

Copyediting

The missing component of your journal's editorial workflow

Joaquim Baeta

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Indonesian Journal of Biotechnology

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- ▶ Biotechnology
- ▶ jurnal.ugm.ac.id/ijbiotech

Indonesian Journal of Biotechnology

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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 ± 5.1 and $532.4 \pm 1.8 \mu\text{g/g}$ luteolin, and 584.5 ± 7.4 and $571.7 \pm 11.6 \mu\text{g/g}$ apigenin, respectively. Eriodictyol was detected only in the Indonesian samples. Contrarily, more intensive DPPH reduction and α -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 ± 113.5 and $4451.4 \pm 290.0 \mu\text{g/mL}$ for α -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 (Damankik 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 ^1H 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

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

(Courreur, 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

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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 pervaporation using a membrane (Kasik and Lin 2014; Chaniago et al. 2015), and by adsorptive separation in an adsorption column (Saha et al. 2015; Nagarajan and Chandramouli 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 expenses 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 m²/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 Al₂O₃, SiO₂, CaO, MgO, Na₂O, and K₂O 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.

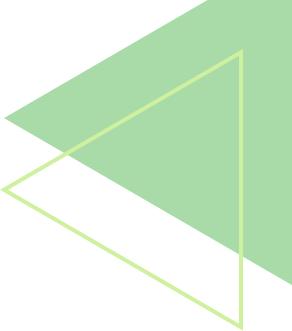


Ask a colleague or friend to
fix the English.



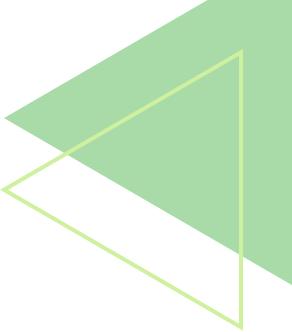
Hire a native speaker.

The eternal struggle



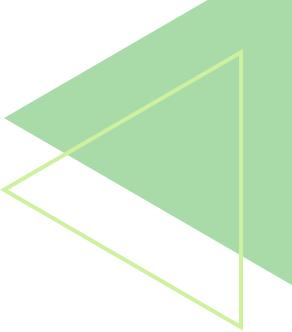
- ▶ All Indonesian journal editors suffer from the same headache: **bad writing**.
- ▶ This is a consistent problem, for authors and journals alike.
- ▶ Good writing is a skill that is difficult for academics to master.

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

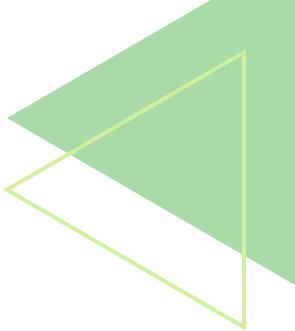


- ▶ These solutions put the responsibility of publishing well-written articles on the **author**.
- ▶ This approach also does not guarantee quality.
 - ▶ Good research may be rejected.
 - ▶ Post-peer review editing slows down the review process.
 - ▶ Many authors hire bad editors.

A faint background image shows a person sitting at a desk, looking down at a laptop screen with a thoughtful expression. The background is a dark teal color.

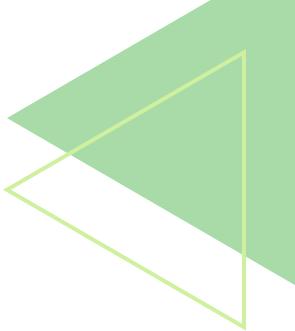
There is another solution:
copyediting

Another solution



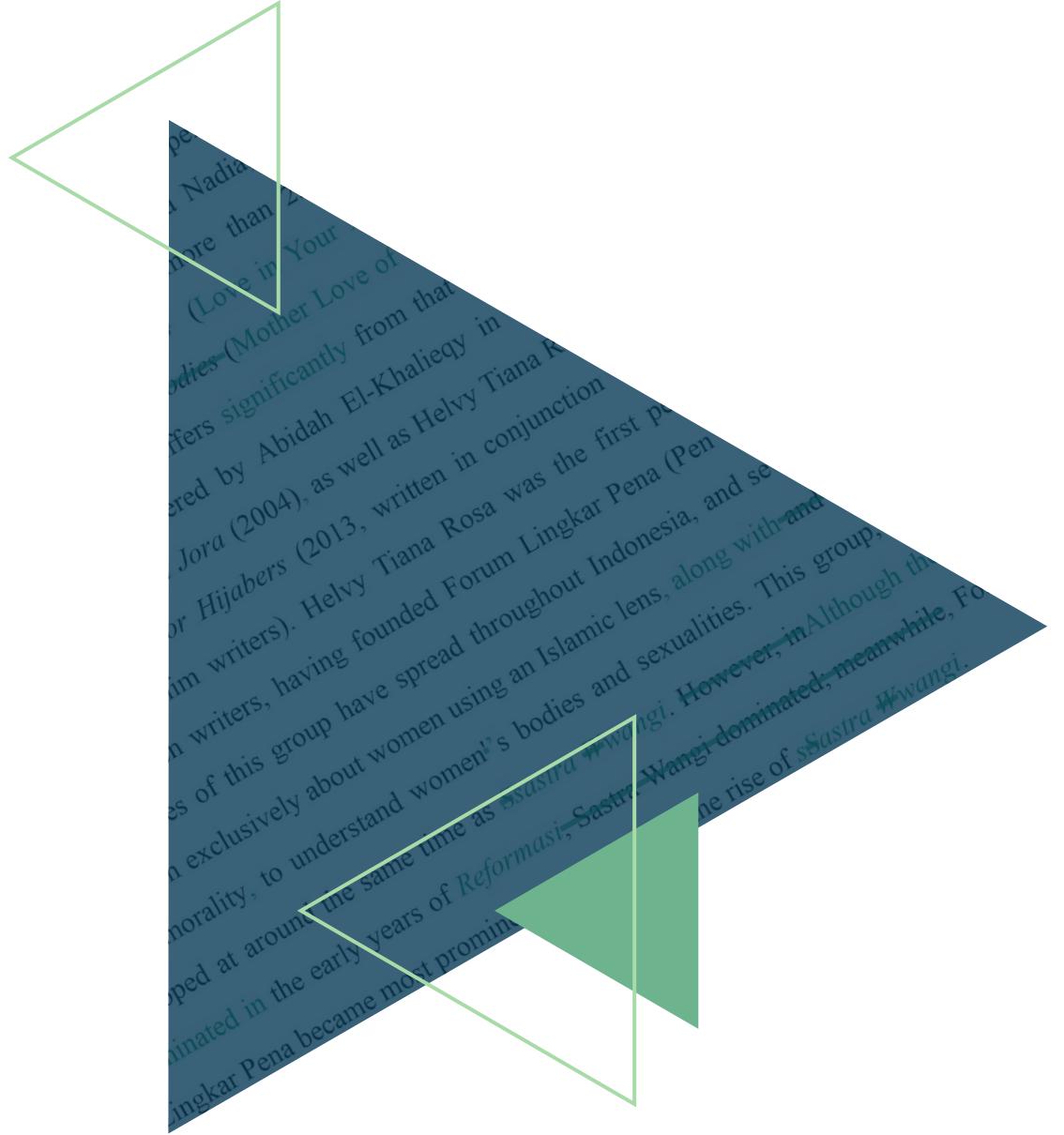
- ▶ This solution is often not known by Indonesian journals.
- ▶ And when it is known, few journals make use of it.
 - ▶ Budgetary constraints.
 - ▶ They don't know their language deficiencies... or they don't care about them.

