



# Introduction to Technical Writing

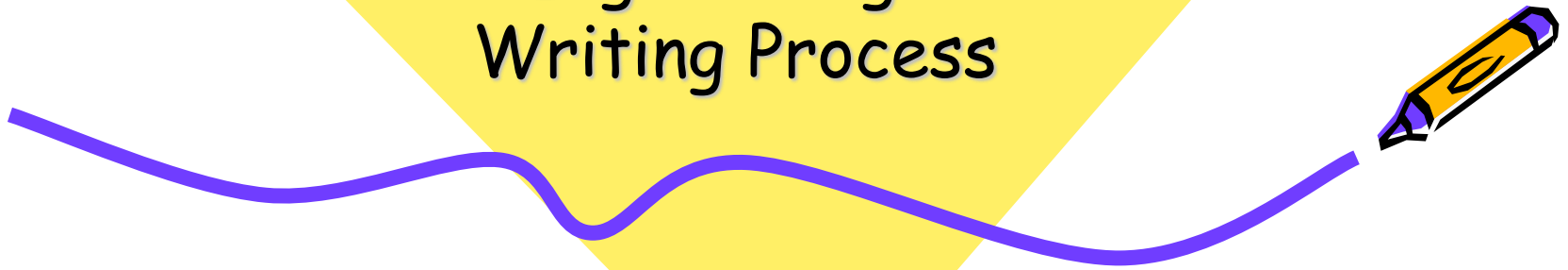
1<sup>st</sup> Year Engineering Students  
Effective Writing





# Introduction to Technical Writing

1<sup>st</sup> Year Engineering Students  
Writing Process



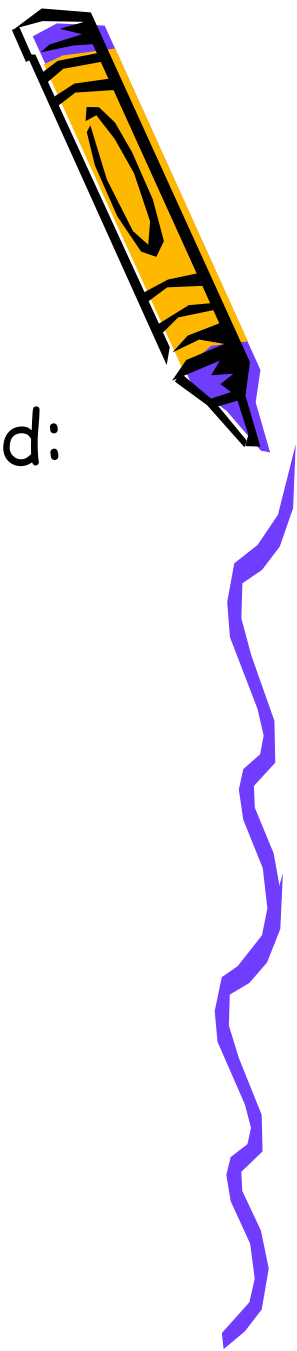
Technical Writing Iman  
ElMahallawi, BUE

# REFERENCES

- Leo Finkelstein, Jr.; Pocket Book of Technical Writing for Engineers and Scientists, McGraw-Hill's Best, 2005.
- Technical & Business Writing (ENGL 2311 at ACC).htm
- Communications\Introduction to Communication Skills - Mind Tools.htm



# Effective Sentences



Effective sentences should be correct and:

1. Have unity of idea,
  2. Emphasize the right parts,
  3. Show cohesion between parts,
  4. Be precise in meaning,
  5. Be concise,
  6. Show word propriety,
- Be clear in meaning, show variety in structure.



# Characteristics of Effective Technical Writing



## The four C's:

- **Clarity** -- it is easily understood by your intended audience
- **Comprehensiveness** -- all of the necessary information is present
- **Conciseness** -- it is clear without excess verbiage
- **Correctness** -- it is grammatical and follows conventions



# Effective paragraphs



- A paragraph is a group of sentences tied by one main idea. A paragraph has:
- Structure: A topic statement that ties all sentences.
- Form: marked by using indentations.
- Length 50 to 250 words, 2-16 sentence.
- In technical writing these paragraphs need to be effective.

