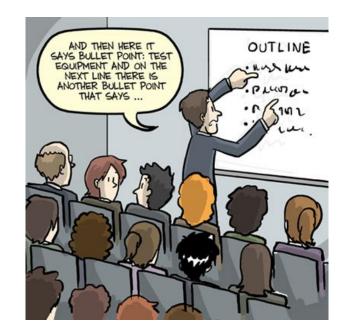
Oral (Scientific) Presentations

Cristina España-Bonet

UdS & DFKI

Summer Semester 2018 4th June 2018



What follows is not a scientific presentation!

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Content & Structure
- 3 Tips & Recommendations
- 4 References & Remarks

Introduction

Before starting to prepare a presentation...

think on:

- 1 The topic
- 2 The audience
- 3 The time

Introduction

Before starting to prepare a presentation...

think on:

- 1 The topic
- The audience
- 3 The time

4 The content & structure

Introduction

A talk is a story

Introduction, Development, and End

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Content & Structure
- 3 Tips & Recommendations
- 4 References & Remarks

Introduction, Development, and End

A talk is a story

with a trailer and maybe a spoiler

Introduction with trailer and spoiler

- Front slide(s)
 - Who (collaborators too!) and what
 - Attention getter?

Introduction with trailer and spoiler

- Front slide(s)
 - Who (collaborators too!) and what
 - Attention getter?
- Table of contents

Introduction with trailer and spoiler

- Front slide(s)
 - Who (collaborators too!) and what
 - Attention getter?
- 2 Table of contents
- Introductory section
 - Attention getter?
 - Need and task
 - (Main message and preview)

Development

Task definition

Development

Task definition

2 Your approach, key idea

Development

Task definition

2 Your approach, key idea

Theory, model and results

End

- 1 Sum up your main conclusions
- 2 Which are the **strong points** (as compared to others)
- 3 How are you going to improve your weak points
- 4 Any further work?
- 5 Thanks

A talk is a story

Introduction, Development, and End

20-30%, 60-70%, and 10%

End?







www.phdcomics.com

End?

■ Back-up slides

■ Leave time for questions

■ Learn from others

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Content & Structure
- 3 Tips & Recommendations
- 4 References & Remarks

As a rule of thumb...

- Be **confident** (but not pedant), noone knows more about your talk than you
- Use common sense and, in general,
 - 1 slide per minute
 - Visuals (doesn't mean animations!)
 - Examples

Verbal and nonverbal communication

- Make eye contact, don't talk to the screen
- Do **not hide** behind the computer and read

Verbal and nonverbal communication

- Make eye contact, don't talk to the screen
- Do **not hide** behind the computer and read
- Speak loud and,
- change your pitch, rhythm, and timbre

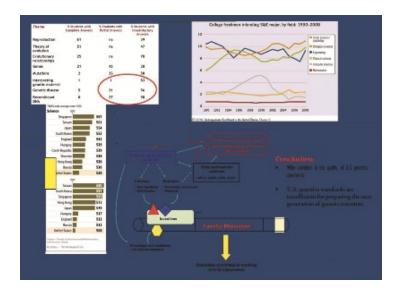
Verbal and nonverbal communication

- Make **eye contact**, don't talk to the screen
- Do **not hide** behind the computer and read
- Speak loud and,
- change your pitch, rhythm, and timbre
- Do **not rush**, especially towards the end
- Make **pauses**, you can use the ToC

Visual communication

- One idea per slide
- High contrast
- Few text (and summarised)
- Large (and simple) font

Visual communication: One idea per slide



Visual communication: Density of text



WAHOU!

This is a document.

This is a slide.

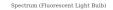
Visual communication: Contrast, Font size

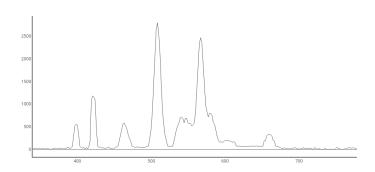


Specific to scientific talks

- Readable plots with axis and labels
- Readable tables
- Non-misleading information
- Acknowledge other's data

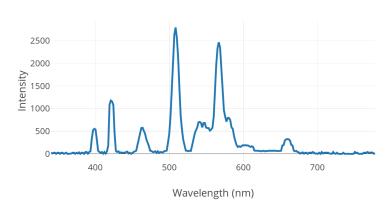
Visual: Clear plots (No!!)





Visual: Clear plots

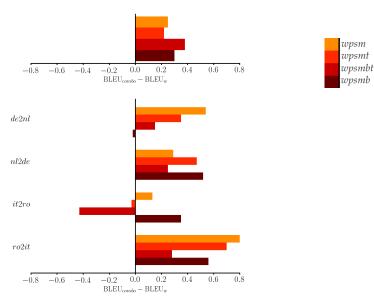
Spectrum (Fluorescent Light Bulb)



Visual: Clear tables with comprehensible data (No!!)