Another solution

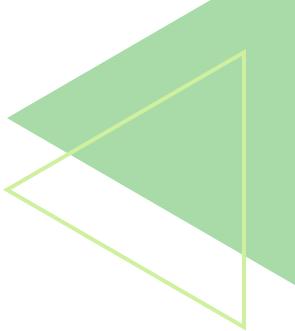


- ▶ Readability (easiness of reading) aids the promotion of research...
- ▶ But journals care more about publishing articles as fast as possible, regardless of quality.
- ▶ The importance of copyediting is consequently not recognised, and undervalued.

What is copyediting?



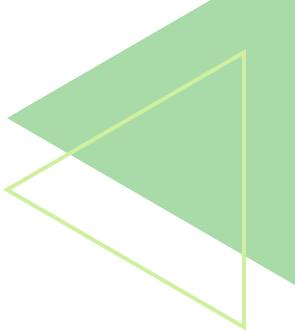
What is copyediting?



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

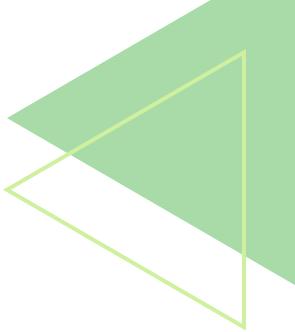
*Stainton (2002)

What is copyediting?



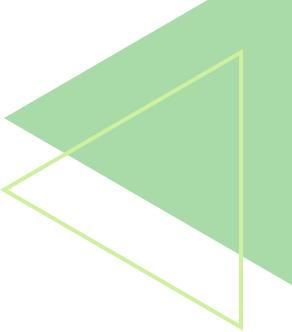
- ▶ Other tasks copyeditors can perform include:
 - ▶ Verifying cross-references in the text.
 - ▶ Checking numbering of footnotes, endnotes, tables, and figures.
 - ▶ Reviewing figure and table captions.
 - ▶ Confirming citations match references, and that references are in correct order.

There are two types of editing

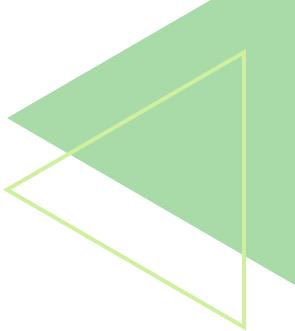


- ▶ Editing can be divided into two types:
 - ▶ Mechanical (or basic) editing.
 - ▶ Substantive editing.

Two types of editing



Two types of editing

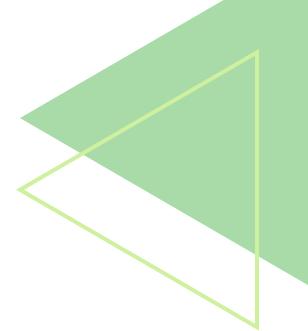


- ▶ Basic editing.
- ▶ Ensuring content fits the journal's style.
- ▶ Fixing:
 - ▷ Spelling, punctuation, capitalisation.
 - ▷ Symbols, abbreviation, acronyms.
 - ▷ Numbering, Italicisation, hyphenation.



Mechanical editing

Two types of editing



- ▶ Basic editing.
- ▶ Ensuring content fits the journal's style.
- ▶ Fixing:
 - ▷ Spelling, punctuation, capitalisation.
 - ▷ 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, we listed a total of 81 plant species belonging to 44 families from the 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 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 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 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

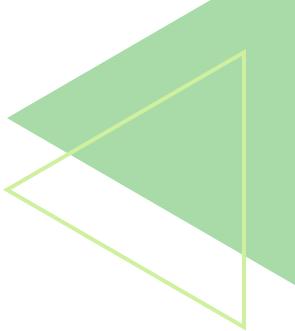
in many fields but only, very few studies can be found in focus on food marketing. This is particularly true for quantitative studies, which use a quantitative research design. To the best of our knowledge only a single study, conducted by Sidali and Hemmerling (in review), has attempted to measure consumers' perceived authenticity of a food specialty food, which was found to have demonstrating a positive influence on stated consumption. However, 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, product authenticity becomes a keystone of modern marketing (Brown et al., 2003). As voiced 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

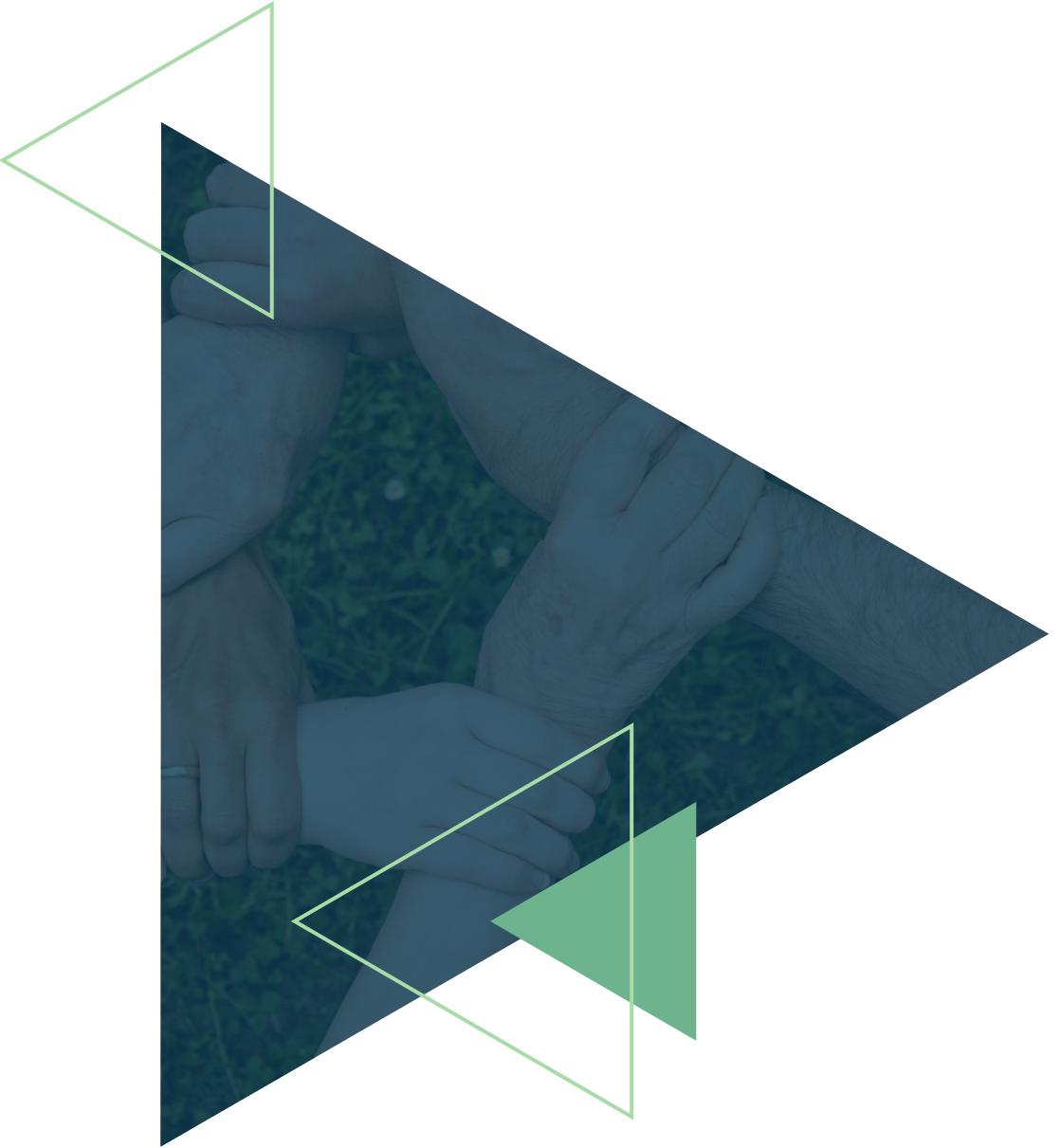
- conducted
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- This is a very confusing construction
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- International?
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- We need to break this up, because it's too
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- Discuss which/that.
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- "periods" is better if it's still accurate.
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- Do you really mean this?
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- OK?
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- After discussing next point, add "was"
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- Discuss.
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- A note on the style...
- There are
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- These two sentences don't have a strong bond.
- Alex 05/30/2014 11:17
- Can you reference any? That said, I don't