An effective paragraph should have some characteristics as follows:



# Effective paragraphs

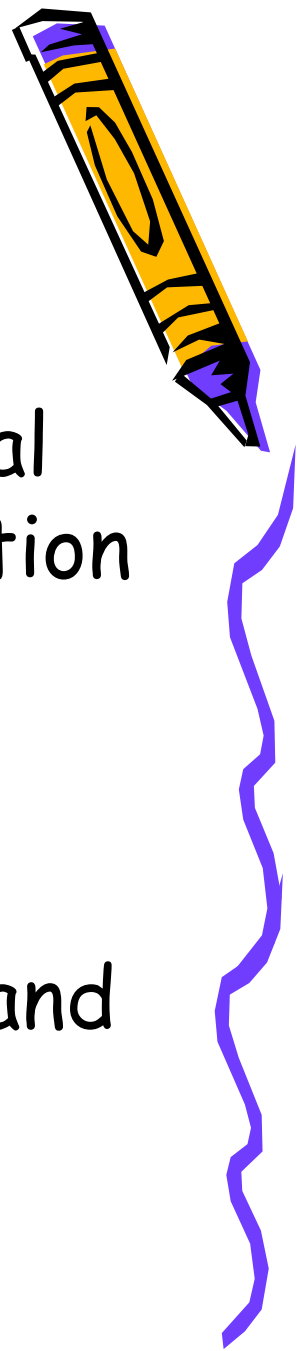


- Unity: focuses on the topic.
- Coherence: continuity of the thought.
- Adequate content:
- Adequate development.
- Adequate pattern of organization.

Paragraphs fall into four types;  
Beginning, Body, Concluding, and  
transitional.

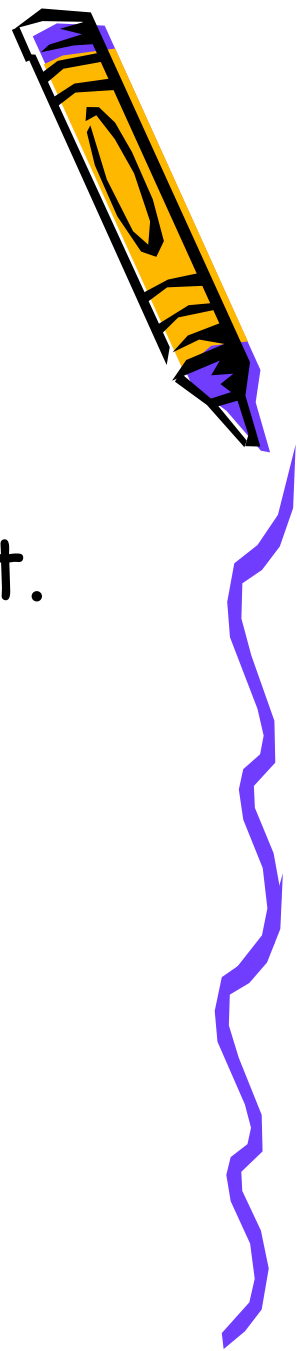


# How to write effective paragraphs?



- The first step in writing a technical report, essay, article, or presentation is to write a paragraph.
- A PARAGRAPH is a group of sentences tied by one main idea.
- Paragraphs have structure, form, and length.





