

How to Write a Paper*

MeMentor Session

Julia Kreutzer

24 January

*Disclaimer: still learning...

Slides: shorturl.at/joV56

Today

After this session, you should *ideally*:

- Know a few concrete **exercises and tricks** to help you get writing.
- Have a better idea about the **world around [NLP] papers**.
- Find the whole process **less frightening** than before.
- Know a few **friends** who are on the same journey as you.

This session is not about finding topics or problems to write about, but rather about the *process* from an experiment/insight to a paper, specifically for NLP.

Introductions

Terminology

Double-blind

Desk-reject

Reviewer 2

Rebuttal / author response

Program Chair / Area Chair

SoftConf / EasyChair / OpenReview

Dual submission



Non-archival

Preprint / ArXiv

Proceedings

Camera-ready

LaTeX templates

Appendix

Bibliography

Agenda

1. **AfricaNLP Workshop**
2. **The Writing Process**
 - a. The Story
 - b. Selling the Paper
 - c. Writing the Paper
3. **Technicalities**
 - a. LaTeX, Overleaf, SoftConf

Please leave questions in the chat or raise your hand.



The AfricaNLP Workshop

AfricaNLP Workshop

When? EACL April 19/20

Where? Online

What? See [website](#), [2020's papers](#) for inspiration

Important dates:

February 5: Paper submissions due

March 1: Notification of acceptance

Join the slack
workspace!
Link on website

AfricaNLP Workshop

Paper format:

- Length: long (up to 8 pages) and short (up to 4 pages)
- Types: research papers, resource papers, position papers, tutorial/overview papers, and system design papers

Good to know:

- Extra focus on reproducibility of empirical results and accessibility of resources
- Unlimited appendix and space for the author names
- We encourage shorter submissions
- Optional: include an abstract in your home language
- Conference sponsorship for authors

AfricaNLP Workshop

Submission:

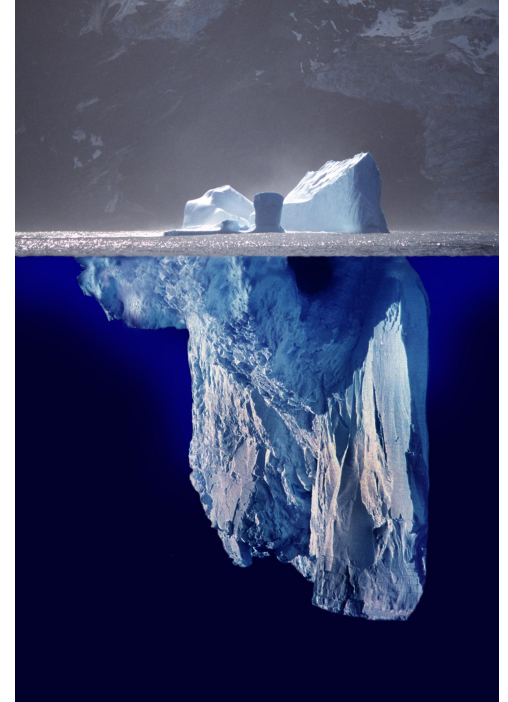
- Non-archival
- Dual submissions are allowed as well but must be indicated
- Anonymized
- Submit through the [softconf platform](#)
- In PDF following the official EACL LaTeX template (zip) or ACL LaTeX/Word templates
- Will be reviewed by 2-3 reviewers
- Will be presented in virtual format if accepted

The Paper Writing Process

Life of a Paper

1. Initial idea / incentive / question
2. Research: the hard work
3. Writing: even harder (?)
4. Review
5. Optionally restart from 1, 2, 3, 4 until accepted
6. Online upload
7. Conference presentation
8. Follow-up: citations, implementations, Twitter hype ...

“The Paper”

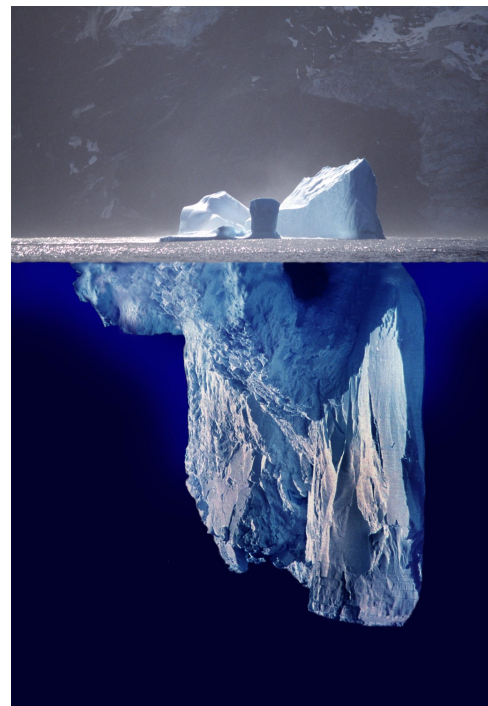


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Necessary evil but
underestimated
impact!

