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":*
#import "acl-macros.typ":*

#show: doc => acl(doc,
  anonymous: false,
  title: [(your title)],
  authors: (
    (
      name: "Alexander Koller",
      affiliation: [Saarland University],
      email: "koller@coli.uni-saarland.de",
    ),
  ),
)
```

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-macros.typ"` in every source file. The `acl.typ` only needs to be included in the main 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 plots (e.g. through CeTZ-Plot), so you may be able

[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.

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 will 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

4.5 Equations

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.

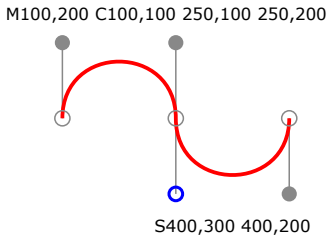

Figure 1: A figure with a caption that runs for more than one line. The example picture comes from the openscad svg-tests repository.

5 Known Limitations

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

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

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.

A Example Appendix

This is an appendix.