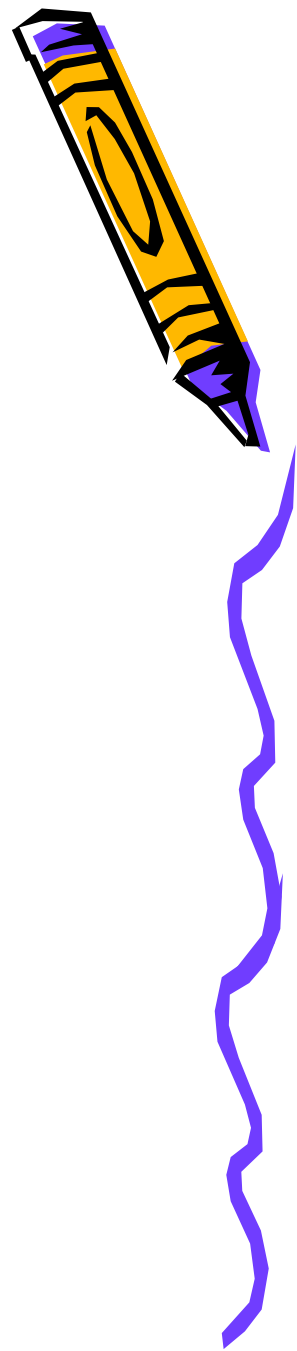
# TYPES OF PARAGRAPHS

- Beginning (introductory, starting).
- Body (normal paragraph in the text).
- Concluding (ending, closing).
- Transitional.



# Opening Paragraph

- The opening paragraph should:
- Capture reader's interest.
- Announce the topic.
- Define the problem.
- Define the background.
- Present the thesis statement.
- State purpose or scope.
- Present the text contents.



# How to develop opening paragraph

The opening paragraph should have the following structure:

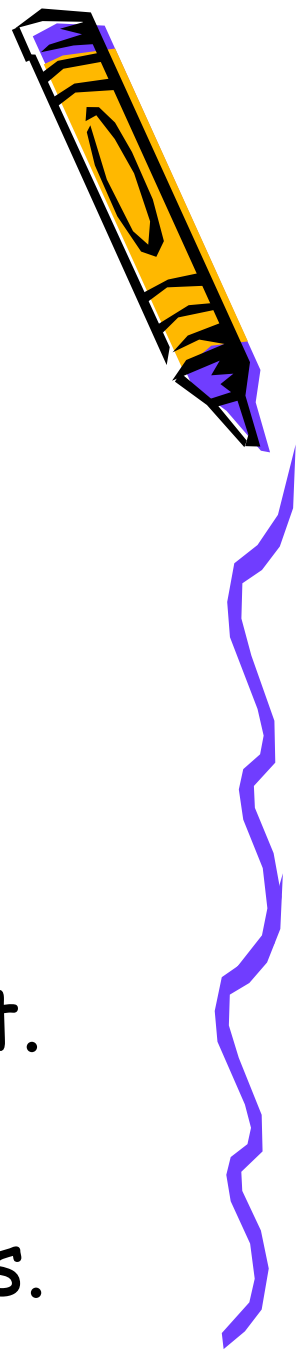
Introduce topic + prepare for the thesis.

or

Write the thesis + shortly develop it.

or

Use both techniques for 2 sentences.



# How to develop closing paragraph

The closing paragraph:

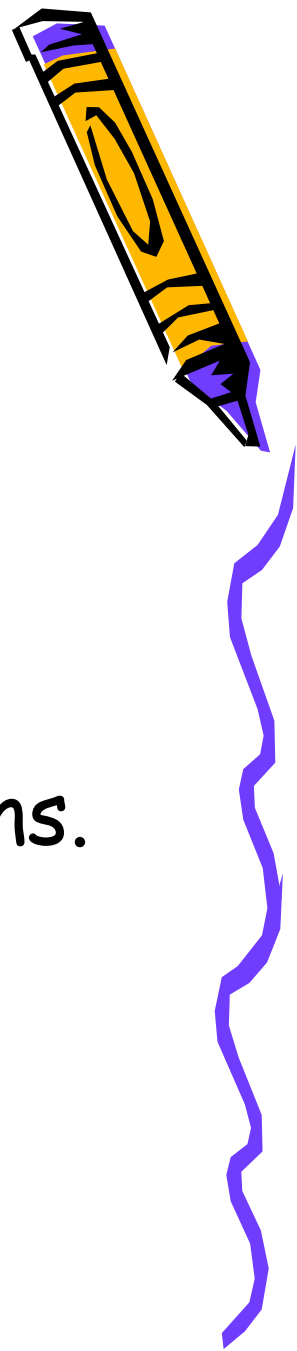
- Restates thesis + conclusion.

