# 小论文写作与选刊

**Essay writing and journal selection** 

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# Reference

# 组内资料:

- 课题组文档: https://seunic.sharepoint.cn/sites/NUI/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx
- 课题组过去发表论文: <a href="https://seunic.sharepoint.cn/sites/NUI">https://seunic.sharepoint.cn/sites/NUI</a>



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2021.12.25

# Reference

#### 总体科研建议:

- 中国科学技术大学计算机学院周正阳-《How to Research》: <a href="http://home.ustc.edu.cn/~zzy0929/Home/How%20to%20research.pdf">http://home.ustc.edu.cn/~zzy0929/Home/How%20to%20research.pdf</a>
- UCSD教授XinyuZhang-《Perspectives on Research Productivity》: <a href="https://blog.csdn.net/yq\_forever/article/details/90451741">https://blog.csdn.net/yq\_forever/article/details/90451741</a>

### 文献写作相关建议:

- 斯坦福大学S. Keshav教授-《How to Read a Paper》: <a href="https://web.stanford.edu/class/ee384m/Handouts/HowtoReadPaper.pdf">https://web.stanford.edu/class/ee384m/Handouts/HowtoReadPaper.pdf</a>
- MIT Biological Engineering Communication Lab的论文写作系列文章: <a href="https://mitcommlab.mit.edu/broad/commkit/general-tips/">https://mitcommlab.mit.edu/broad/commkit/general-tips/</a>
- 清华大学姚班-华盛顿大学人机交互方向博士-《DrustZ的论文小课堂》: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/364750549
- 清华大学刘洋-《如何撰写高质量的论文》:
  - https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s? biz=MzI0NDg0OTI1MQ==&mid=2247486447&idx=3&sn=1afbe202e5d755b35ea694bc79c22dd0
- 清华大学刘知远《如何写一篇合格的NLP论文》: <a href="https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/372124658">https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/372124658</a>
- 长江学者程啸老师-《如何写好文献综述》:
  - https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?\_\_biz=Mzg5MjU2NjY5OA==&mid=2247491346&idx=1&sn=a5a3f79f37ce766c59e285c2a6c0c1b5
- · Manchester大学英文学术短语写作技巧网站: <a href="https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/using-cautious-language/">https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/using-cautious-language/</a>
- Manchester大学的写作培训PPT(特别是期刊选择相关内容): <a href="https://www.escholar.manchester.ac.uk/learning-objects/mre/getting-published/story\_html5.html">https://www.escholar.manchester.ac.uk/learning-objects/mre/getting-published/story\_html5.html</a>

概述 论文写作定义/原则/观点/方法论

# 论文的定义

• 描述所研究科学问题及其解决方法的文章[1]

# 论文的核心要素

- 科学问题:描述了一个有待解决的问题,需要有一定的新意(创新点,idea)
- 技术路线:针对上述科学问题,基于研究观察内容、实验,提出的解决思路和方法,一般方法应当针对问题场景特点,提出较新的思路和方法

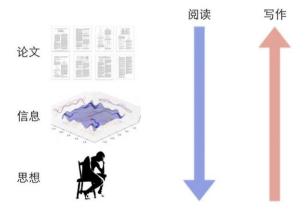
# 论文写作的意义/我们为什么要写论文呢

- 为了毕业,为了发展,为了声誉......论文是科研工作者的立身之本
- 论文的本质作用:向学术界同行清晰准确地描述成果的创新点、技术思路、实验或算法细节和验证结果[2]
- 1.中国科学技术大学计算机学院周正阳-《How to Research》: <a href="http://home.ustc.edu.cn/~zzy0929/Home/How%20to%20research.pdf">http://home.ustc.edu.cn/~zzy0929/Home/How%20to%20research.pdf</a>
- 2.清华大学刘知远《如何写一篇合格的NLP论文》: <a href="https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/372124658">https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/372124658</a>

## 论文写作的定位

论文是对科学问题与技术路线的总结,并为其他研究者带来新的idea
 文献阅读
 科研活动中得到 按索、研究、解决这 以论文形式体现这些 发现新的问题 知识转化成技术
 科学问题 技术路线 论文写作 成果转化

• 阅读是读者从文章中获取信息,理解作者思想的过程;写作是作者将思想呈现为文章的过程[1]



## 确定科学问题的方法论[1]

- Identify important problems:
  - ✓ 以问题为导向!解决方法先不用管
  - ✓ 好问题的标准: 一两句话内就可以表述清楚; 可以改变人们的认识或者成见; 做出的来别人会觉得很重要
  - ✓ 在问题和方法间快速迭代:好的科研问题是可解但不失重要性的
- Discover novel problems/solutions:
  - ✓ 像新手一样思考:保持好奇心,保持激情与勇气
  - ✓ 避免专家思维:这个不是已经被做过了吗?这个不是已经用在哪里了吗?
  - ✓ 新颖≠没有做过的
  - ✓ 新颖需要大量的探索和执行力
  - ✓ 学习大量的paper,并不是简单的"读",要把idea压缩放到大脑里,要有encoder和decoder的过程
  - ✓ 不仅要深,而且要广——创新往往是来自于领域的交叉

