|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **SemEval-2023 Task 4: Identification of Human Values behind Arguments** |
| **Xingyu Chen Kes Johnson** |
| University of Colorado at Boulder Coursework for Natural Language Processing  {Xingyu.Chen, Kes.Johnson}@colorado.edu |
|  |
|  |
|  |

Abstract

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Text** | **Font Size** | **Style** |
| paper title | 15 pt | **bold** |
| author names | 12 pt | **bold** |
| author affiliation | 12 pt |  |
| the word “Abstract” | 12 pt | **bold** |
| section titles | 12 pt | **bold** |
| document text | 11 pt |  |
| captions | 10 pt |  |
| abstract text | 10 pt |  |
| bibliography | 10 pt |  |
| footnotes | 9 pt |  |

Table : Font guide.

This document is a supplement to the general guidelines for ACL 2023 authors. It contains instructions for using the Microsoft Word template for ACL. The document itself conforms to its own specifications, and is therefore an example of what your manuscript should look like. These instructions should be used both for papers submitted for review and for final versions of accepted papers.

Introduction

The task our team worked on was Task 4: ValueEval. The original F1 scores from the paper’s level 2 model were 0.34 for BERT, 0.30 fro SVM, and 0.28 for the baseline. The model we built using BERT achieved a 0.41 F1 score, which was slightly better than the paper. The model was built from pulling in the small uncased BERT model and adding layers on top of it for fine tuning. Those layers were two cycles of a linear layer followed by dropout of 0.2 followed by ReLU. The first cycle’s node numbers went from the hidden size of the BERT model to 256 and the second went from 256 to 128. The idea behind this was to give the model space to recognize more specific features before collapsing the layer to the 20 mode output. Dropout and ReLU were used because they had had previous beneficial properties from previous models I had built. The learning rate was 0.001 and the epoch number was 4. I found adding more epochs didn’t improve the outcome and took a really long time to run. For the best model I let BERT train along with my added layers, when I froze BERT the F1 score was 0.38. It ended up not being a huge difference.

Versions

This template had been tested with MS Word version 16 (MacOS Catalina), MS Office Professional Plus 2013 (Windows 10 Enterprise), and Microsoft Office 365 (Windows 10 Educational Version).

MS Word formatting instructions

File Format

Lines should be justified, with even spacing between margins (Ctrl+J). Authors are encouraged to use Paragraph spacing at Multiple, 1.05 pt, with Font character spacing condensed with kerning of 0.1pt, and Margins at 0.98 in, for consistency with A4 paper and LaTeX-formatted documents. Go to Format, Document, Page Setup, and ensure A4 is selected.

* 1. Fonts

For uniformity, **Times** font should be used. If Times is not available, you may use **Times New Roman** or **Computer Modern Roman**.

Table 1 specifies what font sizes and styles must be used for each type of text in the manuscript.

* 1. Ruler

In this Word template, the rule is displayed only in the left margin, using the “Line Numbers” feature (available under Layout / Line Numbers / Continuous). The ruler should be disabled for the final copy. You may find the ruler for the right column is clipped by the left-column text in MS Word, but we have found that when a PDF is generated, it displays correctly.

Footnotes

Footnotes are inserted using Insert / Footnote… URLs should be added as Hyperlinks and formatted in 10pt Courier New font without underlining.

Figures and tables

**Creating:** To create a new Figure or Table, insert a Text Box where you want it to appear (generally, centered at the top of a column close to where it is referred to) and then fill it in with the Figure (or Table). Highlight and right click to add Caption, with the ACL Caption style (or ACL Caption Long style for multi-line captions), which places 10 pt below and above the caption.

**Numbering:** To update numbering, highlight all the relevant text (*e.g.*, **Ctrl-A + F9**). This will update all the numbering applicable to tables, figures, equations, and headings.

**Cross-referencing:** To add a cross reference to a figure or table:

* Place the mouse pointer at the location where you wish to add the cross-reference.
* Click on the **Insert** menu, (then click **Reference**), and then **Cross-reference** in the **Links** panel.
* In the **Cross-reference** dialog box, click the caption to which you are building the text reference.
* For a figure, under **Reference Type**, click **Figure**.
* Under Insert Reference To, click Only Label and Number, then click OK.
* As much as possible, fonts in figures should conform to the document fonts (this is not the case in the example figure).

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Figure : A figure with a caption that runs for more than one line**.** |

This is an example reference to Figure 1.

Hyperlinks

Within-document and external hyperlinks are indicated with Dark Blue text, Color Hex #000099.

References

To create hyperlinks between citations and references, as you insert each full reference in the References section, highlight it and then select Insert, Bookmark. Link back to the reference from its citations in the text by highlight the citation, right clicking, and selecting Insert, Cross-Reference, then selecting the Bookmark you’ve saved. Highlight the citation again to give make it dark blue (included in this theme), if it is not automatically applied. If there are problems saving the hyperlinks when you convert the document to PDF, use an online converter such as <http://go4convert.com>.

