

# Copyediting

*The missing component of your  
journal's editorial workflow*

Joaquim Baeta

28 July 2020

# Indonesian Journal of Biotechnology

- ▶ 2016–2018
- ▶ Biotechnology
- ▶ [jurnal.ugm.ac.id/ijbiotech](http://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/ijbiotech)



## NMR metabolomics revealed metabolites and bioactivity variation in Torbangun leaves *Plectranthus amboinicus* L. with different origins

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**ABSTRACT** *Plectranthus amboinicus* has been reported to have antidiabetic and antioxidant activities. Environmental factors might influence the plant's secondary metabolite profile and its beneficial properties. NMR-based metabolomics was used to show phytochemical variations between specimens of *P. amboinicus* grown in Japan and Indonesia. The results showed that flavonoids and triterpenes were among the discriminating factors of the variation between the two groups. Targeted comparative analysis of the concentration of the specific flavonoids of the plants using a validated HPLC-MWD method showed that the Japanese samples contained a higher concentration of total flavonoids compared with the Indonesian samples. The Japanese and Indonesian samples contained  $1100.6 \pm 5.1$  and  $532.4 \pm 1.8$   $\mu\text{g/g}$  luteolin, and  $584.5 \pm 7.4$  and  $571.7 \pm 11.6$   $\mu\text{g/g}$  apigenin, respectively. Eriodyctiol was detected only in the Indonesian samples. Contrarily, more intensive DPPH reduction and  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition activities were found in the Indonesian samples ( $\text{IC}_{50}$   $14.4 \pm 1.2$  and  $24.0 \pm 0.3$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$  for the DPPH assay,  $1181.9 \pm 113.5$  and  $4451.4 \pm 290.0$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$  for  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibition, respectively). Thus, flavonoids might not be the only group of compounds related to the aforementioned bioactivities. This should be confirmed by further research targeting other groups of compounds, such as triterpenes.

**KEYWORDS** antidiabetes; antioxidant; flavonoids; metabolomics; *Plectranthus amboinicus*

### 1. Introduction

*Plectranthus amboinicus* is a shrub spread over tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and South America, particularly Brazil (Lukhoba et al. 2006). Similar with mint, sage, and basil, it belongs to Lamiaceae family. It has several local names for examples Indian-borage, Indian-mint, French-thyme, Spanish-thyme, Oreille, and Karpuravalli. In Indonesia, *P. amboinicus* is known as Torbangun. The leaves are traditionally used as breast milk simulant (lactagogue) by Batakese lactating women in North Sumatra (Damanik et al. 2006). Many compounds have been identified from *P. amboinicus* leaves (Brieskorn 1977; Brieskorn and Riedel 1977). The antihyperglycemic (Viswanathaswamy et al. 2011), and anti-inflammatory (El-Hawary et al. 2012) potential of the plant extracts were reported. Indeed, this pharmacological potential highlights the relevance of the plant in the treatment of increasingly relevant degenerative disease.

Variation of chemical composition of natural products may occur due to the variations in genotype, geographical origin, or post-harvest handling. These factors may significantly alter the efficacy of the plant functional properties (Wang et al. 2005). The same case might occur in *P. am-*

*boinicus* which grows in different environment. Thus, it is important to assess the variability of *P. amboinicus* as raw materials to keep a final product quality consistency. For such a purpose, metabolomics is one of the most reliable methods. The use of NMR in metabolomics based works is preferable as attributed to its high throughput capability, reproducibility, and robustness. Various multivariate data analysis such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or Orthogonal Projection to the Least Square-Discriminant Analysis (OPLS-DA) is very helpful to interpret a huge metabolomics data and to find discriminating factors responsible for samples classification (Yuliana et al. 2011a).

This study focused on *P. amboinicus* secondary metabolites profiling, particularly flavonoid variation in specimens of *P. amboinicus* grown in Bogor (Indonesia) and Tsukuba (Japan). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of NMR-based metabolomics application combined with HPLC-MWD targeted analysis to reveal the phytochemicals differences between Indonesian and Japanese *P. amboinicus*. We firstly used  $^1\text{H}$  NMR-based metabolomics to identify discriminating factors of both samples. For NMR-metabolomics study, instead of single solvent extraction, we applied comprehensive extraction technique consisting of a continuous flow of solvent mix-

- ▶ 2018
- ▶ Humanities; Indonesian culture
- ▶ [jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jurnal-humaniora](http://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/jurnal-humaniora)

## Othering and Selfing: Reading Gender Hierarchies and Social Categories in Michel Houellebecq's Novel *Soumission*

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### ABSTRACT

In literature, questions of the self and the other are frequently presented. The identity politics that gained prominence after the attack on the World Trade Center in New York on 11 September 2001 has occupied considerable space in this debate throughout the globe, including in France. One example of a novel dealing with the self and other is Michel Houellebecq's *Soumission* (2015). This article attempts to explore the processes of selfing and othering in this work. The politics of identity that seems to present Muslims and Islam as the other and French as the self is also extended to other identities and aspects involved in the novel. This article attempts to show, first, how the French author Houellebecq positions the self and other in *Soumission*; second, the type of self and other the novel focuses on; and third, how its selfing and othering processes reveal the gender hierarchy and social categorization of French society. It finds that the novel presents a hierarchy in its narrative through which characters are positioned based on their gender and sexual orientation, as well as their age and ethnic heritage.

**Keywords:** *Gender; Social Categories; Islam; Soumission; Houellebecq*

### INTRODUCTION

The politics of otherness is important in interpersonal relations, and no group is immune to the othering process. The Polish sociologist Zygmunt Bauman, in his book *Modernity and Ambivalence*, wrote that *otherness* is a means for communally creating categories (Bauman, 1991, p. 75). These categories are generally created by dominant groups and applied to groups with less power. Zygmunt also explained, "Being a stranger means, first and foremost, that nothing is natural, nothing is given of right, nothing comes free." The construction of otherness involves the creation and propagation of stereotypes and clichés about minority groups and other outsiders.

In French society, Muslims have experienced this process of othering (Udasmoro, 2017). It cannot be ignored that Islam's history in Europe is one of invasion and conquest. The Crusades, which lasted for several centuries, contributed to the othering of Muslims by non-Muslim French people and vice versa

(Couvreur, 1998). These groups created stereotypes that exhibited their mutual lack of trust (Bowen, 2009). The Crusades, considered by Christians a holy war against Muslims, lasted in several phases. The first lasted from 1096 to 1099, during which Christians attempted to secure access to holy sites, as well as to defend Byzantine Emperor Alexius I and Constantinople from Turkish attacks. The second phase occurred in the twelfth century, albeit on a smaller scale. The third phase, which occurred during the thirteenth century, was known as the war against paganism. Meanwhile, during the fourth phase, almost all of Europe fell to the Ottoman Empire. In this phase, Islam and its culture spread widely throughout Europe.

