



Trends in technical communication

1

Welcome

This is part of our intermediate and advanced training course bundle

2

Overview

What is the traditional approach to technical writing?

Why is change happening?

The trends

3

What is the traditional approach to technical writing?

4

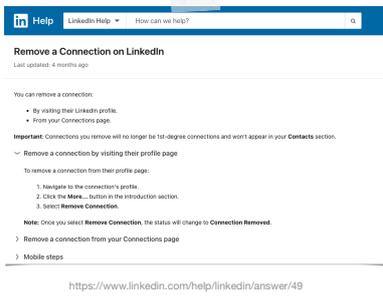
Overview

5

A recap of the standard technical writing techniques

Here is an example

6



Development of technical communication standards

7

Writing standards and conventions emerged in aerospace, defence and IT

From the 1950s-80s



Information Mapping

8

The beginning of topic-based writing, and information types

Topic-based writing

9

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

10

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



Minimalism

11

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

What they want to do was just solve their problem



Minimalism principles

12

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

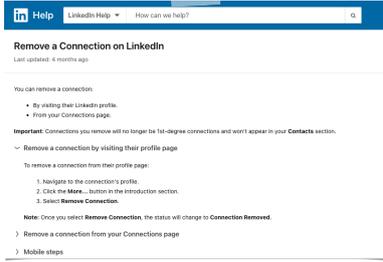
Describe what should happen when they complete a task. This helps the reader to recognise errors and recover from them

Enable different types of reading

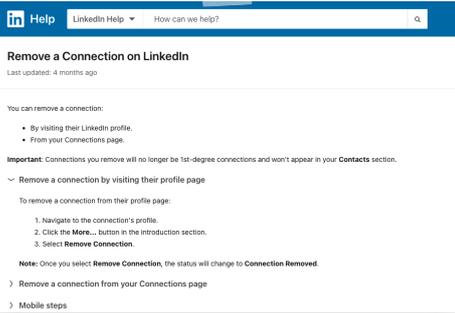


Here is an example

13

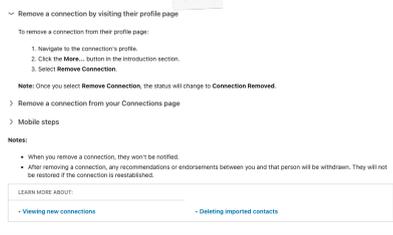


Action orientated



14

Enable different types of reading



15

Minimalism principles

16

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



Exercise

17

✎ Write down some adjectives to describe this example

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



Possible Answer

18

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

Semantic authoring methodologies

19

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?

20

Exercise

21

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

Exercise

22

Strengths	Weaknesses

Strengths

23

Easy to understand
Easy to find?
Translatable
Accurate
Reusable

Weaknesses

24

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

25

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

26

Safety
Risk
Anxiety



Why change?

27

Change in products
Change in marketing



Photo: iStockphoto.com/Steve Ager

Software as a Service

28

Subscription model
Try before you buy
App abandonment



Software as a Service

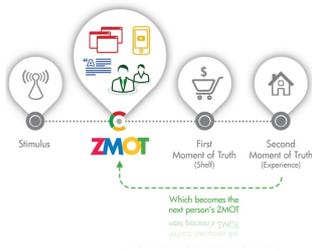
29

"No software"
Browser-based



How we purchase technology has changed

30



How we purchase technology is changing

31



How we purchase technology is changing

32



Mobile apps

33

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



APIs

34

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



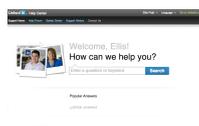
The trends

35

Software as a Service

36

- 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

37

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



Software as a Service

38

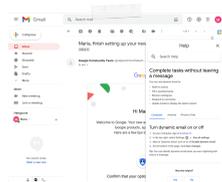
- Provide guidance in the app
- Emphasise onboarding and UI content



