *modelling*, *modelled*);

² From East Fork River 2 [Photograph], by Denali National Park and Preserve, 2018, Flickr (<https://www.flickr.com/photos/denalinps/42505962014/>). CC BY 2.0.

- note the difference in spelling between the noun *licence* and the verb *(to) license*.

Acknowledgements

Research grants, funding support and other acknowledgments should be included in a separate section at the end of the paper, before the list of references.

Language Resources

Krstev, Cvetana and Vitas, Duško and Stanković, Ranka and Škorić, Mihailo. 2021. SrpMD4Tagging - Serbian Morphological Dictionaries for Tagging. ELG, <https://live.european-language-grid.eu/catalogue/lcr/9294>, 1.0.

Roventini, Adriana and Marinelli, Rita and Bertagna, Francesca. 2016. *ItalWordNet* v.2. ILC-CNR for CLARIN-IT repository hosted at Institute for Computational Linguistics “A. Zampolli”, National Research Council, in Pisa, ISLRN 532-206-426-067-2. PID <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11752/ILC-62>. Note: You don’t really need both an ISLRN and another PID, but it can’t hurt.

Škorić, Mihailo. 2025. TeslaXLM: Multilingual Transformer for Serbian (te-sla/TeslaXLM). TESLA Project, Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia #7276. HuggingFace. Hugging Face model card; base-model: XLM-R; license: CC-BY-SA-4.0.

Speecon Consortium. 2011. *Catalan Speecon database*. SpeeCon. Speecon Project, distributed via ELRA: ELRA-Id S0327, Speecon resources, 1.0, ISLRN 935-211-147-357-5.

Bibliographical References

Cvetana Krstev. Processing of Serbian. Automata, texts and electronic dictionaries. Faculty of Philology of the University of Belgrade, 2008.

Agata Savary, Sara Stymne, Verginica Barbu Mititelu, Nathan Schneider, Carlos Ramisch, and Joakim Nivre. 2023. PARSEME meets Universal Dependencies: Getting on the same page in

- representing multiword expressions. *Northern European Journal of Language Technology*, 9.
- Ranka Stanković, Cvetana Krstev, and Duško Vitas. 2024. SrpEL-TeC: A Serbian Literary Corpus for Distant Reading. *Primerjalna književnost*, 47(2):45–63.
- Jannik Strötgen and Michael Gertz. 2012. Temporal tagging on different domains: Challenges, strategies, and gold standards. In *Proceedings of the Eight International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC'12)*, pages 3746–3753, Istanbul, Turkey. European Language Resource Association (ELRA).
- Mihailo Škorić and Saša Petalinkar. 2025. Quality textual corpora and new south slavic language models. In *JUDIG – Proceedings*, pages 337–348, Belgrade, Serbia. University of Belgrade — Faculty of Philology.

Title in Serbian

Name Surname, Second Author, Third Author

Sažetak

A summary must be provided after the main text of the paper, starting on a new page. The summary should not exceed 10% of the total length of the paper. It must be written in English if the main text is in another language, or in Serbian if the paper itself is written in English. The title of the paper should likewise be provided in translation (English or Serbian, as appropriate), and should appear above the summary. Authors should be listed immediately below the title and aligned to the left. They must appear in the same order as in the paper, and only their names should be provided, without any additional information. Following the summary, a set of 3–7 keywords should be included in the same language as the summary. Both the summary and the keywords should be set in 11 pt font. Use the *AbstractSummary* style from the Styles gallery to format the summary.

Ključne reči: keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3