Citations

Citations can be created by creating in-document hyperlinks to bookmarks you’ve created. Go to Insert / Hyperlink / This Document / Bookmarks, and select your bookmark.

* 1. Equations

An example equation is shown below:

(1)

To add new equations, authors are encouraged to copy this existing equation line, and then replace with the new equation. The numbering and alignment of equation line elements is automatic. To update equation numbering, press **Ctrl-A + F9**. Note: this will only update the number to the right of the equation; to update numbering within the text you must create a cross-reference.

**Cross-referencing:** To create a cross-reference for an equation:

* Create a bookmark for it.
* Select the number to the right of the equation. Go to **Insert**, **Bookmark** (in the **Links** panel),andthen create a name for your equation. Press **Add** to create the bookmark.
* To refer back, place the mouse pointer at the location where you wish to add the cross reference.
* Go to **Insert, Cross-reference** (in the **Links** panel).In the dialogue box, select **Bookmark** and **Bookmark Text** from each dropdown list. Uncheck **Insert as Hyperlink**, then click **OK**.
* This will make it such that whenever a new equation is added, the references to the equation will be updated when **Ctrl-A + F9** is pressed.
* This an example cross-reference to Equation 1.

Appendices

Appendices, if any, directly follow the text and the

references. Letter them in sequence and provide an informative title: **Appendix A. Title of Appendix**.

1. MS Word STREAM Tools

This Microsoft Word file was updated in 2016 with STREAM Tools, designed for creating well-formatted reports and papers with Microsoft Word (Mamishev, 2010; Mamishev, 2013).

Limitations

ACL 2023 requires all submissions to have a section titled “Limitations”, for discussing the limitations of the paper as a complement to the discussion of strengths in the main text. This section should occur after the conclusion, but before the references. It will not count towards the page limit. The discussion of limitations is mandatory. Papers without a limitation section will be desk-rejected without review.

While we are open to different types of limitations, just mentioning that a set of results have been shown for English only probably does not reflect what we expect. Mentioning that the method works mostly for languages with limited morphology, like English, is a much better alternative. In addition, limitations such as low scalability to long text, the requirement of large GPU resources, or other things that inspire crucial further investigation are welcome.

Ethics Statement

Scientific work published at ACL 2023 must comply with the ACL Ethics Policy.[[1]](#footnote-1) We encourage all authors to include an explicit ethics statement on the broader impact of the work, or other ethical considerations after the conclusion but before the references. The ethics statement will not count toward the page limit (8 pages for long, 4 pages for short papers).

Acknowledgments

This document has been adapted by Jordan Boyd-Graber, Naoaki Okazaki, Anna Rogers from the template for earlier ACL, EMNLP and NAACL proceedings, including those for EACL 2023 by Isabelle Augenstein and Andreas Vlachos and EMNLP 2022 by Yue Zhang, Ryan Cotterell and Lea Frermann.

References

Rie Kubota Ando and Tong Zhang. 2005. A frameworkfor learning predictive structures from multiple tasksand unlabeled data. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 6:1817–1853.

Galen Andrew and Jianfeng Gao. 2007. Scalable training of L1-regularized log-linear models. In *Proceedings of the 24th International Conference on Machine Learning*, pages 33–40.

Isabelle Augenstein, Tim Rocktäschel, Andreas Vlachos, and Kalina Bontcheva. 2016. Stance detection with bidirectional conditional encoding. In *Proceedings of the 2016 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 876–885, Austin, Texas. Association for Computational Linguistics.

James W. Cooley and John W. Tukey. 1965. An algorithm for the machine calculation of complex Fourier series. *Mathematics of Computation*, 19(90):297–301.

James Goodman, Andreas Vlachos, and Jason Naradowsky. 2016. [Noise reduction and targeted exploration in imitation learning for abstract meaning representation parsing](http://aclweb.org/anthology/P16-1001). In *Proceedings of the 54th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*. Association for Computational Linguistics, pages 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/P16-1001>.

Dan Gusfield. 1997. *Algorithms on Strings, Trees**and Sequences*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

Mary Harper. 2014. [Learning from 26 languages: Pro- gram management and science in the babel program](http://aclweb.org/anthology/C14-1001). In *Proceedings of COLING 2014, the 25th International Conference on Computational Linguistics: Technical Papers*. Dublin City University and Association for Computational Linguistics, page 1. <http://aclweb.org/anthology/C14-1001>.

Alexander V. Mamishev and Murray Sargent. 2013. *Creating Research and Scientific Documents Using Microsoft Word*. Microsoft Press, Redmond, WA.

Alexander V. Mamishev and Sean D. Williams. 2010. *Technical Writing for Teams: The STREAM Tools Handbook*. Wiley-IEEE Press, Hoboken, NJ.

Mohammad Sadegh Rasooli and Joel R. Tetreault. 2015. Yara parser: A fast and accurate dependency parser. *Computing Research Repository*, arXiv:1503.06733. Version 2.

1. Appendices

Appendices are added after the References section by restarting the header numbering using style “A, B, C”.

1. <https://www.aclweb.org/portal/content/acl-code-ethics> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)