

Common mistakes in Writing Thesis

BSC (SCSV)



Do and Don't



DONT'S

Common mistakes **PSM 1**

Do not use Past Tense in Chapter 5 because it has **not yet** been done. It was expected and future planning. - **use Future Tense** “will”

Chapter 5 **do not** have **Introduction** it begins with **Expected to Achieve**

Do not use we/they/their/them/he/she/I in thesis because writing thesis proposal is not like writing a blog, news, forum, or technical paper.

Do not end Chapter 1 with Conclusion or Summary, it **ends with Thesis Organization**

Do not use question marks “how”, “why”, “when”, “which”

et al. – **do not apply italic style**

One time define Augmented Reality (AR) you can straight away use AR, for **every chapter** you must one time define before you use it. Example HMD, VR, AR, HCI etc.

PSM 1 – Chapter 5 Conclusion

How to write Chapter 5 ?

Chapter 5 Conclusion (You should not have Introduction in this Chapter).

5.1 **Expected to achieve** (provide 3 paragraphs because you have 3 objectives)

5.2 **Constraints** (Lack of hardware, Pandemic, Remote supervision with SV may be difficult)

5.3 **Planning for PSM2** (basically next steps are you are going to achieve second and third objective - development stage, implementation stage and evaluation.



DO'S

Common mistakes PSM 2

Do not use Future Tense in Chapter 6 because it **has been done**. Future works you may use **Future Tense**

Chapter 6 **do not** have **Introduction** it begins with **Project Achievements**

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Do not end Chapter 1 with Conclusion or Summary, it **ends with Thesis Organization**

Do not use question marks “how”, “why”, “when”, “which”

et al. – **do not apply italic style**



DONT'S

Common mistake

According to (Frazer *et al.*), mini games can varied through a lot of different kinds of topic. In addition to educational, history, science, language and maths are also



Inline citation – should **remove the bracket ()** for inline

et al. – should **not in italic**

Citation missing **year of article**

How to correct? – **According to Frazer et al. (2010),**



Two style of citations

INLINE CITATION

Smith (2008) **reported** that adult respondents in the experimental study remembered 30 percent more than children.

Billinghurst et al. (2019) **has claimed** interaction is crucial in order to allow user interact with 3D object in MR.



DO'S

END OF SENTENCE

Previous research showed that children confuse the source of their memories more often than adults (Lindsey et al., 1991).

In MR, interaction is crucial to allow user interact with 3D object (Billinghurst et al., 2019).



DO'S



DO'S

Variations - in text citations 3

You may also use
“**and**” instead of **&**

- **2 authors** - include both surnames and use &
(Ridden & Heldsinger, 2014)
- **3 to 5 authors** - include all surnames when citing first time but only the first author surname, on any subsequent citing, followed by et al.
 1. First citing (Smith, Wylie, & James, 2012)
 2. Subsequent citing (Smith et al., 2012)

You need to **first citing**
before use **et al.**

PSM 1 / PSM 2

How to write Section 1.4 Project Aim in Chapter 1?

1.4 Aim

This project aims to develop <paste your title here>

Example:

This project aims to develop **hand gesture interaction for simulation game.**



DO'S

Thesis Title : Real-time 3D Model-based Tracking in Augmented Reality for a Scaled Model

1.4 Project Aim

The aim of this project is to develop a real-time 3D model-based tracking in AR for a scale model.



