

TECHNICAL WRITING

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ABC of Technical Writing :

Accuracy

- Correct in Content;
- No typographical errors in tables, figures or calculations;
- Use spelling and grammar checkers.

Brevity

- Not inflated;
- Use abbreviated but precise words;
- Use a Thesaurus;
- Keep revising every word and expression you use;
- Have others review your writing.

Clarity

- Clear structure of sentences and paragraphs;
- Use clear words; invest in a good dictionary;
- Ambiguous structure suggests that the writer doesn't understand the subject.

Writing in Style:

- No WE, US, I, or OUR;
- Choose clear words;
- Use plain English;
- Be precise;
- Avoid fancy jargon;
- Maintain focus;
- Attractive summary (abstract);
- Enticing objectives stated clearly and early enough;
- Avoid monotony;
- Link sentences and paragraphs (flowability);
- Avoid lengthy sentences;
- Avoid noun clusters;
- Avoid chains of relative clauses;
- Choose active over passive verbs;
- Use concrete details;
- Make important ideas stand out;
- Subordinate minor ideas;
- Use contrasts;
- Use charts; figures; and tables to summarize information;
- Do not over-explain the obvious;
- Provide all inputs and outputs to allow reader to verify the results;
- Use example applications to illustrate new concepts;
- State all assumptions and limitations;
- Must refer to quoted references; and
- Provide appropriate detail for the readers.

Two Important rules for reviewing your written document:

- Remove every word that is ambiguous, can be misinterpreted, has double meanings, neutral, or does not add to the meaning;
- Check if Structure is logical, text is flowable and every word has the correct meaning you want.

Title:

- Accurately reflects the Topic;
- Interesting;
- Title page organized;
- Names, dates, and places mentioned;
- Font & style are good.
- Do they support some of your assumptions?;
- What need to be verified and enhanced;
- Can you compare with them later?;
- Font, style, and organization.

Summary/Abstract:

- One or two paragraphs;
- Problem statement in first paragraph;
- Objectives and approach in second paragraph;
- Concise and clear;
- Font, style, and organization.

Table of Contents:

- Organized with page numbers;
- Bold headings and dotted lines;
- Interesting titles;
- Font and size are good.

Introduction:

- Importance of topic is elaborated;
- May include a subsection for scope and objectives;
- May include a subsection for the approach used;
- Very clear objectives;
- Very clear scope;
- May include details of related efforts done by others (**literature**) if not many;
- May have another interesting title than Introduction;
- Text is flowable and easy to read; clear distinction between what others did and the present work;
- Good style, short statements, and accurate words;
- Use of illustrations, tables, comparisons, etc;
- Organization, font, and size;
- Reference to others.

Related Efforts: (Literature Review)

- scope of their work and relevance to yours;
- Technology they used, procedure, data, and results;
- Your constructive comments on their work;
- What can be used as is;

Analysis (What did you do):

- Surveys, contacts, research?;
- Analysis of results;
- How it can be used;
- Font, style, and organization.

Developments:

- Computer programming;
- Statistical analysis;
- Results of your model and comparison with others (could be included in a separate section for **discussion**);
- Concise and clear;
- Use illustrations, tables, and
- Font, style, and organization.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

- Is there significant findings;
- New guidelines;
- New procedure/tool for analysis;
- Better understanding of a problem and the factors affecting it;
- Example of use of new technology;
- New decision-support;
- Font, style, and organization.

Acknowledgement:

- Short and organized.

References:

- Listed alphabetically;
- All information, names, year, source, publisher, etc.
- Referred to correctly in text;
- Font and size;

Appendices:

- Organized and listed alphabetically;
- Includes all row data.