“The Paper”



Example

Related Work



Mine



<My Paper>

?

*I'm not a writer.
I've done the main
job already.
It doesn't matter.
No one will
like/read it.*

*Which title?
Which tables?
Which plots?
How to introduce?*

The Story

Exercise: The Story

The most significant
feature of my sculpture
is that ...



It distinguishes itself
from others by ...

What I learned when
building it was ...

Having done this, the
next step would be to ...

It serves the purpose of ...

Exercise: The Story

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It distinguishes itself
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It serves the purpose of ...

What I learned when
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Having done this, the
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Selling the Paper

Example: Contribution

The most significant
feature of my software
is that ...

New
feature

New
data



It distinguishes itself
from others by ...

Novel
perspective

It serves the purpose of ...

New
application

What I learned when
building it was ...

New
method

New
insight

Having done this, the
next step would be to ...

New
avenues

Example: Contribution

The most significant
feature of my software
is that ...

New
feature

New
data

It distinguishes itself
from others by ...

Novel
perspective

It serves the purpose of ...

New
application

Focus on the
strongest one(s),
reviewers will be
looking for it!



What I learned when
building it was ...

New
method

New
insight

Having done this, the
next step would be to ...

New
avenues

Empirical Results

	<i>Metric 1</i>	<i>Metric 2</i>
Baseline	30.1	28.9
Mine	30.4*	27.1*
- w/o feature #1	30.3*	27.9*
- w/o feature #2	30.1	27.1*

*Significant difference to baseline according to test X

Empirical Results

	<i>Metric 1</i>	<i>Metric 2</i>
Baseline	30.1	28.9
Mine	30.4*	Comparison against prior or simpler work
- w/o feature #1	30.3*	
- w/o feature #2	30.1	

*Significant difference to baseline according to test X

Empirical Results

	<i>Metric 1</i>	<i>Metric 2</i>
Baseline	30.1	28.9
Mine	30.4*	A second metric that measures something different
- w/o feature #1	30.3*	
- w/o feature #2	30.1	

*Significant difference to baseline according to test X

Empirical Results

	<i>Metric 1</i>	<i>Metric 2</i>
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The reality is often more complex than one would like. Try to explain it and stay true to the data. Candidate for future work or analysis.

*Significant difference to baseline according to test X

Empirical Results

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Significance tests.

Plus points for multiple repeated runs and mean and variance reporting.

*Significant difference to baseline according to test X

Empirical Results

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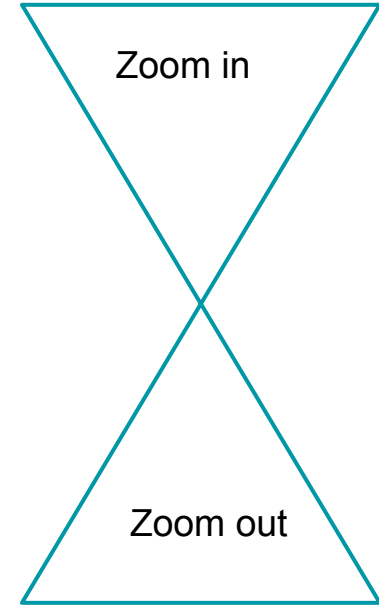
Ablation for your new model: how important is each component?

*Significant difference to baseline according to test X

Writing the Paper

Suggested Order(s)

1. Story
2. Structure
3. Skeleton
4. Core tables & plots [might also start here]
5. Descriptions and interpretation
6. Methods [might also start here]
7. Related
8. Introduction
9. Conclusion
10. Abstract
11. Adapt length (appendix!), reorganize, refine, ...



Order Suggestion(s)

1. Story
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Reviewers will be looking for:

- Clarity
- Relevance
- Novelty
- Substance
- Reproducibility
- Contributions
- Claims and Support

There's not only one way

RQ1 Is a *local* view of individual gaze trace beneficial for syntactic sequence labeling in comparison to an aggregate *global* view, where information is traced via i) the central tendency (mean) or ii) the variability (variance) of the gaze behavior?

