Some Aspects of English in Technical Writing

1

To succeed in a science and become an adequate practitioner in it, students must have ...

'better expression skills than are necessary for almost any other course or vocation.

Vagueness, ambiguity and inability to express clearly and succinctly are intolerable in a scientist.'

Towns (1990)

Common Convolutions of English in Technical Writing

Items 1 - 5 are after Lindsay (1995)

• Clusters of nouns (Germanic construction)



- "Leaf copper accumulation <u>observations</u>"
- "Amino acid digestion analyses"
- "Testis growth rate figures"
- "Wool filament quality parameters"
- "Plasma urea nitrogen concentrations"

Which are the word bases? How many words are in the bases?

3

2 Adjectival clusters

- "The non-nitrogen supplemented group".
- "The maximum net returns above feed cost ration."

3 Sentences beginning with subordinate clauses

"Thus, although there were too few plots to show all of the interactions which we sought [subordinate clause], under the conditions of the experiment [subordinate phrase], copper and zinc acted additively".

cf. "Thus, copper and zinc acted additively under the conditions of our experiment although there were".

4 Use of imprecise words

- "Considerable"
- "Quite"
- "Somewhat"
- "Very"
- "Rather"

5 Use of double negatives

- "It is not uncommon" "It is common"
- "It is unlikely it won't work" "It is likely to work"

5

Helpful Rules in Organizing Your Writing

The Power of Position (after Lindsay, 1995)

"Fleming, in 1929, discovered penicillin after a bacterial plate he was culturing became contaminated with a spore of the fungus *Penicillium*."

Facts conveyed

- The discoverer of penicillin
- The date of the discovery
- The way it came to notice
- The name of the organism involved
- What it contaminated



Changing the emphasis

- On antibiotics
 "Penicillin was discovered in 1929 ..."
- **History**"In 1929, Fleming discovered ..."
- Serendipity
 "A chance contamination by ..."





The desired emphasis is placed first.

7

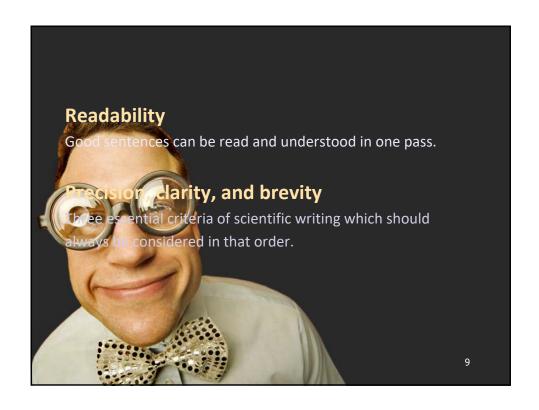
The tense

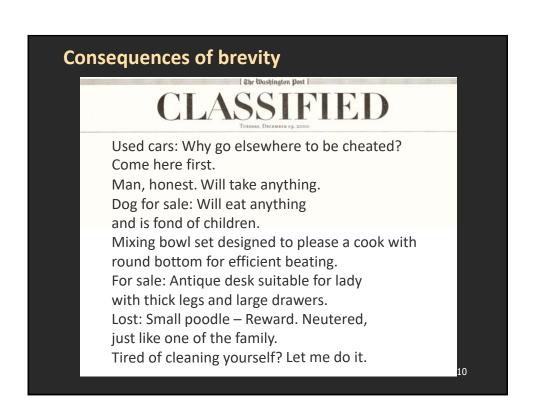
- The work reported is finished.
- Because of biological variations, it is not reasonable to expect the same results if the work is repeated.



The present tense is reserved for conclusions and generalizations which you believe are still valid at the time of writing.

The same rule applies when describing the work of others.





Hindrances to readability

1 High average length of sentences

Advocates of "plain English" say 15 – 20 words (Seeley, 1998)

2 Long words

Words of 3 or more syllables

Except

Personal and place names.

Verbs over 2 syllables because of *-ing*, *-ed* or *-es*.

Plural nouns over 2 syllables because of -es.