or

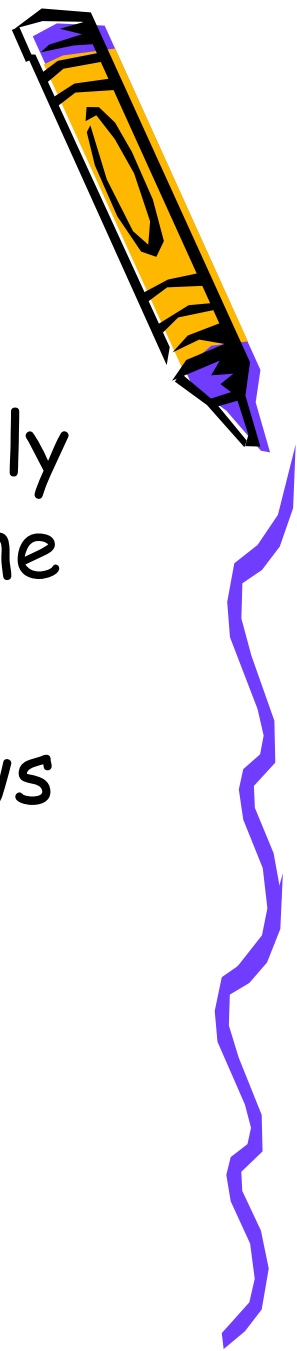
- Discusses significance + implications.

or

- May call for actions or recommendations.



# How to develop transitional paragraphs



- The transitional paragraph is usually a short paragraph consisting of one sentence.
- It sums up previous topic and shows where to go next.



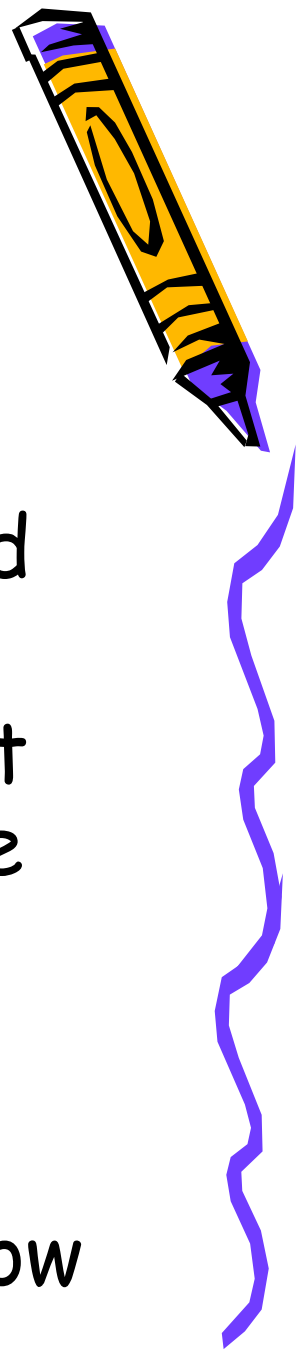
# Body paragraphs



- Body paragraphs carry the message of the text which is usually called a thesis statement.
- The thesis statement is developed through the whole text. The text consists of a number of paragraphs.
- Each paragraph consists of a topic sentence and a number of related sentences developed so that they are logically tied to the topic sentence.



# How to develop an effective paragraph?

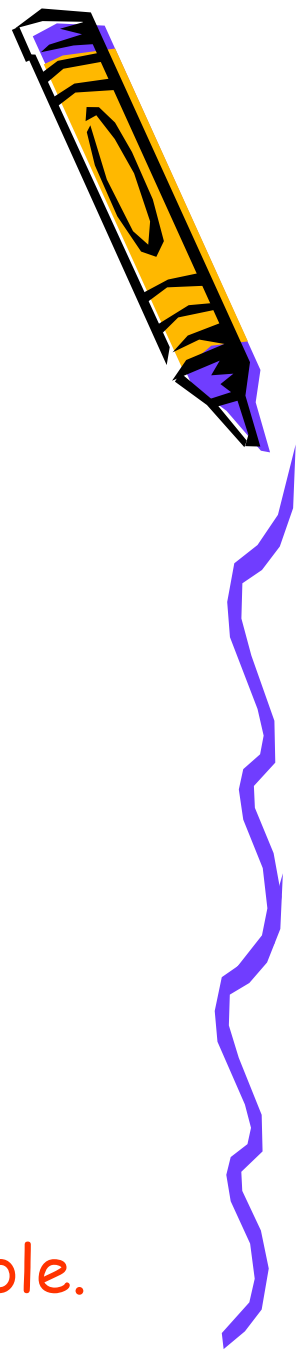


- **TOPIC SENTENCE** is the core.
- The other sentences are developed to stress the topic sentence.
- The topic sentence may be placed at the beginning, end or middle of the paragraph.
- The topic sentence controls other sentences.



