Offshore Geotechnics

Geo

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ALSO

Lessons Learned from Geo-Legends: Robert D. Holtz

Say It Isn't Sew

rofessionals are society's best. We experiment to be intelligent, well educated, and technical able. We also expect them to communicate well. (How would you respond to an oncologist who tells you, "I think you got some of that there cancer.")

Although geoprofessionals – the world's most important professionals – write more than any others, they are not the best writers. Or speakers. A principal failing: Their penchant for language

inflation; e.g., they "utilize" instead of "use"; "provide with" instead of "give"; offer "further" information, not "more"; use "with respect to" and "regarding" instead of "out"; and prefer "at this point "ne" to "now." And let's not forget the however-heads who believe something's wrong with "but."

As off-putting as word inflation may be, the biggest professional image-crusher is using words and phrases that are just plain wrong. I try to ignore the violations because I'm a pedant who employs judicious silence to keep friends. Now, to help you improve your image, I break my vow of silence.

We do not "hone in" on things. We "home in," explaining why honing pigeons are mythical.

People who offer foolish insights have another "think" [not "thing"] coming.

It's "right of first refusal" not "first right of refusal."

Eliminate the "s" of "towards," unless you live in the UK. And in both nations, it's "anyway," not "anyways."

While the don't-end-a-sentence-with-a-preposition rule is no longer valid (Churchill called it "nonsense up with which I will not put"), "Where are you at?" is an unprofessional question; substitute "Where are you?" Likewise, it's "these," not "these ones." "Iterate" means to repeat. To "reiterate" is to say something at least three times.

"Irregardless" is wrong; "regardless" is right.

"I could care less" is a confusing corruption of "I couldn't care less." Assuming you care.

Do not say or write "is comprised of." The phrase was devised by those who don't know what the word means. Why say "the USA is comprised of 50 states" when "the USA comprises

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Most Unique?

states" when "the USA comprise 50 states" says it more intelli-

gently and with fewer words? When you give people a

status update, you "apprise" [not "appraise"] them of the situation. And when generalizing what happened, you could say "For all intents and purposes," not "For all intensive purposes."

"Unique" – which means "one of a kind" – cannot be used as a comparative; it's an absolute, which is why "very unique" or "most unique" is incorrect. "Perfect" and "ideal" are absolutes, too; nothing can be "more perfect" or "more ideal" than anything else. Geometrically, "square" and "circular" also are absolutes, meaning that you can never get rid of a car that's parked in your circular driveway.

"Full" is also an absolute; nothing can be "fuller" than "full" because, when something's full, there's no more room for anything else. This explains why "fullest extent of the law" is so silly; and why any firm claiming to offer "full-service" is guilty of false advertising.

Stop using "different" when it's useless. Consider "Ten different strategies are available to deal with employee turnover." Of course the ten strategies are different from one another. If



they weren't, there'd be fewer than ten. "Actually" is usually useless, too, as in "We actually got here at 5PM." "Received" is useless when you write something like "We are responding to the received RFP." If you didn't receive it, how could you respond?

Don't know if an adjective or adverb is useless? Chances are, if its opposite is absurd, the modifier is unneeded; e.g., skip the "thorough" from "We performed a thorough review," given that "We performed a slipshod review" sounds absurd. So, too, do "Our lines were busy yesterday. An operator will be with you soon." and "liberal compliance." ("Strict compliance" is another silly legalism; either you comply or you don't.)

Stop using "a number of." It's a confusion-creator, because it means who-knows-what to you and something different to whoever else reads it.

When writing, note that you:

• "toe [not "tow"] the line";

 have your curiosity "piqued" [not "peaked"];

cite [not "site"] "a case in point"
[vs. "a case and point"];

 have an assistant "at your beck and call" [not "at your beckon call"];

• "whet" [not "wet"] your appetite;

 declare a point is "moot" [not "mute"]; and

• report to a firm's "principal" (who may have "principles" but isn't one).

My final thought: "Having said that" is not a transitional phrase; it's a verbal road apple.

AUTHOR

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