WORK PHASES FOR SCIENTIFIC WRITING PROJECTS/TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

Orientation and planning
Expectations of writing task/context/objective: clarify content-related questions and organisation with supervisor, define methodology

Gather and process material
(additional) literature research, reading up on topics and recording/evaluating/excerpting information, collecting data (e.g. experiments, simulations, calculations, visual data)

Structures
Organising and structuring information and data, labelling visual data, rough organisation as a basis for further procedures and coordination with supervisors

Write a draft
Define criteria, describe collected data and related topics (quickly jot these down)
→ writer-orientated
Detailed structuring of the task in consultation with the supervisor

Edit and receive feedback
Present your work in a comprehensible way for others → reader-orientated
Revise the draft step by step: content/structure → scientific standards → get feedback → style/language → get feedback

Check / complete
check spelling, grammar, punctuation, layout, indexes (content, symbols, graphics, tables, abbreviations), etc., and ask someone else to proofread

Graphic 1: own visualisation according to Kruse, Otto und Grieshammer, Ella et. al
In order to keep an overview and be able to properly plan, it is helpful to divide the writing process of scientific texts into individually editable sub-steps. For this purpose, models, such as the one included above, offer orientation. It breaks down the writing process into six major phases and can serve as a basis for the planning of individual tasks and for time management. Some of the phases run parallel to one another or repeat themselves. The arrows indicate that the individual phases influence each other but do not necessarily follow each other linearly.

In dependence on:

Further information on our support services, writing advice, workshops, writing marathon, etc. on our website: www.tu-dresden.de/deinstudierfolg/szd