## Executing an idea:

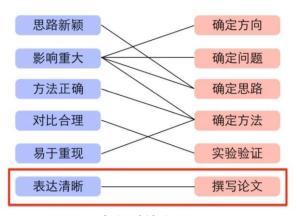
- ✓ 不可以要一次就完美,要首先做出原型,边做边想,以做带想,抢占先机。
- ✓ idea → Prototype core → measure → refine
- ✓ 通过和其他人交流理清自己的思路
- ✓ 真正有用的交流反馈: 这个问题到底值不值得做
- ✓ 不要过早地独立思考

做研究的最重要一环,是要搞清楚问题的来龙去脉,以及当初的权威们在相关问题上做过些什么努力。这一阶段上需要花的功夫特别多,需要达到的境界是要学会能够自如地模仿当初的那些权威们看待问题的方式和角度,而不是动不动就展开自己的独立思考。这样做才能真正让自己站在过去的那些巨人的肩上。在基本上能够达到这个境界的时候,研究中有真正的新的思路和想法的机会就会大大增强。

——王鸿飞《少一些独立思考也许更好》

## 论文写作的原则

- 论文不仅仅是对作者研究工作的整理罗列,更是向读者传递信息的载体,文章应当"全心全意为读者服务":
- 围绕这一观念,一篇良好的文章需要遵循三项整体的写作原则[1]:
  - ✓ 首先,文中信息的呈现应符合读者的认知惯性,深入浅出,引人入胜,帮助读者快速获取想要的信息
  - ✓ 其次,行文应尽量降低读者的理解难度,可以合理利用图表等信息元素对文字说明进行辅助和补充
  - ✓ 最后,应尽量提升读者阅读的愉悦感,使得读者能够清晰把握文章逻辑,进而获取到文章的核心思想



写论文时什么最重要

# 论文写作的方法论

- Practice writing paper<sup>[1]</sup>:
  - ✓ 模仿经典论文
  - ✓ 不要在写作上创新: 论文是写给别人看的
  - ✓ 大量的练习学习好的单词、短语、句子
- In the process of writing paper<sup>[2]</sup>:
  - ✓ 学会换位思考。要始终站在审稿人或读者的角度审视论文,思考如何更清晰地表达
  - ✓ 注意逻辑严谨。严谨是学术论文的底色,从引用格式、公式符号到谋章造句,都力求风格统一,行文严谨,争取做到没有一句话没来由,没有一句话没呼应
  - ✓ 段落和句子层面,段间要注意照应,是并列、递进、转折还是总分关系,需要谋划妥当,要有相应句子或副词衔接。段内 各句,有总有分,中心思想句和围绕论述句分工协作
  - ✔ 信息为表、思考为骨、思想为心,遵循"信息→逻辑→思想"的顺序
- 1. UCSD教授XinyuZhang-《 Perspectives on Research Productivity 》: <a href="https://blog.csdn.net/yq\_forever/article/details/90451741">https://blog.csdn.net/yq\_forever/article/details/90451741</a>
- 2.清华大学刘知远《如何写一篇合格的NLP论文》: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/372124658

# 写作篇 论一篇论文从无到有的诞生

## 论文写作的基本结构

- 在具备有价值的科学问题与可行的技术路线的基础上,论文的基本结构:
  - ✓ 标题: Title
  - ✓ 摘要: Abstract
  - ✓ 引言: Introduction
  - ✓ 文献综述: Related Works
  - ✓ 研究方法: Methods
  - ✓ 实验验证: Experiments
  - ✓ 实验结果: Results
  - ✓ 讨论: Discussion
  - ✓ 结论: Conclusion
  - ✓ 引用: Reference

## 如何着手论文,从哪里下手

#### • MIT实验室<sup>[1]</sup>:

- ✓ 写论文时,从你感觉最简单的部分开始,遇到障碍了再改变策略
- ✓ 如果您不知道从哪里开始,那么作为一般规则,建议从结果开始
- ✓ 在写作之前,期刊选择是撰写论文的重要组成部分,因此最好在写作前对要目标期刊有一定了解。
- ✓ 组织和结构对于任何手稿都是至关重要的,可以尝试通过制作大纲等方式组织思路
- ✓ 如果您仍然难以组织自己的想法:尝试向同事或朋友进行简短的口头描述
- ✓ 针对专家和新手受众调整你的写作风格