11

Guides to readability

The Fog Index (Gunning, 1952)

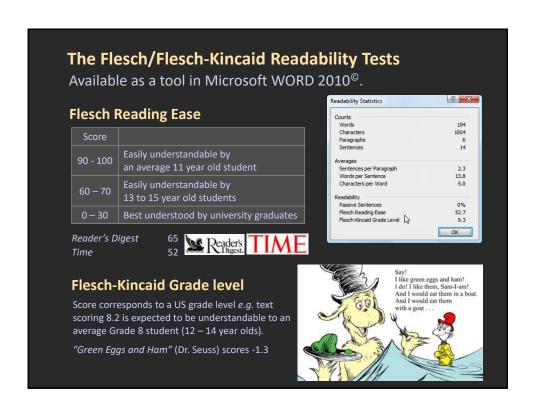
Procedure

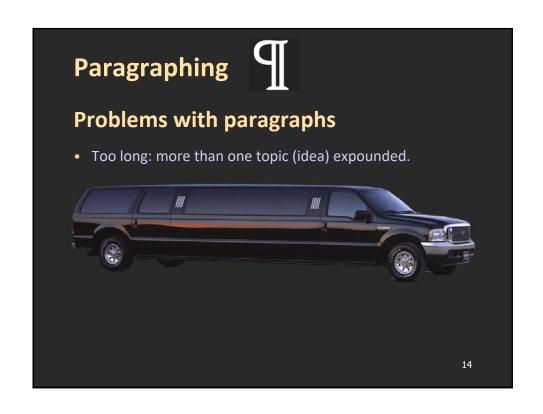
- Take an approx. 100-word sample (including a sentence end).
- 2 Count the number of sentences
- 3 Count the number of long words.

Fog Index =
$$\left[\left(\frac{\text{No. of words}}{\text{No. of sentences}} \right) + \left(\frac{\text{No. of long words}}{\text{Total no. of words}} \right) \right] \times 0.4$$

Readability

- 5 Easy
- 10 More difficult
- 15 Difficult
- 20 Very difficult





Problems with paragraphs Too short: one topic dealt with in more than one paragraph.



Paragraphs are used



1. to break a large work so that it is easier to absorb.

17

Paragraphs are used

2. to group ideas in a work *i.e.* a paragraph should contain sentences expounding the same topic (homogeneity).

Keeping one idea to one paragraph.

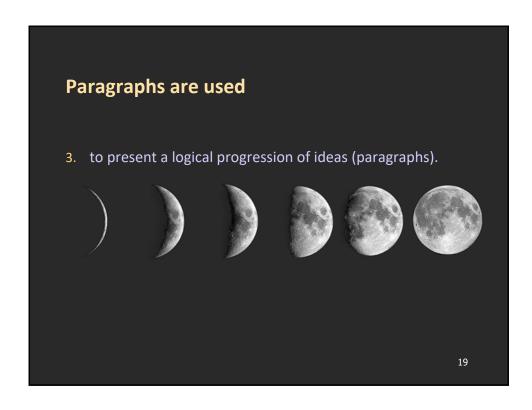








"A paragraph is essentially a unit of thought, not of length" (Fowler, 1965)



A good paragraph has a

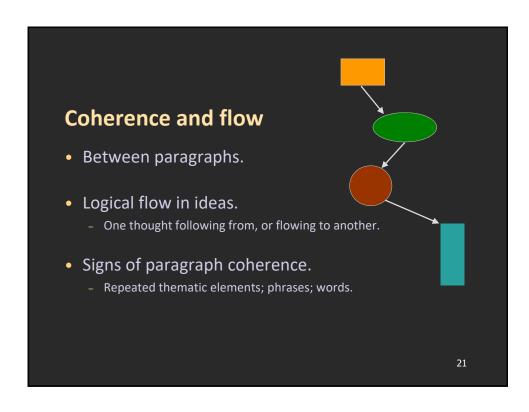
• Topic sentence

This leads the paragraph and gives the reader an idea of what the paragraph is about.

This is then supported by other sentences.

• Summary or link sentence

Used to emphasize the key point of the paragraph and/or prepares the reader for a related idea in the next paragraph (transitioning).



Tone in writing



Remembering that:

- hypotheses are forever open to disconfirmation.
- science is constitutionally provisional and uncertain.

We can understand the use of "hedging".

Hedging is central to effective argument in scientific writing (Hyland, 1996).

What is hedging (Lakoff, 1972)?

"words whose job it is to make things more or less fuzzy" (Lakoff, 1972)

"Hedging is a rhetorical means of gaining reader acceptance of claims, allowing writers to convey their attitude to the truth of their statements and to anticipate possible objections"

(Hyland, 1996).

The precise and the imprecise

Communication in science is normally precise ... yet, a scientific writer can chose not to be "explicit and precise" because there may be:

- inadequacy in the referred scientific claim(s),
- a desire to express "uncertainty about a scientific issue or reflect the state of knowledge"

Behnam *et al.* (2012)

Adjectives &		Verbs	
adverbs	Judgmental	Evidential	Modal
About	Assume	Appear	Could
Apparent(ly)	Estimate	Report	May
Approximate(ly)	Imply	seem	Might
Consistent (with)	Indicate		Should
Essentially	Predict		would
Generally	Propose		
Most	suggest		
Partially			
Possibly			
Presumably			
Probably			
Relatively			
Slightly			

Examples from papers

"This higher yield is unlikely to be due to substrate and pH factors alone as"

"Thus, it could be said that total population size in \ldots ."