DO'S

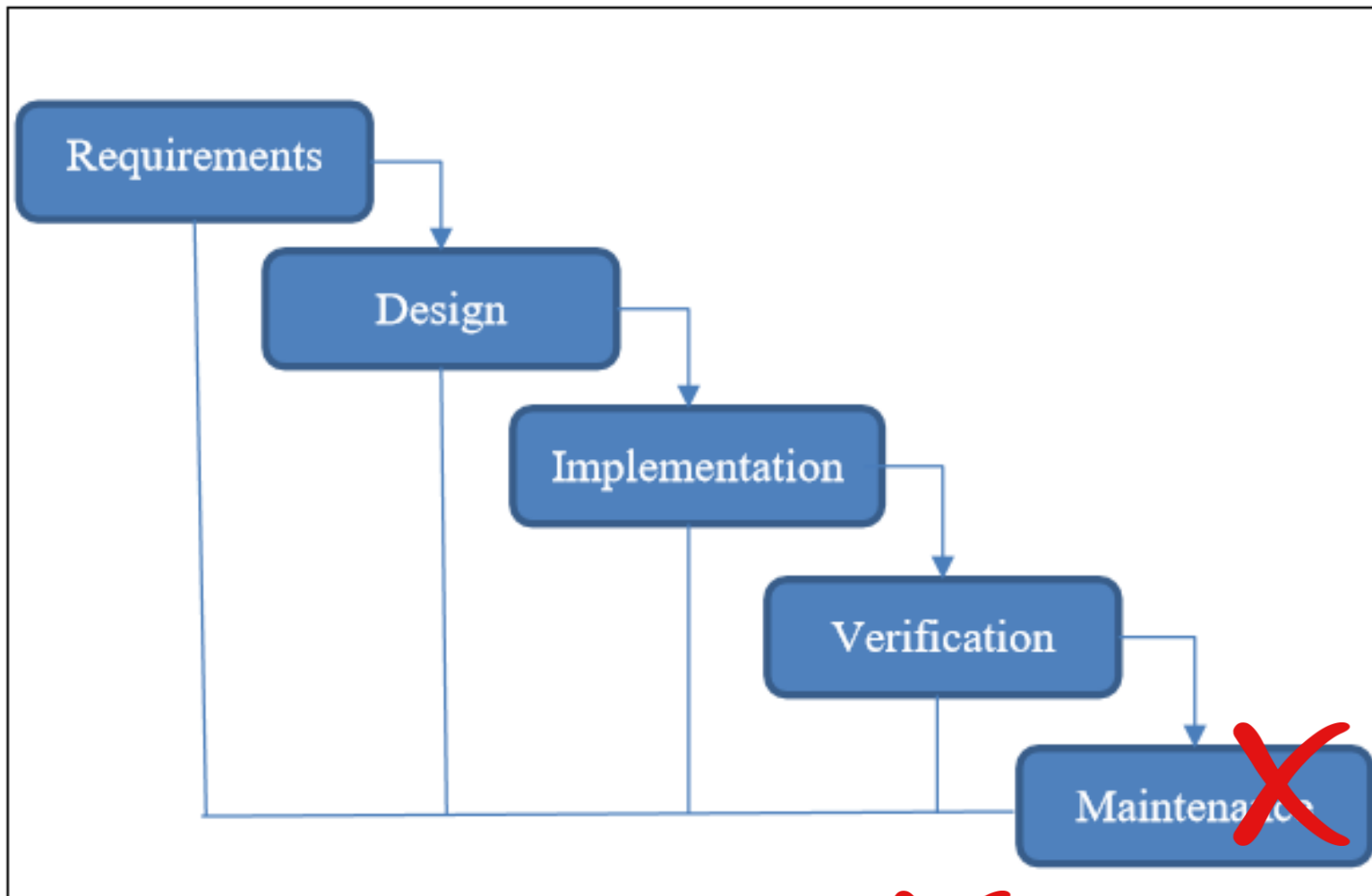


Figure 3.1 The sequential phase in waterfall model



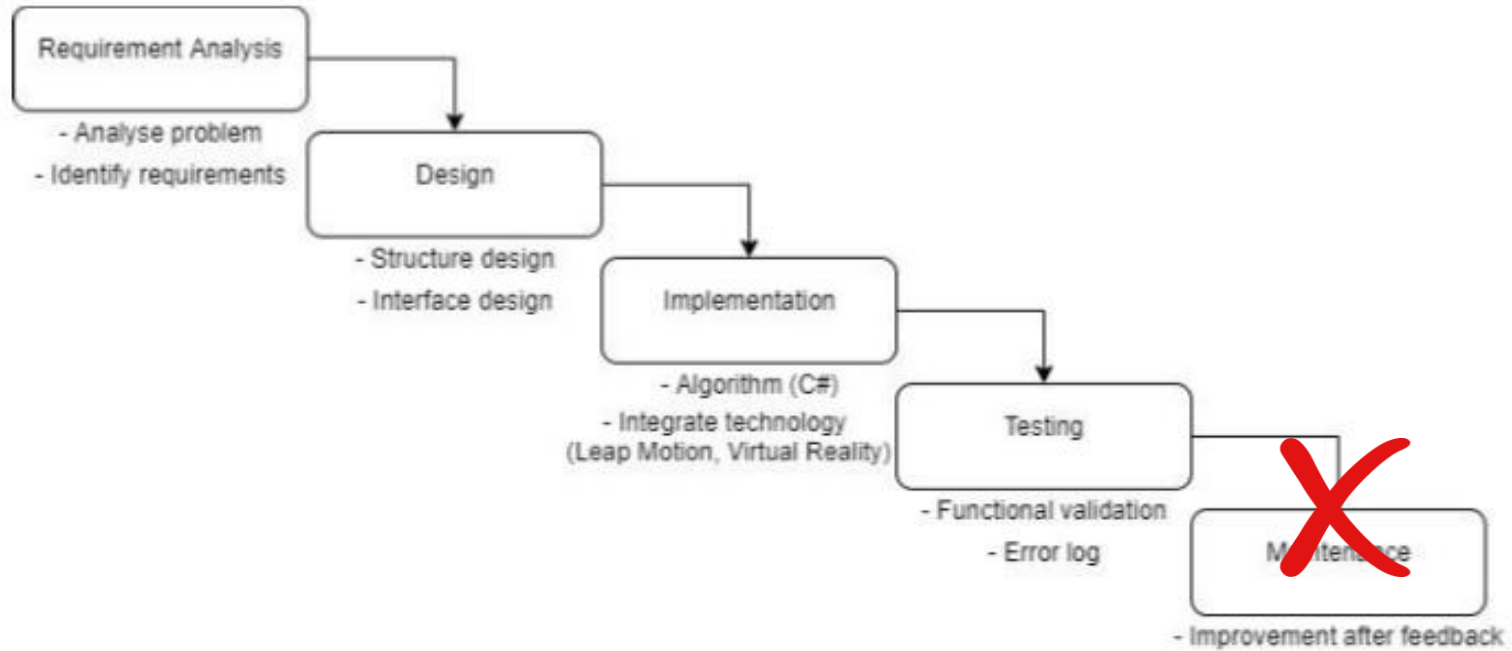
DONT'S

Do not have Maintenance stage in your methodology

Name caption – 3.1 Project Methodology

Do not apply **bold style** to the caption

Do not use this standard SDLC for your thesis. You need to present yours. Some of SCSV application do not need verification – it was Testing / Evaluation



X **Figure 3.1: Project Methodology**

DONT'S

Do not have Maintenance stage in your methodology

Do not apply **bold style** to the caption

Do not use this standard SDLC for your thesis. You need to present yours.

