

O que você lembra quando pensa em “mensagens de erro”?

Qual seu objetivo?

O que você tem a dizer a respeito das duas mensagens de erro abaixo?



This page does not exist. Or does it?

Yes - this is an error page. But what if this error page was also an opportunity?

An opportunity to go back to the beginning. An opportunity for a fresh start.
A new day. A new page. A clean slate!

Try any one of these links...

► [Coke.com](#)

► [The Coca-Cola Company](#)

► [Contact Us](#)

or click your back button to return to the previous page.

Cheers,

WANTED

Web page required

Desperately seeking HTML. Must not be missing, lost or broken.

Straight web site (28) seeks long lost web page for good times.

Must have GSOH, HTML, PHP.

Photo please.

To apply call: 404-File not found

Veja agora quais são as dicas apontadas pelo site Klariti, para que uma mensagem de erro seja eficaz:

What Does a Good Error Message Look Like?

A well-constructed error message

should identify the program that is posting the error message

should alert the customer to the *specific* problem

should provide some *specific* indication as to how the problem may be solved

should suggest where the customer may obtain further help

should provide extra information to the person who is helping the customer

should not suggest an action that will fail to solve the problem and thus waste the customer's time

should not contain information that is unhelpful, redundant, incomplete, or inaccurate

should provide an identifying code to distinguish it from other, similar messages

Fonte: <http://www.klariti.com/technical-writing/writing-error-messages.shtml>

Veja também o que diz o site Useit, que trata de assuntos relacionados à usabilidade:

The guidelines for creating effective error messages have been the same for 20 years. Good error message should include:

Explicit indication that something has gone wrong.

Human-readable language, instead of obscure codes or abbreviations such as *"an error of type 2 has occurred."*

Polite phrasing that doesn't blame users or imply that they are either stupid or doing something wrong, as in *"illegal command."*

Precise descriptions of exact problems, rather than vague generalities such as *"syntax error."*

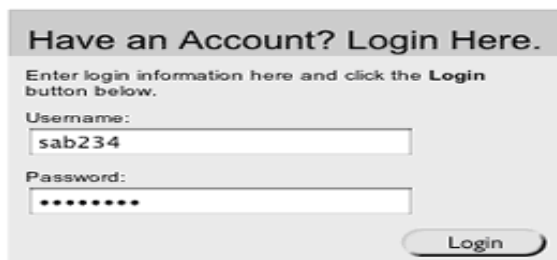
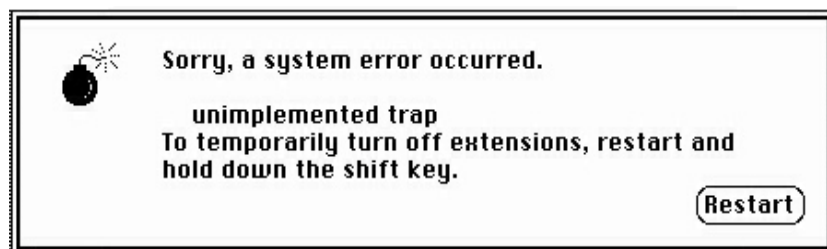
Constructive advice on how to fix the problem. For example, instead of saying *"out of stock,"* your error message should either tell users when the product will be available or provide a [way for users to ask to be notified](#) when the product is restocked.

Fonte: <http://www.useit.com/alertbox/20010624.html>

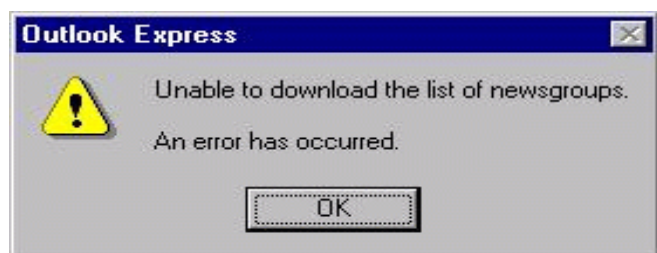
EXERCÍCIO 1: De acordo com os dois textos acima, quais são os pontos-chave que devem ser levados em consideração ao escrever uma mensagem de erro?

