I. Style Guidelines

Abbreviations. Latin abbreviations (except for et al.) are used only in material enclosed within parentheses; in running text, English equivalents such as that is, for example, and compare are used.

Abstracts. The article should begin with an informative abstract of 150–250 words. It should state the objectives of the work, summarize the results, and give the principal conclusions and recommendations. It is preferable that the abstract not be in the first person, and it should not contain any mathematical notation or cite references. Work planned but not completed should not appear.

Boldface. Boldface is used for the first occurrence of a term: <The agreement predicates are defined solely over unordered sets of features.>

Double quotation marks. Double quotes (“x”) are used for
1. Quotations (citations) within the text: <He asserted that “no man is an island.”>
2. A coining or a special use of a word or phrase: <The word “fractal” suggests something that is “fractured.”>

Footnotes. Whenever it does not impede the logic or readability of the article, footnote material should be integrated into text.

In-text lists. In-text lists are introduced with (1), (2), (3), and so on.

Italics. Italics are used for
1. Emphasis: <We want to determine just why this happens.>
2. Words or sentences used within the text: <For example, persuade controls the subject of its complement, as in We persuaded John to leave.>
3. Foreign words or phrases not in common use in English: <One would italicize pieta but not per se.>
4. Book titles: <... as described in Chomsky’s Aspects of the Theory of Syntax.>

Punctuation
1. If three or more items are conjoined, a comma appears before the and that precedes the last item: <a, b, and c>.
2. There is a comma after i.e. and e.g.
3. There is no terminal punctuation following displayed equations.
4. There is a comma in numerals 1,000 and above.
5. Commas and periods appear inside double quotation marks; commas and periods appear outside single quotation marks (except in the colloquial English translation that follows a numbered, glossed non-English example).
Semicolons and colons appear outside both single and double quotation marks.

6. Decade names are written without an apostrophe: <the 1990s>.

**Percentages.** Percentage is expressed with the percentage symbol (%), always with a numeral, even for percentages less than 10: 95%, 8%.

**Relative pronouns.** *That* is used to introduce restrictive relative clauses; *which* is used to introduce nonrestrictive relative clauses.

**Single quotation marks.** Single quotes (’x’) are used for the definition of a phrase or a foreign word/sentence: <One usually defines *etre* as ‘to be’.

**Spelling and capitalization**
1. American spelling conventions (e.g., *behavior* rather than *behaviour*, *criticize* rather than *criticise*) are observed throughout the journal.
2. Full sentences following a colon begin with a capital letter.

**Word choice.** *Article* rather than *paper* refers to works within *Computational Linguistics* (<The research reported in this article> rather than <The research reported in this paper>). *Paper* is acceptable in reference to works other than the current one, if it can be appropriately applied (particularly in respect to papers presented at conferences and the like).

### II. References

**Text references**
1. If the author’s name occurs in the text, the date is enclosed in parentheses:
   - <Hobbs (1978) first proposed that . . .>
   - <. . . first proposed in Hobbs (1978)>

2. When the reference itself is within parentheses, and the parentheses enclose nothing other than references, the phrase *e.g.* or *cf.*, or the words *see* or *see also*, the date is not enclosed in parentheses (note that no comma separates the author’s name from the date):
   - <(Hobbs 1978)>
   - <(e.g., Hobbs 1978)>  <(cf. Hobbs 1978)>
   - <(see Hobbs 1978)>  <(see also Hobbs 1978)>

3. If the parentheses enclose other material, the date is enclosed in square brackets rather than parentheses:
   - <(e.g., Cassell et al. [1994] and much research since then)>

4. The word *page* is spelled out in citations:
   - <(Stuckard 2000, page 240)>

5. For works with one, two, or three authors, all authors’ surnames are given in the in-text citation. For works with four or more authors, *et al.* (in roman type) replaces the surnames of all authors except the first. (The names of all
authors are provided in the corresponding reference entry, regardless of the number of authors.)

<(Smith 2000)>
<(Smith and Jones 2000)>
<(Smith, Jones, and Wexler 2000)>
<(Smith et al. 2000)>

Reference list. References should be listed alphabetically by author at the end of the article according to the following style. All authors must (where possible) have first names specified.

1. Article in journal:


2. Book:


3. Article in edited collection/Chapter in book:


4. Technical report:


5. Thesis or dissertation:


6. Unpublished item:
Ayers, Gail M. 1992. Discourse functions of pitch range in spontaneous and
read speech. Paper presented at the Linguistic Society of America annual
meeting.

7. Conference proceedings:
Speech Communication Association Workshop on Speech Synthesis*, Autrans,
September. European Speech Communication Association. Institut de la
Communication Parlee, Grenoble.

8. Paper published in conference proceedings:
spotting in human-machine interactions. In *Proceedings of EUROSEPECH-

III. Word List

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<td>Brown corpus</td>
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<td>AltaVista</td>
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<td>ambiguity-preserving generation</td>
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construction-specific rules
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cocurrence
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coreference
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Internet
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judgment
keyword
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knowledge representation language
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language-independent machine
language-learning pedagogy
language-modeling system
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type-checking system
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very-high-dimensional spaces
voice mail
voweled

Wall Street Journal (italicized when the publication itself, specifically, is referred to)
Wall Street Journal corpus (no italics)
Wall Street Journal Treebank (no italics)
Web
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Web-mining (adj.)
Web mining (n.)
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word stream (n., adj.)
word string cover relation
word token (n., adj.)
word type (n., adj.)
World Wide Web
workhorse

X-bar schema
zeroth
Style Guidelines. This document collects the emerging principles, conventions, abstractions, and best practices for writing Rust code. Since Rust is evolving at a rapid pace, these guidelines are preliminary. The hope is that writing them down explicitly will help drive discussion, consensus and adoption. Whenever feasible, guidelines provide specific examples from Rust's standard libraries. Guideline statuses. Every guideline has a status: [FIXME]: Marks places where there is more work to be done. SystemVerilog Style Guidelines. Contribute to pulp-platform/style-guidelines development by creating an account on GitHub. GitHub is home to over 40 million developers working together to host and review code, manage projects, and build software together. Sign up. SystemVerilog Style Guidelines. 57 commits. 2 branches.