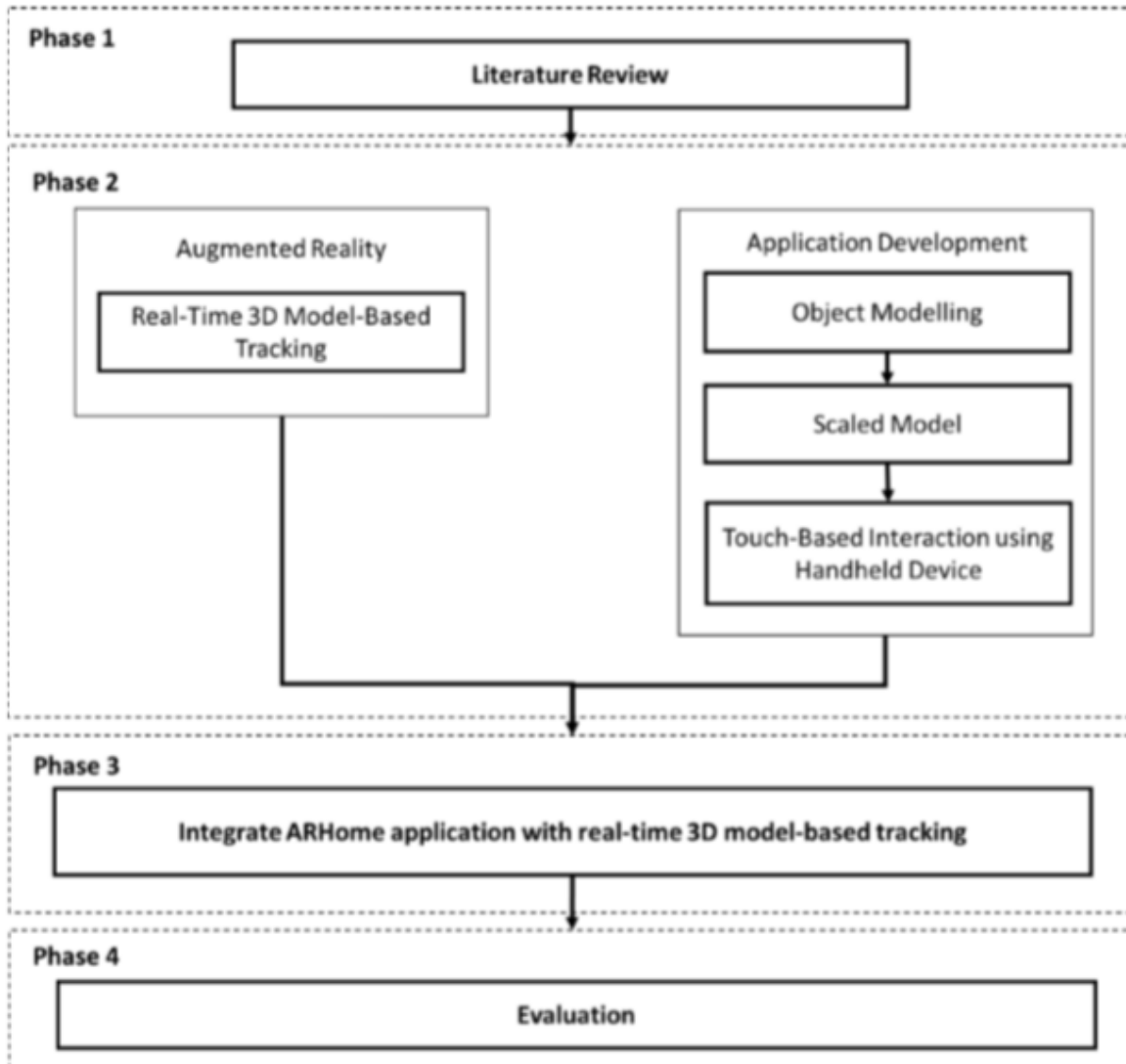


Figure 3.1 Project Methodology

You present what you are doing in your PSM.

You did mention the flow

The caption name is correct
Project Methodology

You can use smart art or color diagram if you want to as long as you show your PSM development flow.



