



Re vision as Re-vision

Revision as a Process

Three different areas/phases:

- Revising
- Proofing/Editing
- Submission Preparation

Submission Preparation

This should always be the last step.

It is extremely detailed, field-specific, and particular to the specific journal.

Restrict tables and figures to those needed to explain and support the argument of the article and to report all outcomes identified in the Methods section. Number each table and figure and provide a descriptive title for each. Every table and figure should have an in-text citation. Verify that data are consistently reported across text, tables, figures, and supplementary material.

See also [Tables](#) and [Figures](#).

Frequency data should be reported as "No. (%)," not as percentages alone (exception, sample sizes exceeding ~10,000). Whenever possible, proportions and percentages should be accompanied by the actual numerator and denominator from which they were derived. This is particularly important when the sample size is less than 100. Do not use decimal places (ie, xx%, not xx.xx%) if the sample size is less than 100. Tables that include results from multivariable regression models should focus on the primary results. Provide the unadjusted and adjusted results for the primary exposure(s) or comparison(s) of interest. If a more detailed description of the model is required, consider providing the additional unadjusted and adjusted results in supplementary tables.

Tables have a minimum of 2 columns. Comparisons must read across the table columns.

Do not duplicate data in figures and tables. For all primary outcomes noted in the Methods section, exact values with measures of uncertainty should be reported in the text or in a table and in the Abstract, and not only represented graphically in figures.

Proofing/Editing

This should always be done after revising.

Generally works at the sentence level:

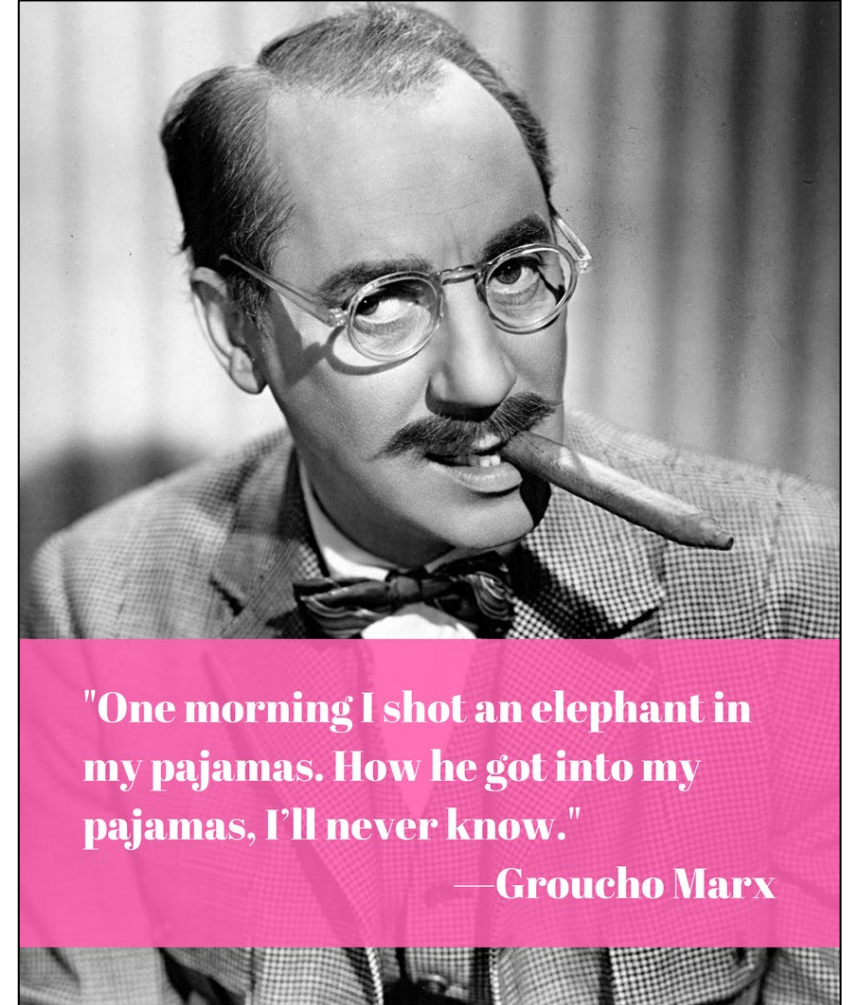
- Grammar
- Mechanics
- Usage

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Generally works at the sentence level:

- Grammar
- Mechanics
- Usage



"One morning I shot an elephant in my pajamas. How he got into my pajamas, I'll never know."