Meanwhile, the rise of Islam in contemporary France is inseparable from French colonialism in countries across the Mediterranean, particularly Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria (Zwilling, 2015). Following the independence of these countries



# ASEAN Journal on Science & Technology for Development

- ▶ 2018–present
- ▶ Technology in ASEAN
- ▶ [ajstd.org](http://ajstd.org)



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RESEARCH

Problem Solving of Isopropyl Alcohol – Water Azeotropic Characteristics Using Packed (Natural Zeolite) Bed Adsorber

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**KEYWORDS**  
Adsorption kinetics  
Natural zeolite  
Azeotropic mixture  
Freundlich model  
Isopropyl-alcohol-water

**ABSTRACT** The adsorption kinetics of water from an azeotropic mixture of isopropyl alcohol and water using chemically activated natural zeolites with and without a binder (starch) was investigated. In addition, an investigation of the compressive strength of zeolite pellets was conducted to ascertain the performance of the adsorbent for long-term operation. Three parameters were applied in the zeolite-making process: the particle size of zeolite (20, 30, 50, and 80 mesh), the sintering temperature (550, 750, and 1,000°C), the compaction pressure (2, 4, and 6 tonnes), and the starch-to-zeolite weight ratio (0, 1:3, 1:5, and 1:7). Initial screenings indicated that the strongest zeolite pellet was 80-mesh zeolite powder (without starch addition) that was compacted using 6 tonnes pressure and was sintered at 750°C. The adsorption tests using the strongest zeolite were conducted in a packed-bed column for three cycles, followed by compressive strength tests on the zeolite pellets after each cycle. According to the experimental data, zeolite pellets made without the addition of starch could adsorb up to 98.4% of the initial water in the mixture. From the four models proposed to describe the kinetics of adsorption of water from the mixture, the Freundlich model turned out to be the best model.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Solvent recovery is an important process in the chemical industry to make the whole process more efficient and more economical, as well as to satisfy environmental regulations. Solvent recovery can be performed by several methods. For instance, by distillation using a distillation column, by vaporization using a membrane (Kasik and Lin 2014; Chani-ago et al. 2015), and by adsorptive separation in an adsorption column (Saha et al. 2015; Nagarajan and Chandiramouli 2017). While distillation appears to be the most frequently used separation technique in industry, its separation performances are limited, especially in a case where the difference of the boiling points of each chemical species is very tight, creating an azeotrope.

Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) is one of the organic solvents widely used in industry, either as a solvent or as an additive in pharmaceuticals (Walter et al. 2016), and is frequently mixed with water. One of the problems observed in the conventional distillation of an IPA-water mixture is the presence of an azeotropic condition when the IPA purity in the mixture is 87.7 wt.% and when the mixture temperature is 80.3°C (Kuila and Ray 2013). A more efficient dehydration of IPA in industry is necessary to allow the recycling of pure IPA, to create economic benefits, and to achieve an environmentally friendly process (Liu et al. 2014).

Some modifications have been made on the distillation of azeotropic mixtures, such as by using an additional solvent to perform extractive distillation or by employing

membrane distillation (Sawamura et al. 2015; Chen et al. 2017). Separation using a membrane has also begun to receive more attention from researchers, because it offers the recovery of pure IPA. Nonetheless, membrane distillation requires an expensive initial investment due to the high quality materials needed to provide high permeability, selectivity, durability, and mechanical stability. Additionally, the maintenance of the membrane by regular chemical cleaning also causes the operational expense to be costly (Hua et al. 2014). Therefore, this study focused on developing a method that was not only able to recover pure IPA, but also lowered the cost needed for separation.

In this study, adsorption was chosen as the method to be developed by utilizing chemically activated natural zeolite as an adsorbent, which was packed in a vertical cylindrical column. Natural zeolite has excellent properties for the water adsorption process because of its hydrophilic properties (Giroux et al. 2016; Siddiki et al. 2016). Compared with activated carbon, natural zeolite could have a higher surface area, up to 1000 m<sup>2</sup>/g, and poses a uniform pore size distribution. However, natural zeolite that exists in nature as aluminosilicate crystalline is known to be contaminated by metal oxides attached on the pore surface (Pérez-Page et al. 2016). To allow for the attachment of water molecules to the zeolite pore surfaces, free oxides and impurities such as Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, CaO, MgO, Na<sub>2</sub>O, and K<sub>2</sub>O must be removed (Bonaccorsi et al. 2016). These molecules may close the pathways into the pores or the active sites of the zeolite, causing the adsorption capacity of the zeolite



 **The research is good but the  
English is bad.**



**The article is difficult to  
understand.**

 **Ask a colleague or friend to  
fix the English.**



 **Hire a native speaker.**

# The eternal struggle

- ▶ All Indonesian journal editors suffer from the same headache: **bad writing**.
- ▶ This is a consistent problem, for authors and journals alike.
- ▶ Good writing is a skill that is difficult for academics to master.



# The eternal struggle

- ▶ Journals' most common solutions:
  - ▷ Reject poorly written articles.
  - ▷ Ask authors to fix language problems after peer review.
  - ▷ Require authors to prove their article has been edited or proofread before being submitted.





# The eternal struggle

- ▶ These solutions put the responsibility of publishing well-written articles on the **author**.
- ▶ This approach also does not guarantee quality.
  - ▷ Good research may be rejected.
  - ▷ Post-peer review editing slows down the review process.
  - ▷ Many authors hire bad editors.





There is another solution:  
copyediting

# Another solution

- ▶ This solution is often not known by Indonesian journals.
- ▶ And when it is known, few journals make use of it.
  - ▷ Budgetary constraints.
  - ▷ They don't know their language deficiencies... or they don't care about them.



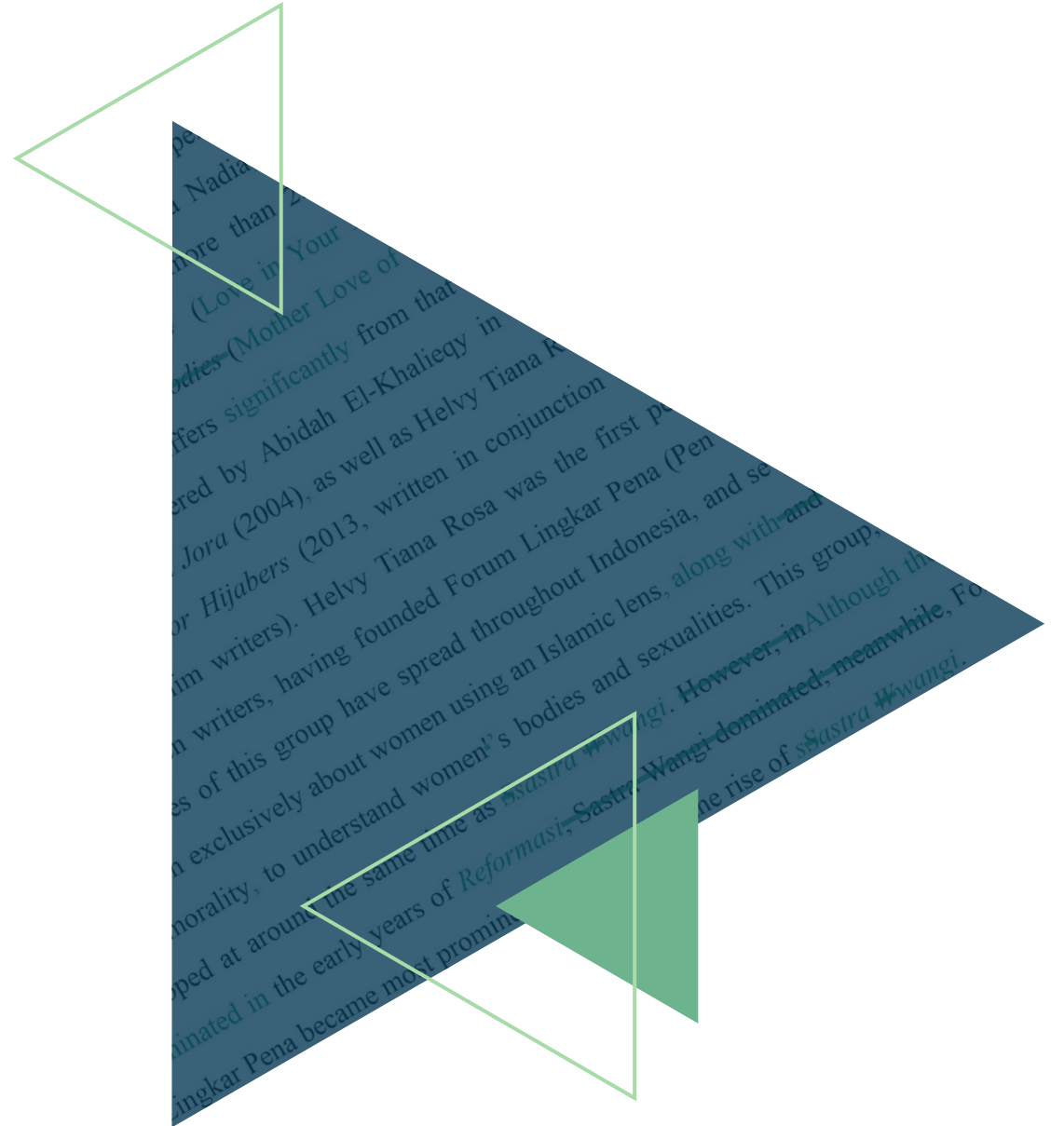


# Another solution

- ▶ Readability (easiness of reading) aids the promotion of research...
- ▶ But journals care more about publishing articles as fast as possible, regardless of quality.
- ▶ The importance of copyediting is consequently not recognised, and undervalued.