#### • 清华姚班 [2]:

- ✓ 摘要虽然一般最后才写,但在写论文之前尝试先写份摘要是很好的
- ✓ 第一版摘要的作用:帮助你思考科学问题与技术路线,甚至是在你没有真正开始做的时候,就可以写个大概了
- 1. MIT Biological Engineering Communication Lab的论文写作系列文章: <a href="https://mitcommlab.mit.edu/broad/commkit/general-tips/">https://mitcommlab.mit.edu/broad/commkit/general-tips/</a>
- 2. DrustZ的论文小课堂: <a href="https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/364750549">https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/364750549</a>

## 论文组成部分——Title

- 标题的重要性
  - ✓ 标题是读者的第一印象
  - ✓ 标题可能被成千上万的人阅读
  - ✓ 无论原始期刊,或是二级数据库,或是搜索引擎上,可能很少人会阅读完整篇文章,但是大多数人会阅读文章的标题

#### • 好的标题:

- ✓ 使用最少的单词来充分描述文章内容
- ✓ 标题不一定是诙谐有趣的,但一定要是准确的
- ✓ 标题几乎不应该包括缩写或化学公式
- ✓ 标题的语法错误大多是由词序错误引起的

#### 论文组成部分——Abstract

#### • 摘要的作用

- ✓ 摘要是用几句话来简述文章的整体工作
- ✓ 相当于文章的"广告",读者通过摘要大致了解文章内容,并进一步决定是否阅读文章
- ✓ 因此, 摘要的写作要求用语简单, 浅显易懂

#### • 摘要的结构:

✓ 四要素:问题+方案+过程+结果:

✓ 五要素:问题陈述+动机+方法+结果+结论

✓ 四步骤: 文章关注的问题→文章的核心工作内容→文章实现的方法→文章达到的效果

#### • 摘要的要求:

- ✓ 摘要不应超过期刊规定的长度 (一般为250字)
- ✓ 一般为单个段落,部分期刊的结构化摘要由几个简单的段落组成

EFFECTS OF SCIENTIFIC-WRITING TRAINING ON KNOWLEDGE AND PUBLICATION OUTPUT

(An Imaginary Study)

Background, Scientists must write to succeed, but few receive training in scientific writing. We studied the effects of a scientific-communication lecture series, alone and combined with feedback on writing, on scientific-communication knowledge and publication performance.

Method. During the spring 2010 semester, 50 science PhD students in their last year at Northeast Southwest University were randomly assigned to receive no instruction in scientific writing, attend eight 1-hour lectures on the topic, or attend these lectures and receive feedback from classmates and an instructor on successive parts of a scientific paper they drafted. Members of each group then took a test of scientific-communication knowledge, and the publication output of each group was monitored for 5 years.

Results. Members of the groups receiving instruction scored between 80 and 98 percent on the test of scientific-communication knowledge, whereas all but two members of the control group scored below 65 percent. Although on average the group receiving lectures and feedback scored higher than the lecture-only group, the difference was not significant. During the 5-year follow-up, on average the control-group members submitted 6.1 papers to journals and had 4.1 accepted. The corresponding figures for the lecture group were 6.3 and 6.7. Higher proportions of the latter two groups had papers accepted by the first journal to which they were submitted.

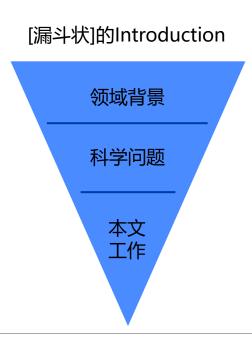
Conclusion. These findings suggest that instruction in scientific writing, especially if it includes practice and feedback, can increase knowledge of scientific communication and promote publication success.

#### 论文组成部分——Introduction

- 引言的五要点——摘要结构的扩展版[1]
  - ✓ 对于论文的主题,当前发展是怎样(State of the world),例如提出新的VR交互,那现在VR交互什么样
  - ✓ 但是, 当前发展里有问题! (The big BUT)
  - ✓ 所以我们做了啥 (Therefore, we did)
  - ✓ 我们发现了的关键结果是 (The key findings are)
  - ✓ 最后, 论文的贡献是 (The contributions of this work are)

We make three primary contributions in this work:

- (1) Through semi-structured interviews, we report on the current emoji input experiences and challenges faced by BLV users;
- (2) We developed *Voicemoji*, a speech-based emoji entry system that enables BLV users to input emojis. We contribute its interaction design, including its commands, functionality, and feedback, which support a multilingual system. Additionally, we provide the source code of our implementation;
- (3) Through a multi-stage user study, we evaluated the usability of Voicemoji and compared it to current emoji entry methods. Our results show that Voicemoji significantly reduces input time for emoji entry by 91.2% and is highly preferred by



### 论文组成部分——Related Works

- 相关工作的作用
  - ✓ 为读者展开项目背景,如同讲故事的铺垫
  - ✓ 展示自己工作与众不同之处,突出本文贡献
- 注意事项
  - ✓ 构建工作之间的内在逻辑(比如从问题、对象、技术等方面分类阐述)
  - ✓ 保持客观,比如: "传统的"之类的字样不要出现
- 我的看法
  - ✓ 相关工作应该阐述自己所扎根科学问题的研究动态
  - ✓ 相关工作需要介绍出科学问题、科学理论、科学方法,而不是单纯的罗列
  - ✓ 展示自己Idea是如何在这一过程中形成与发展的

