

How to get a PhD  
(in Computational  
Linguistics)

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### By way of introduction: My interests



- Lexical semantics
  - Selectional preferences
  - Semantic roles
  - Textual entailment
- Distributional models
  - Compositionality
  - Cognitive Data
- Cross-lingual aspects of semantics

## By way of introduction: My interests



- Lexical semantics
  - **Selectional preferences**
  - Semantic roles
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- **Distributional models**
  - Compositionality
  - Cognitive Data
- **Cross-lingual** aspects of semantics
- Paper at NAACL 2010: **Cross-lingual selectional preferences with a distributional model**

## Structure



1. The situation and its challenges
2. Attitudes
3. Actions
4. Aims

## Disclaimer

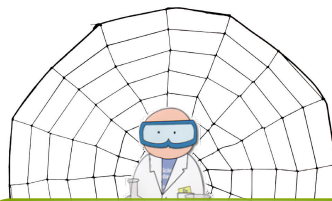


- There are no simple recipes for writing a PhD thesis
- I'm trying to point out parameters and decision points
  - Balance between high-level and low-level aspects
- All universal statements are wrong.
  - Many of the dichotomies in this talk aren't real dichotomies

## 1. The Situation



- Undergraduate student



- Well-delimited problem
- Limited time
- Fairly straightforward strategy
- Close supervision

## The Situation

- PhD student

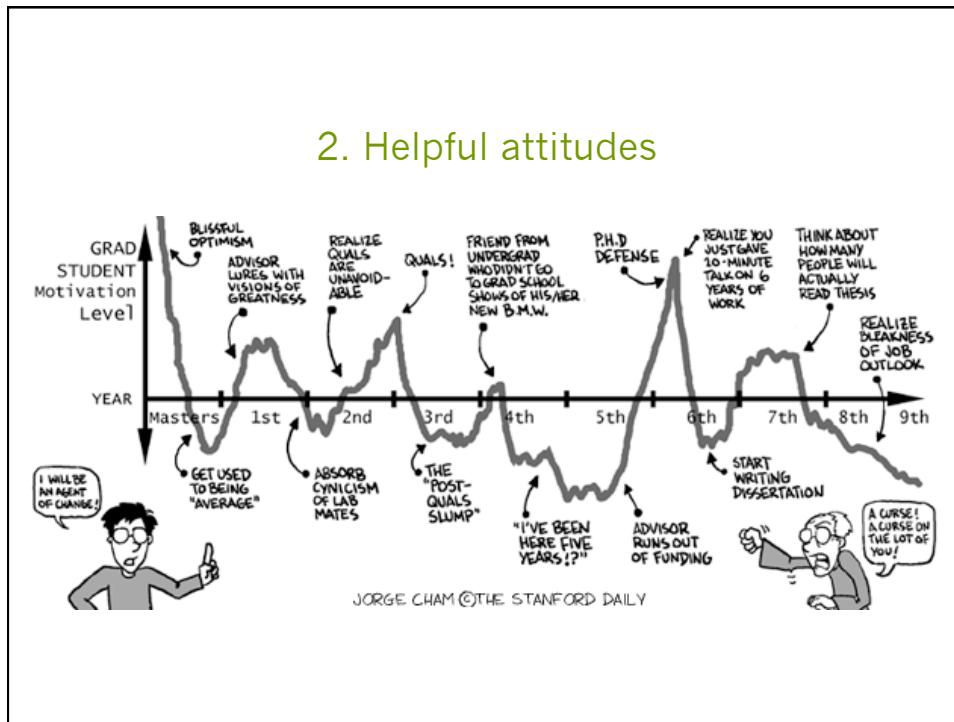


## Its challenges

- **The attitude**
  - Can I do this?
  - Am I doing a good job?
- **The methods**
  - How to find a good topic
  - How to identify relevant prior work
  - How to present results
  - How solve problems X, Y, Z



## 2. Helpful attitudes



### Helpful attitudes 1

- **Believe in yourself**



- Doing a PhD is, in fact, difficult
  - If the problems you work on were easy, they would be solved already
- You wouldn't be here if someone wouldn't think that you could do it

## Helpful attitudes 2



### ■ **Get a hobby**

- Your job has an extremely delayed feedback loop.
  - Appreciation is very slow
- There can be a very strong connection between the success of your work and your self-confidence
- It helps to be able to concentrate on something else once in a while

## Helpful attitudes 3



### ■ **Accept ignorance as part of the job**

- You are trying to find out new things
  - Of course you don't know the answer in advance
- Trust that this is going to change

### A paper you should read



Martin A. Schwartz. The importance of stupidity in scientific research. Journal of Cell Science 121, 1771 (2008).