—Groucho Marx

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Two main strategies:

- Read aloud

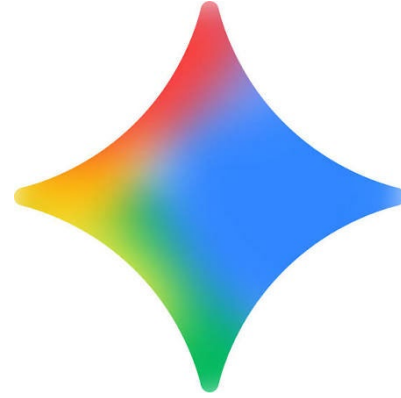
Aoccdrnig to a rscheearch at Cmabrigde Uinervtisy, it deosn't mttar in waht oredr the ltteers in a wrod are, the olny iprmoetnt tihng is taht the frist and lsat ltteer be at the rghit pclae. The rset can be a toatl mses and you can sitll raed it wouthit porbelm. Tihs is bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey lteter by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe.

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Two main strategies:

- Read aloud
- AI



Revising

This should always be the first step.

It is often large scale and involves both reading and drafting.

Self-editing Checklist for Short Stories & Essays

I don't like revising.

~~For me, editing my own work is the hardest part of writing.~~ By the time I'm finished writing a piece, I've seen each sentence so many times ~~that~~ my eyes glaze over when I read it again. ~~And it's hard to look at anything I wrote objectively.~~ *As a result, I produce drawers of typewritten first drafts, but precious few pieces of polished, publishable prose.*

~~I have found three ways to get around this:~~

This year, I set myself the goal of revising a story a month. To meet it, I came up with a self-editing checklist to help

- ~~1. Wait a week to a year before revising. That way I can come back to it~~
~~I see it as if I'm reading it for the first time.~~
- ~~2. Show it to other people, and see what they notice.~~
- ~~3. Use a checklist, and read over it multiple times looking at just one aspect.~~

cut / move

~~These days, I try to use all three methods. Below is the checklist I use.~~

~~By revising with this checklist and a critical eye, you can hunt down and correct the bulk of the flaws that make a first-draft fall short of the mark.~~ *weaken my prose.*

me systematically

Revising

This should always be the first step.

It is literally looking at your work anew.

Some strategies:

- Take some time and get some distance



Revising

This should always be the first step.

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Some strategies:

- Take some time and get some distance
- Share it

I'll be direct, since I know you not only can take it, but enjoy the interchange:

So, all in all, lively and enjoyable writing, lots of interesting material, and I still think that the definition you are trying to create is too rigid. There are too many exceptions, and really you are working very hard to define a PDE word that wasn't used by most of the groups you mention, so I wonder at the effort, at all. Why are you so concerned with a universal definition of the term "monster," rather than talking about these monsters, in particular? I really like the first half, where you deconstruct the earlier definitions, but what you then offer up could quite easily be fit into your deconstruction section, as another attempt with flaws. You win in terms of effort directed right at the problem, but I'd like to see you defend why you are doing it, at all. Grendel and his mom are never called monsters in the text. None of the wonders are called monsters, either. Your project here should be stated clearly: You are working to figure out what we, as American, English-speaking academics, living right now would call "monsters," and then are applying that definition to things imagined or encountered by other cultures. How is that a valid project? Never mind the problems within your definition, itself, what does it have to do with the Grendelkin? Why are you trying to universalize a definition, when what you really want to do is to talk about G and his mama, and what makes them (*THEM!*) monstrous? How does it help to know about Pantagruel or Humbaba or whomever, since they have nothing to do with the Gs? And why does there have to be a global definition of a clearly situated term that doesn't even translate into some languages with any clarity?

I throw down the gauntlet, good sir! I throw it down! I look forward to your responses. Now, to ride home in the rain...

Revising

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It is literally looking at your work anew.

Some strategies:

- Take some time and get some distance
- Share it
- Reverse outline