# What is copyediting?



# What is copyediting?

- ▶ Reviewing and correcting written material to improve\* its:
  - ▷ Accuracy.
  - ▷ Readability.
  - ▷ Consistency.
  - ▷ Fit for journal's style.

\*Stainton (2002)



# What is copyediting?



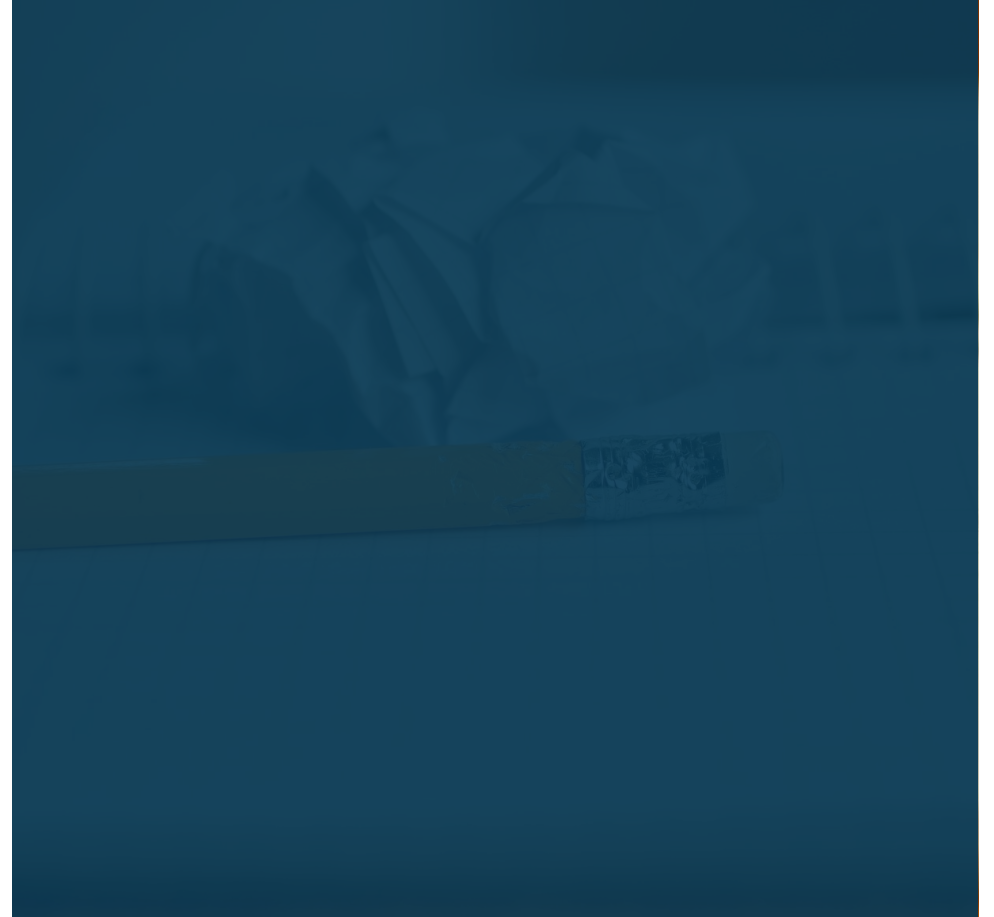
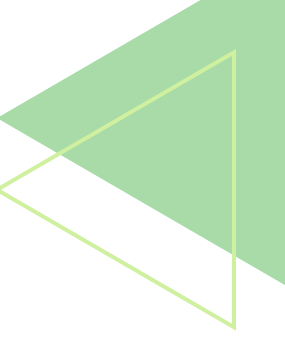
- ▶ Other tasks copyeditors can perform include:
  - ▷ Verifying cross-references in the text.
  - ▷ Checking numbering of footnotes, endnotes, tables, and figures.
  - ▷ Reviewing figure and table captions.
  - ▷ Confirming citations match references, and that references are in correct order.

# There are two types of editing

- ▶ Editing can be divided into two types:
  - ▷ Mechanical (or basic) editing.
  - ▷ Substantive editing.



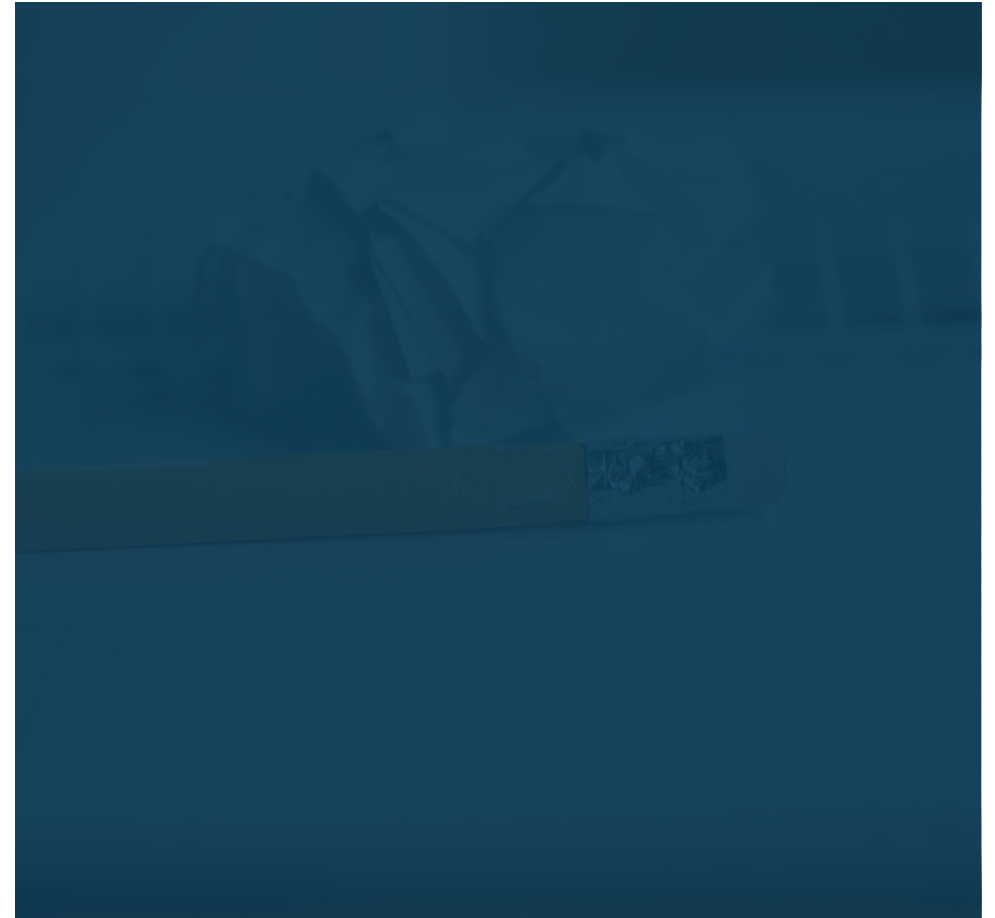
# Two types of editing



# Two types of editing

- ▶ Basic editing.
- ▶ Ensuring content fits the journal's style.
- ▶ Fixing:
  - ▷ Spelling, punctuation, capitalisation.
  - ▷ Symbols, abbreviation, acronyms.
  - ▷ Numbering, Italicisation, hyphenation.