The five pillars of product onboarding

39

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



You still need on demand help

40

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

Personalisation

41

Content specific to the user's context and intent

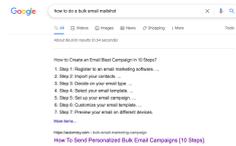


Help as a sales tool

42

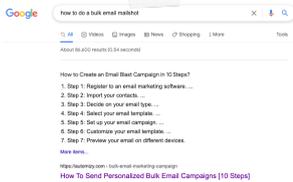
More Help content is findable by Google

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



Example

43



APIs

44

Growth of developer portals

What it does

Why use it

Installation

Code samples

"Try it out"

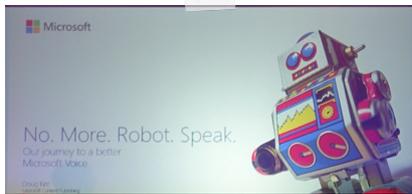


45

Tone and voice

46

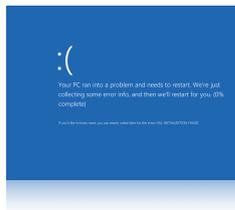
“No more robot speak”



47

Microsoft's complete change of culture

Bringing down the level of formality
Using plain English



48

Microsoft's complete change of culture



Writing Microsoft's voice

49

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

50

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

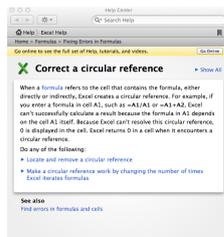
51

It includes a resolution

There's no blame

It uses everyday words

Fewer links in Help



Example

52

Auto save

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

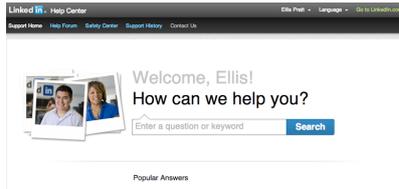
New version - empathy then task

30% smaller



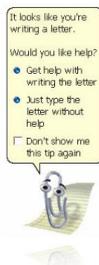
LinkedIn

53



Beware the wrong tone for the context

54



The Affective Context Model

55

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

What is the Affective Context Model?

56

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

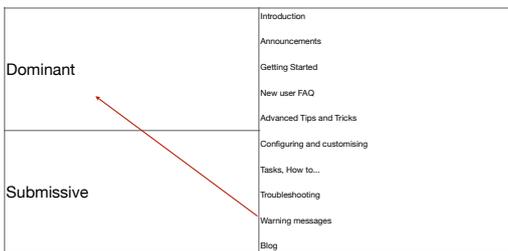
Exercise

57

✎ 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:

58



Possible answer

59



Pathfinder topics

60

Every Page is Page One

61

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

Pathfinder topics/Knowledge bases

62

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

63



Exercise

64

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

65

Documentation Operations

66

DocOps

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

Managing complexity

67

Iterate and improve frequently

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

68

Analytics

Analytics

69

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

Design principles

70

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

71

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

Discover intent

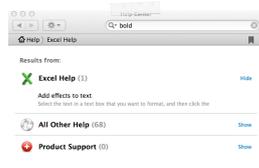
72

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

73

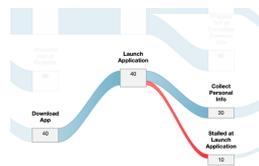
Which features do specific users/a target group use the most?

Segmenting users

74

You can identify users who:

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

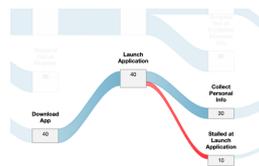


Segmenting users

75

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

76

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

77

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

78

Deflected support tickets

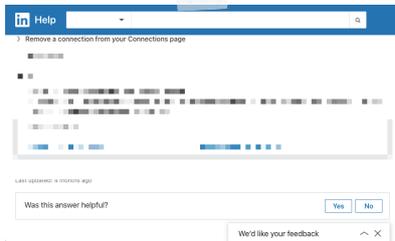
ServiceNow

Zendesk

Knowledge Base ROI Spreadsheet

Usefulness ratings

79



Summary

80

Summary

81

What is the traditional approach to technical writing?
Why change?

Summary

82

Software as a Service
APIs
Personalisation
Tone and voice
Pathfinder topics
Analytics

Summary

83

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

More information

84

For more information

85

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