



اللجنة الوطنية للتعليم العالي عن بعد
La commission nationale de l'enseignement supérieur à distance



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STAGES OF ACADEMIC WRITING

SEQUENCE 3:

EDITING & PUBLISHING

“.....scholars are being encouraged or pressured to PUBLISH more articles in higher-impact journals under increasingly stringent evaluation and review systems.”

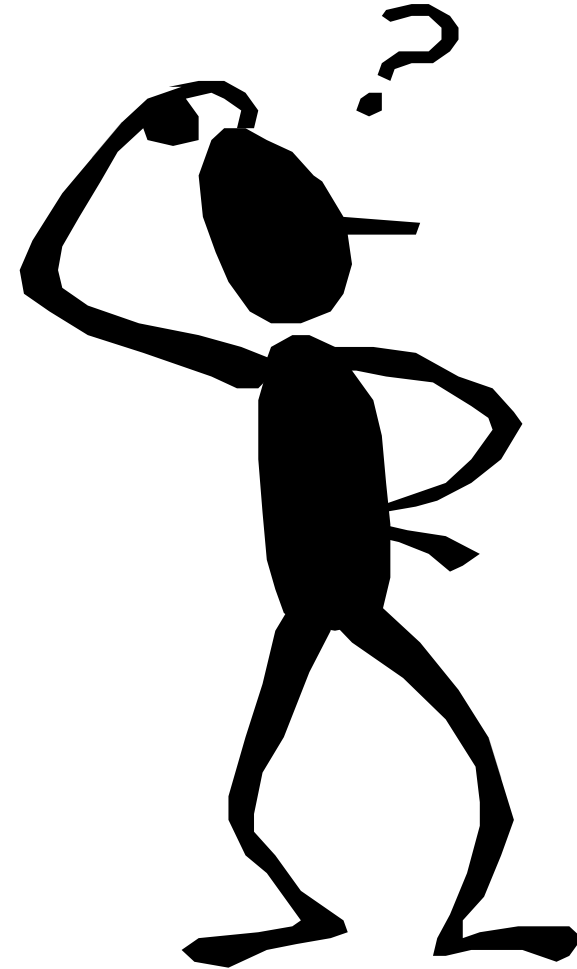
- Laurence (2016)-

OBJECTIVES

- **REFLECT UPON** the importance of editing & publishing in academic writing
- **LIST** the different types editing
- **HIGHLIGHT** the different types of feedbacks provided during the editing process
- **DIFFERENTIATE** between editing and publishing.

WHAT IS EDITING?

Academic editing is the process of **REVISING** and **IMPROVING** written academic work (essays, research papers, dissertations, and theses). The main objective during the editing process is to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the written work including **CLARITY**, **COHERENCE**, and **ACCURACY**.



WHY EDITING?

Academic editing may involve a range of tasks:

- **REVIEWING** the content and structure of the work,
- **SUGGESTING** revisions to improve the logic, organization, and coherence of the arguments,
- and **IDENTIFYING** areas where more research or evidence is needed.
- **CHECKING** for grammar and spelling errors, correcting punctuation and formatting,

Main objective

“Ensuring that the text is consistent and flows smoothly.”

TYPES OF EDITING

There are several types of editing in academic publishing, each with a different focus and purpose. They may include:

1. Developmental editing,
2. Copyediting,
3. Proofreading
4. Substantive editing.
5. Peer review

DEVELOPMENTAL EDITING

- The focus of developmental editing is on the content, structure, and organization of the manuscript.
- The editor's aim is to help the author improve the manuscript's organization, clarity, and effectiveness.
- The editor provides feedback and suggestions for improvement. For example, he may suggest:
 - a. Reorganizing chapters or sections,
 - b. Adding or removing content,
 - c. or Adjusting the order of events.

DEVELOPMENTAL EDITING FEEDBACK

Is it anyone?

Pre- 9/11 Attacks (**Battlefield** in United States)

1 Anti-Terrorist Heroes

You should start describing this category by writing an introductory sentence.