<http://jcs.biologists.org/cgi/content/full/121/11/1771>

### Helpful attitudes 4



- **Science is about questions, not about answers**
- Relevance for your own research:
  - Asking the right questions is often the first step towards solving the problem
- Relevance for others' research:
  - Questions are more general than answers

## Helpful attitudes 5



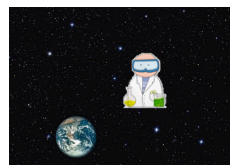
- **Be proactive**

- You're on your own
  - If you want things to happen, make them happen yourself

## 3. Helpful actions



“Success is 10% inspiration and 90% perspiration.” (T.A. Edison)



- You're the manager of a complex multi-year project
  - Success requires a lot of **methodical** and **social** competence

## Overview



- Methodical competence
  - Identifying a thesis topic
  - Reading literature
  - Organizing your research
- Social competence
  - Learning
  - Getting feedback
  - Collaborations
- Thinking about the future

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## Identifying a thesis topic



- A PhD thesis is a piece of work that makes an **original contribution** and that solves a **coherent (set of) question(s)**
  
- An ideal thesis
  - Asks a new question (Relevance)
  - Can be solved within a finite time (Feasibility)

## Types of Theses



- **Goal-driven**
  - Identify new problem; find a theory to solve it
  
- **Theory-driven**
  - Develop new theory; find problem that can profit from it

## Relevance: Approaches



- **Bottom-up:** Start with a “local” that interests you (or that you have to work on anyway) and develop it into a “global” topic
  - Challenge: Relevance
- **Top-down:** Start with a global vision, work your way down to the local details
  - Challenge: Feasibility
- Iterating is okay. But try to get to a state where you can phrase the goal of your thesis in two sentences.


## Side Node: Project PhDs vs. Scholarship PhDs



- Project PhDs: identify a topic that is close enough to the project goals
  - Ideally, work on your PhD counts as your contribution to the project
  - However, make sure that you are identifiable as the primary researcher
- Scholarship PhDs: choose from the broad range of possible topics
  - Attaching yourself to a project for some time may be a good idea

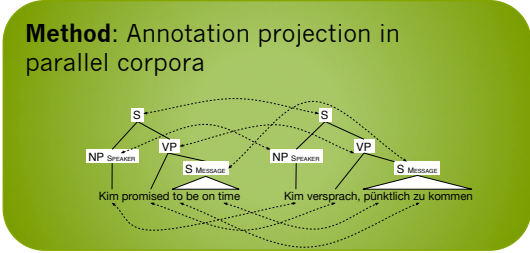
### Example: me

**SALSA project:**  
German semantic role annotation




**Goal:** develop a semantic role labelling system for German (without German data)

**Method:** Annotation projection in parallel corpora



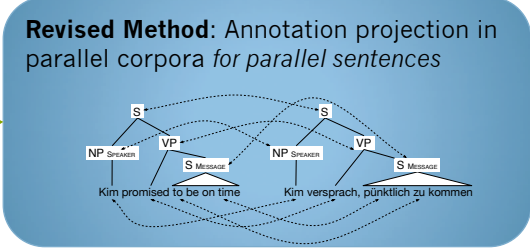
### Example: me

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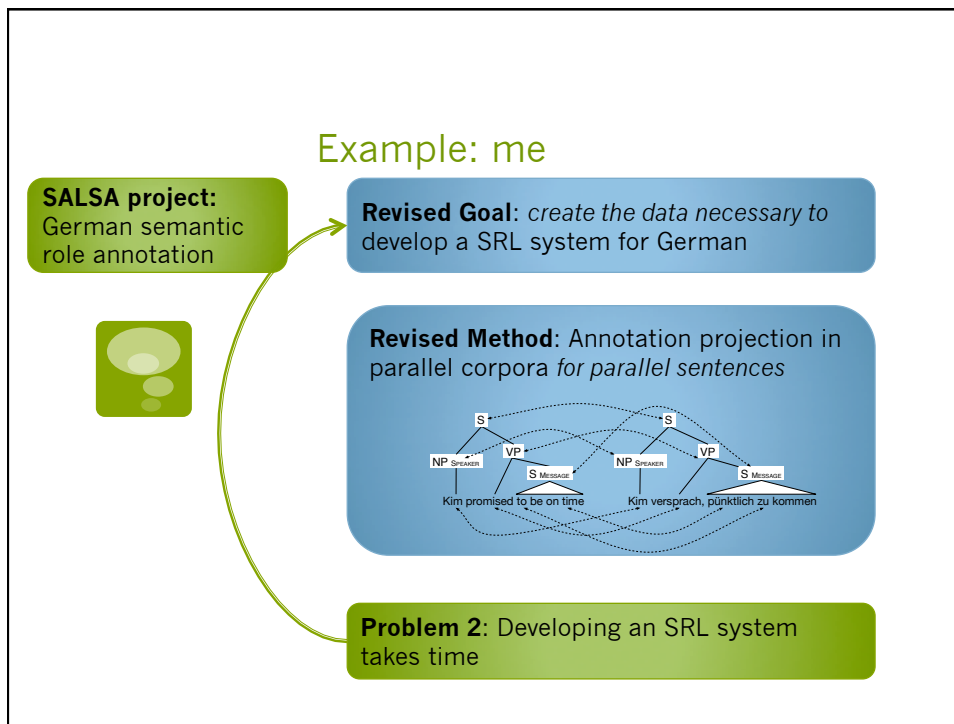