Mechanical vs. substantive

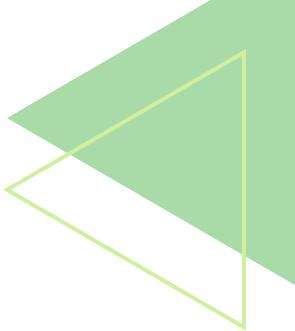


- ▶ A journal can be expected perform some mechanical editing.
 - ▷ This is part of the copyediting process.
- ▶ Conversely, normally a journal should not be performing substantive editing.
 - ▷ The article should not have been accepted.

Responsibilities of the copyeditor

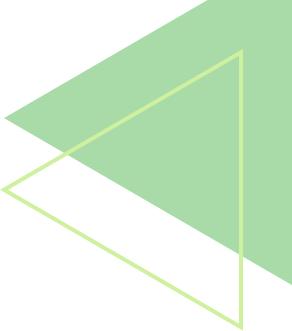


Copyeditor responsibilities



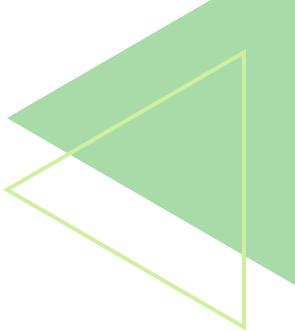
- ▶ It's not enough to be a...
 - ▶ Native speaker,
 - ▶ Good writer, and/or
 - ▶ Good scientist.

Copyeditor responsibilities



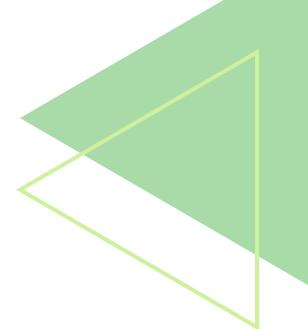
- ▶ A copyeditor must uphold the integrity of both the **journal** and the author.
 - ▶ Make as few changes as necessary.
 - ▶ Display correct judgement, knowing when a change is appropriate.
 - ▶ Enforce the rules of a given language.
 - ▶ Ensure the article conforms to the journal's requirements.

Copyeditor responsibilities

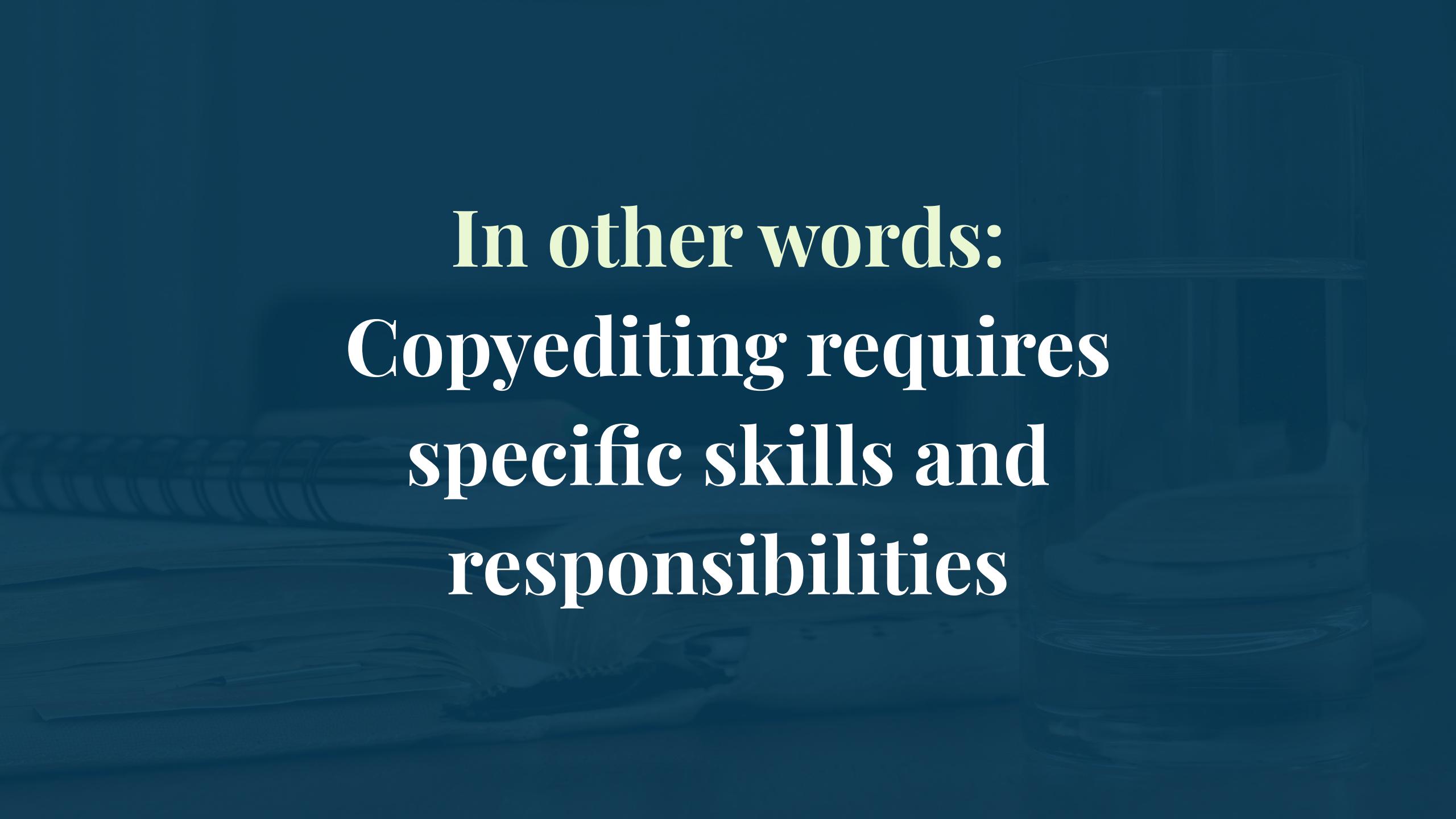


- ▶ A copyeditor must uphold the integrity of both the journal and the **author**.
 - ▶ Avoid changing the substance of the article.
 - ▶ Never undermine the scientific integrity of the article.
 - ▶ Never undermine the author’s “voice,” their authorial intentions, and their stylistic preferences.
 -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

Copyeditor responsibilities

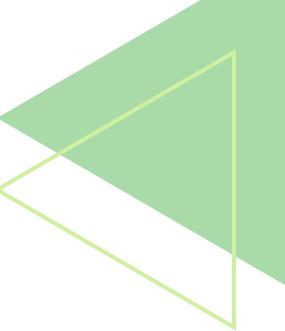


- ▶ Always stay up-to-date with...
 - ▶ Evolving language conventions (*Chicago Manual of Style*, *Oxford Guide to Style*).
 - ▶ Academic conventions (MLA, APA).
 - ▶ Reference styles (CSE, APA, AMA).
 - ▶ International standards (ISO).

