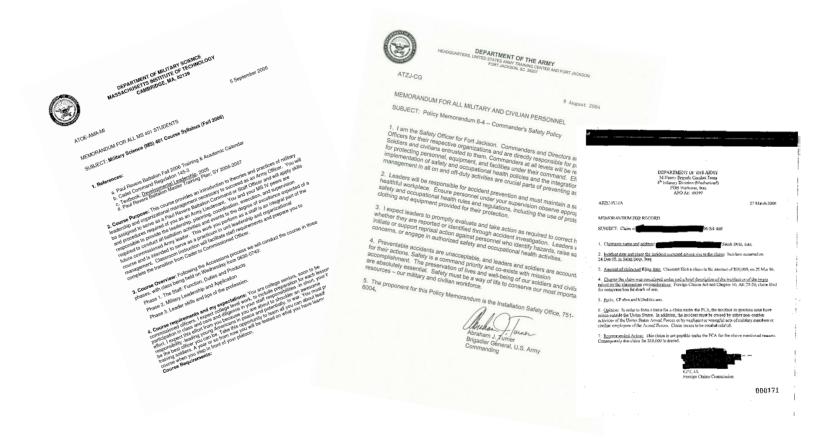


Writing in the Army Style





BUFORD'S MESSAGE TO REYNOLDS GETTYSBURG (1863)





Learning Objectives

- □ Describe the Army writing standards IAW AR 25-50
- ☐ Explain the meaning and importance of BLUF
- ☐ Understand how to write in the active voice
- ☐ Explain the steps in the writing process





Army Leadership Requirements Model

ATTRIBUTES PRESENCE INTELLECT CHARACTER * Army Values * Military and professional bearing * Mental agility * Fitness * Sound judgment * Empathy * Warrior Ethos/Service * Confidence * Innovation Interpersonal tact Ethos * Resilience * Discipline Expertise **LEADS DEVELOPS ACHIEVES** * Gets results * Leads others * Creates a positive environment/ * Builds trust Fosters esprit de corps * Extends influence beyond * Prepares self the chain of command * Develops others * Leads by example * Stewards the profession * Communicates COMPETENCIES



Army Writing Style Guide

BLUF: Bottom Line Up Front: Put the recommendation, conclusion or reason for writing the bottom line in the first or second paragraph, not at the end
Use the active voice
Concise, organized, to the point
Use correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation
Write in the first person using "I," "you" and "we" as subjects of sentences instead of "this office," "this headquarters," "all individuals," and so forth, for most types of writing
Convey a clear message in single, rapid reading
Use Respectful, Professional Tone



Spell Check Poem

Spell check is only a tool and is not infallible, AR 25-50

The Spelling Chequer (or poet tree without mist takes)

Eye have a spelling chequer It came with my pea sea It plainly marks four my revue Miss steaks eye cannot see

Each thyme when I have struct the quays
Eye weight four it two say
If watt eye rote is wrong or rite
It shows me strait a weigh

As soon as a mist ache is maid It nose bee fore too late And eye can put the error rite Eye really fined it grate

I've run this poem threw it I'm sure your policed to no It's letter perfect in its weigh My chequer tolled me sew - Author Unknown



Army Writing Standards Bottom-Line-Up Front (BLUF)

- ☐ Straight to the Point
- ☐ Clear and Concise
- ☐ Explain Reasoning After BLUF



Active Voice

- ☐ It is a stronger form of expression because it indicates the Agent and shows the action
- ☐ It states the action in fewer words
- ☐ It prevents confusion about the actor. Use of "I" and "We; the first person takes responsibility for the action
- □ **PASSIVE** The subject of the sentence names the receiver of the action.
- ☐ **ACTIVE** -The subject of the sentence names the receiver of the action

PASSIVE = RECEIVER --- VERB --- DOER

All weapons will be zeroed before qualification.

ACTIVE = DOER --- VERB --- RECEIVER

All qualifiers will zero their weapons before qualification.



Active Voice (cont.)