	beam size		factors + 4-ensembles (beam size 10)						
	w5	w10	w	wb	wt	wpsmb	wpsm (SUB1)	wpsmt (SUB2)	wpsmbt (SUB3)
de2it	18.02	19.20	19.78	20.28	19.67	20.35	20.10	20.05	20.33
it2de	18.05	19.49	19.90	20.42	20.30	20.22	20.42	20.06	20.45
de2nl	18.82	21.11	21.75	22.51	21.62	21.73	22.29	22.10	21.90
nl2de	18.82	20.76	21.52	21.99	21.56	22.04	21.81	21.99	21.77
de2ro	15.85	17.57	18.23	18.46	18.19	18.60	18.23	18.00	18.40
ro2de	18.56	20.05	20.87	21.23	20.78	21.34	21.49	21.12	21.41
de2en	30.11	31.67	32.65	32.97	32.71	33.34	33.11	32.91	33.51
en2de	24.61	26.06	27.02	27.26	26.97	27.36	27.15	27.10	27.44
en2it	26.33	27.90	28.88	29.35	28.69	29.06	28.99	28.94	29.34
it2en	31.22	32.56	33.46	33.20	33.25	33.49	33.53	33.33	33.87
en2nl	28.60	30.24	31.27	31.08	31.26	30.80	30.90	31.17	31.44
nl2en	33.86	35.39	36.20	36.57	36.03	36.92	36.82	36.55	37.40
en2ro	23.65	25.28	26.38	26.18	25.76	26.37	25.85	26.08	26.47
ro2en	32.02	33.59	34.34	34.82	34.34	35.31	34.87	34.89	35.09
it2nl	19.03	21.05	21.58	21.91	21.48	21.41	21.79	21.77	21.54
nl2it	19.80	21.23	21.72	21.97	21.71	21.81	21.61	21.84	21.83
it2ro	16.42	18.14	19.16	18.94	18.68	19.51	19.29	19.13	18.73
ro2it	17.37	19.50	20.04	20.84	20.28	20.60	20.94	20.74	20.32
nl2ro	17.28	18.42	19.09	19.39	19.07	19.35	19.09	19.45	19.42
ro2nl	19.28	21.21	21.70	21.65	22.00	22.21	22.61	22.20	22.50
Concatenation	22.68	24.31	25.08	25.32	25.01	25.38	25.33	25.30	25.46

Visual: Clear tables with comprehensible data (a plot?)



Visual: Non-misleading visualisations!



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Misleading_graph

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Where to know more

- Publishers such as Springer or Elsevier have tutorials
- Learn by listening to others
- If we have time, we'll go through Lucia Dettori talk www.uvm.edu/~aellis5/Dettori.2007.Research.talk.101.ppt

For Lab 3:

The topic

2 The audience

3 The time

For Lab 3:

- 1 The topic assigned paper
- 2 The audience students (assume no previous knowledge on the topic)
- The time
 15 min (2 min review) + 5 min questions

■ The content & structure detailed! —not a research talk yet

For Lab 3:

53 people clipped this slide

When you review a journal article...

- You must answer these questions:
 - What is this about
 - Why is the topic important
 - What was done
 - Key result (or "what happened?")
 - Implications on practice OR on research activities
 - What was left unanswered (according to authors)
- ... and this is the real test of your understanding:
 - Your critique of the article

https://www.slideshare.net/Skarrila/how-to-review-a-journal-paper-and-prepare-oral-presentation

For Lab 3: Review

ACL review form

https:

//acl2018.org/downloads/acl_2018_review_form.html

For Lab 3: Review

Summary and Contributions

Describe a summary of the paper, and list the main contributions claimed for the work in this submission, in the order of strength (primary contributions should be presented first).

Describe the contributions of this work as you see them, not as the authors see them. For example, the authors may think their method is a key contribution; however, you may think the method lacks novelty, but the data and evaluation are significant contributions. We recommend to give between 1 and 3 contributions.

Summary:			
Contribution 1:			
Contribution 2:			
Contribution 3:			

For Lab 3: Review

Strengths

What are your strongest arguments supporting the acceptance of this submission?

For each argument you give, please provide detailed explanations and/or evidences supporting your argument, so as to facilitate the area chairs to evaluate the significance of the submission. To trade off between thoroughness and compactness, we recommend to give between 3 and 5 arguments, ordered by the arguments importance (primary arguments should be presented first).

Strength	argument	1:
Strength	argument	2:
Strength	argument	3:
Strength	argument	4:
Strength	argument	5:

For Lab 3: Review

Weaknesses

What are your strongest arguments against the acceptance of this submission?

Note that the authors are supposed to reply to your weakness arguments during the author response period. For each argument you give, if applicable, please provide detailed explanations and/or evidences supporting your argument, so as to facilitate the authors to reply. To trade off between thoroughness and compactness, we recommend to give between 3 and 5 arguments, ordered by the arguments importance (primary arguments should be presented first).

Weakness	argument	l:	
Weakness	argument	2:	
Weakness	argument	3:	
Weakness	argument	l:	
Weakness	argument	5:	



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Back-up slides

Tell a story... but be careful!

THESE CHARTS SHOW MOVIE CHARACTER INTERACTIONS,
THE HORIZONTAL AXIS IS TIME. THE VERTICAL GROUPING OF THE.
LINES INDICATES WHICH CHARACTERS ARE TOGETHER AT A GIVEN TIME.

