Editing and proofreading



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Дисциплина: Стилистика и редактирование

(Stylistic and Editing)

Editing and Proofreading skills

- What is editing?
- What is proofreading?
- Why edit and proofread?
- Top ten editing and proofreading tips.



What is editing?

• Editing improves a version of the text which is nearly completed.

Editing aims to:

- improve quality of writing
- delete unimportant information
- make stronger arguments

What is proofreading?

- Proofreading is checking for
- spelling
- punctuation
- capitalization
- subject-verb agreement

Note: Content is not the focus during proofreading.

Why edit and proofread?

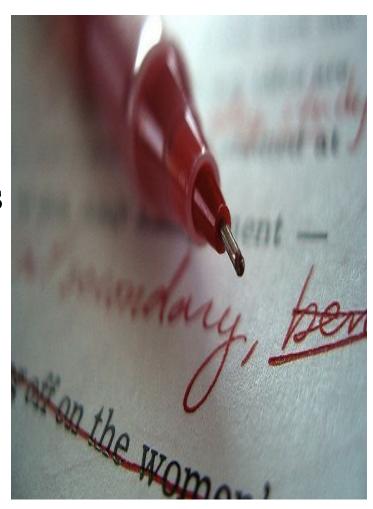
- Editors expect:
- accurate writing
- well-researched facts
- clear ideas
- strong arguments
- correct formatting



• Note: sometimes journalist errors are not mentioned, however, they are almost always noticed.

Top 10 editing and proofreading tips

- Computer spell check
- Allow enough time
- Print your work
- Keep a list of common errors
- Edit with problems in mind
- Read aloud
- Proofreads backwards
- Understand requirements
- Reference checklist
- Get help



Computer spell check

- Spell check on computers should be used. However, be careful about:
- Using British English instead of American English (realise-realize), (center centre)
- Words that can be spelt in different ways (check cheque), (know no), (to too)
- Using internet browsers that do not have automatic spell check

Allow enough time

- Do not edit and proofread your work immediately after writing. Put aside your work for a few days before beginning the checking process.
- Take four weeks to complete an essay of average length.

week	task		
1	brainstorming, research and initial writing		
2	writing and research		
3	correcting and revising the first draft		
4	editing and proofreading		

Print your work

Printing your works helps:

- find languages mistakes
- find contest mistakes
- find formatting mistakes
- for making errors and making comments with a pen
- friends or learning advisers to see your errors



Keep a list of common errors

• If you have common errors, should keep your errors in an errors table

error	error	correction	notes
spelling	nessessary	necessary	1xc, 2xs
preposition	Discuss about the problem	Discuss the problem	No preposition after `discuss`
Wrong word	It effects the outcome	If affects the outcome	affect (verb)



Edit with problem in mind

If English is not your first language, you may often repeat the same mistake.

For example:

- verb tenses, subject-verb agreement, articles, prepositions
- sentences that are too long and complicated
- paragraphs that lack focus
- phrases translated from other languages

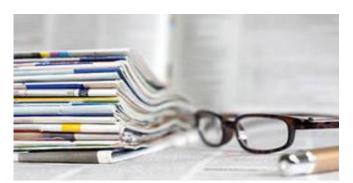
Note: Ask a Learning Advisor to find your common errors, then always proofread with these errors in mind.

Read aloud

Reading your work aloud:

- focuses attention on your work
- makes you aware of sentences that are too long
- finds grammar or vocabulary problems
- finds arguments that are unclear and lack logical structure

Note: Reading your text aloud can often help you simplify your sentences.



Proofreads backwards

Start proofreading with the last sentence and move backwards. This helps to:

- find spelling mistakes
- find grammar mistakes
- see each sentence independently

Note: this process may take time, however, it will help you see you work with 'fresh eyes'.



Understand requirements

Understand how your work should be formatted. Questions include:

- What margins are required?
- 2. What spacing is needed?
- 3. What headers and footers are required?
- 4. How should tables and charts be presented?
- 5. Are bullet points acceptable?
- 6. Is a table of contents required?
- 7. Is an appendix required?

Reference checklist

- Are in-text and end-text references formatted correctly?
- 2. Are the sources paraphrased or summarised?
- 3. Are quotation marks used for direct quotes?
- 4. Are all sources acknowledged?
- 5. Is the reference list complete and accurate?



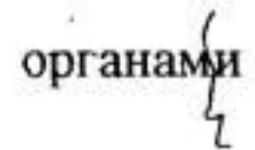
• Г вставить или заменить одну букву, цифру, знак

Планрование работы, оргнизация

• убрать лишнюю букву или знак



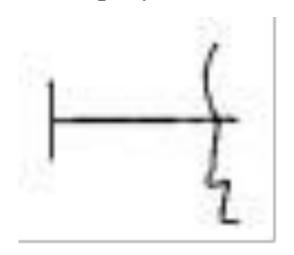
начальника



• ВСТАВИТЬ СЛОВО ИПИ НЕСУОПЬКО СЛОВ

начальника Общего отдела в докладной Лисаченко И.А.