- □ NOT: Three teams were formed...
 - BUT: LTC Jones formed three teams...
- □ NOT: A TDY is requested by...
 - BUT: LTC Jones requests a TDY...
- □ NOT: The M4 was fired by PFC Smith...
 - BUT: PFC Smith fired the M4...
- □ NOT: The M4 was fired by PFC Smith...
 - BUT: PFC Smith fired the M4
- □ NOT: The HMMWV was wrecked by PVT Jones.
 - BUT: PVT Jones wrecked the HMMWV



Practical Exercise

Instructions:

- 1) Divide the class into groups of 3-5 Cadets.
- 2) Distribute PE to each group
- 3) Have the groups review the PE and determine and rewrite the sentence into active voice if applicable.
- 4) Allow Cadets 3-5 minutes to complete the PE
- 5) Have one Cadet from each group present and explain their responses



The Elements of Effective Writing

- □ Substance Control and support of your idea; most important element
- ☐ Organization clear and concise; flow
- ☐ **Style** format, vocabulary, "package"
- ☐ Correctness grammar, spelling



Step 1: Research - Research is the gathering of ideas and information. This is the step where you answer the "who, when, where, what, and how of the issue". Since we gather information in different ways, you must find the system which best suits you and your task. Ensure you document your sources.



Step 2: Plan- The planning step is where you take all the information you've gathered and put it into a logical order. Start by placing your ideas into groups. Then order your groups in the way that best supports your task. The product that results is the outline.



Step 3: Develop a Draft- The draft is the bridge between your idea and the expression of it. Write your draft quickly and concentrate only on getting your ideas down on paper. Don't worry about punctuation and spelling. Use your outline to develop your draft.



Step 4: Revise- Revising is looking at the material through the eyes of your audience. Read the paper as if you have never seen it before. Find where you need to put in transitions; look for places that need more evidence. This will help you decide if you need to add enclosures or add information depending on the type of written product you are developing.



Step 5: Proof- Now you are ready to proof your draft. At this point concentrate on the format, grammar, mechanics, and usage. You may want to have someone else read it. Sometimes others can find errors you can't because you are too close to the product. When you finish, write the final version, making the corrections.



The Standard

ELEMENTS	PROCESS	STANDARD
Substance Organization	Step 1 - Research Step 2 - Plan Step 3 - Draft	Transmits a clear message in a single rapid reading
Style Correctness	Step 4 - Revise Step 5 - Proof	generally free of errors in grammar, mechanics, and usage





Written Communications Major Types

□ Memorandums

☐ Operations Orders (OPORDs)

□ Endorsements

Types of Memorandum

- ☐ Formal Memos
 - External to HQ, Command, Installation or DOD
 - Personnel actions
 - Appreciation and Commendations
- □ Informal Memos
 - Internal to HQ, Command, Installation, or DOD
- ☐ Special Purpose Memos
 - Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
 - Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)
 - Memorandum for Record (MFR)





Memorandum Format AR 25-50, Chaps, 2-4

□ Heading

Heading: Five elements

- Office symbol
- Date
- Suspense date
- MEMORANDUM FOR line
- Subject line

□ Body

Body:

Begin the memorandum with a short, clear purpose sentence. Put the recommendation, conclusion, or most important information (the main point) next. (Some writing combines the purpose and the main point.) Clearly separate each major section. Use paragraphs, headings, or sections. When appropriate, a point of contact (POC) line will be the last paragraph of the body of the correspondence.

□ Closing

Closing: Major elements are the-

- Authority line
- Signature block
- Enclosure listing



Take Home Quiz

□ Work alone

☐ Rewrite the statements on each handout using the Army writing style

☐ Write a memorandum according to instructions on the quiz sheet



Closing

	Review	Learning	Ob	iectives
--	--------	----------	----	----------

Ч	Explain the meaning and importance of BLUF
	Understand how to write in the active voice
	Describe the Army writing standards IAW AR 25-5

Explain	the ste	ps in	the	writing	process

Questions

Next Lesson:

Subsequent Lesson:

CADET POST-CLASS ASSIGNMENT

Complete Quiz and turn in prior to next class