DO'S

Figure UTM formatting



DO'S



Figure 2.12 Natural feature tracking used in SignAR application (Soogund et al., 2019)

If your caption is lengthy – it turns to 2 lines, you **CANNOT** apply center alignment

Alert there is **no BOLD style** in UTM current thesis format



DO'S



Figure 2.9 Fiducial AR marker (Basiratzadeh et al., 2019)

If your caption is short in one line – you **CAN** apply center alignment

Alert there is **no BOLD style** in UTM current thesis format



(a)

(b)

Figure 4.21 (a) Before object scaling up, (b) After object scaling up



DO'S

If you have more than one figure to combine you can do like this.

Alert there is **no BOLD style** in UTM current thesis format

Table 2.1 Comparison of Recursive Tracking with Tracking by Detection

Recursive Tracking	Tracking by Detection
Need previous camera pose to calculate current camera pose	Need no prior knowledge of previous camera pose
Requires low processing power	Requires high processing power
Not computationally expensive	Computationally expensive



DO'S

Table 2.1 Game Genres Boys and Girls

Boys Play a Wider Variety of Game Genres than Girls		
<i>What kinds of games do you play?</i>		
	% boy gamers	% girl gamers
Boys more likely to play		
Action games	84%*	48%
Sports games	80*	55
Adventure games	75*	57
First person shooters	74*	17
Fighting games	67*	29
Strategy games	63*	55
Role-playing games	45*	26
Survival horror games	45*	18
Massive multiplayer online games	30*	11
Girls more likely to play		
Puzzle games	58%	87%*
Equally likely to play		
Racing games	77%	71%
Rhythm games	58	64
Simulations	46	52
Virtual worlds	11	10



DONT'S

MISTAKES:

No **citation** for the table – you must cite the table, it comes with **colored table** definitely **not yours**

You have applied **BOLD style** – you did not obey UTM current thesis format

Alert : You may pass to submit your hardcover but PSZ will reject your thesis and you will be calling to re-binding your Thesis due to formatting mistakes. You might delay your graduation day.

Figure UTM formating



Figure 2.4 Racing Simulation

MISTAKES:

No citation for the figure – you must cite the figure which **is not yours**

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Positioning Figures and Tables

Remember **DO NOT** apply bold style to the caption

Place figures and tables at the top or bottom of columns?

Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables.

Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text/paragraph.

Above/top

Table 3.1: Hardware and Software Requirement



Figure 2.25 AR Home Deco application (Safiee and Ismail, 2018)

Below/
bottom

Hardware	Software
MSI GL62M 7RDX	Microsoft Windows 10
Intel Core i7-7700HQ	Unity 3D
GeForce GTX 1050	Visual Studio Community 2017
8 GB RAM	Adobe Photoshop
Leap Motion Controller	Leap Motion SDK
Oculus Rift	Oculus SDK

Common Mistake - Meaning of words

The word “data” is **plural**, not singular.

Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.

Be aware of the **different meanings of the homophones** “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.

Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.

The **prefix** “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a **hyphen**.

The **abbreviation** “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”. Do not use short form.

Section **Introduction** – use **present tense**

- This chapter **explains** about (simple present tense)

Section **Conclusion** – use **past tense**

- This chapter **explained** about the review of (simple past tense)

