Jasnoća

- Jasne rečenice
- Upečatljivost
- Preciznost

Šta čini rečenice jasnim?

- Delovi rečenice:
  - O kome / o čemu je rečenica (obično pri početku)
  - Šta subjekat radi (obično na kraju)

The classification of the images in the dataset was accomplished with an algorithm.

An algorithm classified the images in the dataset.

Šta čini rečenice jasnim?

- Držite glagol blizu subjekta

A report with sentences that are long and complex, that doesn't stay focused on the topic, and that goes into more detail than necessary, will frustrate readers.

A report will frustrate readers when it has sentences that are long and complex, doesn't stay focused on the topic, and goes into more detail than necessary.

Jaki glagoli

We held a meeting to give consideration to the proposal.

We met to consider the proposal.

We considered the proposal.

Oni vrše proveru dokumenata.

Oni proveravaju dokumenata.

Slabi glagoli: nominalizacija

Half the team were involved in the development of system Y

Half the team were involved in developing system Y

Nominalizacija	Aktivni glagol
Regulation	Regulate
Analysis	Analyze
Investigation	Investigate
Performance	Perform
Failure	Fail
Discovery	Discover

Slabi glagoli: nominalizacija

Izvršili smo analizu podataka.

Analizirali smo podatke.

Akcija

Nominalizacija

Akcija

Aktiv ili pasiv?

- Identifikujte temu rečenice i postavite je u poziciju subjekta

The preprocessor sorts the two arrays.

The two arrays are sorted by the preprocessor.

Aktiv ili pasiv?

- Iako su obe konstrukcije dobre u određenim uslovima, trudite se da više koristite aktiv

- Aktiv
  - Jasan i direktan
  - Kraće rečenice sa manje reči
  - Prirodniji
  - Lakši za razumevanje

U našem tehnološkom timu se diskutuje u cilju pronalaženja rešenja za Vaš problem

Naš tehnološki tim aktivno radi na rešenju Vašeg problema

Kada koristiti pasiv?

Akter je nepoznat

The cave paintings of Lascaux were maid in the Upper Old Stone Age.

Akter je nebitan

An experimental solar power plant will be built in the Australian desert.

Želite da budete nejasni po pitanju odgovornosti

Mistakes were made.

Kada koristiti pasiv?

Pričate o opštepoznatom

Rules are made to be broken.

Želite da istaknete osobu/stvar na kojoj se vrši radnja

Insulin was first discovered in 1921 by researchers at the University of Toronto.

Želite da naglasite šta je urađeno

The hybrid neural network model was trained as follows. A set of inputs was presented to the model…

Jake pasivne rečenice

Removal of the coating was effected by the application of alcohol.

The coating was removed with alcohol.

Žargon

- Žargon se odnosi na termine specifične za određeno specijalizovano polje

- Adekvatno ga je koristiti u komunikaciji sa stručnjacima iz polja kome pripada

- U suprotnom
  - Izbegavajte ga
  - Definišite termin prvi put kada ga iskoristite u dokumentu

- Izbegavajte kolokvijalne termine

  genijalac, pomračen um, I'll be out of pocket tomorrow, look blue, gonna

Akronimi

- Specijalan tip žargona

- Akronimi se formiraju od početnih slova reči koje ga čine
  NLP za Natural Language Processing

- Koristite ih korektno
  - Navedite pun naziv prilikom prvog korišćenja
  - Posle koristite akronim u celom dokumentu
  - Scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT) is an algorithm used for image analysis

Jasnoća – rekapitulacija

- Konstrukcija rečenice:
  - Subjekat <bez mnogo reči između> radnja

- Izbegavajte nominalizaciju

- Preferirajte aktiv

- Pažljivo sa žargonom

- Koristite konzistentno imenovanje stvari

- Koristite primere i dijagrame

Formule

- Tekst i matematičku formulu smatrajte jednom rečenicom
- Obavezno pojasnite svaki simbol u formuli

A slight rearrangement of terms then gives

$$D_s = \bar{\xi}_s X^{-1/2} - b, \qquad (14)$$

where

$$X = 4t\chi^2(-\ln t)/\pi^2, \qquad (15)$$

$$\bar{\xi}_s = \xi_s/t^{1/2}, \qquad (16)$$

and the reduced transition temperature t is defined to be T_c/T_{cs}.
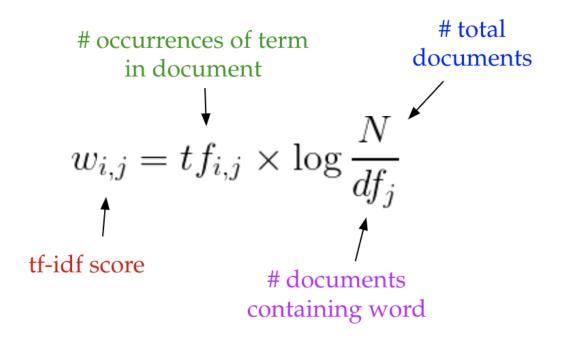
Primer pojašnjenja formule

Primer pojašnjenja formule

$$\text{\# occurrences of term in document} \downarrow$$

$$\text{\# total documents} \swarrow$$

$$w_{i,j} = tf_{i,j} \times \log \frac{N}{df_j}$$

$$\uparrow \text{ tf-idf score}$$

$$\uparrow \text{\# documents containing word}$$

Intuitively, a term has a large weight when it occurs frequently across the document but infrequently across the corpus. The word "build" might appear often in a document, but because it's likely fairly common in the rest of the corpus, it will not have a high tf-idf score. However, if the word "gentrification" appears often in a document, because it is rarer in the rest of the corpus, it will have a higher tf-idf score.