- **Military Groups: Omega Sector (invented), FBI, CIA.**
- Non-muslims.
- **They live in West (U.S.).**
- Western Names: Harry, Helen, David, Cahill, Anthony, etc.
- Moral Description: Special agents, secret agents, smart, unbreakable, they master the language and the strategy of the enemy (the Arabs), they master technology and they are highly equipped.

Keep using phrases: Living in the West .

COPY EDITING

- Copy editing as a pre-publishing stage aims to ensure that the manuscript is clear, concise, and error-free.
- A copy editor's feedback addresses correcting grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors
- errors including grammatical and punctuation mistakes.
- Copy editing, then, ensures that the manuscript is polished and ready for publication.

COPY EDITING FEEDBACK

Remove the name of the author between brackets. It has already been mentioned. Keep the year only.

between discourse and society (Van Dijk, 1997). Also, focusing on both individual and social cognition is meant to explain the dynamic aspect of ideology. Van Dijk (Van Dijk, 2000) proposes a model of ideological discourse analysis that would enable critical discourse analysts to reveal the ideology set behind words, actions, and interaction. It also shows how certain linguistic structures, strategies and moves reflect an ideological bias. For a successful implementation of van Dijk's model of ideological discourse analysis, we need first to go through two basic expressions before proceeding with the analysis of on-screen discourse. These include: the structure of ideologies and the ideological

Use the past tense instead

Capitalize the first letter of this part of the author's name

Are they expressions or concepts?

SUBSTANTIVE EDITING

- This type of editing combines developmental editing and copyediting.
- It focuses on improving the content, structure, organization, language, and style of the work, and ensuring that it meets the highest standards of quality and effectiveness.

SUBSTANTIVE EDITING FEEDBACK

A section cannot be only one sentence.

2.23 Legality (Argumentation)

Part of the arguments for military involvement in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Somalia is to settle peace and legality in the region, and to offer support to the oppressed people.

2.24 Lexicalization (Style)

“Similar meanings may thus be variably expressed in different words, depending on the position, role, goals, point of view or opinion of the speaker, that is, as a function of context features” (Van Dijk, 2000, p. 77). An example of that is the fact that killing is referred to as ‘taking down an enemy’ or ‘self-defence’ if the doer is a westerner. If it is an Arab Muslim, it is ‘a merciless murdering’. The reality is one, but referred to differently.

2.25 Metaphor (Rhetoric)

For instance, in *True Lies* (1994), the American agents works as secret agents in Omega Sector described as the ‘*Last Line of Defence*’. Also, in *American Sniper* (2014), the American sniper is referred to as a ‘*Legend*’ repeatedly and in exaggerated way. These metaphoric expressions and others are meant to propagate not only a positive self-image, but a powerful and an unbreakable one.

2.26 National Self-Glorification (Meaning)

“positive self-presentation may routinely be implemented by various forms of national self-glorification: Positive references to or praise for the own country, its principles, history and traditions” (Van Dijk, 2000, p. 78). This has taken place in different scenes. For instance, referring to Crusades in *American Sniper* (2014).

A fragment: incomplete sentence

You need to write a statement before giving an example.

Capitalise the first word in the sentence

From Editing To Publishing

EDITING

- Ensuring that the final work effectively communicates the author's ideas, and meets the expectations of the intended audience.

PUBLISHING

- Sharing the finished text with the intended audience

Publishing: Getting to the end

- ~~The publish and perish principle is at the heart of academia discussion.~~
- Publishing is usually regarded as the last step in the writing process.
- It can take various forms, including traditional publishing, self-publishing, and electronic publishing.
- it involves making a finished piece of writing available to a wider audience.

TYPES OF PUBLISHING

- There are several types of publishing in academic publishing, each has its own distinct characteristics and procedures.
- Writers have various options for making their work available to their presumed audience. This may consist of:
 1. Traditional publishing,
 2. Self-publishing,
 3. Electronic publishing

TRADITIONAL PUBLISHING

- This involves submitting a manuscript to a publishing house for consideration.
- If the manuscript is accepted, it undergoes editing, design, and production before being printed.