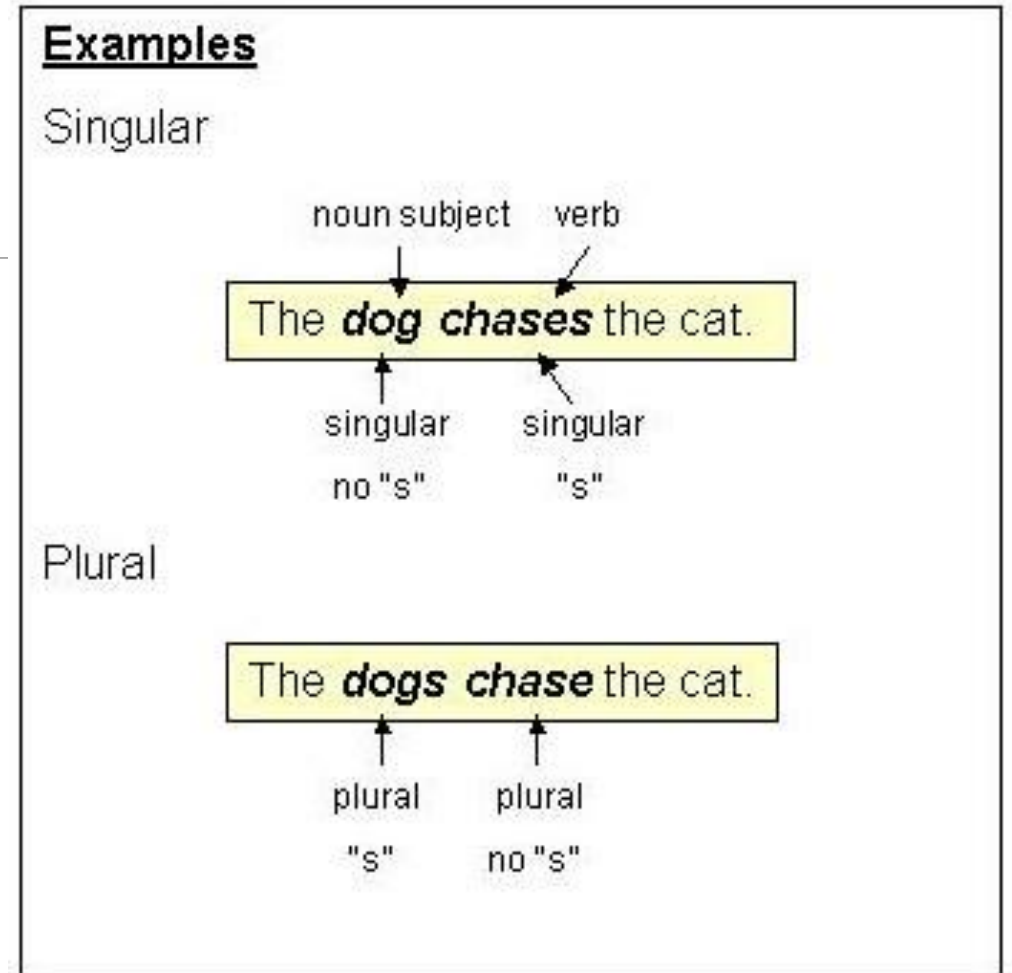
Figure and Table

Cited Figure and Table

Figure 4.0 shows s : remember
Figure X.X is a **singular** noun.
You must place **s** to the verb
after indicating the **singular**.

Example:

- Figure 5.2 defines **s**
- Figure 1.3 shows **s**
- Table 2.0 presents **s**



Note: **Singular** means only one. Plural means more than one.

Figure and Table

Naming:

Figure 1.13 – this means the figure is in **Chapter 1** and the figure numbering is 13.

Table 4.3 – this means the table is in **Chapter 4** and it is the **third table** found in Chapter 4.

Figure <chapter>.<number of figure>

Figures and tables are the nouns. Capitalized the first letter: Example

- Figure 1.0
- Table 2.0

Citation

WHEN REFERRING TO THE WORK OF PREVIOUS RESEARCHERS.

Citation

When citing previous research in your article, **use past tense**. Whatever a previous researcher said, did or wrote happened at some specific, definite time in the past and is not still being done.

There is no period after the “et” but a period after the “al” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.” and current UTM format is **NOT** in italic style.

There are two common styles we use for BSc

- **Inline citation**
- **End of sentence citation**

The examples

INLINE CITATION

Smith (2008) **reported** that adult respondents in the experimental study remembered 30 percent more than children.

Billinghurst et al. (2019) **has claimed** interaction is crucial in order to allow user interact with 3D object in MR.

END OF SENTENCE

Previous research showed that children confuse the source of their memories more often than adults (Lindsey et al., 1991).

