



Trends in technical communication

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Welcome

This is part of our intermediate and advanced training course bundle

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Overview

What is the traditional approach to technical writing?

Why is change happening?

The trends

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What is the traditional approach to technical writing?

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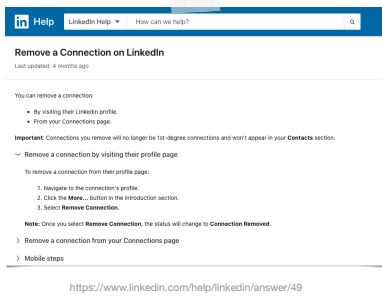
Overview

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A recap of the standard technical writing techniques

Here is an example

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Development of technical communication standards

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Writing standards and conventions emerged in aerospace, defence and IT

From the 1950s-80s



Information Mapping

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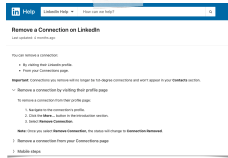
The beginning of topic-based writing, and information types

Topic-based writing

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You have one piece of information with a heading that describes the topic

Each topic has a single purpose or describes a single piece of information



Minimalism

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Based on research by John Carroll at IBM, in the late 1980s



Minimalism

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When people got stuck, they weren't really interested in learning

What they want to do was just solve their problem



Minimalism principles

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Use an action-oriented approach - telling the reader to do tasks

Show how the application can be used as a tool to help users achieve their own objectives

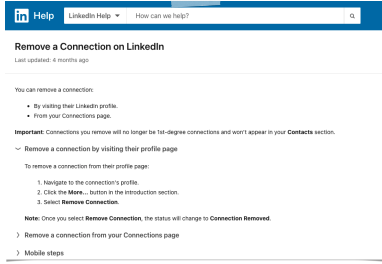
Describe what should happen when they complete a task. This helps the reader to recognise errors and recover from them

Enable different types of reading

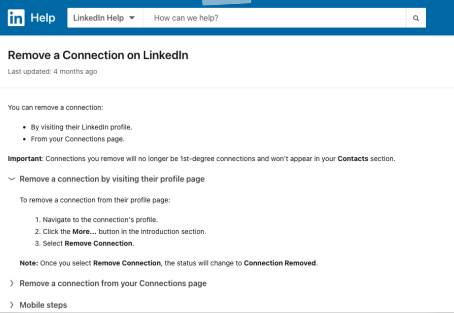


Here is an example

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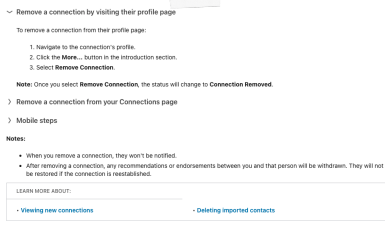


Action orientated



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Enable different types of reading

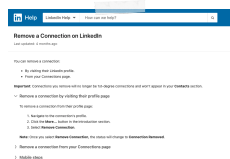


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Minimalism principles

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- Uses the imperative verb
- Assumes the user is competent
- Uses progressive disclosure
- The content is succinct

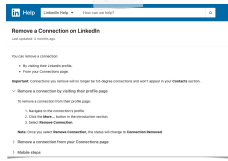


Exercise

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✎ Write down some adjectives to describe this example

<https://www.linkedin.com/help/linkedin/answer/49>



Possible Answer

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- Succinct
- Clear
- Unambiguous
- Unemotional
- Directing/instructional
- Accurate
- Credible

Semantic authoring methodologies

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DITA was developed to solve complex documentation challenges

For example: where organisations have to manage multiple publishing formats, product releases, versions of the same product, and languages

Its aim is to enforce consistency and enable content to be reused across different documents

Why change?

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Exercise

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✍ Write down the strengths and weaknesses of the current approach to technical writing

Exercise

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Strengths	Weaknesses

Strengths

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Easy to understand
Easy to find?
Translatable
Accurate
Reusable

Weaknesses

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A monologue
"No one reads the manual/Help"
Cannot adapt to people's moods
It hasn't changed for 30+ years
Can be out of date

The traditional model

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People fail and seek Help
We tell them what to do
We're succinct
We're calm and objective



The traditional model is good for

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Safety
Risk
Anxiety



Why change?