RQ2 How well does learning from de-contextualized gaze data represented at the *type-level* (as dictionary) perform in comparison to learning from contextualized gaze data, represented at the *token-level* (via multi-task learning)?

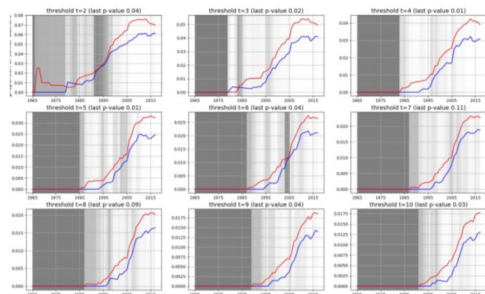


Figure 1: Proportion of male (red line) and female (blue line) mentors from 1966 to 2017, for different thresholds of “mentor seniority”. A disparity in these proportions has been increasing since the 1990s, which follows the general field of Computer Science. The whiter the background the more significant the difference in proportions for the corresponding year, with the p-value for 2017 in the title.

```

Input: the  $s$ -th source sentence in the training data  $\mathbf{x}^{(s)}$ , the  $s$ -th target sentence in the training data  $\mathbf{y}^{(s)}$ , the set of model parameters  $\theta$ , the limit on the length of a candidate translation  $l$ , and the limit on the size of sampled space  $k$ .

Output: sampled space  $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{x}^{(s)})$ .
1  $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{x}^{(s)}) \leftarrow \{\mathbf{y}^{(s)}\}$ ; // the gold-standard translation is included
2  $i \leftarrow 1$ ;
3 while  $i \leq k$  do
4    $\mathbf{y} \leftarrow \emptyset$ ; // an empty candidate translation
5    $n \leftarrow 1$ ;
6   while  $n \leq l$  do
7      $y \sim P(y_n | \mathbf{x}^{(s)}, \mathbf{y}_{<n}; \theta)$ ; // sample the  $n$ -th target word
8      $\mathbf{y} \leftarrow \mathbf{y} \cup \{y\}$ ;
9     if  $y = \text{EOS}$  then
10      break; // terminate if reach the end of sentence
11   end
12    $n \leftarrow n + 1$ ;
13 end
14  $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{x}^{(s)}) \leftarrow \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{x}^{(s)}) \cup \{\mathbf{y}\}$ ;
15  $i \leftarrow i + 1$ ;
16 end
    
```

Algorithm 1: Sampling the full search space.

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} J_\alpha(q \| p_\theta) = \text{KL}(p_\theta \| q) \quad (10)$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} J_\alpha(q \| p_\theta) = \text{KL}(q \| p_\theta) \quad (11)$$

$$J_{1/2}(q \| p_\theta) = 4 \cdot \text{JS}(q \| p_\theta) \quad (12)$$

We prove these relationships in App. A and App. B. For ease, we define $J_1 := \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} J_\alpha$ and $J_0 := \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} J_\alpha$. We note the following two equivalences for these special cases.

Proposition 1. $\nabla_\theta J_1(u \| p_\theta) = \nabla_\theta \text{H}(q, p_\theta)$. In words, the gradient of the loss with GER as $\alpha \rightarrow 1$ is equivalent to the gradient of the loss augmented with *label smoothing*.

Proposition 2. $\nabla_\theta J_0(u \| p_\theta) = \nabla_\theta \text{H}(p_\theta)$. In words, the gradient of the loss with GER as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ is equivalent to the gradient of the loss augmented with the *confidence penalty*.

the learned distribution.

Magnitude. Figure 1 shows the different divergence measures between u and p_θ . We see that $J_1 = \text{KL}(u \| p_\theta)$ (*label smoothing*) is much larger than $J_0 = \text{KL}(p_\theta \| u)$ (*confidence penalty*) at values of p_θ farther from u . This indicates that J_1 would be a stronger regularizer than $J_{<1}$, i.e. penalize values of p_θ far from u more heavily, given the same strength coefficient β . Note that it is not always the case that $J_{<1}(u \| p) \leq J_1(u \| p)$ for fixed p . We can, however, bound J_α from above and below by other quantities.

Proposition 3. The divergence $J_\alpha(u \| p)$ is not a monotonic function of α for all distributions p .