Related Works部分写的出彩很难, 但写得拉跨却很容易,不要堆叠 文献,注重内在逻辑,讲道理而 非列成果。可以参考:

长江学者程啸老师-《如何写好 文献综述》:

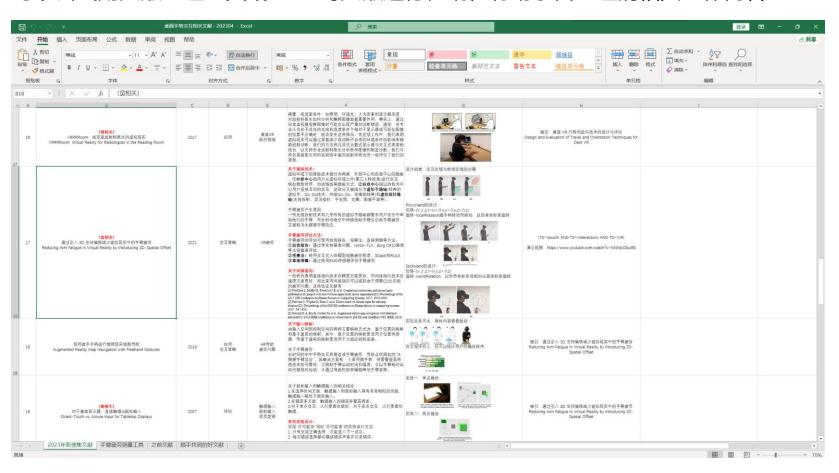
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=Mzg5MjU2NjY5OA==&mid=2
247491346&idx=1&sn=a5a3f79f
37ce766c59e285c2a6c0c1b5

• Nature职业专栏的综述文章写 作指南:

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2247526117&idx=4&sn=5a8a629
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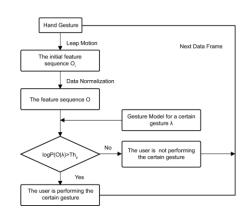
## 论文组成部分——Related Works

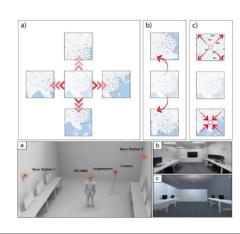
• 可以尝试用文献整理工具或Excel对文献进行归纳,有助于自己理清相关工作内容



# 论文组成部分——Method & Experiment

- Method & Experiment 的要求
  - ✓ 客观而非夸大伪造的,尽可能细致
  - ✓ 细致到什么程度? 可复现的
- Method & Experiment 的加分点
  - ✓ 论文炫酷,全靠作图
  - ✓ 图文结合,图片为内容服务
- 一些要点
  - ✓ 涉及实验材料时注意阐述技术规格(用XXX的电脑,使用XXX软件开发)
  - ✓ 常见的实验方法或实验范式:引用即可,无需太多解释
  - ✓ 表格:呈现实验材料的属性;图片:描述技术原理、实验场景、实验流程





#### 论文组成部分——Results

- Results的要求
  - ✓ 掌握正确的分析工具
  - ✓ 能够将数据可视化
- 用啥分析?用啥画图?
  - ✓ SPSS/Minitab: 一般要求能够进行描述性统计和采用合适方法进行显著性分析即可
  - ✓ Python/R语言/Ai/画图网站:图怎么好看怎么来,但基本可视化要素要具备:横坐标、纵坐标、图例等
- 总结
  - ✓ 结果部分最不用动脑筋的部分,因为这一部分不强调文采,大家看的都是数据!

# 论文组成部分——Discussion & Conclusion

- 讨论与结论的意义
  - ✓ Discussion:对结果的总结,在于突出重要而有意义的成果,以及扩展研究的广度和深度
  - ✓ Conclusion: 全文的总结,本文研究的局限性,对于未来的展望
- 讨论点什么
  - ✓ 偏技术的论文(譬如发明了新设备,算法,或者研究了某个模型),基本上有几点万金油可以讨论:
    - 实验的结果里有哪些有趣或者出乎意料的发现?
    - 对这些发现,可能的解释是什么?
    - 这篇论文的工作与前人的工作相比有什么出彩的地方,它能带给这个领域怎样独特的贡献?
    - 除了这个领域,还可以被应用到其他什么地方?
  - ✓ 定性研究一般是通过采访、调查来得到结果,结果本身也许并不能告诉人们最有营养的东西,而讨论部分则要将这些结果的实质拨开给读者。因此需要更多的发散思考,发散不出来还是问老师和同学吧。