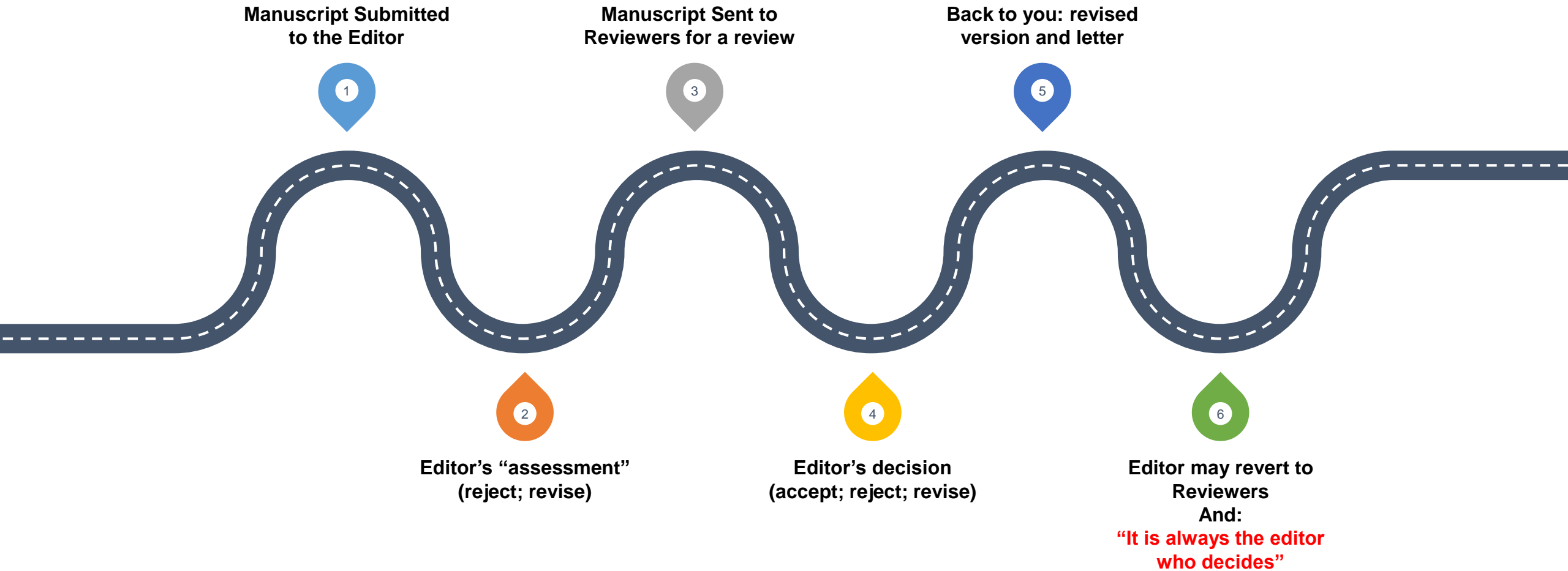
SELF- PUBLISHING

- Self-publishing allows authors to publish their work **INDEPENDENTLY** without going through a traditional publisher.
- During the publishing process, authors have complete control over the entire publishing process, from editing and design to distribution and marketing.

ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING

- Electronic publishing refers to the publication of written works in digital formats, such as:
 - a. e-books,
 - b. audiobooks,
 - c. and online articles.
- This kind of publishing offers readers greater convenience by allowing them to access books and articles on their smartphones, tablets, or computers.

THE MANUSCRIPT PUBLICATION PROCESS



CONCLUSION

Writing a successful academic paper requires editing and publishing. If thoroughly fulfilled, these last stages in the writing process will not only guarantee the accuracy and clarity of an academic paper but rather ensure its publication in reputable academic journals.

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- Williams, J. D. (2003). *Preparing to teach writing: Research, theory, and practice* (3rd ed.). Lawrence Erlbaum.



**Thank you
for your
attention**