A stack of books is visible in the background, partially obscured by a solid blue gradient overlay. The books are stacked vertically, with their spines facing the viewer. The lighting creates a soft glow around the edges of the books.

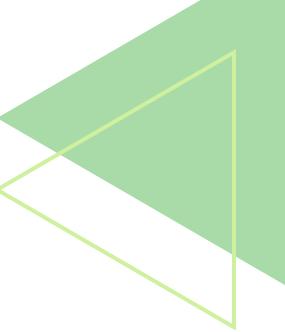
In other words:
Copyediting requires
specific skills and
responsibilities

Can a lecturer be a copyeditor?

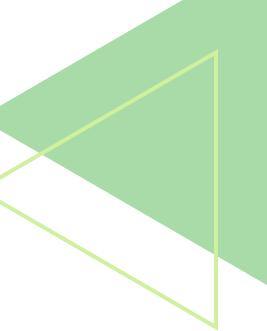


- ▶ No.
- ▶ A lecturer (probably) can't be a copyeditor.
- ▶ Regular academics are simply too busy to carry out these responsibilities.

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.

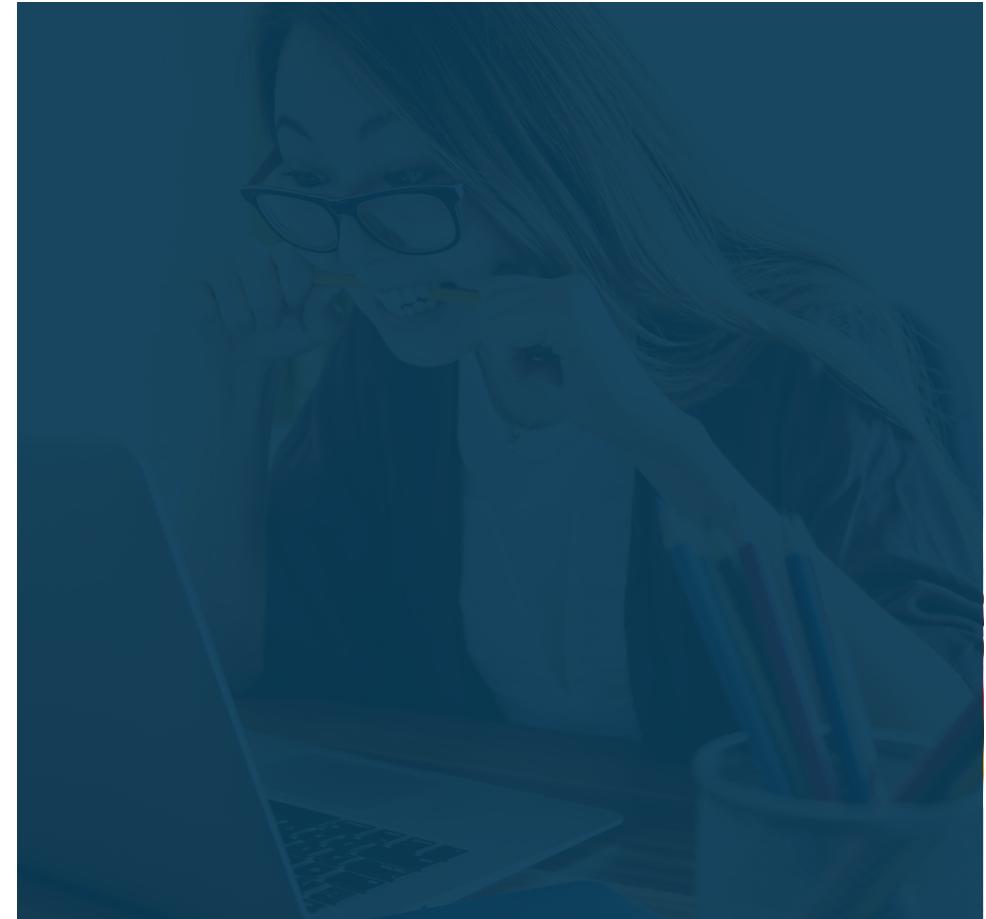
Copyediting within the editing workflow



A dark, moody photograph of a person from the side and slightly behind, sitting at a desk. They are looking down at a laptop screen, with their hands resting on the keyboard. The lighting is low, creating strong shadows and highlights on their hair and shoulders.

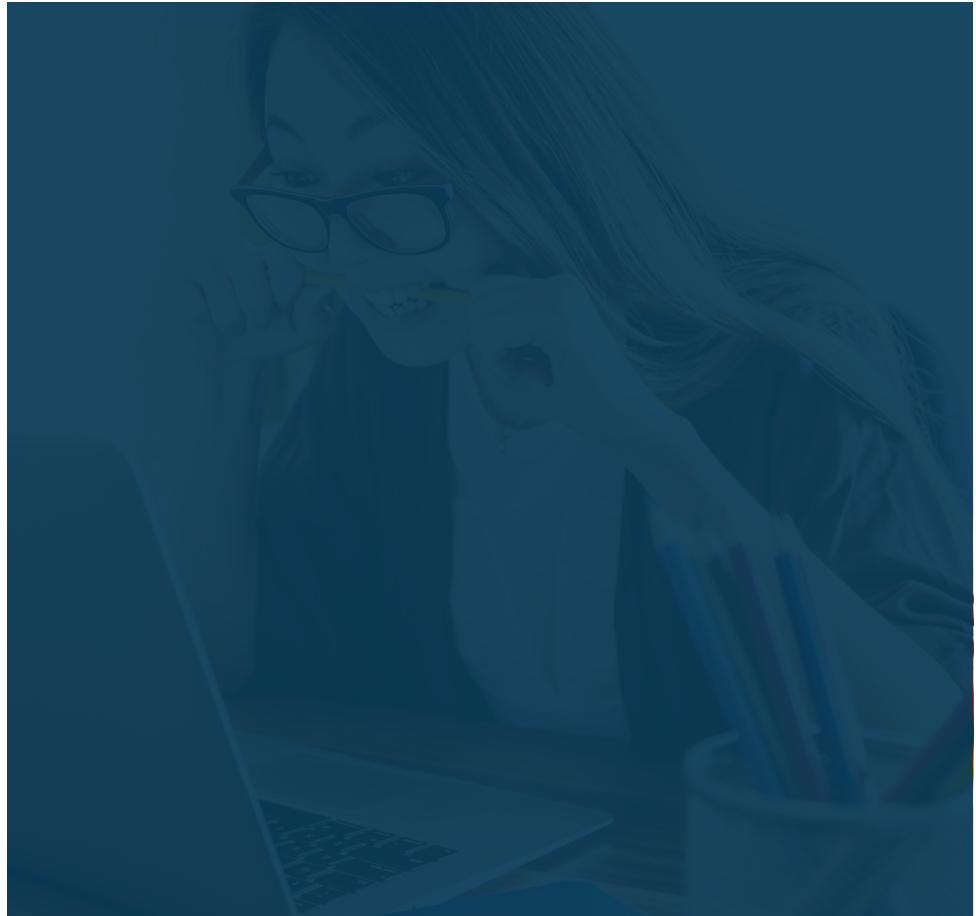
Copyediting is not
proofreading

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

- ▶ 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

- ▶ 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.