In MR, interaction is crucial to allow user interact with 3D object (Billinghurst et al., 2019).

Tense usage in writing

Use Present Tense. . .when?

To express findings that continue to be true. Use present tense to express general truths or facts or conclusions supported by research results that are unlikely to change—in other words, something that is believed to be always true.

Example:

- Galileo (2001) **asserted** that the earth revolves around the sun.
- Singer (1982) **stated** that dimorphism in body size is common among butterflies.

Tense usage in your writing

Proposal writing – future tense, it has not yet been conducted

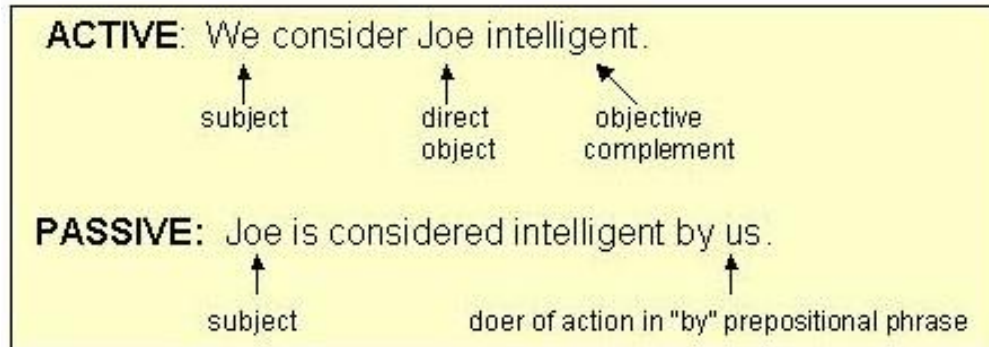
- will be / will

Tense references to other studies or previous works/journal/article that has been published should be in past tense – including in Proposal writing (PSM1- Chapter 2 Literature Review)

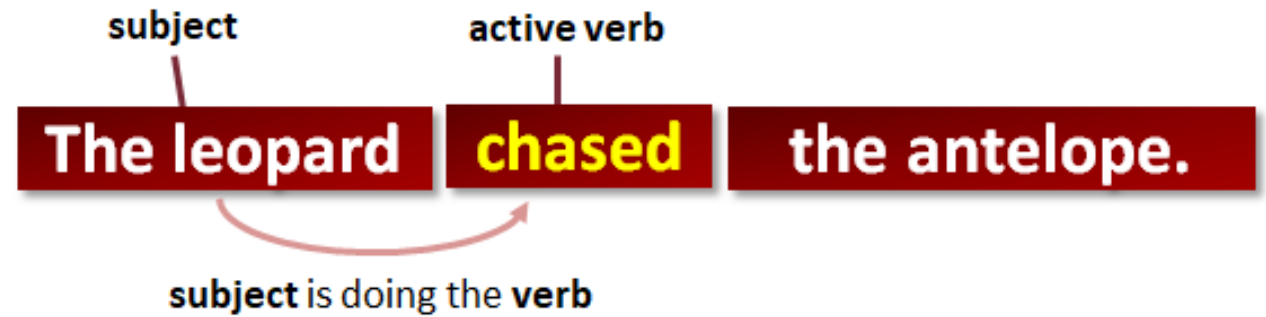
Common error is to neglect to change future tense (PSM1) to past tense (PSM2) – tips: **use passive voice**

ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE

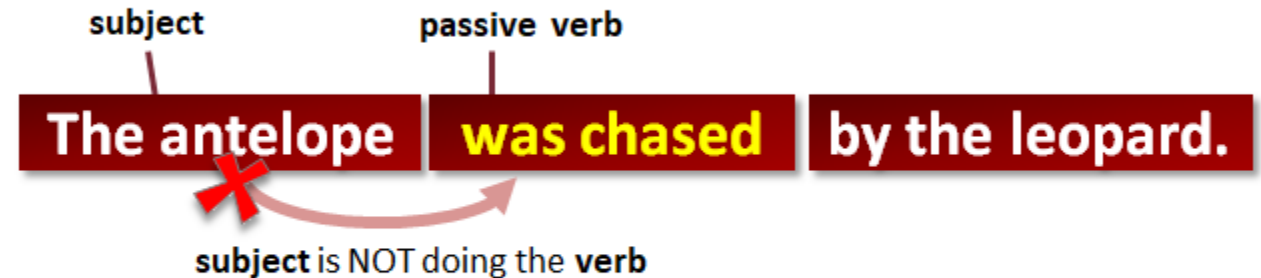
- Passive voice emphasizes the person or object receiving the action.
 - The game was won.
- Active voice emphasizes the person or object performing the action.
 - We won the game.



Active Voice (Example)



Passive Voice (Example)



With the passive voice, the action of the verb is done to the subject.

Examples

Single helping verb:

The **girl *has* talked** to me.

singular singular
no "s" "s"

The **girls *have* talked** to me.

plural plural
"s" no "s"

First helping verb in pair of helping verbs:

The **girl *has* been talking** to me

singular singular
no "s" "s"

The **girls *have* been talking** to me.

plural plural
"s" no "s"

Use Past Tense

To describe your methodology and report your results. At the time you are writing your report, thesis, dissertation or article, you have **already completed your study**, so you should **use past tense** in your methodology section to record what you did, and in your results section to report what you found.

Writing Introduction and Conclusion

Chapter **Introduction** – use **present tense**

- This chapter **explains** about (simple present tense)

Chapter **Conclusion** – use **past tense**

- This chapter **explained** about the review of (simple past tense)

Section and subsection - Introduction

- **Use present tense**
- Example:
 - This **section demonstrates** the calibration process ...
 - This **subsection explains**

Simple Present Tense Verbs for He/She/It and Singular Nouns	
Spelling Rules	Examples
With most verbs, add s	live - lives sit - sits stay - stays
Ending in consonant + y change y to i and add es	try - tries carry - carries
Ending in s, z, ch, or x add es	miss - misses buzz - buzzes catch - catches fix - fixes
Exceptions	go - goes do - does

Simple Past Tense Regular Verbs

Spelling Rules	Examples
Ending in e add d	live – lived stare – stared
Ending in vowel + y add ed	stay – stayed play – played
Ending in consonant + y change y to i and add ed	try – tried carry – carried
One syllable, single vowel and ending in single consonant double the final consonant and add ed	nod – nodd rip – ripped
Two-syllable, stress on second syllable and ending in single consonant double the final consonant and add ed	commit – committed prefer – preferred

Use Past Tense – Chapter 3 PSM2

In Chapter 3 (PSM2) – it has been done so use **past tense**. To express general truths or facts– use **present tense**

Here example:

- Based on the Figure 3.1, there are three stages in methodology has been carried out.....
- Leap motion was used to tracked human bare hand, the data have been captured in real-time and retrieved by the application.

Passive voice

Present perfect tense

Present tense because
the general truth

Note:

has + been + past participle

Use Past Tense – PSM2 Chapter 5

To explain the results in Chapter 5 (PSM2) – it has been done

Here example:

- Based on the Figure 4.0, the graph **has hypothesized** that adults would remember more items than children.
- In this stage, tannins **has been extracted** from the leaves by bringing the leaves to a boil in 50% methanol.
- In experiment 2, response **has varied**.

But what is the difference between have and has?

Both words are present tense forms of the verb *to have*.

The past-tense form is *had*

The present progressive tense (or continuous tense) is *having*.

Present Perfect

I	have	done
You	have	played
He	has	written
She	has	read
It	has	lived
We	have	travelled
You	have	been
They	have	bought

The **past participle** is usually the same as the **past tense form**. Only some irregular verbs have a past participle that is different than their past tense form.