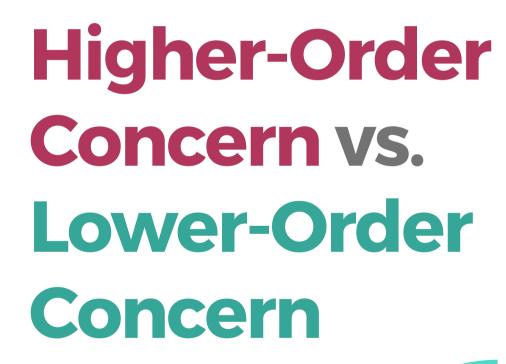
Editing & Proofreading Basics:



Overview

A **Higher-Order Concern (HOC)** is a global issue; it is any aspect of the writing that interferes with coherence and understanding of the author's message.

This includes:

- Thesis, purpose statement, or hypothesis
- Audience & purpose
- Organization

A Lower-Order Concern (LOC) is a sentence-level issue that may be saved for the end of the editing and proofreading process.

This includes:

- Sentence structure
- Punctuation, word choice, and spelling
- Sources/Citation

Higher-Order Concern (HOC)

Thesis, Purpose Statement, or Hypothesis

- Does the paper have a clearly stated central idea?
- Can you offer a one-sentence explanation or summary of what the paper is about?
- After reading the first paragraph or two, can you tell what the paper will discuss?

Audience & Purpose

- Do you have an appropriate audience in mind? How could you persuade them to be interested in your ideas?
- Does the apparent purpose of the essay match the assignment?

Organization

- Are your ideas organized logically? Consider making a reverse outline to check if the organization is logical.
- Can you identify the topic sentence in every paragraph? Do they provide a clear idea of what will be discussed?

HOC Cont'd

Support/Development

- Are your paragraphs developed enough? (i.e. do your paragraphs provide just the right amount of information?
- Where could you add more description, details, explanations, etc.?

Lower-Order Concern (LOC)

Sentence structure/grammar, punctuation, word choice, spelling

- Don't have someone to help you proofread/edit with you?
 Read the paper aloud and verbatim to hear and read for any errors.
- Are there sentence-level patterns of errors? -- focus on identifying a few sentence-level patterns of errors and correcting them.
- Use a writing handbook to learn how to correct common errors such as sentence fragments.
- Use a thesaurus to vary your word choice.
- Use spell-check to correct your spelling.
- Are you having trouble staying focused and identifying items to proofread/edit? Take a break from your writing (it can be 15 minutes, a day, or longer), and then review your writing again with a fresh perspective.

Sources/Documentation

- Are the in-text citations properly integrated? Review for use of signal phrases and adequate analysis.
- Not sure if your citations are correct? Use a citation style guide/handbook or online resource to double-check for citation errors.

Final Reminders

- Use this infographic as a checklist as you brainstorm/outline, while you're writing your paper, and at the end of your paper
- Begin the writing process as soon as possible so you have plenty of time to take breaks, review your paper frequently, and not become overwhelmed. Consider creating a writing timeline to break your writing into sections.
- Keep all your resources and sources with you at all times, including keeping class notes, articles, grammar handouts, etc. to remind yourself to use them and reduce the time you spend searching for information.