*Mechanical editing*



# Two types of editing

- ▶ Basic editing.
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  - ▷ Symbols, abbreviation, acronyms.
  - ▷ Numbering, Italicisation, hyphenation.

*Mechanical editing*

- ▶ Basic editing + significant editing, including rewriting some content.
- ▶ Fixing:
  - ▷ Structure and organisation.
  - ▷ Internal inconsistencies.

*Substantive copyediting*



## Mechanical editing

~~Upon identification, w~~We listed a total of 81 plant species belonging to 44 families from ~~the our~~ study area. Two ~~bramble~~ species ~~of bramble~~, *Rubus rosaefolius* J.E. Smith and *Rubus alpestris* Bl. were identified in the field through ~~the same a shortened~~ local name, ~~and thus~~, “stroberi”. ~~In this case, we~~ combined ~~both species~~ into *Rubus* spp. in the analysis. Shrubland had the highest total number of plant species ~~among the habitats~~, while woodland had the lowest (Table 3.3). There were more plant species in each growthform category recorded from shrubland compared with those from woodland and grassland, except for the seedling category, in which the grassland habitat had the highest number of species by a small margin. However, grassland had the lowest sapling species richness among the habitats. Compared with the tree category, saplings and seedlings were less diverse in both woodland and shrubland. The shrub and herb categories were the major contributors to the total plant species richness, constituting over 75 percent of the total plant species number in each habitat (Table 3.3). In general, shrubland was the habitat most diverse ~~habitat~~ in plant species, followed by grassland and then woodland.

Using ~~the program~~ SPADE, it was predicted that both ~~the~~ woodland and ~~the~~ shrubland ~~habitats~~ had moderate levels of community heterogeneity in the tree category, with an estimated ~~true~~ true species richness ranging from 10 to 26 for woodland, and 13 to 26 for shrubland (Table 3.4). The sapling category varied in its heterogeneity: in shrubland it was homogenous (with an estimated true species richness of 3), in woodland it was moderate (with true species richness estimates ranging from 6 to 14), and in grassland it was highly heterogeneous (true species richness estimates ranging from 2 to 34). The community heterogeneity of seedlings was low to homogenous in all habitats, with true species richness estimates ranging from 7 to 13 for shrubland, 9 for grassland, and 5 for woodland. ~~The W~~woodland and shrubland ~~habitats~~ had moderate levels of community heterogeneity of the shrub layer, with true species richness estimates between 21 and 31 for shrubland and 14 species for woodland; ~~the~~ grassland was highly heterogeneous ~~in the shrub category~~, with an ~~estimated~~ true species richness between 20 and 59. Each habitat varied in the heterogeneity of the herb category: woodland was homogenous (true species

## Substantive copyediting

~~in many fields but only, very~~ few studies ~~can be found in focus on~~ food marketing. This is particularly true for quantitative studies, ~~which use a quantitative research design~~. To the best of our knowledge only ~~a single the~~ study, ~~conducted by of~~ Sidali and Hemmerling (in review), has attempted to measure consumers' perceived authenticity of a food specialty food, which was found to have ~~demonstrating~~ a positive influence on stated consumption. ~~However, n~~No studies ~~to date so far~~ has used a similar approach in a cross-country context. ~~Therefore, this study attempts to fill this gap by quantitatively measuring customers' perceived authenticity of a German traditional specialty food in relation to their consumption of it. For this reason, in this study we measure customers' perceived authenticity related to consumption of a German traditional specialty using a quantitative design. To achieve this, an authenticity scale was developed using data from online surveys of gourmet consumers that were conducted during two different timeframes and in two different countries, namely Germany, whence this specialty originates, and Italy, where lower knowledge of the product is compensated by a higher general culinary awareness. After the validity of the authenticity scale was verified, its effect on German and Italian respondents' stated willingness to consume the specialty food was analysed. Thus, we develop an authenticity scale using data of online survey which have been obtained in two different timeframes as well as in two different countries. Once we have checked the validity of the authenticity scale, we analyze its effect on the stated consumption to consume the product specialty both in Germany, where this specialty stems, as well as in another country, i.e., Italy where the lesser knowledge of the product is compensated by a higher general culinary awareness.~~

### Current research on food authenticity

~~Nowadays, p~~Product authenticity ~~is becomes~~ a keystone of modern marketing (Brown et al., 2003). ~~As voieed by~~ Spiggle et al. (2012) observed that an authentic product comprehends the meaning and essence of the tradition it embodies. ~~According to the current literature, authenticity can be treated as a unidimensional, a bi-dimensional or a multidimensional construct. Authenticity can be treated as a unidimensional, bi-dimensional, or~~

conducted  
05/30/2014 11:00 AM  
This is a very confusing construction  
Alex  
05/30/2014 11:00 AM  
International ?  
05/30/2014 11:00 AM  
We need to break this up, because it's too  
Alex  
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Discuss which/that.  
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"periods" is better if it's still accurate.  
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OK?  
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After discussing next point, add "was"  
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Discuss.  
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A note on the style...  
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There are  
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These two sentences don't have a strong bond.  
Alex  
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Can you reference any? That said, I don't

# Mechanical vs. substantive

- ▶ A journal can be expected perform some mechanical editing.
  - ▷ This is part of the copyediting process.
- ▶ Conversely, normally a journal should not be performing substantive editing.
  - ▷ The article should not have been accepted.



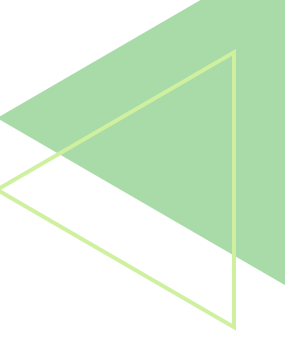
# Responsibilities of the copyeditor





# Copyeditor responsibilities

- ▶ It's not enough to be a...
  - ▷ Native speaker,
  - ▷ Good writer, and/or
  - ▷ Good scientist.



# Copyeditor responsibilities

- ▶ A copyeditor must uphold the integrity of both the **journal** and the author.
  - ▷ Make as few changes as necessary.
  - ▷ Display correct judgement, knowing when a change is appropriate.
  - ▷ Enforce the rules of a given language.
  - ▷ Ensure the article conforms to the journal's requirements.