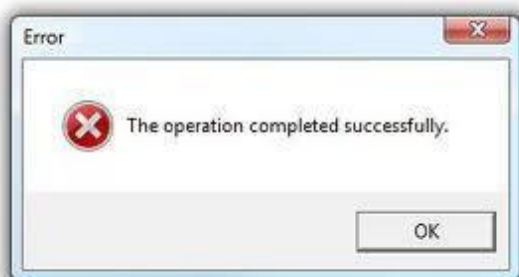
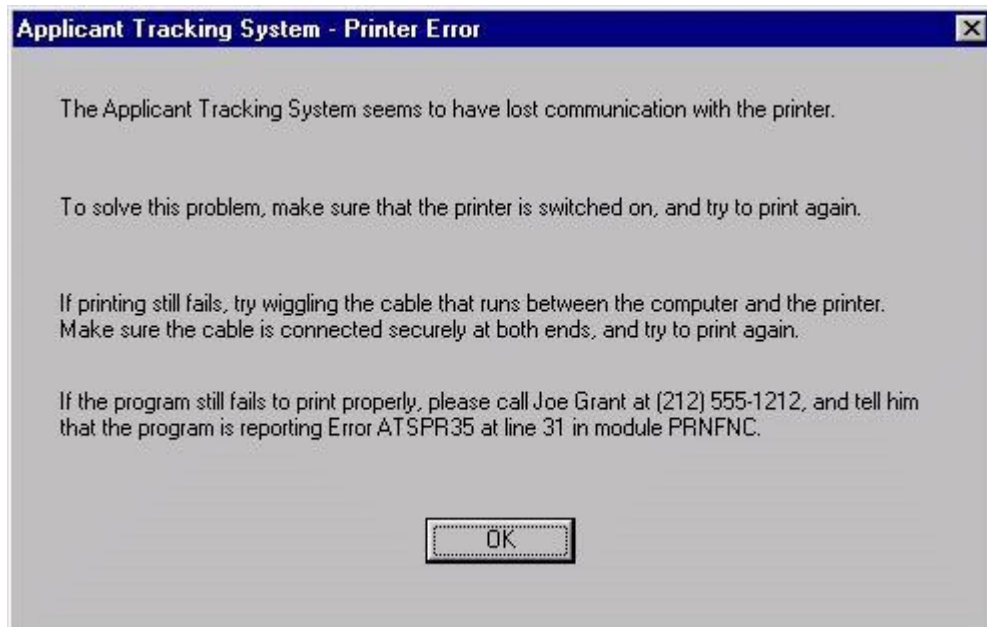
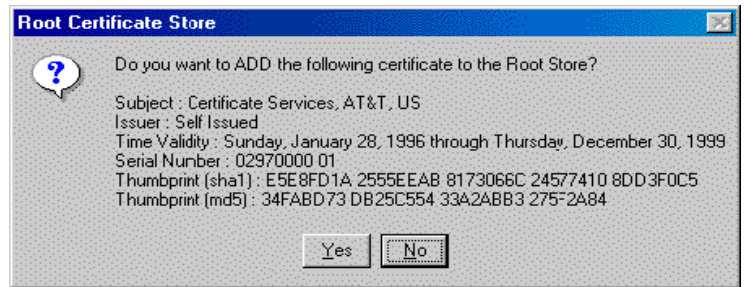
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

EXERCÍCIO 2: A partir dessas dicas, o que você pode dizer de cada uma das mensagens de erro abaixo:



Could not login. Valid authentication credentials were not provided.





Na sua opinião:

a) Por que existem tantas mensagens de erro tão ineficientes?

b) O que uma mensagem de erro não deve sugerir/conter:

EXERCÍCIO 3: Traduza as mensagens de erro abaixo e, se possível, indique em qual situação ele pode aparecer:

MENSAGEM	TRADUÇÃO	ONDE ENCONTRAR
DISK FULL – Delete some files or use a new disk.		
ORDINAL TYPE EXPECTED: Real types, string types, structured types and pointer types are not allowed here.		
FILE ACCESS DENIED – The File could not be opened or created. Most likely, the compiler is trying to write to a read-only file.		

