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Question 3—

Scientific writing : It is a technical form of writing that is designed to communicate scientific information to other scientists. Communicating facts, figures & methods are used in research as well as the description of the results has to be precise and exact.

There are four considerations for scientific writing.

Understanding your sources thoroughly and try to support everything with evidence and distinguish fact from possibility.

You should have complete knowledge of your audience.

Never make your readers work harder than they have to.

Types of Scientific Writing—

Analytic writing — Analytical writing includes descriptive writing, but also requires you to describe into categories, groups, parts, types or relationships.

The kinds of instruction for an analytical writing includes analyse, compare, contrast, relate and examine.

2) Persuasive Writing - It has all the features of analytical writing with the addition of your own point of views. Most essays are persuasive and there is a persuasive element is at least the discussion and conclusion of a research article.

3) Descriptive Writing - Its purpose is to provide facts or information. It should be self explanatory so that readers need not to be hardwork in understanding identify, report, record. Summarise are the kind of instructions for a descriptive writing.

(C) Difference between formal and informal writing -

formal writing is more professional and official in tone. It is a form of writing which is used for the business legal academic purpose, where informal writing is more personal and casual.

Difference between formal and informal writings are -

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- 1) Personal aspect - formal writing lacks personal touch where informal writing is more personal and casual.
 - 2) Type of tone - formal writing has a professional tone to the writing where informal writing has a casual tone to the writing.
 - 3) Type of voice - formal writing uses passive voice where informal writing uses active voice.
 - 4) Types of sentences - formal writing includes sentences which are complicated and long where informal writing are simple, short and straight forward.
 - 5) Intended Audience - formal writing is used by business people, university people, professional stakeholders where informal writing is used between friends and family.
 - 6) No use of Interjections - In formal writing whereas informal writing, there is frequent use of interjection or exclamation marks.
- 1b) Different components of a scientific paper -
- 1) Title - It should be clear description of what is contained in paper without being too lengthy.

- 2) Abstract - It includes reason for doing the work, your methods, findings, & conclusions.
- 3) Introduction - To state the research problem, establish your hypothesis, provide justification and state the methods, result and conclusions.
- 4) Materials and Methods - This section describes the procedures used to conduct your research & provide an extensive protocol for our experiment which can be repeated by others.
- 5) Results - Summarize all the experimental results and statistical analysis methods.
- 6) Discussion - To discuss relationship between your results and how they relate to your results and how they relate to your initial objectives and hypothesis. You should also describe the shortcomings. You should provide major conclusions.
- 7) References - To acknowledge sources in order to avoid plagiarism and strengthen your arguments with support from existing literature.

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- 8) Appendices - To present additional data that is ^{too} extensive to be included within the main body of the text.

Technical Writing Requirements:

- 1) Cohesion - The presence of keywords that keep flow from one sentence to other sentence.
- 2) Coherence - first sentence emphasizes at the end of the themes of the topic.
- 3) Clarity - Methods for developing ideas precisely.
- 4) Accuracy - Grammatical & mechanical errors makes writer look unprofessional & incompetent.
- 5) Organization - chronological.
- 6) Ethics - To encourage moral standards in technical writings.

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Difference between References & Bibliography-

Basis for Comparison	Reference	Bibliography
Meaning	It implies the list of sources that has been referred in the research work	It is about listing out all the materials which has been consulted during the research work.
Arrangement	Alphabetically & numerically	numerically
Supporting arguments	A reference can be used to support an argument	cannot be used to support any argument
Used for	Thesis & dissertation	Journals & research works.
Based on	Primary sources	Both primary and secondary source.