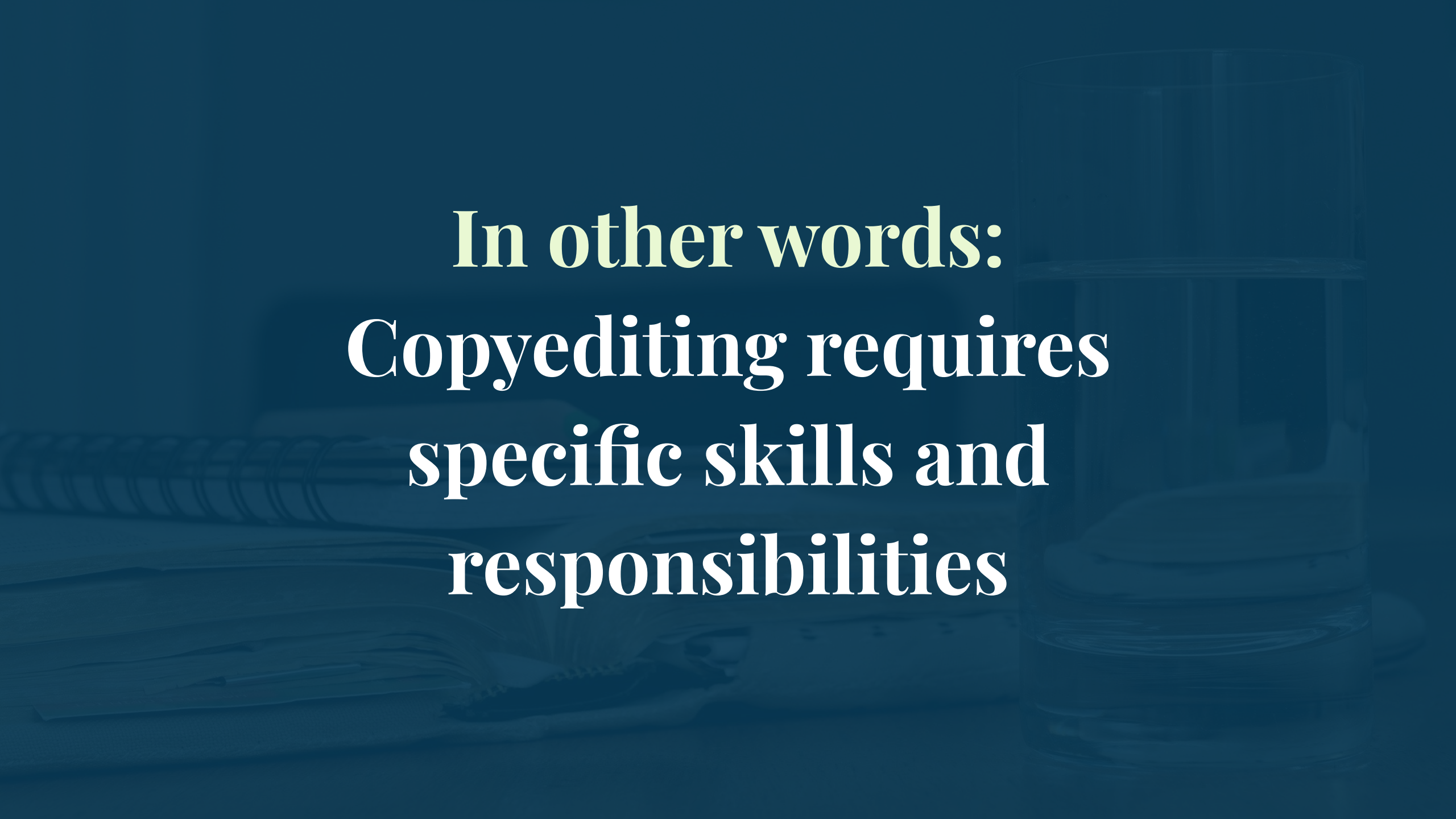
# Copyeditor responsibilities

- ▶ A copyeditor must uphold the integrity of both the journal and the **author**.
  - ▷ Avoid changing the substance of the article.
  - ▷ Never undermine the scientific integrity of the article.
  - ▷ Never undermine the author's "voice," their authorial intentions, and their stylistic preferences.
  - ▷ Strive for the author to agree with your changes.

# Copyeditor responsibilities

- ▶ Always stay up-to-date with...
  - ▷ Evolving language conventions (*Chicago Manual of Style*, *Oxford Guide to Style*).
  - ▷ Academic conventions (MLA, APA).
  - ▷ Reference styles (CSE, APA, AMA).
  - ▷ International standards (ISO).



The background of the slide features a dark blue, semi-transparent overlay. Behind this overlay, a spiral-bound notebook is visible on the left side, and a clear glass filled with water is on the right side. The text is centered over the notebook and glass.

**In other words:**  
**Copyediting requires  
specific skills and  
responsibilities**

# Can a lecturer be a copyeditor?

- ▶ No.
- ▶ A lecturer (probably) can't be a copyeditor.
- ▶ Regular academics are simply too busy to carry out these responsibilities.



# Assistant or managing editor?

- ▶ No, unless you are:
  - ▶ A native speaker or capable writer, **and**
  - ▶ Experienced in the aforementioned responsibilities of copyediting.



# But why not?

- ▶ It requires specific skills and responsibilities!
- ▶ But also: it is a waste of your time.
- ▶ You should be focused on:
  - ▷ Improving the quality of submitted articles.
  - ▷ Ensuring that articles are scientifically sound before being reaching the copyediting phase.
  - ▷ Ensuring a robust editorial workflow.
  - ▷ Publishing on time.





# Copyediting within the editing workflow



A man with a beard and glasses is looking through a magnifying glass. The image is dark blue with a semi-transparent overlay. The text "Copyediting is not proofreading" is centered in white, serif font.

Copyediting is not  
proofreading

# Copyediting vs. proofreading



# Copyediting vs. proofreading

- ▶ Is performed by an editor on behalf of the journal.
- ▶ After the article is accepted, before it is typeset.
- ▶ Purpose is to ensure there are no English errors or types in manuscript.

*Copyediting*





# Copyediting vs. proofreading

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*Copyediting*

- ▶ Is performed by:
  - ▷ The author to confirm changes.
  - ▷ The editor to ensure there are no mistakes.
- ▶ After article is typeset, before it is published.
- ▶ Purpose is to confirm article is ready for publishing.

*Proofreading*

# Editing workflow

## *Author editing*



- ▶ Author hires editor.
- ▶ Before submission or at review stage.

# Editing workflow

## *Author editing*



- ▶ Author hires editor.
- ▶ Before submission or at review stage.

## *Copyediting*



- ▶ Journal hires editor.
- ▶ After article is accepted, before typesetting.

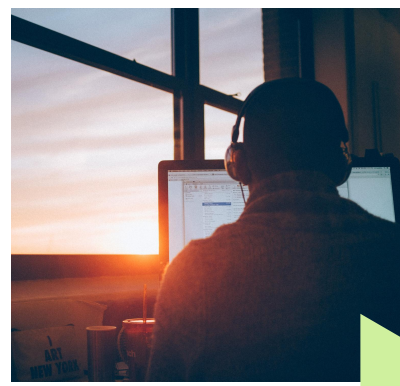
# Editing workflow

## *Author editing*



- ▶ Author hires editor.
- ▶ Before submission or at review stage.

## *Copyediting*



- ▶ Journal hires editor.
- ▶ After article is accepted, before typesetting.

## *Proofreading*



- ▶ Author confirms changes.
- ▶ Before article is published.



**All three aspects are  
necessary for a journal to  
ensure an articles meets its  
editorial standards**

# The eternal struggle



- ▶ Author editing:
  - ▷ Before submitting the article, ensuring it fits journal requirements.
- ▶ Copyediting:
  - ▷ After accepting the article, ensuring it is free of mistakes.
- ▶ Proofreading:
  - ▷ Finalising publication.

