tr methods

↳ ↳ ① Relate and reference
→ procedure in prior/other studies
bef

(② describe the tools used
in your experiment.
_____

1. background
2. procedure.
(
⌐ 3. reference

4. procedure limitations.

↳ 1. background
① goals review   <1>
(② methods intro
_____

2. procedure = The best model
is then retrained on the original training
data and evaluated on a separate test
3. reference: following (Wang et set.
al), 2019).
_____

4 procedure
↳① care & Quality of method.

② limitation = However, as a consequence,
e presented results are not directly.---

<grammar>

① Tense: present or past.
「시제」

② context: present purpose of
step.

③ clarity & concision.

④ transitions = ordering experiment
steps.

↳ concision = 간결함: 중복을 제거하는
쓰기 원칙.
_____

② context = [purpose]

7)
↳ to avoid these, we implement
retrieval of relations in two steps,
where ~.
        ↳⌐ To be consistent with
        text input -----⌐

③ = word and detail choices
depending on your audience.
→⌐ 「간결단계」 : 청중을 증의 안줄도록.

transitions <2>

↳ show order between steps.
       transitional expression.
time = after, afterward, at last,
before, during, now, recently...

(연결어)

Context :문맥

↳ show purpose of steps

⌈use of I/my or we/our

↳we obtain significant performance
gains while keeping the complexity
practical ⌋

+)
Context

= the parts of a discourse
that surround a word or passage
and can throw lights on its
meaning.

Present passive

↳ 현재수동

능동= police officers write
citations.

수동= citations are written
by police officers.

Limitation (한계)

↳however, as a consequence, the
presented results are not directly
comparable to previously published
results based on the original
splits, although this special case is
also covered in our experiments,

Care & quality of method

↳ The best model is then
retrained on the original training
data and evaluated on a
separate test set.

↳ Headings for methods/experimentation
sections.

＊ the methods section of a
research article includes an
explanation of the procedures
used to conduct the experimen

Past passive
└ 단순 과거 시제

ex) ① I was told about it
yesterday. 「past passive」
      ↑
      Simple

② I can't find my keys. I
think they've been stolen.
「present perfect passive」
현재 완료 시제

③ my keys were stolen last
week. 「past passive」

---

ex) As a loss function, the
bitwise cross-entropy (between
the transmitted codeword and
the VN output LLR of the final
VN layer) was used in [1], [2].
(past passive).

Active Voice = 능동태

└ use the active voice in any
sentence that focuses on the
doer of the action.

능동태 = 목적어를 가지고 있는 문장.

I resemble my mother.

└ scientific or reporting
incidents involving unknown
perpetrators: active voice.

능동태: He will write the
book.

수동태: The book will be written
by him.

<3>
ex) 능동태: To this end, we
prune a large overcomplete
parity check matrix and allow it
to consist of different
parity-check equations in
each iteration.

└ active voice can be used to
avoid unnecessary complexity.

+) Active & Passive voice.

↳ Passive voice = tradition.

　active voice = can be used to avoid

un necessary complexity.

✗ Active voice

= actor, researchers　their thoughts,

inferences, or　assumptions are

important, 「자신의 말 강조시」

---

review　of　research

goal = 연구 목표.

---

past simple passive

↳ JK Rowling wrote Harry

Potter.

✗ (이번 두)

∠A⟩