A proof by counter example is shown in Figure 2.

Proposition 4. For fixed p , J_α has bounds: $0 \leq J_\alpha(u \| p) \leq \text{KL}(u \| p) + \text{KL}(p \| u)$.

See App. E for a proof.

Explore the ACL Anthology
<https://www.aclweb.org/anthology/>

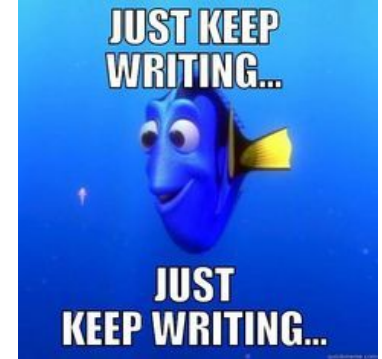


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WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

Practical Exercises

1. **“Why?”**
2. What does the paper not try to do? Set boundaries (profs won't do it for you)
3. Pitch to Senior
4. **Explain to non-expert**
5. Explain findings to your past self
6. **Write the first word: one sentence per section**
7. Collect questions
8. Write down all doubts
9. Read paper aloud, for stylistic improvements



2 General Tips



1. **Guide the reader.**

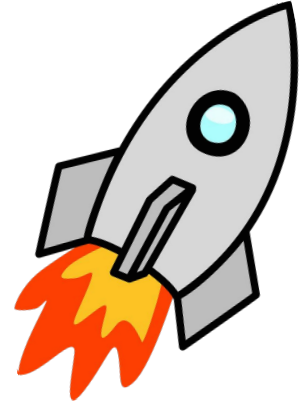
- Anticipate questions and doubts
- Simulate their reading process: what do they (not) know?
- Make it “interesting”: everyone likes to learn.
- Structure should reflect logic.

2. **Welcome feedback, but treat it with care.**

- Reviews can be harsh.
- Don't be afraid to “kill your darlings”.
- If something is perceived as “unclear”: focus on this point for revisions.
- Spellcheckers rarely hurt.

Tips on Collaborative Writing

- Align on the mission and story
- Commit on a time plan
- Identify everybody's expertise and strengths
- Divide and conquer where possible
- Respectful edits / comments / suggestions
- Feedback rounds
- Support each other
- Tackle hard parts together
- Celebrate



Self-Doubt & Impostor Syndrome

1. Trust in the process

- Small steps: take apart the problem
- Track progress

2. Reflection

- Think about your past self
- *“What’s the best that can happen?”*
- Don’t make assumptions about others

3. Be your own friend



Inspiration: [CVs of failure](#)

Technicalities

Anonymization

Goal: reviewers should not be biased by knowing the author identity.

- No author names
- No URLs that reveal authors (e.g. personal GitHub, hosting of corpus) unless it is about previous work
- Talk about previous work as “they”
- Mask tool/company/group name if relevant (“internal”, “in-house”, XXX)
- Anonymization period

In practice there are watermarks, e.g. “2049 hidden units”, table formatting, baseline names, number of TPUs, preprint versions ...

The Archive:

- 'Preprint': not peer reviewed, revisions possible
- Endorsement for new authors needed (happy to help!)
- Status field: add conference
- Research fields: e.g. cs.CL, cs.AI, cs.LG
- Compilation: from LaTeX source, .bbl file instead of .bib
- Sanity Preserver: <http://www.arxiv-sanity.com/>

When citing papers from arXiv, check if they've been published at a peer-reviewed venue and use that version.

L^AT_EX

- Like a programming language → needs compilation
- Commands for formatting, e.g. `\textbf{...}` instead of Ctrl+B
- Lots of online help, documentation, templates
- Online and offline editors
- For theses, presentations, CVs, books, ...
- Math typesetting

<https://www.latex-project.org/about/>

*“LaTeX is not a word processor! Instead, LaTeX encourages authors **not to worry too much about the appearance** of their documents but to concentrate on getting the right content.”*

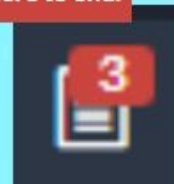
Make sure you only use line
breaks after blocks of text



why?



LaTeX Error: There's no line here to end.



Overleaf Example

EACL 2021 Proceedings Template

[Open as Template](#)[View Source](#)[Download PDF](#)

Author John Chen, Henry S. Thompson, Donald Walker et. al

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Abstract Template for paper submissions to EACL 2021.