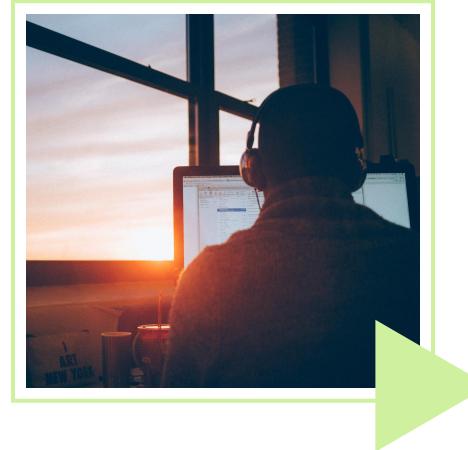
Editing workflow

Author editing



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

Copyediting



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

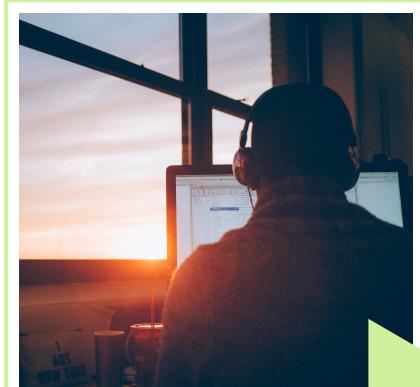
Editing workflow

Author editing



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

Copyediting

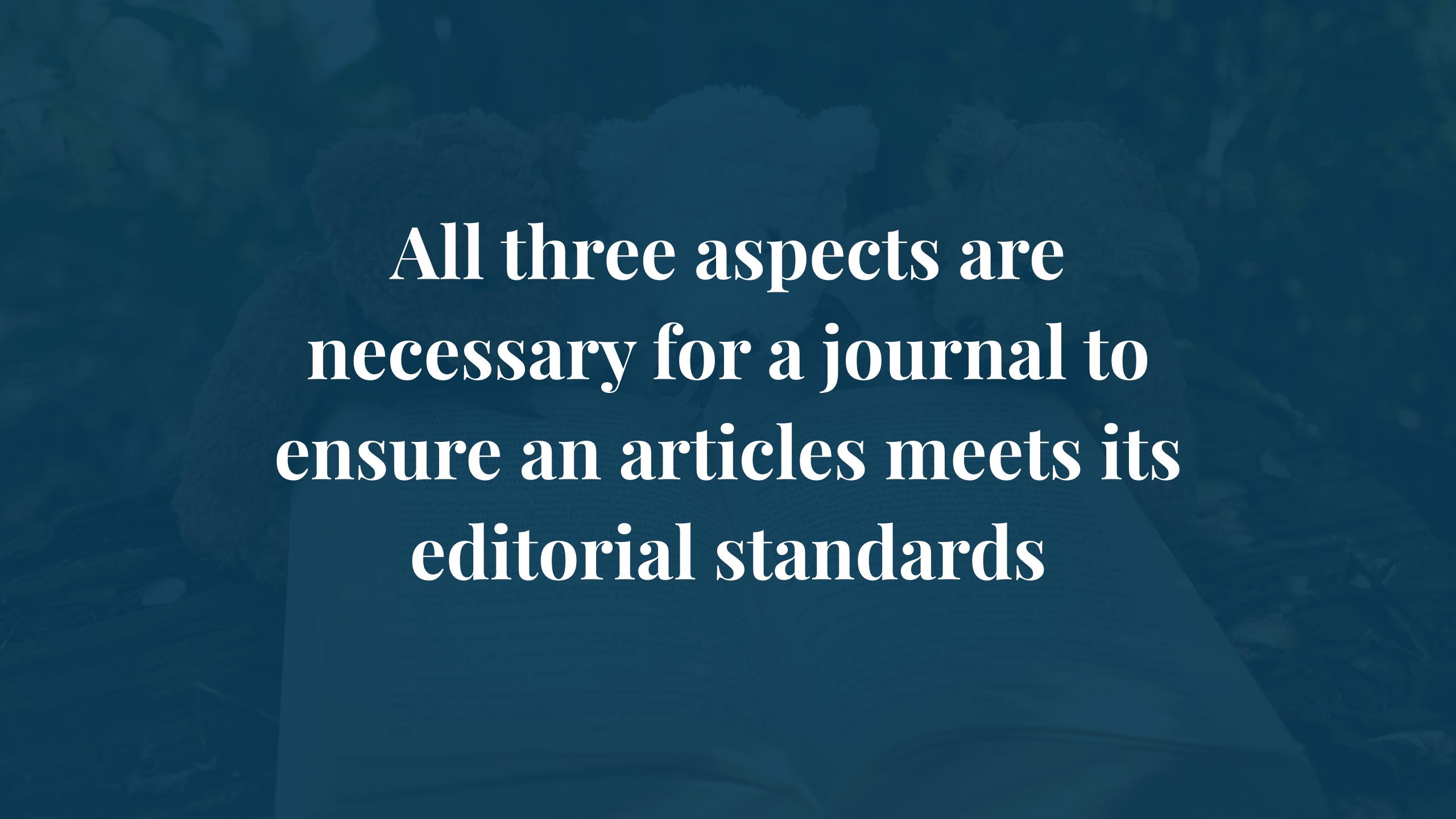


- ▶ Journal hires editor.
- ▶ After article is accepted, before typesetting.

Proofreading

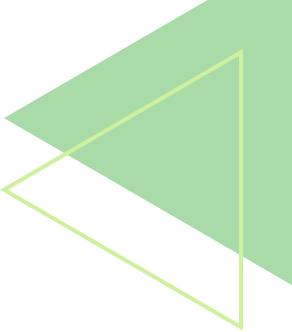


- ▶ Author confirms changes.
- ▶ Before article is published.



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?