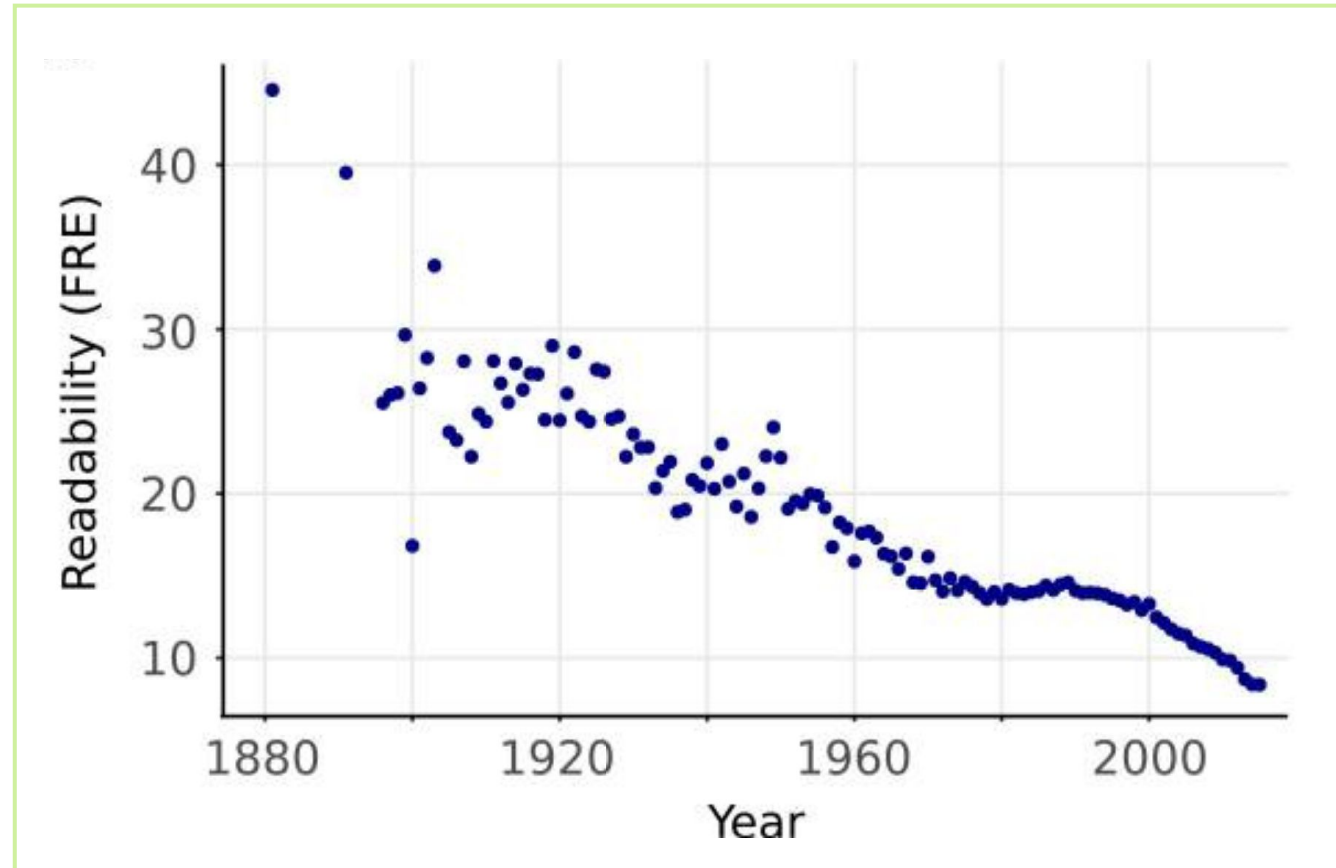
**Do I really need  
a copyeditor?**



 **The readability of science is  
steadily decreasing.**

*— Plavén-Sigra et al. 2017*

# The readability of science is decreasing.



**Some medical journals are  
reported to have readability  
scores of just 15/100.\***

*— Hall 2006*

\*Would you pass an exam if you scored 15/100?





All journals need  
copyediting

# All journals need copyediting



- ▶ The eternal struggle of bad writing applies not just to Indonesian journals.
- ▶ Even journals with “good” English suffer from a readability problem.
  - ▷ Excessive use of jargon.
  - ▷ Needlessly complex sentence structures.



# All journals need copyediting



- ▶ Journals with traditionally poor English are doubly in need of a copyeditor.
  - ▷ Someone who has the task of ensuring articles are at minimum readable.
- ▶ Even if you don't publish in English, your journal still needs copyediting.
  - ▷ This is not an English problem.
  - ▷ Not all Indonesians are good writers.

What if I *can't*  
hire an  
copyeditor?



# I can't hire an copyeditor

- ▶ Sometimes a journal doesn't have the budget for a copyeditor.
- ▶ Sometimes you can't find a competent editor.
- ▶ For this, you can put several policies in place to compensate for the lack of a copyeditor.



# I can't hire an copyeditor

- ▶ Put an editorial process in place for:
  - ▷ **Assessing,**
  - ▷ **Improving,** and
  - ▷ **Proofing** articles.
- ▶ Designate editors to hold each responsibility.
- ▶ Maintain consistency and build experience.



# I can't hire an copyeditor

- ▶ Don't accept an article with bad language.
  - ▷ Ask the author to hire an editor and resubmit or revise.
  - ▷ Check the result using your own internal editorial process.
- ▶ If you can't edit the whole article, at minimum edit the abstract.
  - ▷ (Scopus notices this.)



# I can't hire an copyeditor

- ▶ Never publish an article after typesetting/layouting before checking it first.
- ▶ Always check the PDF. Look for:
  - ▷ Typos, misspellings, bad punctuation.
  - ▷ Citation errors, inconsistent references and cross-references.
  - ▷ Formatting errors, mistakes in the layout.



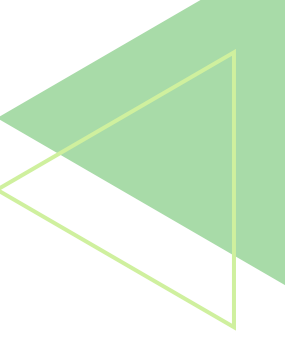
# I can't hire an copyeditor

- ▶ **Always check the PDF!**
  - ▷ The most common mistakes are those that the editors should have noticed.
  - ▷ These are unacceptable errors!
- ▶ Authors can not be expected to find layouting inconsistencies.
  - ▷ That is the journal editor's job.



# I can't hire an copyeditor

- ▶ You can also use readability tools to help you judge and fix the quality of the language.
  - ▷ None of these tools are perfect.
  - ▷ Each has good and bad features.

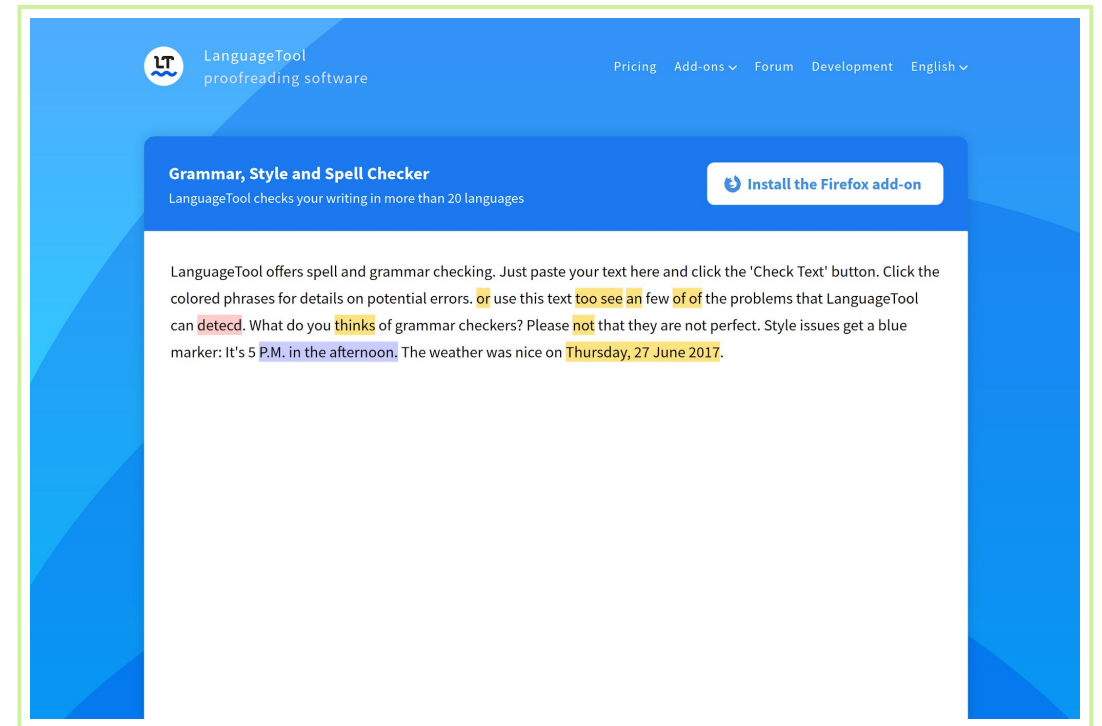




# Helpful language tools

## ▶ LanguageTool.

- ▶ Finds mistakes; does not assess quality of language.
- ▶ Free version available; browser extensions; Google Docs (free) or Microsoft Office (paid).
- ▶ [languagetool.org](https://www.languagetool.org)



