

Anything "wrong" in these emails?

⑩消耗学

- What do you read from these two pieces of email communications?
 - Student: Can I talk with you on it tomorrow?
 - Professor: My schedule is quite full tomorrow. How about Wednesday, say at 2pm?
 - Student: <u>I'm sorry that I have a class on Wednesday 1:30-3:05pm</u>. <u>Other time is ok for me. Thanks</u>.

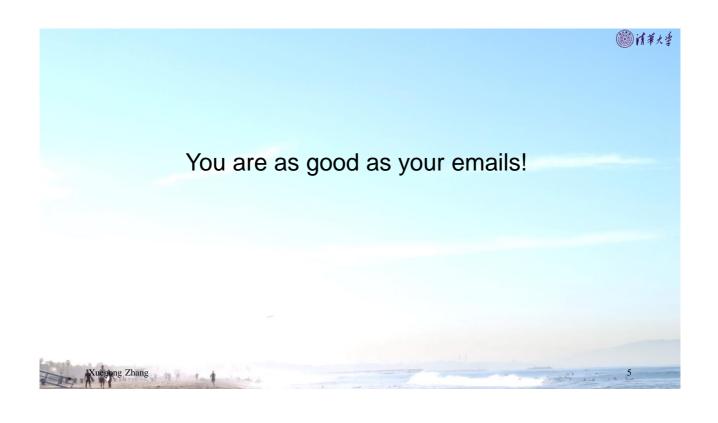
++++++++++++++++++++++

- 本科生甲: 张老师,我是xxx系本科生,xxxxx,想到您实验室参加一点科研,xxxxx,您看行吗?
- 张老师: Let's have some chat first. I'll be available on Wednesday morning. My office is FIT 3-109.
- 本科生甲: 谢谢张老师, 我几点来合适?

请思考<mark>:</mark> 这两段邮件对话里有什么问题?



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Watch your emails! In the academic world, you are as good as your emails. Be a reliable emailer. Be a considerate emailer. Be a professional emailer. Be a smart emailer. Pay attention to your email usage! Most direct emails need to be replied. All cc'ed/forwarded emails need to be read. Many need to be responded. Some emails need to be saved. All out-going emails need to be composed!

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(1881) (1887) (1888) Some basic conventions Subject: brief, clear, attractive, in receivers' language Title of the addressee: Official communications: · Dear Dr./Prof./Ms./Mr. Fullname or Lastname · Dear Sir/Madam, · Dear Editor, · To whom it may concern, Types of names Semi-official: Dear Firstname · 姓, last-name, surname, family-name - Casual: 名, first-name, given name · Firstname, Orders of names · Hi, Firstname, Firstname Middlenames Lastname · Dear Fristname, · Hi, Doctor/Professor, Lastname, Firstname M. • Hi, ... · F. M. Lastname Lastname, F.M.

(18) 16 華大学 Some basic conventions Ending words - Sincerely Best regards Best wishes, With best wishes, With best holiday wishes, ... Regards Thanks Best Your signature - Cheers Avoid using nicknames - Good luck Be considerate in using automatic signatures Take care Should match your relation with the addressee Show your sincerity

Some minor points that need attention

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- Use official addresses for work whenever possible
- Avoid using official addresses for private affairs
- Double check what your email address will be shown on receivers' end
- · Set English as your default language if possible
 - Instead of showing "回复", "转发", etc, show "Re:", "Fw:", etc.
 - Make sure to use English punctuations when writing in English.
- Be thoughtful when writing the subject
 - How can it catch the receiver's eyes?
 - How can it avoid being put into junk boxes?



How to reply emails

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- · Reply timely!
 - 多么快算是及时? 多慢就是不及时了?
 - 你回信的时间间隔 (T_0) 与 上司/老师/长辈/同事等回信的时间间隔 (T_1) :

If $P(T_0 > T_1) \ge \alpha$, you are in big trouble!

 $\alpha = 0.05$? 0.1? ··· 0.5?



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How to reply emails



- · Reply timely!
- Use "Re: xxxxxx" (watch the default language)
 - Keep the original content by default
 - Sometimes you can insert your reply after each paragraph in the original email. Do tell at the beginning of the reply though.
- Pay attention to "Reply to all" and "cc"
 - Know when you should use it or not use it, keep it or change it.
 - 如果原邮件cc给了其他人, 你回信时不要去掉, 除非你特意要打小报告



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How to reply emails



· Reply timely!



- Use "Re: xxxxxx" (watch the default language)
 - Keep the original content by default
 - Sometimes you can insert your reply after each paragraph in the original email. Do tell at the beginning of the reply though.
- Pay attention to "Reply to all" and "cc"
 - Know when you should use it or not use it, keep it or change it.
- Useful words at the beginning of your reply (esp. formal ones):
 - Thanks for your email. ...
 - Thanks for your reply. ...
 - Thank you very much for your prompt reply. ...



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Some minor points that need attention



- Understand conventions in English
 - For example,
 - Something is *good*. = Something is **good**.
 - Avoid using "!" improperly.
 - USING FULL CAPITAL = shouting!
 - Use questions like "Can you ...", "Would you ..." instead of "Please ..." when asking for someone to do something.
- Avoid using figures, tables or long contents in emails. Use an attached file instead and use the email as the abstract.



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More reminders on English



- You attitude is often reflected in the way you say it, rather the use of some single "polite" words
 - The use of words like "please", "thanks", "sorry" etc. does not automatically make your communications polite 有时候这些词是很生硬的
 - Show sincerity from your heart
 - Examples of better ways of expressing "please", "thanks" or "sorry":
 - Can you ...?
 - Can/Could you help to ...?
 - · It'll be very appreciated if you can ...?
 - Thank you for your xxx. It really helped a lot!
 - I'm very grateful to you / for your
 - · I'm very sorry for my carelessness. ...
 - ...



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CC and Fwd



- CC
 - Carbon Copy

CC是什么意思?请弹幕



- When copies of business letters were so produced, it was customary to use the acronym "CC" or "cc" before a colon and below the writer's signature to inform the principal recipient that carbon copies had been made and distributed to the parties listed after the colon.
- With the advent of word processors and e-mail, "cc" is used as a merely formal indication of the distribution of letters to secondary recipients.
 -- Wikipedia
- Bcc
 - Blind carbon copy
- Fwd
 - Forward















The role of writing in research



- Writing is not only the way of sharing your research results.
- Writing is a key part of the research!
 - When you read a paper, write notes.
 - · When you listen to a talk, write notes.
 - When you have some idea, write notes.
 - When you have tried something or have thought about something, write a technical memo.
 - · When you have done something, write a technical report.
 - When you don't understanding something, write a technical memo on the things you understand and those you don't.
 - When you don't know what to do, try to write a review on any of the topics you had spent time on.



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How to write technical memos?

- The same algorithm as writing a paper
 - Define your audience, Define your purpose, Do the composition!
- Audience
 - Yourself (the other you)
 - Your advisor and colleagues
- Purpose
 - To clarify your thought
 - To clarify your study design
 - To record all study details
 - To let your "boss" know your progress or problem



How to write technical memos?



- For example, it should include:
 - A title (for easy reference, and for helping to clarify thought)
 - Time, place, person
 - Description of the problem, including the source of the problem
 - Ideas
 - Study design

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- Data
- Technical details, in such a way that everything can be reproduced exactly
- Fix some convention on file naming, format, update period, etc.
- Do not cover or revise existing files. Keep the history even if you find bugs. Add notes on the bugs.