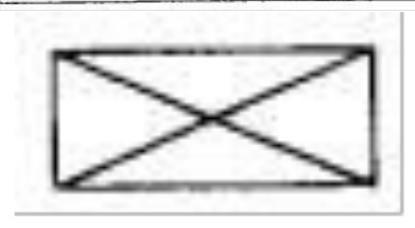
• убрать несколько букв, слово, строку



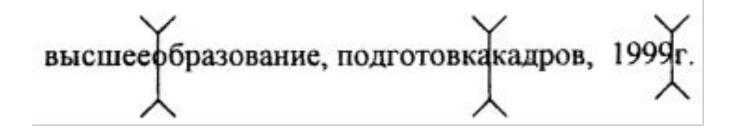
серьезные ошибки были допущены

• убрать несколько строк

Такая работа проводитея также управлениями госэкспертизы Псковской и Саратовской областей.



• сделать пробел м Словами или знаками



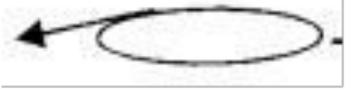
• убрать пробел ме: _____ ловами или знаками

• поменять местами стоящие рядом слова, буквы

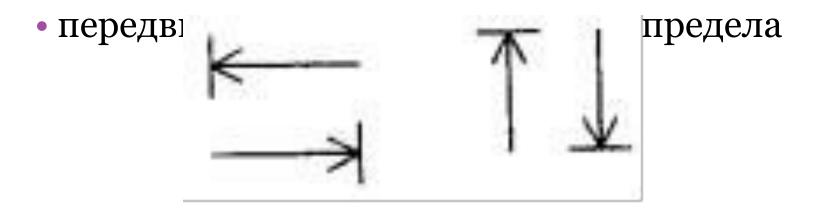
перечислены виды следующие

Докуметн

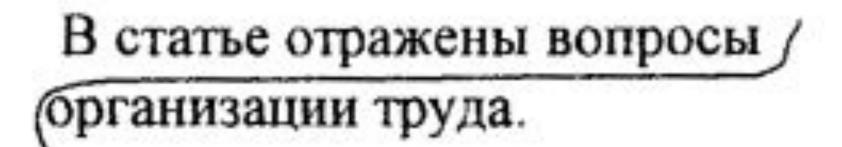
• переставить спово или группу слов



производственной



• печать в строчку



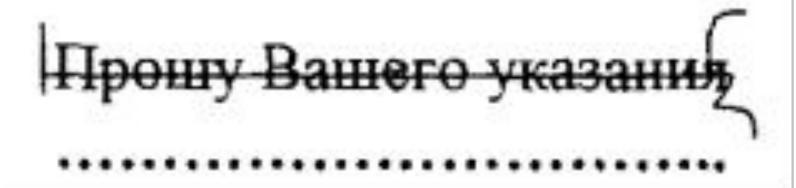
• сделать абзац



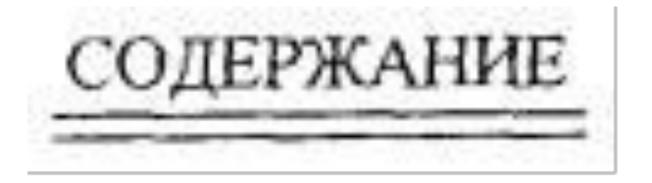
За отчетный период

• заменить строчную букву прописной или прописную строчной. Две линии ставятся под буквой (при замене строчной буквы на прописную) или над буквой (при з прописной буквы строчную)

• оставить как было, т.е исправления

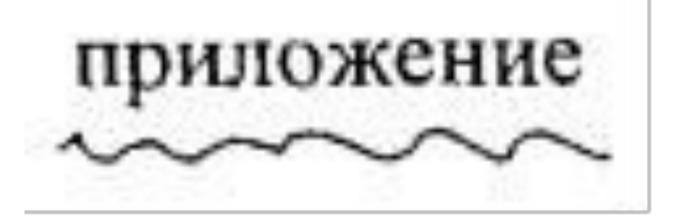


• набрать строчными (п букву, слово)

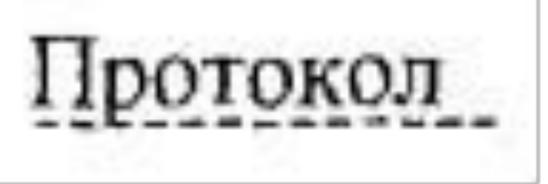


• набрать курсивом





• сделать разрядку



• Знак — дужки с номерами, в порядке которых надо расставить слова или строки.



- Выровнять край набора
- Знак II
- Знак проводят на поле у неровного края.

набранная строка набранная строка набранная строка

- Заменить чужие буквы (другой гарнитуры, кегля, начертания) своими/
- Знак X
- Знак ставят под чужой буквой. Если строка целиком набрана шрифтом другой гарнитуры, или кегля, или начертания, ее охватывают лужкой с черточкой, рядом с которой став

Знак ставят у чужой строки]—х

• Выровнять междусловные пробелы

• Знак ставят в междусловных пробелах

строки.