# 总结

- 写作前最好列份大纲,或是写个模糊的摘要
- 写作中保持客观,实事求是,逻辑严谨
- 写作中不要省略但也不要啰嗦, 详略得当
- 多从读者的角度审视论文,由浅入深地展示自己的成果
- 合理利用总分关系,通过每段的中心句(论点)与支撑句(论据)来让行文更流畅
- 段落与段落间同样采用总分、并列或递进的关系
- 留给自己大块的安静时间,集中所有注意力,保持好心情和写作动力
- 写得不好不要紧,不要不敢写,一千句废话总有一句是有用的

# **语法篇** 跨越语言鸿沟让审稿人看懂

# 03 语法

# 一般论文写作流程

- 先由中文写完一份中文初稿 Chinese Manuscript
- 将中文初稿翻译成英文 Chinglish Manuscript
- 英文初稿润色 English Manuscript

# 学术英文短语库

- Manchester大学英文学术短语写作技巧网站: <a href="https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/using-cautious-language/">https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/using-cautious-language/</a>
  - ✓ 表达谨慎态度的英文表达(引用他人观点、描述实验结果、结果讨论等上下文场景)
  - ✓ 表达批判态度的英文表达
  - ✓ 表示分类的英文表达
  - ✓ 表示比较和对比的英文表达
  - ✓ 表示定义或某种术语的英文表达
  - ✓ 描述数量、趋势的英文表达

# 03 语法

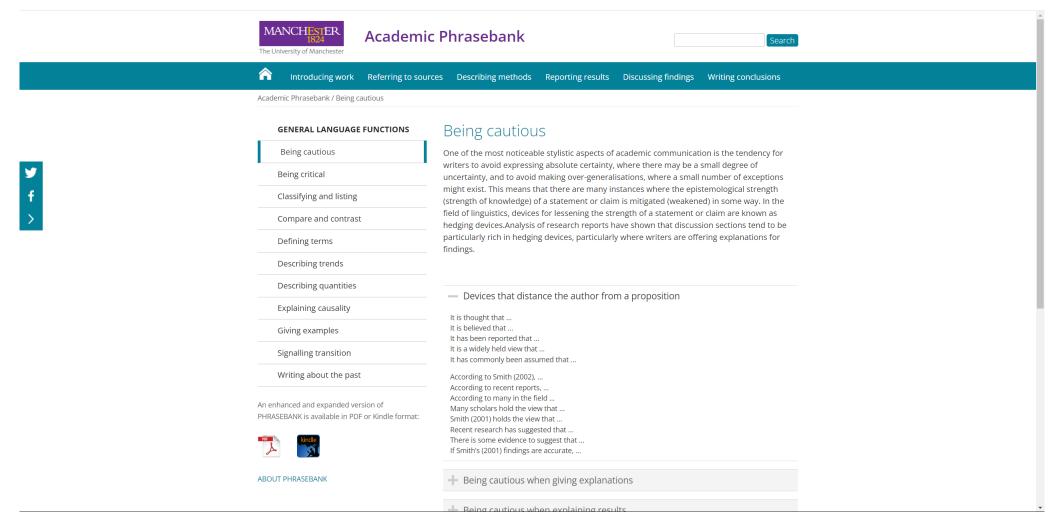
#### 引用他人的观点-谨慎语气

- It is thought that ...
- It is believed that ...
- It has been reported that ...
- It is a widely held view that ...
- It has commonly been assumed that ...
- According to Smith (2002), ...
- According to recent reports, ...
- According to many in the field ...
- Many scholars hold the view that ...
- Smith (2001) holds the view that ...
- Recent research has suggested that ...
- There is some evidence to suggest that ...
- If Smith's (2001) findings are accurate, ...

#### 解释结果时-谨慎语气

- This inconsistency may be due to ...
- This discrepancy could be attributed to ...
- A possible explanation for this might be that ...
- This rather contradictory result may be due to ...
- It seems possible that these results are due to ...
- The observed increase in X could be attributed to ...
- The possible interference of X cannot be ruled out ...
- There are several possible explanations for this result.
- There are two likely causes for the differences between ...
- A possible explanation for these results may be the lack of adequate ...
- Since this difference has not been found elsewhere it is probably not due to ...

# 03 语法



Manchester大学英文学术短语写作技巧网站概览

# **图表篇** 是什么让一篇论文变得优雅

# 04图表

#### 图表的基本原则

- 图注在图下方
- 表头在表上方
- 图表文字清晰可辨
- 适当加入图表有助于改变阅读信息流

#### Tree-to-String Alignment Template for Statistical Machine Translation

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#### Abstract

We present a novel translator model based on tree-to-string alignment template (TAT) which describes the grammt be-(1A1) which describes the agreement between a searce parse two and a target string. A TAT is capable of generating both terminals and non-trainals and performing recordering or doth low and high levels. The model begainfailedly syntax-based because TA are extracted automatically from word-aligned, source side marisatic tritic wore-singuous, source saids presend parallel testia. To transition as source sentence, we first or ploy a passer to produce a source part tree and then apply TATs to transifies the tree into a tender string. Our e-periments show that the TAT-based mode algorithmently outperform plansifies and an e-of-the-ent decoder for phrase-based ms els.

