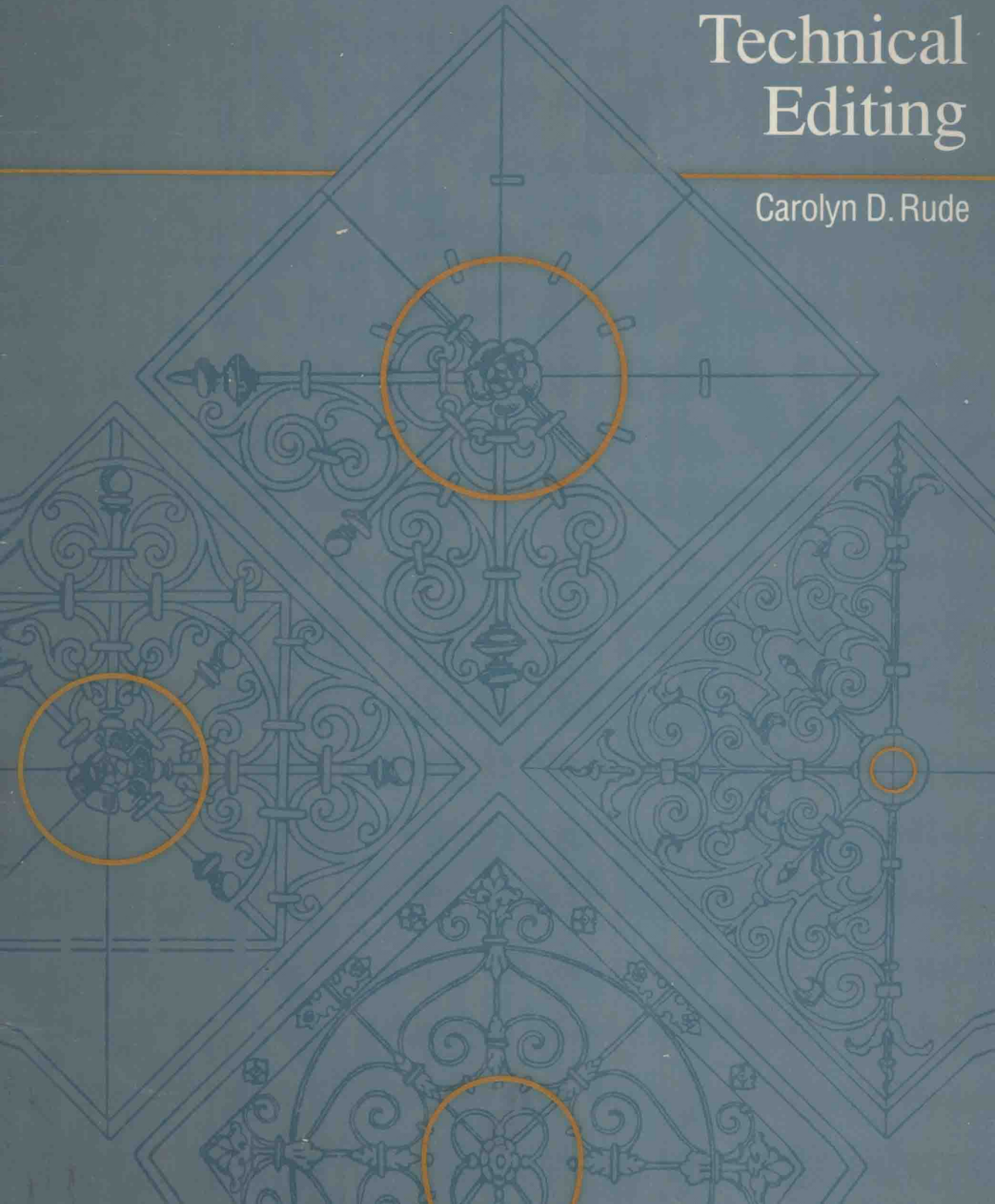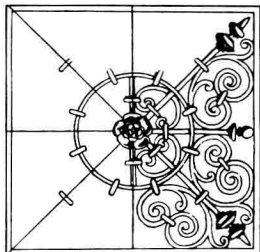# Technical Editing

