# Instructions for *ACL Proceedings

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## Abstract

This document is a supplement to the general instructions for *ACL authors. It contains instructions for using the Typst style files for ACL conferences. 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.

## 1 Introduction

These instructions are for authors submitting papers to *ACL conferences using Typst. They are not self-contained. All authors must follow the general instructions for *ACL proceedings,[1] and this document contains additional instructions for the Typst style files.

The templates include the Typst source of this document (`main.typ`), the Typst style file used to format it (`acl.typ`), an ACL bibliography style (`association-for-computational-linguistics-blinky.csl`), and an example bibliography (`custom.bib`).

## 2 Engines

The ACL Typst style is written for Typst 0.12.

## 3 Preamble

You can load the ACL template into your Typst file as follows:

```
#import "acl.typ":*

#show: doc => acl(doc,
  anonymous: false,
  title: [(your title)],
  authors: (
```

```
    (
      name: "Alexander Koller",
      email:"koller@lst.uni-saarland.de",
      affiliation: [Saarland University],
    ),
  ),
)
```

You can then write the rest of your document as usual. Use the `#abstract` command to typeset your abstract.

Use `anonymous:true` to generate an anonymous version of your paper that is suitable for submission to the conference.

If you split your document up over multiple source files, you will need to `#import "acl.typ"` in every source file; otherwise functions such as `#citet` will not be defined. The show rule with the call to `acl` should only appear once, in the main Typst source file.

## 4 Document Body

### 4.1 Footnotes

Footnotes are inserted with the `#footnote` command.[2]

### 4.2 Tables and figures

See Table 1 for an example of a table and its caption. **Do not override the default caption sizes.**

As much as possible, fonts in figures should conform to the document fonts. See Figure 1 for an example of a figure and its caption.

You can use the standard Typst image function to include images into your document. Typst supports PNG, JPEG, and SVG. Use SVG if you want to include a vector graphic; you can use e.g. pdf2svg to convert PDF files. Be aware that Typst has pretty good built-in support for generating

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[1] http://acl-org.github.io/ACLPUB/formatting.html

[2] This is a footnote.

| First column | Second column |
|---|---|
| some stuff | more stuff |
| second row | more second row |

Table 1: An example table. Typst can simply use Unicode characters, so Table 1 from the LaTeX instructions is not needed any more.

plots (e.g. through CeTZ-Plot), so you may be able to simply generate and style your graphics within your Typst source code.

A floating element will be automatically labeled as a "Table" if the top-level element is a Typst `table`; otherwise Typst will call it a "Figure". If you want a table labeled as a "Figure", you can pass the argument `kind: image` to the `figure` call (see the Typst documentation).

By default, Typst places a `figure` within a single column. If you want a figure to stretch across both columns, you can pass the argument `scope: "parent"`. See the source code of Table 2 for an example.

### 4.3 Citations

Table 2 shows the syntax supported by the style files. The default Typst `cite` command (@Gusfield:97) will generate citations in the form "(author, year)". You can also write `#cite(<Gusfield:97>)` or `#citep(<Gusfield:97>)`; note that you have to enclose the reference key in angle brackets for this.

You can write `#citet(<Gusfield:97>)` to get citations of the form "author (year)", as in Gusfield (1997). You can use the command `#citealp(<Gusfield:97>)` (alternative cite without parentheses) to get "author, year" citations, which is useful for using citations within parentheses (e.g. Gusfield, 1997). A possessive citation can be made with the `#citeposs` command; this will yield e.g. "Gusfield's (1997)".

### 4.4 References

The Typst ACL style uses the association-for-computational-linguistics CSL style, which was developed by Hajime Senuma to replicate the ACL BibTeX style. This style, in turn, was designed to roughly follow the American Psychological Association format.

More specifically, we use the Blinky version of this CSL style. Blinky typesets the titles of references in the bibliography as hyperlinks if a URL

or DOI field is given in the BibTeX entry. See the reference for Rasooli and Tetreault (2015) for an example.