# Helpful language tools

## ► Readable.

- Finds mistakes; assesses readability.
- Free to test in browser.
- [app.readable.com](https://app.readable.com)

The screenshot displays the Readable app's interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with a 'Go Pro!' button and tabs for 'Text', 'Files', 'URLs', and 'Emails'. Below this, a 'Save' button and links for 'Export Text' and 'Share Results' are visible. The main content area shows a sample text with several sentences highlighted in pink, indicating areas of concern or suggestions. On the right side, a sidebar provides a summary of the analysis results:

FAVES	GRADE	ISSUES	REACH	WORDS
☆	<b>B</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>304</b>

Below the summary, the sidebar lists 'Readability Grade Levels' and 'Readability Scores':

Readability Grade Levels		
😊	Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level	7.9
😞	Gunning Fog Index	10.3

Readability Scores		
😊	Flesch Reading Ease	66.8

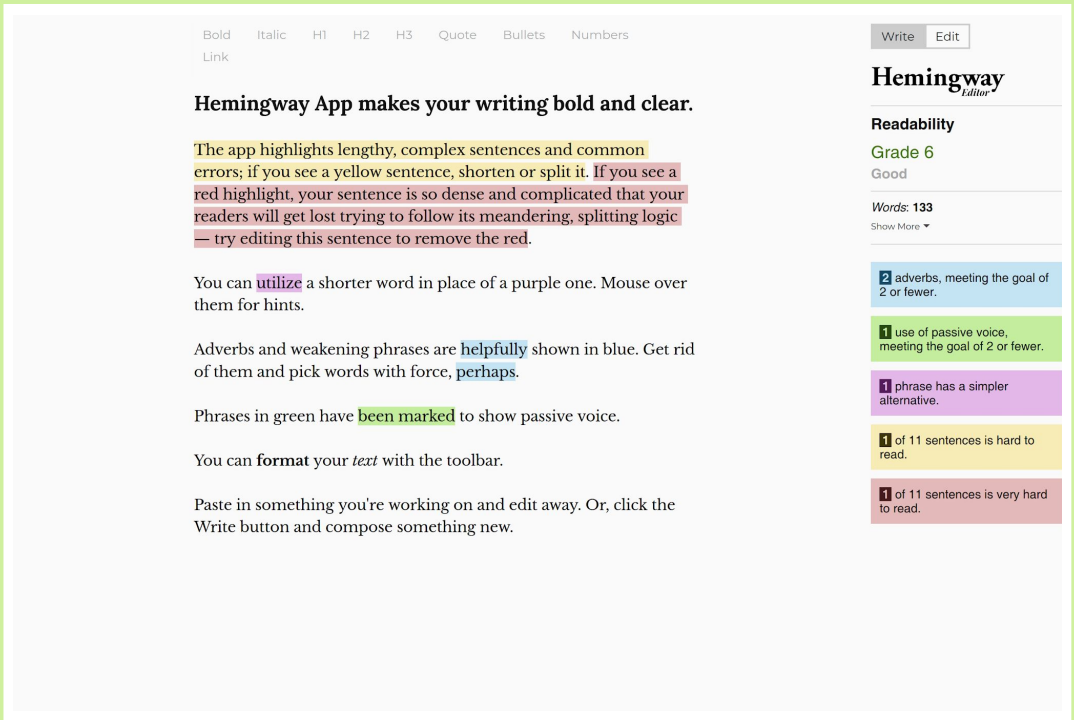
At the bottom, 'Text Statistics' are shown:

Text Statistics	
Word Count	304
Sentence Count	19

# Helpful language tools

## ▶ Hemingway.

- ▶ Assesses readability; finds structural problems, not typos.
- ▶ Free in browser.
- ▶ [hemingwayapp.com](https://hemingwayapp.com)



The screenshot displays the Hemingway Editor interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with options: Bold, Italic, H1, H2, H3, Quote, Bullets, Numbers, and Link. Below the toolbar, the main text area contains the following text:

**Hemingway App makes your writing bold and clear.**

The app highlights lengthy, complex sentences and common errors; if you see a yellow sentence, shorten or split it. If you see a red highlight, your sentence is so dense and complicated that your readers will get lost trying to follow its meandering, splitting logic — try editing this sentence to remove the red.

You can **utilize** a shorter word in place of a purple one. Mouse over them for hints.

Adverbs and weakening phrases are **helpfully** shown in blue. Get rid of them and pick words with force, **perhaps**.

Phrases in green have **been marked** to show passive voice.

You can **format** your *text* with the toolbar.

Paste in something you're working on and edit away. Or, click the Write button and compose something new.

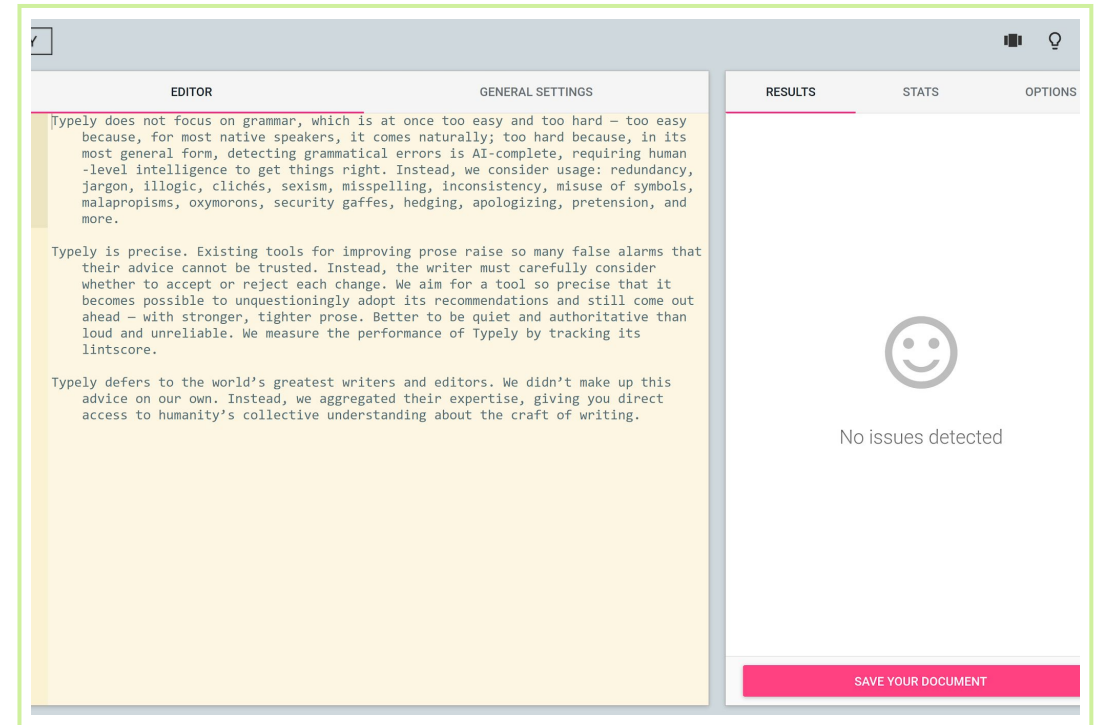
On the right side, there is a sidebar with the following information:

- Hemingway Editor**
- Readability**
- Grade 6
- Good
- Words: 133
- Show More ▼
- 2 adverbs, meeting the goal of 2 or fewer.
- 1 use of passive voice, meeting the goal of 2 or fewer.
- 1 phrase has a simpler alternative.
- 1 of 11 sentences is hard to read.
- 1 of 11 sentences is very hard to read.