**Goal:** develop a semantic role labelling system for German (without German data)

**Revised Method:** Annotation projection in parallel corpora *for parallel sentences*



**Problem 1:** Translational divergence



Relevance: Reading

- The primary way of assessing relevance of a work (plan) is by reading prior work
- Challenge: don't be overwhelmed
- Read breadth-first, not depth-first
  - Try to judge relevance
    - Rules of thumb: Citations, Reputation of venue, Originality
- Focus on finding the original idea that **you** can contribute

## Keeping an Open Mind



- **CL/NLP is by nature an interdisciplinary field**
- Ideas from other fields make major impressions onto CL/NLP
  - Theoretical CS: Formal Languages
  - Linguistics: Semantic roles
  - Machine Learning: Structured Probabilistic Models
  - Psycholinguistics: WordNet

## Organization is key



- A multi-year project requires careful planning
- Set medium-term goals for yourself (~several months)
  - Evaluate your plans regularly (~several weeks)
  - In terms of local success, in terms of effort, in terms of success towards the global goal
- Keep track of what you have done

## The demands of an empirical discipline

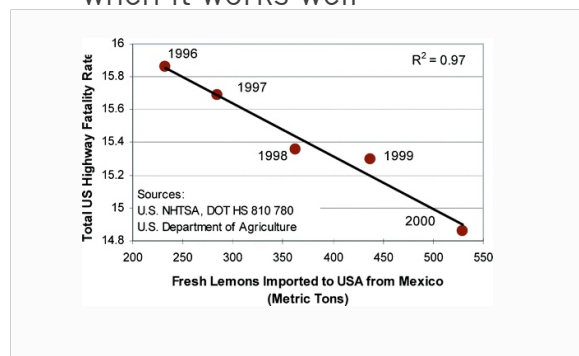


- Central requirement: **Accountability**
  - Your results are as much a function of the data as they are of your model
  - You must be able to reproduce your results
- Keep a lab book
  - Document each command, your code, your representation formats, the version of external software, results...
  - Keep all stages of your data (as far as possible)
  - Avoid manual fiddling
    - Dan Ramage's Research Assistant (ask Google)

## Data, data, data



- Analyse the data
  - when it doesn't work well
  - when it works well



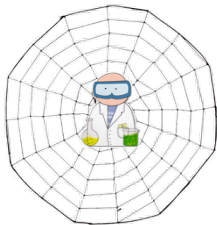
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  - Organizing your research
- **Social competence**
  - Learning
  - Getting feedback
  - Collaborations
- Thinking about the future

## The social aspect of research



- The social aspect of research is often underestimated
  - You need to build a new web for yourself
- 
- Outbound: **Dissemination**
    - A result that's just as good in your head is almost as good as no result:
  - Inbound: **Learning through Interaction**

## Learning through Interaction



- As PhD student, you're in a weird situation
- You are among the top experts on your topic in the world
  - But you don't have a lot of experience (yet) in making productive use of this situation
  - Especially at the beginning, talking about your work can be daunting
- Different groups of people can help you in different ways

## Interaction 1: Fellow PhDs



- Set up seminars
  - Learn to prepare presentations
    - Audience of semi-experts
  - Learn to give presentations
  - Learn to answer questions
  - Get feedback (and, if you are lucky, inspiration)
- Form a reading circle
  - Acquire background knowledge that you're missing
  - Learn to discuss merits and problems of scientific studies

## Interaction 2: Mentors



- Find someone who you can come to regularly with all your questions
  - Ideally your advisor, but postdocs or other researchers work as well
- Tap into their longer experience
  - Discuss your global and local PhD plans
  - Ask them about of problems or phenomena that you don't understand
  - Have them comment on texts you wrote
- The more pre-processed the input, the more helpful the feedback