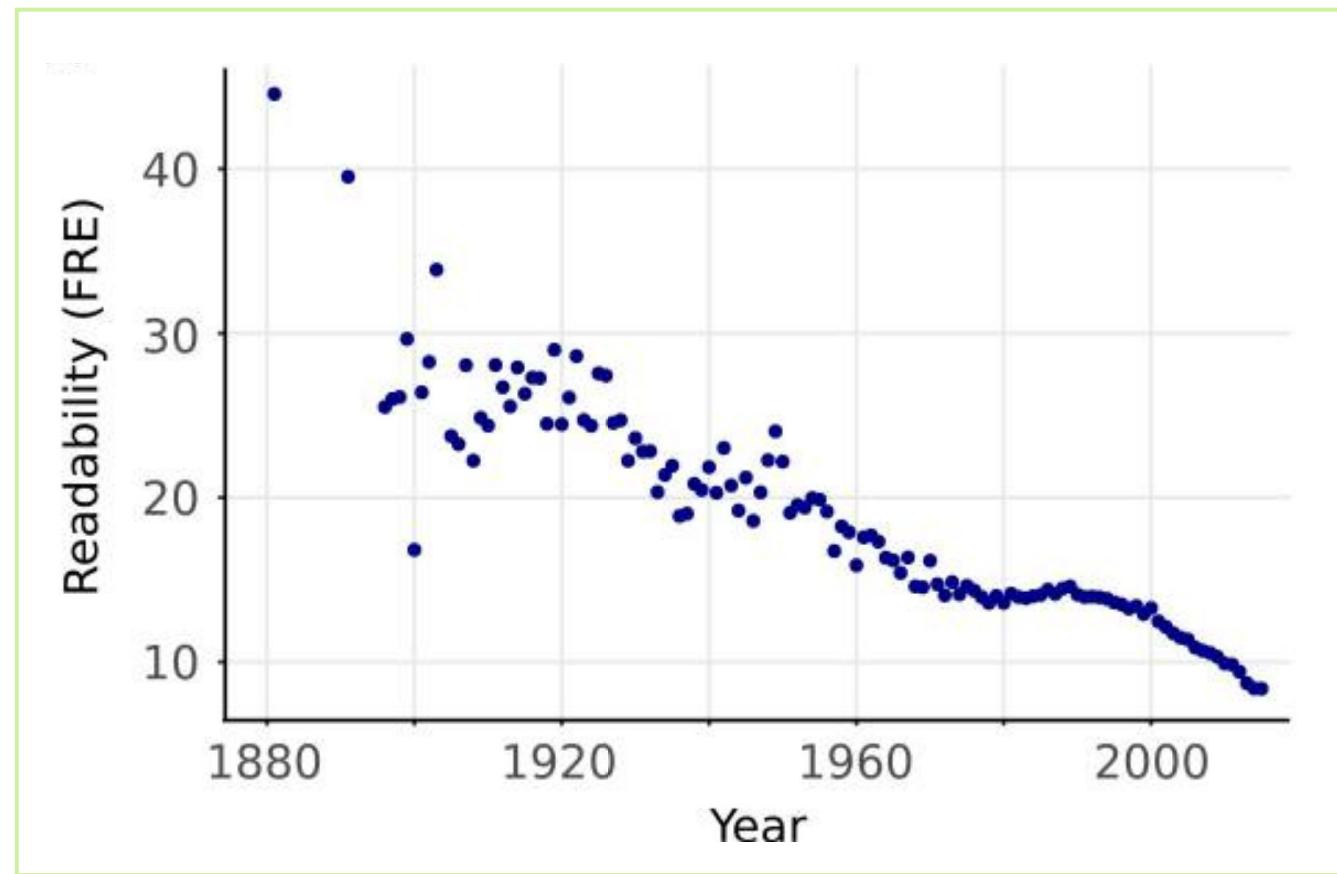




The readability of science is
steadily decreasing.

— *Plavén-Sigray et al. 2017*

The readability of science is decreasing.



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

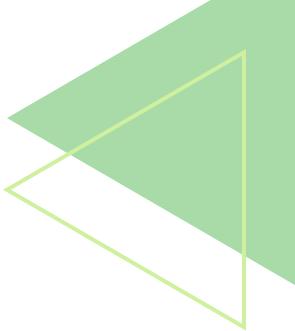
— Hall 2006

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



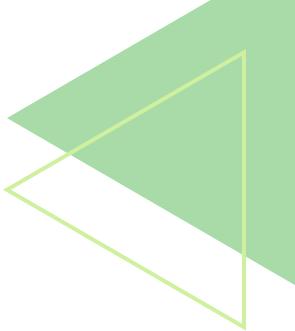
All journals need copyediting

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

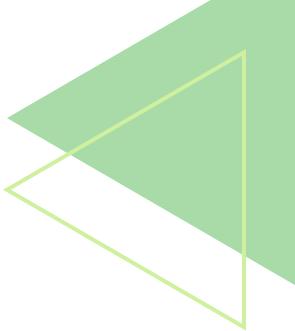


- ▶ Journals with traditionally poor English are doubly in need of a copyeditor.
 - ▷ Someone who has the task of ensuring articles are at minimum readable.
- ▶ Even if you don't publish in English, your journal still needs copyediting.
 - ▷ This is not an English problem.
 - ▷ Not all Indonesians are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

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

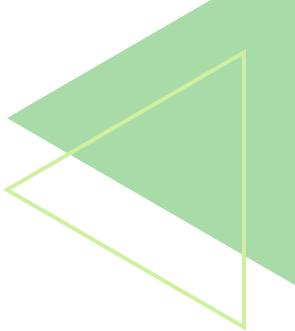


I can't hire an copyeditor



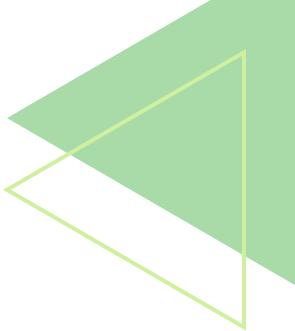
- ▶ Sometimes a journal doesn't have the budget for a copyeditor.
- ▶ Sometimes you can't find a competent editor.
- ▶ For this, you can put several policies in place to compensate for the lack of a copyeditor.

I can't hire an copyeditor



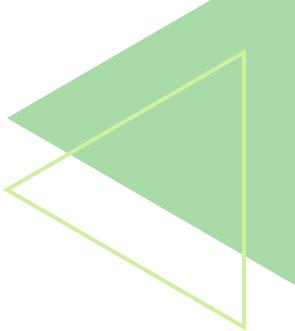
- ▶ Put an editorial process in place for:
 - ▷ **Assessing**,
 - ▷ **Improving**, and
 - ▷ **Proofing** articles.
- ▶ Designate editors to hold each responsibility.
- ▶ Maintain consistency and build experience.

I can't hire an copyeditor



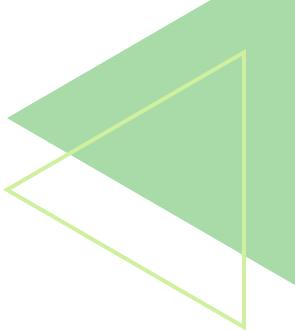
- ▶ Don't accept an article with bad language.
 - ▷ Ask the author to hire an editor and resubmit or revise.
 - ▷ Check the result using your own internal editorial process.
- ▶ If you can't edit the whole article, at minimum edit the abstract.
 - ▷ (Scopus notices this.)

I can't hire an copyeditor



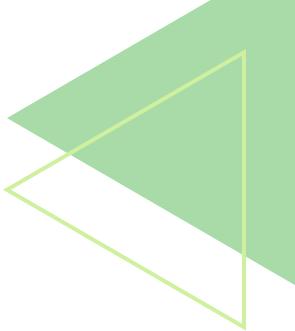
- ▶ Never publish an article after typesetting/layouting before checking it first.
- ▶ Always check the PDF. Look for:
 - ▶ Typos, misspellings, bad punctuation.
 - ▶ Citation errors, inconsistent references and cross-references.
 - ▶ Formatting errors, mistakes in the layout.

