# How to write a great Rebuttal?

Gilles Bailly

### Sources

Most advices come from Wendy Mackay.

http://palblog.fxpal.com/?p=5001

### Outline

What

Why

How

Step by step

### What is a rebuttal?

### What?

A rebuttal is a opportunity to:

- 1. Tell your side of your story and
- 2. What you believe is a false or inaccurate statements / assumptions in your reviews

# Why to write a rebuttal?

# Why?

Rebuttals matter

They show you have not given up

You have not conceded the reviewers' criticisms

Reviewers can get it

- wrong...
- right, but the flaws can be corrected

They help you articulate the merits of your work

### Why?

Good rebuttals can not always save your paper but bad rebuttals will probably kill your paper.

### How to write a rebuttal?

### How

Calm and rational response

Be factual (no rhetoric/invective)

Understand the big complaints

• Is there fatal flaws or aspects that can be corrected

Do not propose to run another experiment, but you might expand your data analysis



#### Focus on the Associate chair

- S/he should highlight the important shortcomings
- S/he should address those will improve your chances of acceptance
- S/He will decide to defend your paper or not (not reviewers)



#### Emphasize what is important in your work

 Reviewers do not read articles as carefully as you'd like (lot of papers, doing others things,...)



#### If reviewers think you are short on related work

 put in a paragraph or two that relate your work to the papers the reviewers suggested were missing

### How?

Start by thanking reviewers

Highlight the main contributions agreed by reviewers

Set out points raised by reviewers (focus on the AC)

Focus on aspects you can change (not things you can not correct)



#### When you are done

- get someone impartial to read the reviews and you rebuttal
- ask them them to comment on the tone as well as on the facts

### Summary

Goal: Convince the meta (and the reviewers) that although as written your paper had some shortcomings, you are able to correct them if the paper gets accepted

It may be difficult to salvage a paper that requires a lot of re-writing

Demonstrate your ability to correct the problems by offering the solutions and persuade the reviewers that you can make the required changes.

Sticking to the facts and offering concrete evidence of your competence to make the changes

### Rebuttal

Step by step

# Day I

#### All authors

Read the reviews and mark anything you agree / disagree with

If you disagree, wait for 24 hours before you start to respond

#### Primary author

Other authors

Begin by rereading all the reviews

Turn the Associate Chair's review into a numbered list

You need to convince the AC to fight for your paper => focus on his/her comments

#### Primary author

Other authors

Check the other reviews for details

=> but focus on how they relate to the AC review

Reread your paper, from the reviewer's perspective

=> Mark any relevant sections and the critique number

For each critique

- Draft an initial response, including quotes from your paper
- Do not worry about length yet

Send you annotated list of critiques to your co-authors

Choose a time to meet - usually in 24-48h

#### Primary author

#### Other authors

Read the list of critiques

Identify what you think are the most important

#### Add comments

- Was the critique interpreted correctly?
- Do you have additional ideas on how to respond?
- Do you have specific wording suggestions?

Send your prioritized, annotated list to the primary author

#### All authors

#### Prior to the meeting

- Someone should compile the annotated comments
- Everyone should reread the AC's review and the comments

#### All authors

#### At the meeting

- Decide who is responsible for the concise form of the rebuttal
- Discuss the best approach to respond to each critique
  - => specific actions trump generalities
  - => if you disagree, say so, but politely and with justification
- It helps to think of the AC as an advocate for your paper, you are giving them reasons for them to argue on your behalf
- This is an excellent time to discuss any legitimate critique, so that you can improve the paper, whether for this round or the next.

#### Responsible

#### After the meeting

- Ready to make a complete draft of the rebuttal
- Set aside some uninterrupted quiet time
- Space is limited, so focus on your priorities

#### Responsible

#### Rebuttal

- Always begin by thanking the reviewers
- Highlight their positive comments
- Work through the critiques in order of priority

#### Remember

- Polite, factual rebuttals can save a paper
- Angry or snarky rebuttals will probably kill your paper
- If you do not write a rebuttal, it will be interpretted negatively and probably kill your paper

#### Responsible

#### Rebuttal

- Send the rebuttal to your co-authors for comments
- If it is too long they should suggest what to cut
  - => reword to be concise
  - => remove or reduce less important items

Once your co-authors are happy

=> find at least one non-author to review the rebuttal