If your bib file is named `custom.bib`, then placing the following before any appendices in your Typst file will generate the references section for you:

```
#import "@preview/blinky:0.1.0":
    link-bib-urls
#let bibsrc = read("custom.bib")

#link-bib-urls(bibsrc)[
 #bibliography("custom.bib",
        style:    "./association-for-
computational-linguistics-blinky.csl")
]
```

You can, in principle, using multiple bibliography files to the `bibliography` function (e.g. your own bib file and the ACL Anthology) by passing their names in an array. However, Blinky currently does not support multiple bibliographies. This means you'll either have to consolidate your bibliographies into a single file or live without hyperlinked paper titles.

Please see Section 5 for information on preparing BibTeX files.

### 4.5 Equations

An example equation is shown below:
$$A = \pi r^2 \tag{1}$$
Labels for equation numbers, sections, subsections, figures and tables are all defined as Typst labels, and cross references to them are made with ref.

This is an example cross-reference to Equation 1.

### 4.6 Appendices

Enclose the content of your appendix in the `#appendix` command to switch the section numbering over to letters. See Appendix A for an example.

## 5 BibTeX Files

You can use regular BibTeX bibliography files with Typst. You can obtain the complete ACL Anthology as a BibTeX file from https://aclweb.org/anthology/anthology.bib.gz.

Please ensure that BibTeX records contain DOIs or URLs when possible, and for all the ACL mate-

| Output | Citation command |
|---|---|
| (Gusfield, 1997) | `@Gusfield:97` or `#cite<Gusfield:97>` or `#citep<Gusfield:97>` |
| Gusfield (1997) | `#citet(<Gusfield:97>)` |
| Gusfield, 1997 | `#citealp(<Gusfield:97>)` |
| Gusfield's (1997) | `#citeposs(<Gusfield:97>)` |

Table 2: Citation commands supported by the style file. The style is based on the natbib package and supports all natbib citation commands. It also supports commands defined in previous ACL style files for compatibility.
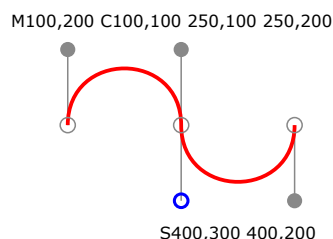


Figure 1: A figure with a caption that runs for more than one line. The example picture comes from the openscad svg-tests repository.

rials that you reference. Use the `doi` field for DOIs and the `url` field for URLs. If a BibTeX entry has a URL or DOI field, the paper title in the references section will appear as a hyperlink to the paper, using the Blinky package.

## Limitations

Since December 2023, a "Limitations" section has been required for all papers submitted to ACL Rolling Review (ARR). This section should be placed at the end of the paper, before the references. The "Limitations" section (along with, optionally, a section for ethical considerations) may be up to one page and will not count toward the final page limit. Note that these files may be used by venues that do not rely on ARR so it is recommended to verify the requirement of a "Limitations" section and other criteria with the venue in question.

The Typst ACL style currently has a number of limitations compared to the more mature LaTeX style. Here are some workarounds.

- Author lists with more than three authors will be very crowded. There is currently no real way to expand the titlebox or use a larger grid for the author list.

- When you directly follow a first-level heading (=) with a second-level heading (==), the style generates some extra whitespace in between. You can remove this extra whitespace with `#v(-0.5em)`. See the source code of Section 4.1 for an example.

- The two columns of a page will not automatically be aligned at the bottom. This is a known limitation in Typst that should be fixed at some point. For the time being, you can manually insert whitespace above each paragraph in the shorter column with `#v`.

## References

Rie Kubota Ando and Tong Zhang. 2005. A framework for learning predictive structures from multiple tasks and 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.

Dan Gusfield. 1997. *Algorithms on strings, trees and sequences*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

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

## A Example Appendix

This is an appendix.