Phrase-based translation models (Marcu and Wong, 2002; Koehn et al., 2003; Och and Ney, 2004), which go beyon to the original IBM trans-lation models (flrow II., 1993). The model-ing translations of phrass rather than individual words, have been suggested to be the state-of-theart in statistical machine translation by empirical

In plume-based models, plumes are usually strings of adjacent words instead of syntactic constituents, excelling at capturing local reordering and performing translations that are localized to

The multi-mutual notation we use in this paper is taken from that paper: a source string  $f_1'=f_1,\ldots,f_{J},\ldots,f_{J}$  is to be trustated into a target string  $e_1^i=e_1,\dots,e_{j-1},e_j$ . Here, J is the length of the target string, and J is the length of the source string.

substrings that are common enough to be observed on training data. However, a key limitation of phrase-based models is that they fail to model reordering at the phrase level robustly. Typically, phrase reordering is modeled in terms of offset positions at the word level (Koehn, 2004; Och and Ney, 2004), making little or no direct use of syntactic information.

Recent research on statistical machine translation has lead to the development of syntax-based models. Wu (1997) proposes Inversion Transduction Grammars, treating translation as a process of parallel parsing of the source and target language via a synchronized grammar. Alshawi et al. (2000) represent each production in parallel dependency tree as a finite transducer Melamed (2004) formalizes machine translation problem as synchronous parsing based on multitext grammers. Graehl and Knight (2004) describe training and decoding algorithms for both generalized tree-to-tree and tree-to-string transducers. Chiang (2005) presents a hierarchical phrasebased model that uses hierarchical phrase pairs, which are formally productions of a synchronous context-free grammar. Ding and Palmer (2005) propose a syntax-based translation model based on a probabilistic synchronous dependency insert grammar, a version of synchronous grammars defined on dependency trees. All these approaches, though different in formalism, make use of synchronous grammars or tree-based transduction rules to model both source and target lan-

Another class of approaches make use of syntactic information in the target language alone, treating the translation problem as a parsing problem. Yamada and Knight (2001) use a purser in the target language to train probabilities on a set of

Procussings of the 21st International Conference on Computational Linguistics and 44th Annual Meeting of the ACL, pages 885–816, Sydney, July 2004. (C2008 Association for Computational Linguistics

#### Joint Tokenization and Translation

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As tokenization is usually ambiguous for many natural languages such as Chinese tentially introduce translation mistakes for translation systems that rely on 1-best tokenizations. While using lattices to offer more alternatives to translation systems have elegantly alleviated this problem, we take a human and translate jointly. Taking a combined to lem, we take a further step to token of atomic units that combined to form words in different way as input, our joint decoder produces a tolemization on the source side and a translation on the target side simultan sudy. By integrat-ing tolemization are translation finatures in a discriminative amoverk, our joint decoder outperform decoder d terestingly, as a tolerazer, our joint de-coder achieves sign count improvements over monolingual Classes tokenizers.

#### 1 Introduction

Tokenization plays as in orant rule in statistical to segment sentences into appropriate words has machine translation (SN 1) because tokenizing a direct impact on translation performance (Xu et source-language section always the first step al., 2005; Chang et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2008; Zhang et al., 2008). In sMT systems. Based in the type of input, Mi and Huang (2008) distinguish between two cat- as Korean incorporate spaces between "words",

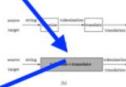


Figure 1: (a) Separate tokenization and translation and (b)

2006: Shen et al., 2008) that take a string as input and tree-based systems (Liu et al., 2006; Mi et al., 2008) that take a tree as input. Note that a treebased system still needs to first tokenize the input sentence and then obtain a purse tree or forest of the sentence. As shown in Figure 1(a), we refer to this pipeline as separate tokenization and translation because they are divided into single steps.

As tokenization for many languages is usually ambiguous, SMT systems that separate tokenization and translation suffer from a major drawback: tokenization errors potentially introduce translation mistakes. As some languages such as Chinese have no spaces in their writing systems, how agories of SMT systems: aring-based systems which consist of multiple morphemes, the gran-(Koehn et al., 2003; Chiang, 2007; Galley et al., ularity is too coarse and makes the training data

Proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Computational Linguistics (Coling 2010), pages 1200–1208, Buijing, August 2010

# 04图表

# 图形[1]

- 图形分类: ①具象型(照片); ②示意型(流程图、电路图); ③逻辑型(表述现象和数据规律的图)
- 图形四要素: 图形展示、交叉引用、图形描述、图注
- 图形出现顺序:与论文由浅入深的风格相呼应