"This suggests that a physiological change affecting enzyme synthesis"

Effect on citing

Care **must** be taken that hedges used in original writings **are not changed** when they are cited or paraphrased.

This has the potential of changing the uncertainty of past results.

Punctuation: An example **The comma**



"A most difficult punctuation mark to use well.

... essential for clear writing ...

The person who has learned how to use commas has learned now to write."

(Seeley, 1998)

Punctuation

Famous Commas (Bryant, 1983)

The fatal comma

Warrant signed by Alexander III:

"Pardon impossible, to be sent to Siberia."
Changed by Czarina Fyodorovna by shifting the comma.
The man was set free.



The blasphemous comma

In erroneous editions of the King James bible, Luke 23:32, in describing the other men crucified with Christ read:

"And there were also two other malefactors." A comma is missing.



29

The million-dollar comma (Bryant, 1983)

Clerical error meant that an 1872 U.S. government tariff act listed duty-free items including:

"Fruit, plants tropical and semi-tropical."

Import duty was lost for two years as importers successfully contended that all tropical and semi-tropical plants were exempted. The comma was in the wrong place.



The yuletide comma

There should be a comma in the title of this Christmas carol

"God bless you merry gentlemen."

Where should the comma be placed?



The extra comma

Rogers vs. Bell Aliant (2006)



"Subject to the termination provisions of this Agreement, this Agreement shall be effective from the date it is made and shall continue in force for a period of five (5) years from the date it is made, and thereafter for successive five (5) year terms, unless and until terminated by one year prior notice in writing by either party."

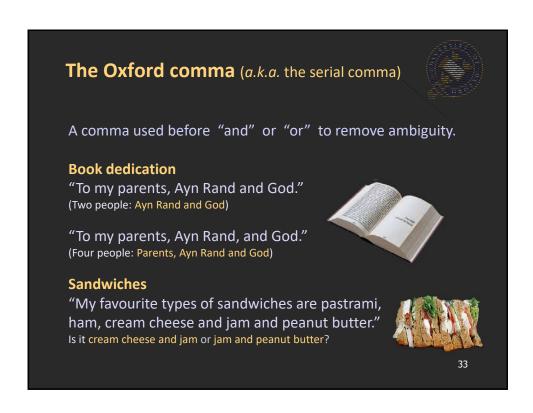
Rogers thought they had a minimum 5-year agreement. Bell Aliant tried to terminate the agreement before 5 years by giving a one year notice and was brought to court. At trial, judgment was in Bell Aliant's favor because of the second comma.

31

The missing comma

In a CV

"My interests include cooking dogs and interesting people."





Woman / Man

Punctuate this

"A woman without her man is nothing"

"A woman without her man, is nothing"



"A woman: without her, man is nothing"

35

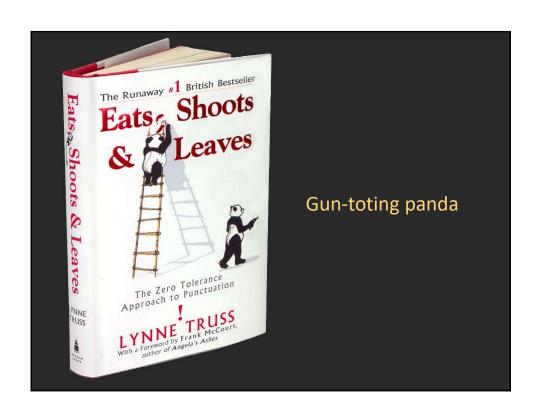
A Dear John

Dear John,

I want a man who knows what love is all about. You are generous, kind, thoughtful. People who are not like you admit to being useless and inferior. You have ruined me for other men. I yearn for you. I have no feelings whatsoever when we're apart. I can be forever happy - will you let me be yours?

Jane

Dear John, I want a man who knows what love is. All about you are generous, kind, thoughtful people, who are not like you. Admit to being useless and inferior. You have ruined me. For other men, I yearn. For you, I have no feelings whatsoever. When we're apart, I can be forever happy. Will you let me be? Yours, Jane



Expression (After Conn, 1992)

Proof-reading

"The French aristocracy were sitting on a volcano and thus they could not wee."



