



**ARG Workshop**  
**Tips on Solid Writing**

Presenters: <xxx>

NSF DUE-0920300; CNS 0837556

**Ice Breaker**

- Stand up
- Take 10 steps
- Find two people near you
- Introduce yourself
  - Where are you from
  - What is your rank/year/job/...
  - Give one reason why you are a good person to work with

**Overview of Solid Writing-1**

- Structure
- Content
- Appearance

**Overview of Solid Writing-2**

- Structure
  - What is the purpose?
  - Who is the audience?
  - How will you organize your content?
- Content
  - How well do you support your ideas/premise?
  - Is the content accurate?
  - How do you differentiate your work from others?
  - What is the appropriate level of detail?
- Appearance
  - Is your writing professional and precise?
  - Is your sentence structure solid?
  - Have you used correct punctuation?
  - Are you using the proper words and correct spelling?

**Main Types of Technical Writing**

- Selling Your Ideas
  - Proposal
  - White paper
- Analysis
  - Article summary
  - Survey article/literature review
- Dissemination of Results
  - Journal and conference publications
  - Technical report
  - Thesis/dissertation

**APPEARANCE**

- Is your writing professional and precise?
- Is your sentence structure solid?
- Have you used correct punctuation?
- Are you using the proper words and correct spelling?

### Appearance Counts

- Creates a positive first impression (or not)
- Assists dissemination and documentation (or hinders)
- Builds credibility (or not)
  - Poor spelling
  - Awkward sentence structure
  - Incorrect punctuation
  - Inconsistent formatting
  - Incorrect use of technical terms

### Exercise 1

- Read the document
- Identify credibility problems
  - Awkward sentence structure
  - Punctuation
  - Formatting
- Provide reason for error

INDEPENDENT CLAUSE	DEPENDENT CLAUSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group of related words that contains both a subject and a verb and can stand on its own as a complete sentence.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Julio laughed.</li> <li>◦ She is older than her brother</li> <li>◦ Karen can stay out later.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group of words that contains both a subject and a verb, but depends on other words to give it grammatical meaning.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ When the <u>dog</u> barked</li> <li>◦ While <u>Julio</u> laughed</li> <li>◦ Because <u>she</u> is older than her brother</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Clause**

CONJUNCTIONS: SEPARATING TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES	SETTING OFF INTRODUCTORY ELEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She lectured her class on ethics, and she expected every student to listen closely.</li> <li>• He would have dropped out of school, but his uncle persuaded him to stay.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If Stephen King had written songs, they would have been just as terrifying as his novels.</li> <li>• Exhausted, Mario staggered across the finish line.</li> <li>• Finding no one at home, Kelly returned to her car and drove home.</li> <li>• <i>What Peggy disliked is being called "Piggy."</i></li> </ul>

**Commas**

SEPARATING ITEMS IN A SERIES	SEPARATING MULTIPLE MODIFIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The colors purple, orange, blue, and green are never used in his artwork.</li> <li>• He wanted workers who were well trained, properly dressed, and eager learners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dirty, dented car was found in an abandoned lot.</li> <li>• She was a faithful, sincere friend.</li> </ul>

**Commas**

### Exercise 2

- Underline the dependent clauses.
- Double underline the independent clauses.
- Punctuate the sentence.

SEPARATE TWO CLOSELY RELATED INDEPENDENT CLAUSES	CONNECTING TWO INDEPENDENT CLAUSES WITH "HOWEVER"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Writing cheap fiction was only one of his hobbies; he also liked to play handball.</li> <li>• I was inclined not to date as a youth; I knew romance would arise later.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blue jeans have become fashionable everywhere; however, some cultures disapprove.</li> <li>• My friends all deserted me; nevertheless, I continued on my journey.</li> <li>• Blue jeans, however, have become fashionable everywhere.</li> </ul>

**Semicolon**

### Semicolon: Series Containing Commas

- The report named Cyndy, Roberto, Buster, and Nacho; their instructors, Dr. Philbum, Dr. Calderon, and Dr. Garcia; and the reviewers, Mr. Mora, Ms. Keene, and Ms. Liu

### Colon

- Used as an introducer
- Preceded always by an independent clause
- He can make at least three comfort foods: meat loaf, enchiladas, and soup.
- Chocolate has one glaring drawback: calories.

### Other Common Errors-I

- Parallel Construction
  - ✓ They enjoy painting, sculpting, and singing.
  - ✗ They try painting realistic scenes and to sculpt abstract figures.
- Echoes
  - They roamed the desert, knowing that the desert was hospitable to desert people, but hostile to those not familiar with the desert.
  - They roamed the desert, knowing it was hospitable to those familiar with hot climates, but hostile to those from cooler parts of the country.

### Other Common Errors-2

- Possessives
  - The dog's hair was matted and dirty.
  - Henry James's novels are difficult to read.
  - The five workers' incomes were subject to the new tax.
  - The children's books were all destroyed.
- Active/Passive voice
  - We thought the exam unfair and too lengthy.
  - The exam was thought by us to be unfair and too lengthy.

### Commonly Misused Words

- Specially, Especially
- Principal, Principle
- There, They're, Their
- Compliment, Complement
- That, Who
- Between, Among

### Exercise 3

- Read and correct the following passage
- State the rule that applies to the error.

### Summary

- Know your common errors and place attention on them
- Seek critical review from peers, mentors, and advisors
- Understand that good writing requires many iterations of rewriting

Check and double check your document.