Instructions for ACL-2014 Proceedings

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Abstract

This document contains the instructions for preparing a camera-ready manuscript for the proceedings of ACL-2014. 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 for both papers submitted for review and for final versions of accepted papers. Authors are asked to conform to all the directions reported in this document.

1 Credits

This document has been adapted from the instructions for earlier ACL proceedings, including those for ACL-2012 by Maggie Li and Michael White, those from ACL-2010 by Jing-Shing Chang and Philipp Koehn, those for ACL-2008 by Johanna D. Moore, Simone Teufel, James Allan, and Sadaoki Furui, those for ACL-2005 by Hwee Tou Ng and Kemal Oflazer, those for ACL-2002 by Eugene Charniak and Dekang Lin, and earlier ACL and EACL formats. Those versions were written by several people, including John Chen, Henry S. Thompson and Donald Walker. Additional elements were taken from the formatting instructions of the *International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*.

2 Introduction

3 Transliteration

4 Word Alignment

Given a *target* French sentence, $\mathbf{f_1^J} = f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_j, \ldots, f_J$, and a *source* English sentence, $\mathbf{e_1^I} = e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_i, \ldots, e_I$, word alignment models describe the generative process by which the source sentence creates the target using latent alignments $\mathbf{a_1^J} = a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_j, \ldots, a_J$.

The alignment variable a_j specifies the English word e_{a_j} that the French word f_j is aligned to.

The IBM Models 1–2 and the HMM alignment models have two sets of parameters, the translation probabilities $P_t(f_j \mid e_{a_j})$ and distortion probabilities, $P_d(a_j \mid a_{j-1}, j)$. These models differ in their implementation and estimation of the distortion probabilities, but share the same translation probabilities. The general form of the joint probability of a target sentence and alignment given the source sentence is:

$$P(\mathbf{f_1^J}, \mathbf{a_1^J} \mid \mathbf{e_1^I}) = \prod_{j=1}^{J} P_d(a_j \mid a_{j-1}, j) P_t(f_j \mid e_{a_j})$$
(1)

The approach used in this paper can be applied on any word alignment model. For details on the implementation of these models, the reader can refer to Och and Ney (2003)

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	11 pt	
abstract text	10 pt	
bibliography	10 pt	
footnotes	9 pt	

Table 1: Font guide.

4.1 The First Page

Center the title, author's name(s) and affiliation(s) across both columns. Do not use footnotes for affiliations. Do not include the paper ID number assigned during the submission process. Use the

two-column format only when you begin the abstract.

Title: Place the title centered at the top of the first page, in a 15-point bold font. (For a complete guide to font sizes and styles, see Table 1) Long titles should be typed on two lines without a blank line intervening. Approximately, put the title at 2.5 cm from the top of the page, followed by a blank line, then the author's names(s), and the affiliation on the following line. Do not use only initials for given names (middle initials are allowed). Do not format surnames in all capitals (e.g., use "Schlangen" not "SCHLANGEN"). Do not format title and section headings in all capitals as well except for proper names (such as "BLEU") that are conventionally in all capitals. The affiliation should contain the author's complete address, and if possible, an electronic mail address. Start the body of the first page 7.5 cm from the top of the page.

The title, author names and addresses should be completely identical to those entered to the electronical paper submission website in order to maintain the consistency of author information among all publications of the conference. If they are different, the publication chairs may resolve the difference without consulting with you; so it is in your own interest to double-check that the information is consistent.

Abstract: Type the abstract at the beginning of the first column. The width of the abstract text should be smaller than the width of the columns for the text in the body of the paper by about 0.6 cm on each side. Center the word **Abstract** in a 12 point bold font above the body of the abstract. The abstract should be a concise summary of the general thesis and conclusions of the paper. It should be no longer than 200 words. The abstract text should be in 10 point font.

Text: Begin typing the main body of the text immediately after the abstract, observing the two-column format as shown in the present document. Do not include page numbers.

Indent when starting a new paragraph. Use 11 points for text and subsection headings, 12 points for section headings and 15 points for the title.

