

Instructions for *ACL Proceedings

Anonymous ACL submission

Abstract

This document is a supplement to the general instructions for *ACL authors. It contains instructions for using the `trac1` Typst template 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 using the `trac1` style. 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.cs1`), and an example bibliography (`custom.bib`).

2 Engines

Trac1 requires Typst 0.12. The most recent compatibility update is for Typst 0.14.

3 Preamble

You can load trac1 into your Typst file as follows:

```
#import "@preview/trac1:0.6.1": *
#show: doc => acl(doc,
    anonymous: false,
    title: [(your title)],
```

¹<http://acl-org.github.io/ACLPUB/formatting.html>

```
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 to use the functions that `trac1` defines. The `show` rule with the call to `acl` should only appear once, in the main Typst source file.

4 Fonts

You will need to install a number of free fonts to make `trac1` documents conform to the ACL style. See the [README](#) for details.

The serif, sans-serif, and monospace fonts that `trac1` uses to typeset the document can be accessed in the variables `trac1-serif`, `trac1-sans`, and `trac1-mono`. Use these in your own styling if you find it useful.

5 Document Body

5.1 Footnotes

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

²This is a footnote.

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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.

068 5.2 Tables and figures

069 See [Table 1](#) for an example of a table and its caption. **Do not override the default caption sizes.**

070 As much as possible, fonts in figures should
071 conform to the document fonts. See [Figure 1](#) for
072 an example of a figure and its caption.

073 You can use the standard Typst `image` function
074 to include images into your document. Typst supports
075 PNG, JPEG, and SVG. Use SVG if you
076 want to include a vector graphic; you can use e.g.
077 [pdf2svg](#) to convert PDF files. Be aware that Typst
078 has pretty good built-in support for generating
079 plots (e.g. through [CeTZ-Plot](#)), so you may be able
080 to simply generate and style your graphics within
081 your Typst source code.

082 A floating element will be automatically labeled
083 as a “Table” if the top-level element is a Typst
084 table; otherwise Typst will call it a “Figure”. If
085 you want a table labeled as a “Figure”, you can
086 pass the argument `kind: image` to the figure call
087 (see the [Typst documentation](#)).

088 By default, Typst places a figure within a single
089 column. If you want a figure to stretch across
090 both columns, you can pass the argument `scope:`
091 “parent”. See the source code of [Table 2](#) for an
092 example.

094 5.3 Equations

095 An example equation is shown below:

$$A = \pi r^2 \quad (1)$$

096 Labels for equation numbers, sections, subsec-
097 tions, figures and tables are all defined as [Typst](#)
098 [labels](#), and cross references to them are made with
099 `ref`.

100 This is an example cross-reference to [Equa-](#)
101 [tion 1](#).

102 5.4 Lists

103 Typst distinguishes between lists and enums with
104 tight and non-tight spacing. Lists and enums with
105 tight spacing are set with no extra space between
106 the items:

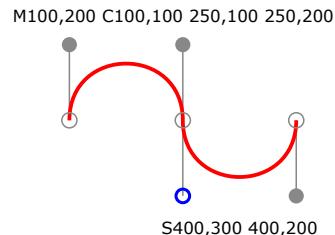


Figure 1: A figure with a caption that runs for more than one line. The example picture comes from the [openscad](#) [svg-tests](#) repository.

1. This is the first item of the list.
2. Here's a second item.

Lists and enums with non-tight spacing are set with a blank line of space in between, as in the `itemize` and `enumerate` environments of the LaTeX style:

- First element
- Second element

Here's some text to illustrate the distance of the list from the subsequent paragraph: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

5.5 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.

6 References

6.1 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 materials 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.

6.2 Bibliographies

Tracl uses [Pergamon](#) to typeset the bibliography, with ACL-specific customization. The structure of a typical tracl document therefore looks like this:

Output	Citation command	LaTeX equivalent
(Gusfield, 1997)	#cite("Gusfield:97") or #citep("Gusfield:97")	citep
Gusfield (1997)	#citet("Gusfield:97")	citet
Gusfield, 1997	#citen("Gusfield:97")	citealp
Gusfield's (1997)	#citeg("Gusfield:97")	citeposs

Table 2: Citation commands supported by the style file.

```

140 #import "@preview/tracl:0.6.1": *
141 #import "@preview/pergammon:0.5.0": *
142
143 ... your document ...
144
145 #add-bib-resource(read("custom.bib"))
146 #print-acl-bibliography()

```

You can call `add-bib-resource` as many times as you like to make Bibtex files available to your paper. Note that you have to read the Bibtex file yourself before calling `add-bib-resource` because of architectural limitations of Typst.

The bibliography will be printed at the location where you call `print-acl-bibliography`. This is typically after the Limitations sections, but before the appendices.

You can tweak the formatting of the bibliography by passing additional named arguments to the `acl` function. These arguments will be passed on to Pergamon’s `format-reference` function. See the [Pergamon documentation](#) for details.

6.3 Citations

[Table 2](#) shows how to cite papers in your text. Note that we use Pergamon’s `cite` function, rather than Typst’s builtin `cite`. This means that you must write `#cite("paperkey")` rather than `#cite(<paperkey>)`, and you cannot just write `@paperkey`.

The functions `cite` and `citep` will generate citations in the form “(author, year)”. You can write `#citet("Gusfield:97")` to get citations of the form “author (year)”, as in [Gusfield \(1997\)](#). You can use the command `#citen("Gusfield:97")` (“cite none”) to get “author, year” citations, which is useful for using citations within parentheses. A possessive citation can be made with the `#citeg` command; this will yield e.g. “[Gusfield's \(1997\)](#)”.

For comparison with the ACL LaTeX style, `citen` corresponds to their `citealp`, and `citeg` corresponds to their `citeposs`.

The citation commands are defined by Pergamon. If you split your paper across multiple source files, you must therefore `#import` Pergamon in each of them. If the citation commands are all the tracl-related functions you need in a source file, it’s okay to `#import` only Pergamon and not tracl itself.

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.

Tracl 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 5.1](#) 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

219 Rie Kubota Ando and Tong Zhang. 2005. A
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A Example Appendix

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This is an appendix.