Note from Overleaf:
SyncTeX will not work correctly with this template (as well as other templates based on similar underlying code, eg CVPR, EMNLP, etc) when the line numbers are active. To make SyncTeX function while authoring your manuscript, either on Overleaf or in your own LaTeX installation, the line numbers have to be turned off by uncommenting `\aclfinalcopy`.

Tags [Conference Paper](#)

EACL 2021 Submission ***. Confidential Review Copy. DO NOT DISTRIBUTE.

Instructions for EACL 2021 Proceedings

Anonymous EACL submission

Abstract

This document contains the instructions for preparing a manuscript for the proceedings of EACL 2021. 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 by Steven Bethard, Ryan Cotterrell and Rui Yan from the instructions for earlier ACL and NAACL proceedings, including those for ACL 2019 by Douwe Kiela and Ivan Vulić, NAACL 2019 by Stephanie Lukin and Alla Roskovskaya, ACL 2018 by Shay Cohen, Kevin Gimpel, and Wei Lu, NAACL 2018 by Margaret Mitchell and Stephanie Lukin, 2017/2018 (NAACL) bibtex suggestions from Jason Eisner, ACL 2017 by Dan Gildea and Min-Yen Kan, NAACL 2017 by Margaret Mitchell, ACL 2012 by Maggie Li and Michael White, ACL 2010 by Jing-Shing Chang and Philipp Koehn, ACL 2008 by Johanna D. Moore, Simone Teufel, James Allan, and Sadaaki Furui, ACL 2005 by Hwee Tou Ng and Kemal Oflazer, ACL 2002 by Eugene Charniak.

publication in its proceedings. All authors are required to adhere to these specifications. Authors are required to provide a Portable Document Format (PDF) version of their papers. **The proceedings are designed for printing on A4 paper.**

3 Electronically-available resources

EACL provides this description and accompanying style files at

<http://eacl2021.org/downloads/eacl2021-templates.zip>

We strongly recommend the use of these style files, which have been appropriately tailored for the EACL 2021 proceedings.

LaTeX-specific details:

The templates include the `lATEX` source (`eacl2021.tex`), the `lATEX` style file used to format it (`eacl2021.sty`), an ACL bibliography style (`acl_natbib.bst`), an example bibliography (`eacl2020.bib`), and the bibliography for the ACL Anthology (`anthology.bib`).

4 Length of Submission

The conference accepts submissions of long papers and short papers. Long papers may consist of up to eight (8) pages of content plus unlimited pages for references. Upon acceptance, final versions of

<https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/eacl-2021-proceedings-template/jprrhhtnbrm>

SoftConf

<https://www.softconf.com/eacl2021/AfricaNLP2021/>

1. Register
2. Fill out “Global Author Profile”
3. Remember your username
4. Make a new submission

AfricaNLP 2021

UserManagerPublicationRegistration

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<https://www.softconf.com/eacl2021/AfricaNLP2021/>

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2. Fill out “Global Author Profile”
3. Remember your username
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 - a. Title
 - b. Abstract(s)
 - c. List of authors
 - d. Upload PDFs
 - i. Main paper: page limit!
 - ii. Appendix: optional, unlimited



AfricaNLP 2021

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More Advice



Hady Elsahar
@hadyelsahar

Replying to @KreutzerJulia

My latex looks like this:

```
%  
Each paragraph is one topic, made of short sentences.  
%  
Second point in a sentence.  
%  
Third point ...  
\\
```

A useful tip i got from @chgravier to avoid long convoluted sentences with many pronouns and prepositions.



Yannick Versley
@glowingfreezer

Replying to @KreutzerJulia

Write more to get writing muscles, then critique/review to get better taste. Then write again. Rinse and repeat.



The Chatty DM
@ChattyDM

Replying to @KreutzerJulia

Find the precise function of what you're writing and discard all artifacts (adverbs, stylistic flourishes, complexities) that do not serve it.



François Dominic Laramée, PhD
@fdlaramée

Replying to @FLMessier and @KreutzerJulia

I would say that the best piece of advice I *did not* get is: figure out a routine that works *for you*. Some write a little every day. Others, in 3-hour blocks twice a week. In the morning. At the end of the day. Try everything. And remember that your sln may change over time.

Jason Eisner: [“Write the paper first.”](#)

Questions or Paper Pitches?

jkreutzer@google.com

Or on AfricaNLP Slack or Twitter (@KreutzerJulia)