**Section A: Proofreading And Editing.**

1. Error: Sentence fragment/Added detail fragment.

Correction:She told the professor to place stress on that point, which emphasizes the importance of researching.

1. Error: Comma-splice/Run-on error.

Correction: He arrived late; therefore, he was denied entry.

1. Error: Fused sentences

Correction: Because of the rising cost of living, the workers have requested a pay rise.

1. Error: Run-on error/Fused sentence.

Correction: The research reveals that if the incumbent does not tread cautiously, he will lose the upcoming election.

1. Error: Run-on/Comma splice.

Correction: Many of the previous studies reviewed are not current; much of the literature does not address the problem of plastic waste management.

**Section B:**

1. Three dominant features used in the text.
2. Evidence: In the text, the writer uses evidence to support his claim such as there is a present growing interest in discursive approaches to theological enquiry (Johnson & Stuckrad, 2021) where some primacy tends to be given to a discourse hermeneutics.
3. Referencing and Citation: The writer uses referencing in the text.

“Chilton & Koptowska (eds), 2018”.

1. Technical terms: The writer uses technical vocabularies such as ‘Ontology’, ‘Discourse hermeneutics’, ‘Theolinguistics’, indicating a formal tone.
2. Thesis statement: The essential relationship between language and religion.
3. a. Definition and Explanation: The writer defines “theolinguistics” using crystal’s dictionary edition of linguistics and phonetics as a study of the relationship between language and religious thought.

b. Illustration

“A term which has been used for the study of the relationship between language and religious thought and practice, as illustrated by ritual, sacred text, preaching, doctrinal statements and private affirmations of beliefs”.