Carolyn D. Rude
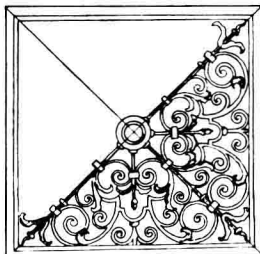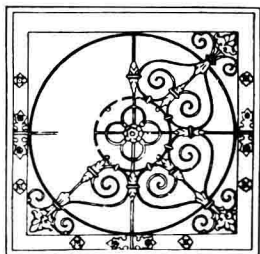
TECHNICAL EDITING

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TO DON AND JONATHAN

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PREFACE

Technical Editing presumes that the full range of editing, including substantive editing, can and should be taught. It expands on previous publications on editing that explain copyediting and sentence-level editing for style but do not address the substantive issues of content, organization, and format. These whole-document issues affect the usefulness of the document more than do sentences. Sentence-level editing is ultimately meaningful only in the context of the whole.

A guiding thesis is that editors collaborate with writers in the design of documents. This thesis purposely conflicts with the definition of editors as fixers of errors. As document designers, technical communicators are like architects and engineers, who plan buildings and bridges for use as well as for visual pleasure. Technical documents are used by readers to provide information and to enable actions such as making a decision or completing a task. Document design encompasses all the features of a document that facilitate those uses, including its content, organization, format, style, visuals, and grammar. Even when editors begin work on a project after planning is complete, they make choices about these features to accommodate specific readers and purposes—that is, to achieve the design goals.

This book is written for students who have completed at least one college course in technical communication and for practicing editors with some experience in technical genres. It presumes that readers have been introduced previously to such terms as *style, noun, line graph,* and *instruction manual,* and it presumes some competence in technical writing. Chapters on spelling, grammar, and punctuation review concepts readers have learned before and do not substitute for a handbook. One important purpose of those

chapters is to refresh students' vocabularies so that they can talk about their editorial choices and can choose on the basis of knowledge, not just preference. The glossary reinforces the premise that professional technical communicators master the vocabulary of their discipline.

Specific instructions for editing are rooted in theories of how readers comprehend and use documents. The book emphasizes reasons for making editorial decisions, assuming that editing requires high-level thinking and judgment. The suggestions for further reading point students to sources that will expand their knowledge of how and why documents function and thus develop their bases for making editorial decisions. The discussion and application exercises aim to develop concepts and sound thinking as well as skills.

The book is arranged to parallel the typical career path of editors and the typical instructional sequence in an editing course. Just as editors generally must master copyediting before they are given responsibility for substantive editing, so here do copyediting functions precede substantive editing and managerial functions. Courses for advanced students may review the early chapters quickly and concentrate on substantive editing. The arrangement from copyediting to substantive editing also facilitates use of the book in sequential semesters or quarters, with the basic course focusing on copyediting skills and the advanced course focusing on editing that requires more judgment.

Part I, Definition of Editing, includes two chapters of background material, Editing: The Big Picture, and Readers and Documents. Although some chapters in Part IV, Management and Production, could be suitable foundations for learning about line and substantive editing, both students and teachers are probably eager for some hands-on experience. Thus the seven chapters in Part II, Copyediting, immerse students in the concepts and details of line editing and proofreading, including copymarking; spelling, capitalization, and abbreviations; grammar and usage; and punctuation. Chapter 8 offers specific guidelines for quantitative and technical material. Part III, Substantive Editing, focuses on the process of substantive editing and such topics as style, organization, format, and visuals.

This arrangement means that students will have considerable practical experience in both types of editing and will be able to better appreciate the material in Part IV. Chapter 15, Collaborating with Writers, and Chapter 16, Computers as Editorial Assistants, both argue that the first step is to master editing. However, neither chapter presumes knowledge from earlier chapters, and they may be interspersed with material in Parts II and III. The remaining chapters, Type and Production (Chapter 17) and Management (Chapter 18), take students beyond issues of content to the appearance of the final document and the complete print production process.

Technical Editing welcomes the use of computers in editing. Most of the chapters include suggestions for using the computer, and Chapter 16 summarizes the ways in which computers can assist editors. The book asserts throughout, however, the necessity of human judgments for making editorial decisions and for using electronic assistants.

Carolyn D. Rude

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