Spelling

"The French revolution would of been grate but Robespierre ruined it's glorious aims with his rein of terror."



30

Clarity

"For many years after the 1917 revolution the government of Russia depended on the organs of the secret police."



Meaning

"Vasco da Gama was a great sailor who circumcised the world with a 30-foot clipper."



Consider . . .

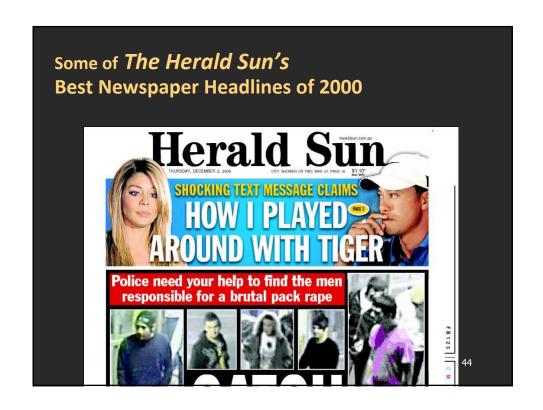
Independent proof-reading

It can be difficult to proof read your own document especially over a long gestation period.

41

Consider . . . Maturing The written text will benefit from letting it "mature" i.e. left to sit for awhile before final re-work. Very possible you will look at the document with "different eyes". Implies allowing for sufficient production time.

















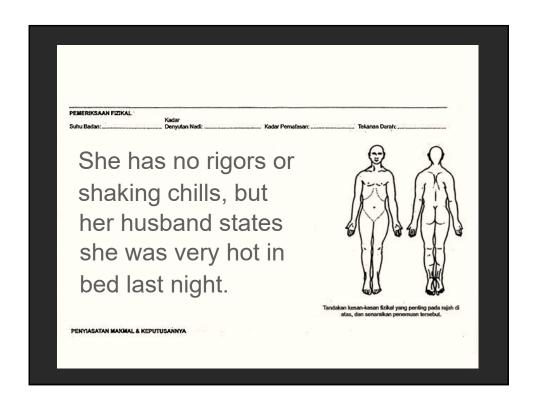


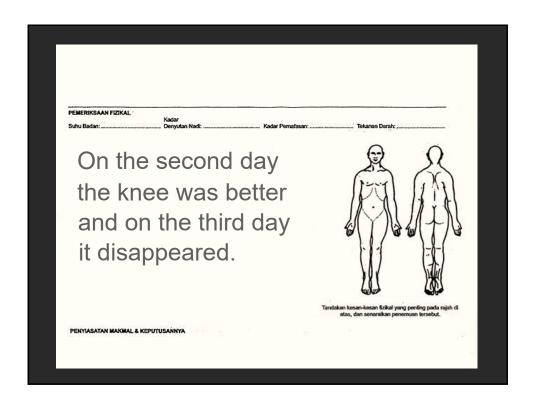


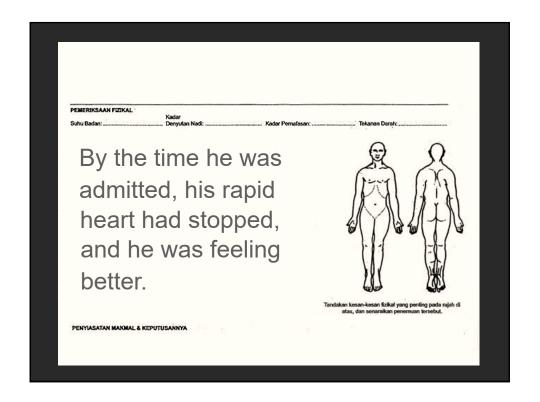


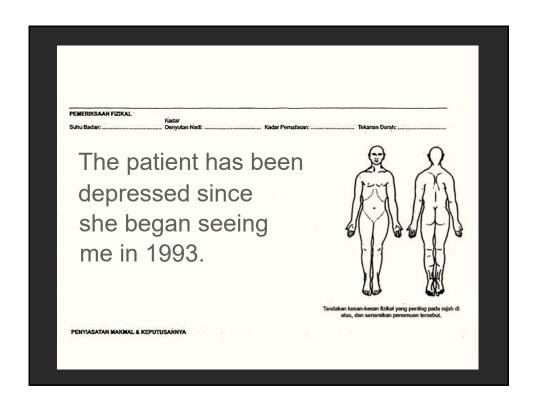


... and doctors too ...











Source

Lindsay, D. (1995) "A Guide to Scientific Writing", 2nd edition. Longman, Melbourne.

Towns, P. (1990) Is literacy important? Aust. Biochem. Soc. Newsletter 3: 21