I can't hire an copyeditor



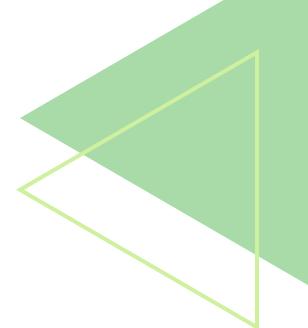
- ▶ **Always check the PDF!**
 - ▶ The most common mistakes are those that the editors should have noticed.
 - ▶ These are unacceptable errors!
- ▶ Authors can not be expected to find layouting inconsistencies.
 - ▶ That is the journal editor's job.

I can't hire an copyeditor

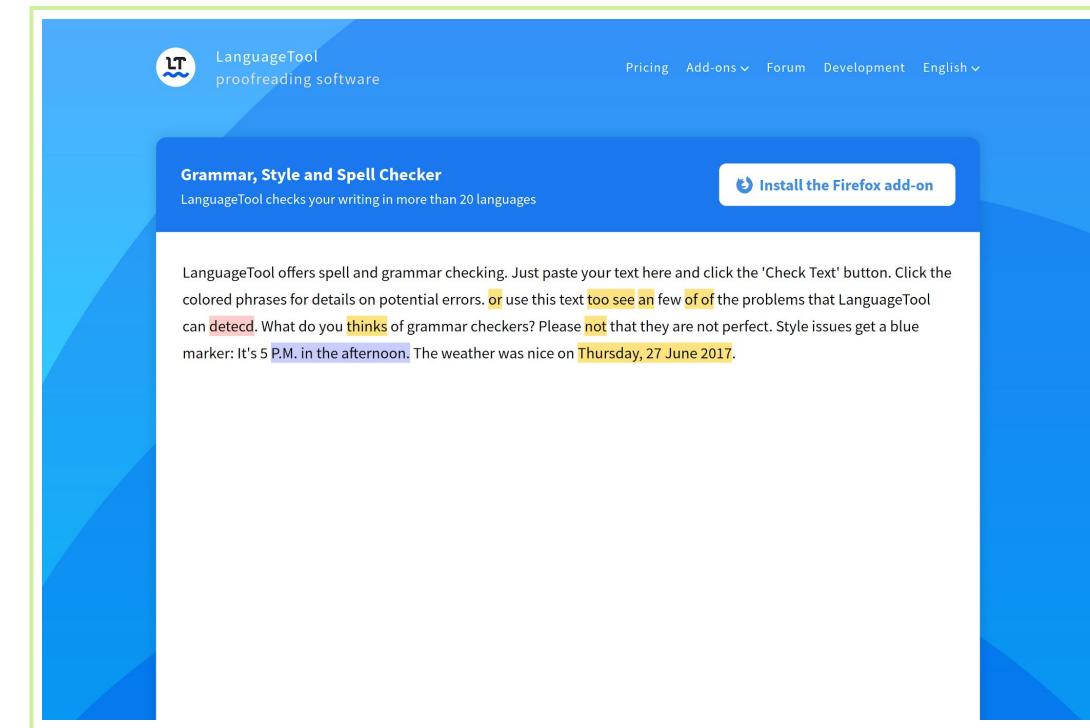


- ▶ You can also use readability tools to help you judge and fix the quality of the language.
 - ▶ None of these tools are perfect.
 - ▶ Each has good and bad features.

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



Helpful language tools



- ▶ **Readable.**
 - ▶ Finds mistakes; assesses readability.
 - ▶ Free to test in browser.
 - ▶ app.readable.com

The screenshot shows the Readable.com interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Go Pro!', 'Text' (which is selected), 'Files', 'URLs', and 'Emails'. To the right are 'Sign In' and 'More' buttons. Below the tabs, there's a text input field with a 'Save' button next to it. The main content area displays a piece of text with several sentences highlighted in pink, indicating readability issues. To the right of the text, there's a summary table:

FAVES	GRADE	ISSUES	REACH	WORDS
2	B	20	100%	304

Below this table are sections for 'Readability Grade Levels' and 'Readability Scores'. Under 'Readability Grade Levels', it lists 'Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level' (7.9) and 'Gunning Fog Index' (10.3). Under 'Readability Scores', it lists 'Flesch Reading Ease' (66.8). At the bottom, there's a section for 'Text Statistics' showing 'Word Count' (304) and 'Sentence Count' (19).

Helpful language tools



- ▶ **Hemingway.**
 - ▶ Assesses readability; finds structural problems, not typos.
 - ▶ Free in browser.
 - ▶ hemingwayapp.com

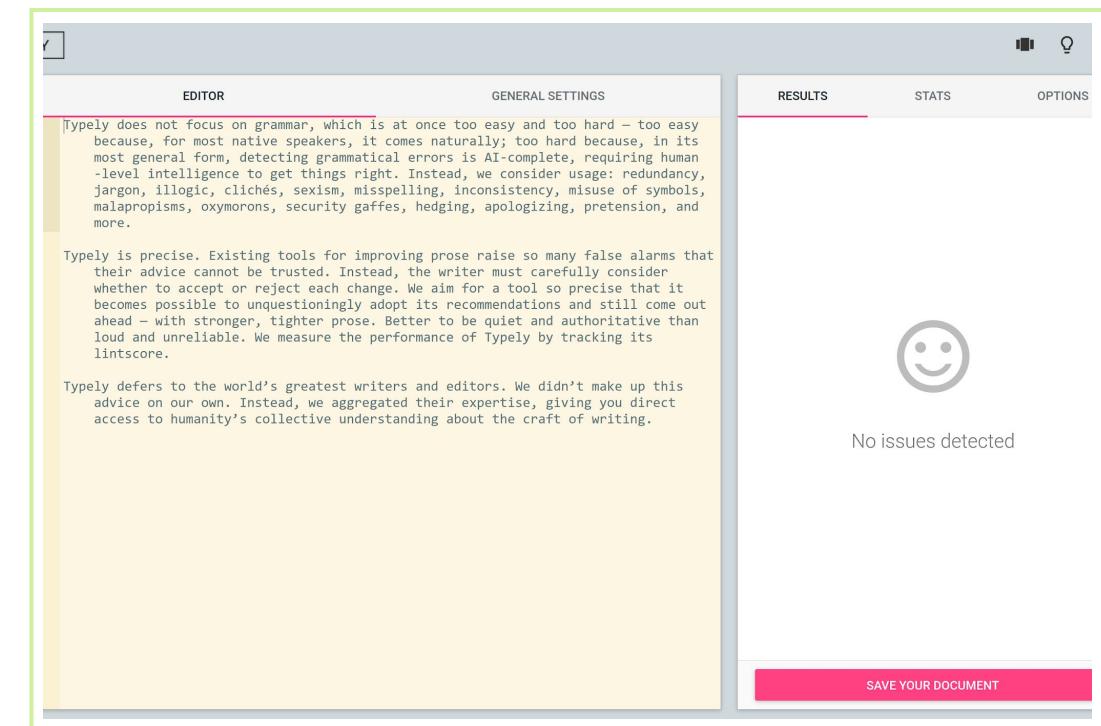
The screenshot shows the Hemingway App interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with buttons for Bold, Italic, H1, H2, H3, Quote, Bullets, Numbers, Write, and Edit. Below the toolbar, the title "Hemingway" is displayed with a small "Editor" subtitle. A "Readability" section shows "Grade 6" and "Good". The word count is listed as "Words: 133" with a "Show More" link. The main content area contains a sample sentence with annotations: a yellow highlight for a long sentence, a red highlight for complex syntax, and blue highlights for adverbs and passive voice. Below the sample, instructions explain how to use the app's features like utilizing shorter words, removing adverbs, and avoiding passive voice. A sidebar on the right lists five readability tips, each with a small icon and a brief description: 1. Adverbs (blue), 2. Use of passive voice (green), 3. Phrase has a simpler alternative (purple), 4. Hard to read sentences (yellow), and 5. Very hard to read sentences (red). The bottom of the interface has a note about pasting text and a "Write" button.