These other sentences should follow a certain pattern.

# Commonly used patterns for developing paragraphs

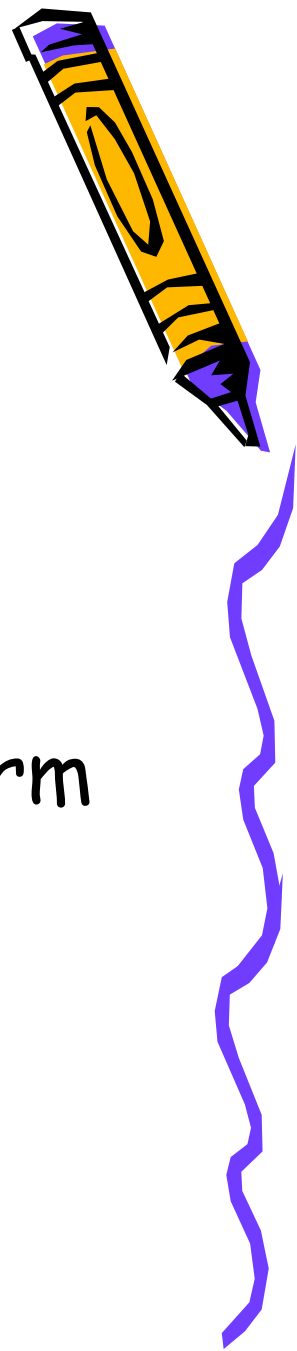


- Narration.
- Description.
- Classification/division.
- Definition.
- Process.
- Analysis (cause and effect).
- Comparison/contrast/analogy.
- Listing, illustrating.
- General-to-particular.
- Background.

A combination of more than one method is possible.



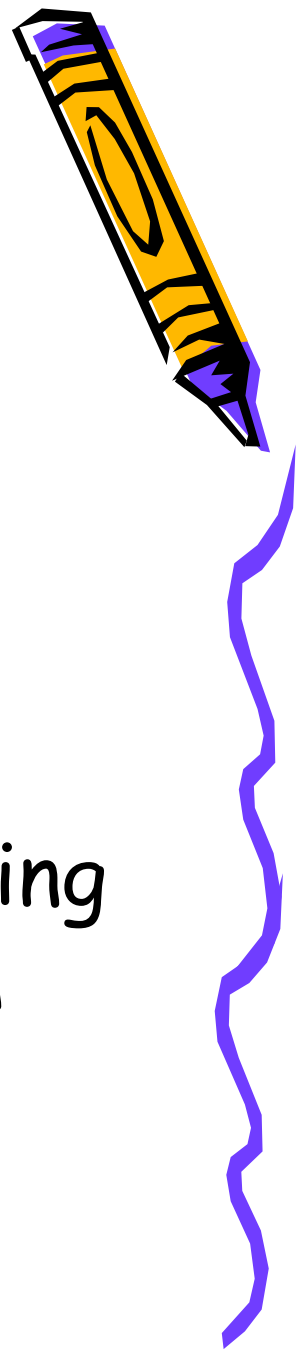
# Do not forget that after developing the paragraph it should:



- Show unity.
- Emphasize the right topic.
- Show cohesion.
- Include variety in the sentence form and structure.
- Show adequate content.
- Show adequate development technique.

Show adequate pattern of organization.

# Note!



- Unity is disturbed by grammatical and sentence mistakes as well as unrelated thoughts.
- Cohesion is achieved through maintaining a clear pattern, and using specific transition elements within and between the sentences.