EXERCÍCIO 4: Na sua opinião, por que o verbo “should” é utilizado tantas vezes no texto 1 (“What Does a Good Error Message Look Like”)?

EXERCÍCIO 5: Identifique com que ideia o verbo “SHOULD” foi empregado nas situações abaixo, baseando-se no exemplo a seguir:

You should see a doctor. You should read this book. It's very interesting.	
That should be John. That should be the postman	
I've got a temperature. I should be in bed. I'm dead tired. I should rest.	necessidade lógica
He should be home by now. You should do what I tell you.	

Uma rápida passada pelos Verbos Modais (MODAL VERBS)

Os **verbos modais** (*modal verbs*) são um tipo especial de verbos auxiliares que alteram ou completam o sentido do verbo principal. De um modo geral, estes verbos expressam ideias como **capacidade, possibilidade, obrigação, permissão, proibição, dedução, suposição, pedido, vontade, desejo** ou, ainda, indicam o **tom da conversa (formal / informal)**.

EXERCÍCIO 6: Agora, você vai rever alguns dos verbos modais mais conhecidos e tentar associá-los aos seus significados mais usuais. Observe a lista abaixo e complete a tabela seguinte com o significado do verbo dentro do contexto.

Ação futura	Permissão	Recomendação
Capacidade	Possibilidade	Resultado de uma condição
Obrigação	Proibição	

AUXILIAR	SIGNIFICADO	EXEMPLO
Can	_____	Everything that can be invented has been invented.
	_____	Can I use your computer?
	_____	Computers can solve problems easily.
Could	_____	People couldn't use computers in the past.
	_____	Could I borrow your notebook?
	_____	When I was a programmer, I could program in Pascal and VB.
May	_____	New machines may be invented in the future.
	_____	May I help you?
Might	_____	New machines might be invented in the future.
Must	_____	The situation is critical. We must do something.
Mustn't	_____	You mustn't park your car here.
Ought to	_____	You ought to position your keyboard at the same height as your elbows.

Should	_____	You should keep your monitor screen clean.
	_____	You shouldn't use a monitor that distorts the images.
Will	_____	Laptops will replace desktop computers in the future.
	_____	If you expose your diskettes to heat, they will be damaged.
Would	_____	I would buy a new computer if I had money.

EXERCÍCIO 7: Utilizando a tabela anteriormente mostrada, preencha as lacunas dos exercícios a seguir com um verbo modal adequado às situações descritas. Observe que o sentido da oração muda conforme o modal que você escolhe.

SITUAÇÃO 1 - Você é um técnico de suporte e está dando instruções a um usuário sobre a melhor forma de utilizar os dispositivos de computador:

- a) You _____ handle the mouse carelessly, because it's fragile.
- b) You _____ stare at the screen for long time periods

- c) You _____ bend your diskettes.
- d) You _____ put heavy objects on top of a CD.

SITUAÇÃO 2 – Você é um analista de sistemas e está dando informações a um programador:

- a) A computer _____ think. It merely performs instructions.
- b) If computers could think, they _____ program themselves.
- c) Before writing a program, you _____ understand the problem clearly.
- d) The logical sequence of a program _____ be described by a flowchart.
- e) Before running a program, you _____ test it.

EXERCÍCIO 8: Traduza as seguintes sentenças para o português e escreva nos parênteses a ideia expressa pelos verbos modais em destaque.

1. We might have several problems in case inflation rises sharply. (_____)

2. They can manufacture high-tech equipment, but they may have problems to ship it.

(_____) (_____)

3. How much should we purchase from that supplier? (_____)

4. A foreign company can encourage its employments to study languages. (_____)

5. We mustn't do this because it's against the laws. (_____)

6. Some terms may be included in such exemptions. (_____)

7. She must be in trouble in the traffic because she never comes to work late. (_____)

8. People should be in contact with a foreign language more often, otherwise they won't memorize new vocabulary and structures. (_____)