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Change in products
Change in marketing



Photo: iStockphoto.com/Agnes

Software as a Service

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Subscription model
Try before you buy
App abandonment



Software as a Service

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"No software"
Browser-based



How we purchase technology has changed

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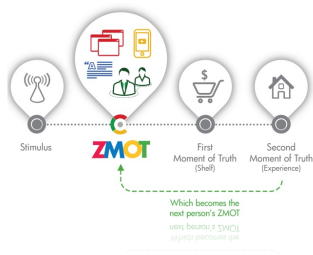


Image: Google

How we purchase technology is changing

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How we purchase technology is changing

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Mobile apps

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- Tend to do just one thing
- They are generally intuitive
- They don't need much Help



APIs

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- Used by developers
- "Docs or it didn't happen"



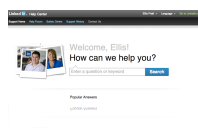
The trends

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Software as a Service

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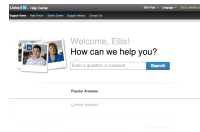
- Applying design thinking to technical writing and instructional design
- Make User Assistance part of the product design (or UX design)
- The entire customer journey instead of just the "product usage"



Software as a Service

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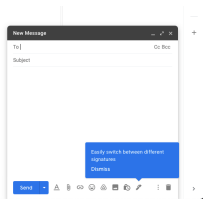
- Move away from failure
- Towards a positive feeling
- Nurture new customers



Software as a Service

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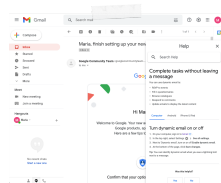
- Provide guidance in the app
- Emphasise onboarding and UI content



The five pillars of product onboarding

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1. Defaults
2. Inline help
3. Proactive help
4. Reactive help
5. On-demand help



You still need on demand help

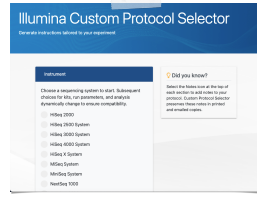
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- Space is limited in the user interface
- There are edge cases
- The product isn't always intuitive

Personalisation

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Content specific to the user's context and intent

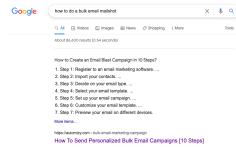


Help as a sales tool

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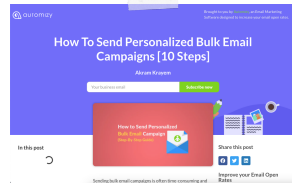
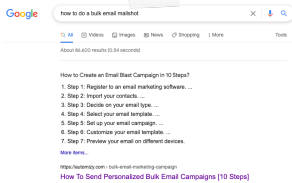
More Help content is findable by Google

(Or people will be reading content you can't control)



Example

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APIs

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Growth of developer portals

What it does

Why use it

Installation

Code samples

"Try it out"

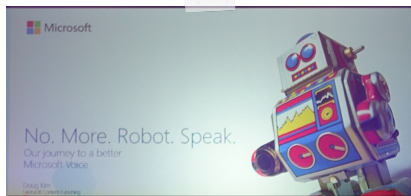


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Tone and voice

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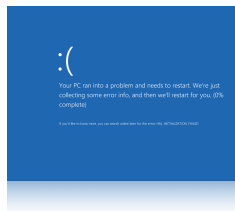
“No more robot speak”



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Microsoft's complete change of culture

Bringing down the level of formality
Using plain English



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Microsoft's complete change of culture



Writing Microsoft's voice

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Warm and relaxed

"We're natural. Less formal, more grounded in real, everyday conversations. Occasionally, we're fun. (We know when to celebrate.)"

Crisp and clear

"We're to the point. We write for scanning first, reading second. We make it simple above all."

Ready to lend a hand

"We show customers we're on their side. We anticipate their real needs and offer great information at just the right time."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/style-guide/welcome/>

Voice principles

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Get to the point fast

"Start with the key takeaway. Put the most important thing in the most noticeable spot. Make choices and next steps obvious. Give people just enough information to make decisions confidently. Don't get in the way."

Simpler is better

"Everyone likes clarity and getting to the point. Break it up. Step it out. Layer. Short sentences and fragments are easier to scan and read. Prune every excess word."

Talk like a person

"Choose optimistic, conversational language. Use short everyday words, contractions, and sentence-style capitalization. Shun jargon and acronyms. And never miss an opportunity to find a better word."