- 交叉引用规则:图注编号按顺序递增,正文引用编号指示图形,且图形应出现再首次引用当前页或后一页
- 图形描述的七个方面: ①交叉引用 ②得到图形的条件 ③图形包含的信息与内容 ④图形坐标范围介绍 ⑤图形本身的特征 ⑥图形揭示的规律 ⑦图形揭示的结论
- 图注的要求:交叉引用编号,图形的标题(如果有子图,需要子图的标题,各子图标题属于同类标题),图形对应的条件,标签的解释,等。
- 图形的文字同样要清晰可辨,保持与正文相近的大小

# 04图表

# 表格[2]

- 表格的目的: 为了让读者能够直接简单的获取数据信息
- 当表格信息可以采用简单明了的文本说明时,应优先选择文本

Expectation of a learning website

表格形式

表序和标题

简明扼要,不得分为两个或者多个从句或句子,省略不必要的词

Table 6. Fit indices for the research model.

顶线

栏目线

底线

项目栏

表身

Goodness of fit Index	expectation of e-learning website			rerception of e-learning website		
	Cut-off Value	Values	Note	Cut-off Value	Value	Note
Chi-square	<93.945	142.218	Marginal fit	<93.945	224.190	Marginal fit
CMINDF	≤2.0	1.948	Good fit	≤2.0	1.525	Good fit
Probability	≥0.05	0.000	Marginal fit	≥0.05	0.000	Marginal fit
GFI	≥0.9	0.919	Good fit	≥0.9	0.910	Good fit
RMSEA	≤0.08	0.065	Good fit	≤0.08	0.049	Good fit
AGFI	≥0.9	0.884	Marginal fit	≥0.9	0.883	Marginal fit
TLI	≥0.9	0.915	Good fit	≥0.9	0.953	Good fit
NFI	≥0.9	0.871	Marginal fit	≥0.9	0.892	Marginal fit

表注

Note: CMINDF: the minimum sample discrepancy function/degree of freedom.

AGFI = Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index; GFI = goodness of fit index; NFI = normed fit index; RMSEA = root means square error of approximation; TLI = Tucker Lewis Index.

用于定义表格中的缩写(鼓励在表格中使用单词缩写,缩写后不要使用句号,除NO.)

Percention of a learning website

# **投稿篇** 如何选择最合适的目标期刊

# 05 投稿

## 期刊选择

- 期刊选择最好在论文写作之前进行,当然也可以写完初稿后根据自己的初稿结构选择符合要求的期刊
- 首先,看你的参考文献。参考文献中最相关文章所发表的期刊就是潜在的目标期刊,这些文章包括:①对你的研究对象有决定性影响的文章;②对你的研究方法有依据的文章;③证实或反驳你的发现的文章。
- 其次,在数据库(WoS)中搜索相似的论文。使用"高级搜索"功能搜索相关的关键词、短语,甚至是完整的文章标题;搜寻过去五年内发表的相关文章;制作一个相关期刊标题的列表;看看你的搜索结果中是否多次出现某期刊的标题。
- 最后,可根据我们平时经常阅读或者熟悉的期刊、或者同课题组投递过的期刊进行选择。
- 期刊选择需要考虑的因素: ①研究方向 ②影响因子 ③投稿难度 ④审稿周期 ⑤文章要求 等信息。

注:期刊选择或者在写作前完成,或者在写完初稿找老师修改时完成。无论如何,修改论文必须要参考目标期刊来进行,否则将无从下手。

# 05 投稿

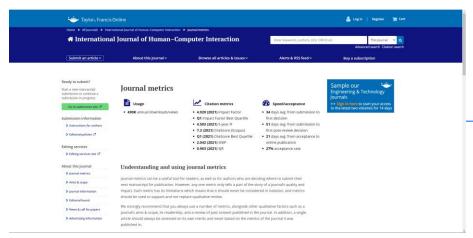
## 期刊追踪



详见: 韩己臣学长整理的SCI期刊信息: <a href="https://seunic.sharepoint.cn/:x:/r/sites/NUI/layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B2D857F09-3AF5-415A-964C-44963C8E4B2A%7D&file=SCI%E6%9C%9F%E5%88%8A%E4%BF%A1%E6%81%AF%E6%95%B4%E7%90%86230519.xlsx&action=default&mobileredirect=true</a>

# 05 投稿

# 目标期刊选择的具体过程

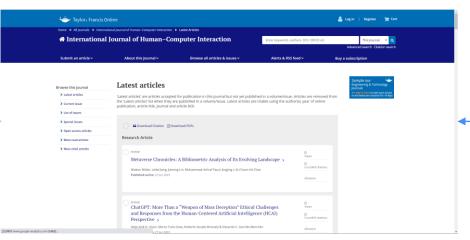


### 进入期刊官网, 查看基本信息





#### 查看投稿要求



查看最近文章

文章内容是否相关,文章结构是否类似

# 修改篇 修改才是学术论文写作常态

## 修改的三种维度

#### 修改文字

- ✓ 主要针对文章病句、错别字、逻辑不顺等问题
- ✓ 朗读自己的论文三遍, 朗读往往比默读能读出更多的问题, 错别字、病句、意思模棱两可之处
- ✓ 开头、结尾和标题至少读三遍
- ✓ 隔一段时间再朗读。很多人在沉浸在自己的写作时空时,会觉得自己的文字怎么读怎么顺,但往往过上一两天,或者换了一个场景,就能够发现很多值得推敲的地方。