4.2 Sections

Headings: Type and label section and subsection headings in the style shown on the present document. Use numbered sections (Arabic numerals) in order to facilitate cross references. Number subsections with the section number and the subsection number separated by a dot, in Arabic numerals. Do not number subsubsections.

Citations: Citations within the text appear in parentheses as (**?**) or, if the author's name appears in the text itself, as Gusfield (**?**). Append lowercase letters to the year in cases of ambiguity. Treat double authors as in (**?**), but write as in (**?**) when more than two authors are involved. Collapse multiple citations as in (**?**; **?**). Also refrain from using full citations as sentence constituents. We suggest that instead of

"(**?**) showed that ..."

you use

"Gusfield (**?**) showed that ..."

If you are using the provided LaTeX and BibTeX style files, you can use the command \newcite to get "author (year)" citations.

As reviewing will be double-blind, the submitted version of the papers should not include the authors' names and affiliations. Furthermore, self-references that reveal the author's identity, e.g.,

"We previously showed (**?**) ..."

should be avoided. Instead, use citations such as

"Gusfield (**?**) previously showed ... "

Please do not use anonymous citations and do not include acknowledgements when submitting your papers. Papers that do not conform to these requirements may be rejected without review.

References: Gather the full set of references together under the heading **References**; place the section before any Appendices, unless they contain references. Arrange the references alphabetically by first author, rather than by order of occurrence in the text. Provide as complete a citation as possible, using a consistent format, such as the one for *Computational Linguistics* or the one in the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (**?**). Use of full names for authors rather than initials is preferred. A list of abbreviations for common computer science journals can be found in the ACM *Computing Reviews* (**?**).

The LaTeX and BibTeX style files provided roughly fit the American Psychological Association format, allowing regular citations, short citations and multiple citations as described above.

Appendices: Appendices, if any, directly follow the text and the references (but see above). Letter them in sequence and provide an informative title: **Appendix A. Title of Appendix**.

4.3 Footnotes

Footnotes: Put footnotes at the bottom of the page and use 9 points text. They may be numbered or referred to by asterisks or other symbols.[1] Footnotes should be separated from the text by a line.[2]

4.4 Graphics

Illustrations: Place figures, tables, and photographs in the paper near where they are first discussed, rather than at the end, if possible. Wide illustrations may run across both columns. Color illustrations are discouraged, unless you have verified that they will be understandable when printed in black ink.

Captions: Provide a caption for every illustration; number each one sequentially in the form: "Figure 1. Caption of the Figure." "Table 1. Caption of the Table." Type the captions of the figures and tables below the body, using 11 point text.

5 XML conversion and supported LaTeX packages

ACL 2014 innovates over earlier years in that we will attempt to automatically convert your LaTeX source files to machine-readable XML with semantic markup. This will facilitate future research that uses the ACL proceedings themselves as a corpus.

We encourage you to submit a ZIP file of your LaTeX sources along with the camera-ready version of your paper. We will then convert them to XML automatically, using the LaTeXML tool (`http://dlmf.nist.gov/LaTeXML`). LaTeXML has *bindings* for a number of LaTeX packages, including the ACL 2014 stylefile. These bindings allow LaTeXML to render the commands from these packages correctly in XML. For best results, we encourage you to use the packages that are officially supported by LaTeXML, listed at `http://dlmf.nist.gov/LaTeXML/manual/included.bindings`

6 Translation of non-English Terms

It is also advised to supplement non-English characters and terms with appropriate transliterations and/or translations since not all readers understand all such characters and terms. Inline transliteration or translation can be represented in the order of: original-form transliteration "translation".

7 Length of Submission

Long papers may consist of up to 9 pages of content, plus two extra pages for references. Short papers may consist of up to 5 pages of content, plus two extra pages for references. Papers that do not conform to the specified length and formatting requirements may be rejected without review.

Acknowledgments

The acknowledgments should go immediately before the references. Do not number the acknowledgments section. Do not include this section when submitting your paper for review.

References

Franz Josef Och and Hermann Ney. 2003. A systematic comparison of various statistical alignment models. *Computational Linguistics*, 29(1):19–51.

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[1] This is how a footnote should appear.

[2] Note the line separating the footnotes from the text.