Helpful language tools

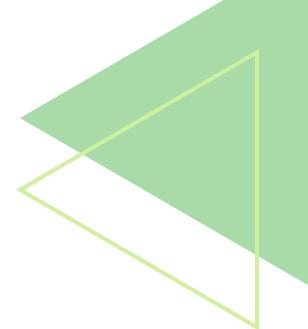


▶ Typely.

- ▷ Assesses readability and sentiment.
- ▷ Better as a writing tool; enables exporting readability report to PDF.
- ▷ Free.
- ▷ typely.com



Helpful language tools



► Slick Write.

- ▷ Checks and fixes structure, grammar, and vocabulary.
- ▷ Free.
- ▷ slickwrite.com

The screenshot shows the Slick Write web application. At the top, there's a dark header bar with the "Slick Write" logo and navigation links for "Features", "Structure", "Quotes", and "Vocabulary". A prominent red banner at the top of the main content area says, "It looks like you're blocking our ads. That's okay, but please consider [tipping us](#) to help keep the lights on." The main content area contains two blocks of text from "The Adventure of the Final Problem" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The first block is a short summary, and the second is a longer excerpt. Both blocks have underlined words and phrases, indicating where the AI tool has made edits or suggestions. The sidebar on the left features a vertical stack of icons for file operations, a magnifying glass for search, a pencil for writing, a gear for settings, a question mark for help, and an envelope for communication.

To Sherlock Holmes she is always the woman. I have seldom heard him mention her under any other name. In his eyes she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex. It was not that he felt any emotion akin to love for Irene Adler. All emotions, and that one particularly, were abhorrent to his cold, precise but admirably balanced mind. He was, I take it, the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has seen, but as a lover he would have placed himself in a false position. He never spoke of the softer passions, save with a gibe and a sneer. They were admirable things for the observer--excellent for drawing the veil from men's motives and actions. But for the trained reasoner to admit such intrusions into his own delicate and finely adjusted temperament was to introduce a distracting factor which might throw a doubt upon all his mental results. Grit in a sensitive instrument, or a crack in one of his own high-power lenses, would not be more disturbing than a strong emotion in a nature such as his. And yet there was but one woman to him, and that woman was the late Irene Adler, of dubious and questionable memory.

I had seen little of Holmes lately. My marriage had drifted us away from each other. My own complete happiness, and the home-centred interests which rise up around the man who first finds himself master of his own establishment, were sufficient to absorb all my attention, while Holmes, who loathed every form of society with his whole Bohemian soul, remained in our lodgings in Baker Street, buried among his old books, and alternating from week to week between coca and ambition, the drowsiness of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature. He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupying his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues, and clearing up those mysteries which had been abandoned as hopeless by the official police. From time to time I heard some vague account of his doings: of his summons to Odessa in the case of the Trepoff murder, of clearing up of the singular tragedy of the Atkinson brothers at Trincoracie, and finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfull for the reigning family of Holland. Beyond these signs of his activity, however, which I merely shared with all the readers of the daily press, I knew little of my former friend and companion.

One night—it was on the twentieth of March, 1888—I was returning from a journey to a patient (for I had now returned to civil practice), when my way led me

Helpful language tools



▶ Ludwig.

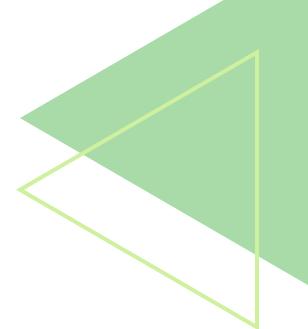
- ▷ “Sentence search engine.”
- ▷ Does not fix mistakes but finds examples of good sentences.
- ▷ Free and premium.
- ▷ ludwig.guru

The screenshot shows the ludwig.guru homepage. At the top, there's a search bar with the placeholder "This journal is". Below it, a sub-header reads "Does your English sentence make sense? Search Ludwig and find the best examples of use!" with a small inkpot icon. The main content area displays a list of sentence examples for the query "This journal is". It includes 20 exact matches and 12 related ones. The first few examples are:

- 1 [This journal is \\$30.](#) (The New York Times)
- 2 [This journal is a new kind of open access effort that offers video access to science.](#) (Nanoscale Research Letters)
- 3 [This journal is published on a quarterly basis of each year.](#) (International Journal of Emergency Medicine)
- 4 [This journal is for you, and you alone.](#) (Huffington Post)
- 5 [This journal is interesting because it also wants to be a manual.](#) (Huffington Post)

On the right side of the page, there's a yellow sidebar with the heading "Discover LIA COVID Ludwig Initiative" and a red gear icon.

Helpful language tools



▶ Grammarly.

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

The screenshot shows the Grammarly web interface. At the top, it displays a 'Overall score 61' with a 'See performance' link. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections for 'Goals' (3 of 5 set), 'All alerts' (Correctness: 6 alerts, Clarity: A bit unclear, Engagement: A bit bland, Delivery: Serious issues), and links for 'Get Expert Writing Help' and 'Plagiarism'. The main area shows a document with the following text:

document

grammatical errors can effect your credibility. The same d commas, and other types of punctuation. Not only will underline these issues in red, it will also showed you how to he sentence.

here's more?

mean a clarity issue has been spotted by Grammarly. sitions that can possibly help you revise a wordy effortless manner.

also inspect your vocabulary carefully and suggest the green underlines to make sure you don't have to analyze much.

/anna refine ur slang use and formality level, look for es. That's especially useful when writing for a broad g from businessmen to friends and family, don't you think?

983 characters

16 All alerts

CORRECTNESS: SPELLING

Mispellings → Misspellings

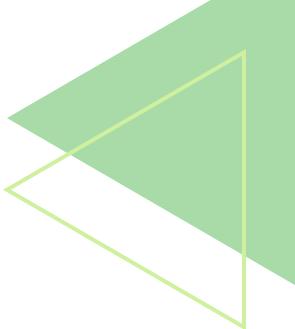
The word **Mispellings** is not in our dictionary. If you're sure this spelling is correct, you can add it to your personal dictionary to prevent future alerts.

- effect · Correct your spelling
- commas, · Remove the comma
- punctuation · Remove a space
- , · Add the word(s)
- showed · Change the verb form
- to correctly w... · Unsplit the infinitive Premium
- a clarity issue... · Rewrite the sentence Premium



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Joaquim Baeta



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github.com/jaybaeta