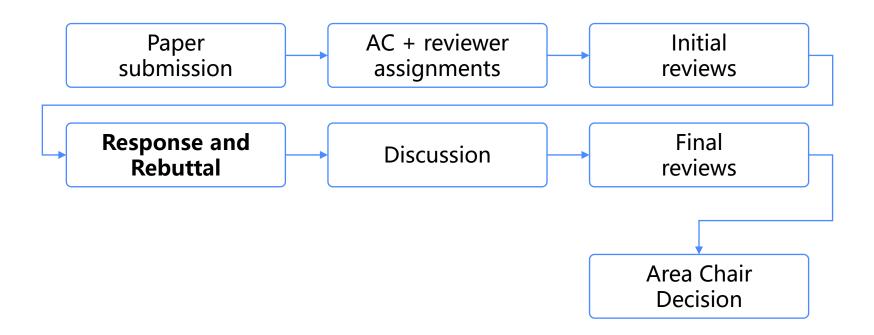
#### 修改文章

- ✓ 主要针对文章结构与文字脉络等问题
- ✓ 我是否清楚界定了文章核心概念的使用边界?我的研究问题有没有时空或者场景的限制?我的论证回答有没有前提条件?

#### 修改思维

- ✓ 主要针对文章出发点、创新点等问题
- ✓ ①研究问题本身是不是真问题、好问题 ②你所采取的研究路径(理论、方法、模型、设计)是不是适配于这一问题的回答

# 论文评审的基本流程



# Response & Rebuttal

- 第一轮评审后审稿人的四种意见
  - ✓ 接收 (Accept)
  - ✓ 接收但需要微幅修改 (Accept with a minor revision)
  - ✓ 接收但需要大幅修改 (Accept with a major revision,有些期刊如TNNLS则称作Reject & Resubmit)
  - ✓ 拒稿 (Reject)
- 对待评审意见
  - ✓ 作者便需要准备一个详尽的revision list来对每位审稿人的意见逐条进行response和rebuttal,同时还需要提供修改过的 文章供审稿人进行下一轮评审
  - ✓ Response (回复)和Rebuttal (申辩) <sup>[1]</sup>是在论文被审稿人打分之后,留给作者解释各种问题的一个步骤。审稿人会根据论文的情况给出评审意见并打分,作者则需要根据这些意见把论文存在的问题解释清楚。

#### 常用回复短语

#### 开头

- ✓ Thank you for your suggestion.
- ✓ Thank you for the positive/detailed/constructive comments.
- ✓ We sincerely thank all reviewers and ACs for their time and efforts. Below please find the responses to some specific comments.
- ✓ We thank the reviewers for their useful comments. The common questions are first answered, then we clarify questions from every individual review.
- ✓ We thank the useful suggestions from the reviewers. Some important or common questions are first addressed, followed by answers to individual reviews.

#### 表达同意

- ✓ We thank the reviewer for pointing out this issue.
- ✓ We agree with you and have incorporated this suggestion throughout our paper.
- ✓ We have reflected this comment by ...
- ✓ We can/will add/compare/revise/correct ... in our revised manuscript/our final version.

详见: 浅谈学术论文rebuttal: <a href="https://www.zhihu.com/tardis/zm/art/104298923?source\_id=1003">https://www.zhihu.com/tardis/zm/art/104298923?source\_id=1003</a>

#### 常用回复短语

#### • 表达不同意

- ✓ We respectfully disagree with Reviewer #id that ...
- ✓ The reviewer might have overlooked Table #id ...
- ✓ We can compare ... but it is not quite related to our work ...
- ✓ We have to emphasize that ...
- ✓ The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, our work ...
- ✓ Thank you for the comment, but we cannot fully agree with the comment. As stated/emphasized ...
- ✓ You have raised an important point; however, we believe that ... would be outside the scope of our paper because ...
- ✓ This is a valid assessment of ...; however, we believe that ... would be more appropriate because ...

#### 解释澄清

- We have indeed stated/included/discussed/compared/reported/clarified/elaborated ... in our original paper ... (cf. Line #id).
- ✓ As we stated in Line #id, ...
- ✓ We have rewritten ... to be more in line with your comments. We hope that the edited section clarifies ...

详见: 浅谈学术论文rebuttal: <a href="https://www.zhihu.com/tardis/zm/art/104298923?source\_id=1003">https://www.zhihu.com/tardis/zm/art/104298923?source\_id=1003</a>

# 仅抛砖引玉,欢迎补充

Thank you and welcome to supplement