Example

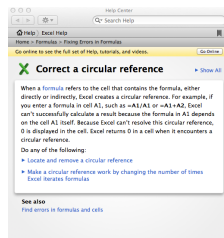
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It includes a resolution

There's no blame

It uses everyday words

Fewer links in Help



Example

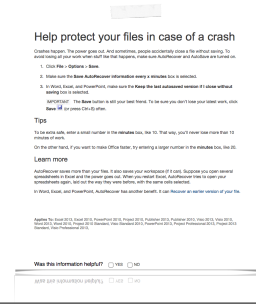
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Auto save

Old version - tells you you should have saved your work, when user is in a state of grief

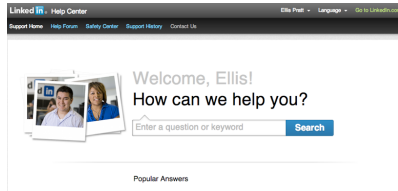
New version - empathy then task

30% smaller



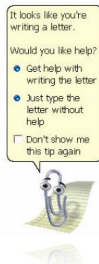
LinkedIn

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Beware the wrong tone for the context

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The Affective Context Model

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A way of understanding a user's emotions in a particular situation or context

What is the Affective Context Model?

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Value	Behaviour	Friendliness (we are attracted to)
Anxiety	High motivation	Dominant
Boredom	Low motivation	Submissive

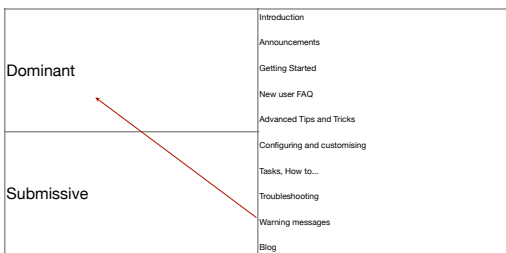
Exercise

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✍ Draw a line from the information type to the the tone of voice you think is best for it:

✍ Draw a line from the information type to the tone of voice you think is best for it:

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Possible answer

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Pathfinder topics

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Every Page is Page One

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Treat every Help page as the Home Page
Because users arrive via Google
Developed by Mark Baker

Pathfinder topics/Knowledge bases

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Free-standing online topics

Provide contextual, preview information at the start

Still follow minimalism rules

They serve a specific and limited purpose



Every Page is Page One

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Exercise

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Look at http://codex.wordpress.org/Using_Themes

Highlight the parts that:

Provide the big picture

Orientate the user

Illustrate the meaning of the task or goal

Provide contextual information

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Documentation Operations

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DocOps

Continuous integration, and either continuous delivery or continuous deployment (CI/CD)

Managing complexity

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Iterate and improve frequently

Make sure you have the capacity, resources and technical flexibility to iterate and improve the content frequently

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Analytics

Analytics

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Organisations that treat “docs” as part of the design are applying design measurement techniques to them

Design principles

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Define what success looks like, and publish performance data

“Work out what success looks like for your service and identify metrics which will tell you what’s working and what can be improved, combined with user research.”



<https://www.gov.uk/service-manual/service-standard>

Understand the user

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- Determine the user’s intent
- Where is this in the customer journey?
- What happens before?
- What happens next?
- When does it appear?

Discover intent

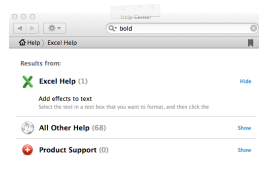
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Microsoft used search data from office.com and Windows.com (long tail search data)

Lots of searches for “Bold”

Thought they meant to bold text in a cell

They meant to bold a border



Tracking user behaviour

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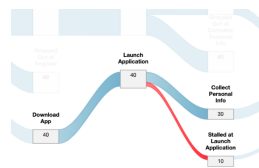
Which features do specific users/a target group use the most?

Segmenting users

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You can identify users who:

- Are using a feature for the first time
- Have stopped using a feature
- How have never used a feature

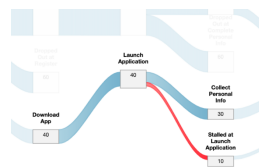


Segmenting users

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You can use that activity data to:

- Segment or personalise content at key moments in the user journey (in the product or externally)
- "Proactively intervene" at key moments in a user's journey (with content in the product or externally)



Tracking user behaviour

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You can observe your users (recordings)

You can see which pages they visited

Screen Visits, Session count, length etc

You can see which search terms they used



Voice of the Customer Data/Textual analysis

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You can identify the words and phrases your customers use by analysing any typed content about your product or service, or sector:

- Support tickets
- Instant Messaging
- Product reviews
- emails from users and prospects

Number of deflected calls

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Deflected support tickets

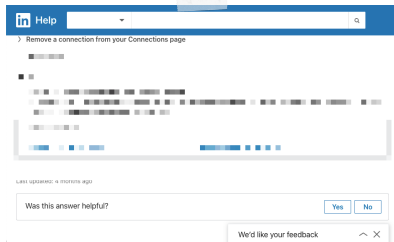
ServiceNow

Zendesk

Knowledge Base ROI Spreadsheet

Usefulness ratings

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Summary

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Summary

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Why change?

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Greater empathy with the user
More measurement of the value of
your work

More information

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