# Helpful language tools

## ► Typely.

- Assesses readability and sentiment.
- Better as a writing tool; enables exporting readability report to PDF.
- Free.
- [typely.com](https://typely.com)



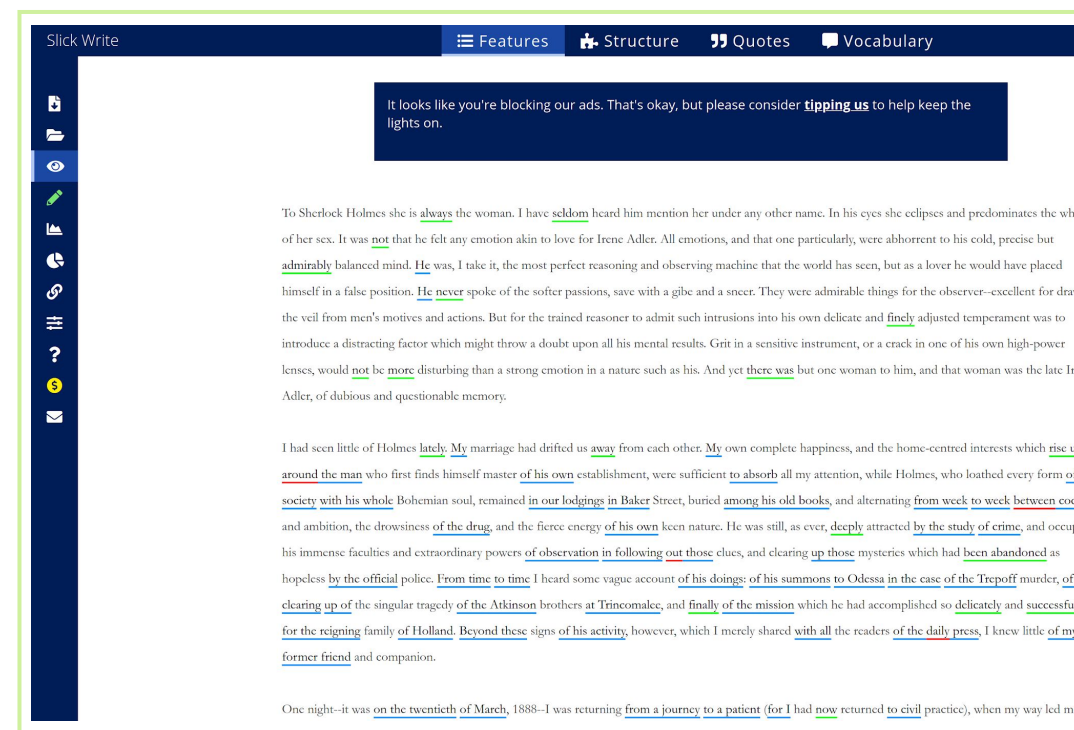
# Helpful language tools

## ► Slick Write.

► Checks and fixes structure, grammar, and vocabulary.

► Free.

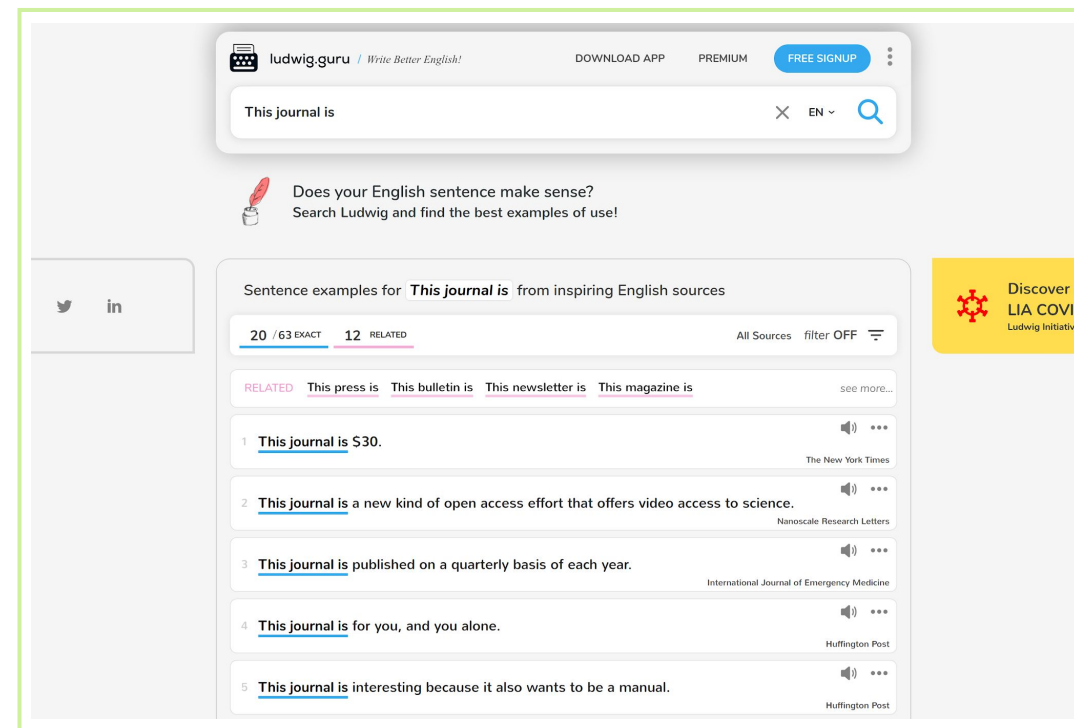
► [slickwrite.com](https://slickwrite.com)



# Helpful language tools

## ▶ Ludwig.

- ▶ “Sentence search engine.”
- ▶ Does not fix mistakes but finds examples of good sentences.
- ▶ Free and premium.
- ▶ [ludwig.guru](https://ludwig.guru)



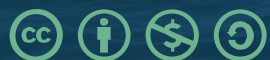


# Helpful language tools

## ► Grammarly.

- ▶ Most popular current tool.
- ▶ Finds mistakes and assesses readability.
- ▶ Free browser extension.
- ▶ [grammarly.com](https://grammarly.com)

The screenshot displays the Grammarly web interface. On the left, a document titled 'Document' is shown with several lines of text containing errors. The text includes: 'grammatical errors can effect your credibility. The same d commas, and other types of punctuation . Not only will rline these issues in red, it will also showed you how to he sentence.', 'ere's more?', 'mean a clarity issue has been spotted by Grammarly. istions that can possibly help you revise a wordy :ffortless manner.', 'also inspect your vocabulary carefully and suggest the yreen underlines to make sure you don't have to analyze much.', and 'anna refine ur slang use and formality level, look for ps. That's especially useful when writing for a broad g from businessmen to friends and family, don't you think?'. On the right, a sidebar titled 'All alerts' shows an overall score of 61 and a list of goals. The main panel on the right lists suggestions for correctness, spelling, and clarity, including 'Mispellings' (Misspellings), 'effect' (Correct your spelling), 'commas' (Remove the comma), 'punctuation' (Remove a space), 'showed' (Change the verb form), 'to correctly w...' (Unsplit the infinitive), and 'a clarity issue...' (Rewrite the sentence). The bottom of the interface shows a character count of 983 characters.



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# Joaquim Baeta



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