

Background

To enable authors to make decisions based on objective statistics, comparative data is provided on the **vocabulary fit**, **readability** and **word type** profile in relation to the target journal. Feedback on **style & usage** is provided in the form of frequency ratios. **Lexicogrammatical errors** are also identified.

Vocabulary fit

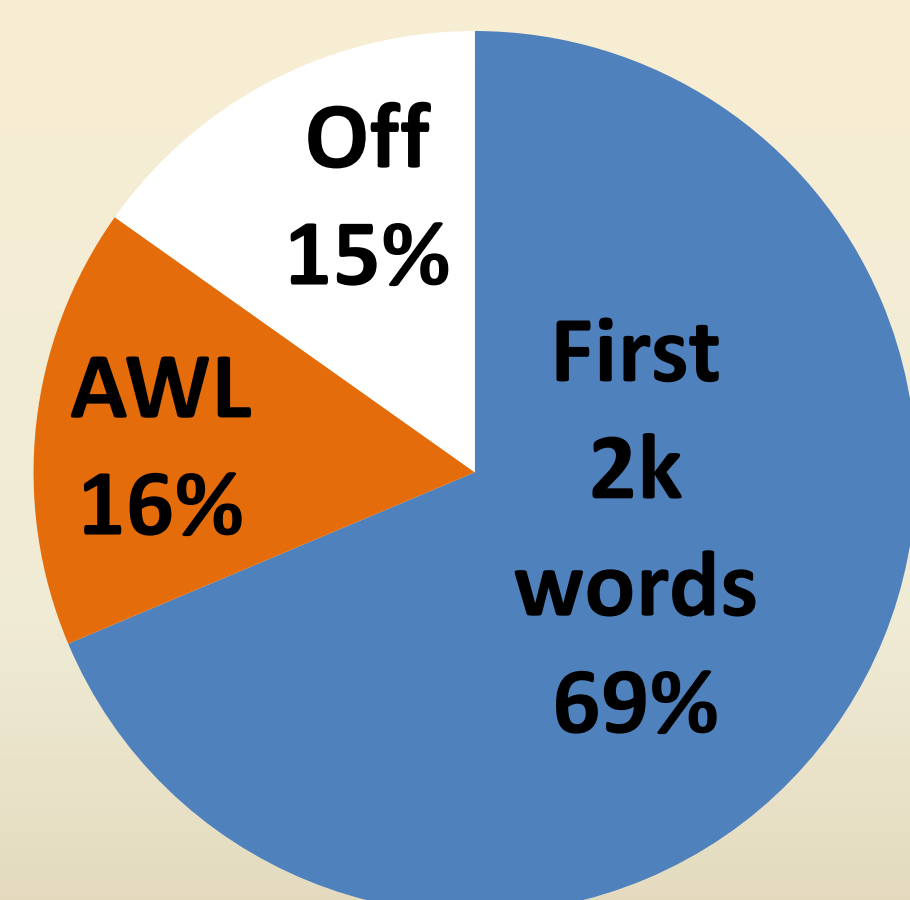
Aim: **compare key vocabulary**. Keyness is identified to assess the likelihood of paper-journal fit² based on vocabulary.



¹Bhatia, V. K. (1993). *Analysing genre: Language use in professional settings*. London: Longman.

Word types

Aim: compare the ratio of academic words³ and first 2000 words using a vocabulary profiler.⁴



³ Coxhead, A. (2000). A new academic word list. *TESOL Quarterly*, 34, 213-238.

⁴ Cobb, T. (2013). *Web Vocabprofile*
www.lex tutor.ca/vp/

Lexicogrammatical errors

Aim: **understand and correct the error.**

Errors are manually identified, corrections suggested and comments given to enable authors to understand the underlying rules.

a former employee
to participate ~~to~~ in this study
for to being responsible

COCA – corpus of contemporary American English (450 million words)