## Interaction 3: Cooperations



- There may be no one at your place who is an expert on your particular problem
- Find out who is, and write them
- Ours is a very friendly community
  - For problem-specific questions, your chance for a reply is quite good
  - I also know a number of successful collaborations that began in this manner

### Interaction 4: Participate



- Take advantage of relevant offers
  - “Soft skills” courses
  - Programming skills
  - Event organisation
  - Become a **conference reviewer**

### Interaction: the social aspect of keeping an open mind



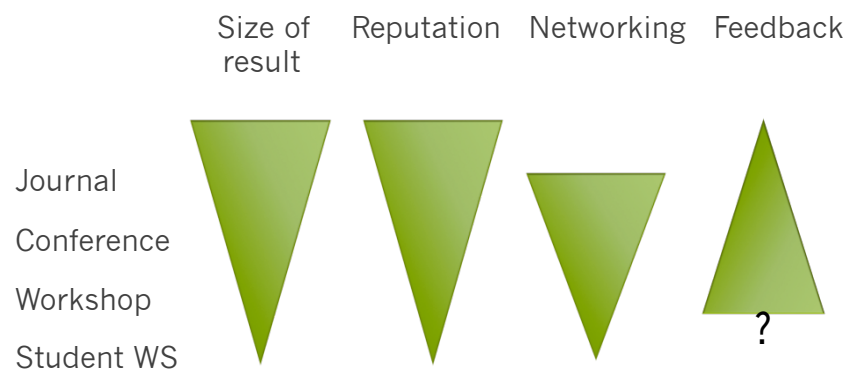
- Do some activities that don't seem directly relevant to your work
  - Sit in on interesting lectures
  - Go and see invited talks
  - Join invited speakers for dinner
- Try to get out of your institution for some time, ideally abroad
  - See a different system, ask different questions
  - There are a number of opportunities for funding research visits

## Dissemination



- Ideally, at the end of your PhD, people in your area have heard your name and **connect it with a topic**
- Collaborating and communicating is a good first step
- Primary strategy: having papers at events
  - Twin effect: Works gets disseminated, and you get to network

## The hierarchy of venues



## Find the best venue for your result



- Sometimes, a paper at the right workshop does more for your name than one at a big conference
- However, the “big” conferences carry more reputation, also due to their low acceptance rate
  - In Core CL: \*ACL
- Aim at at least one (preferably more) conference papers on your topic
  - Papers in good journals need a good story and take long to get published

## Writing tips for \*ACL papers



- Start writing early
- Know what you say
  - State your claims precisely
  - Make your case comprehensible to “semi-experts”
- Don’t let it get rejected on formal grounds
  - Write comprehensible English
  - Try to identify the “standard structure” of ACL papers
- Tell one story, but tell it convincingly
  - A good paper contains ~12 pages of material, summarized into 8 pages

## More publication strategies



- Many studies in CL require the development of infrastructure
  - Identify an interesting technical point and make it into a paper at a workshop or smaller conference
- ACL is trying right now to draw in papers of different kinds
  - Short papers (work in progress)
  - Negative results
  - Opinion/Discussion pieces
- Aim for the earliest conference, and resubmit if necessary

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## The future



- Contrary to opinion among PhD students...
- ...there is a life after the PhD!
- What do you want to do after you finish?
  - Large company: R & **D**
  - Small company: R & D & **EE**
  - University: **R & T**
- Other criteria:  
Work style, Work/Life balance

## Think about the future

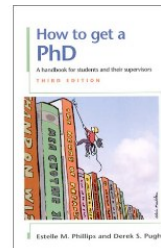


- Most of what I said was geared towards an academic career
- Find out what is best for you
  - **Do an internship!**
- Options require different skill sets
  - Start getting the right qualifications as soon as possible
  - Might even influence your topic...?

## More literature



- *How to get a PhD.*  
E. Philips, D. Pugh.  
McGraw-Hill.



- *The craft of research.*  
W. Booth, G. Colomb,  
J. Williams. University  
of Chicago Press.



## SEMEVAL 2010 task on classifying semantic relations



*My<e1>hat</e1> is  
in the <e2>car</e2>.*

- 10.000 sentences of 10 relations  
Product-Producer, Entity-Origin, Entity-  
Destination, Instrument-Agency, Content-  
Container, Component-Whole, Member-Collection,  
Communication-Topic
- Step 1: Get the data on Feb 15<sup>th</sup>/22<sup>nd</sup>
- Step 2: Submit results: April 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Step 3: Go to beautiful Uppsala