

華樂絲編修服務範例

華樂絲所編輯或翻譯的文章，均會在頁邊空白處加入修改意見給作者參考，這些額外富有教育意義的文字，可以協助作者了解自己寫作的問題，在未來寫作時不會再為同樣的問題所困擾。以下為華樂絲所修正的錯誤以及相關的講解。

Results and Discussions

3.1 The machining results with micro-EDM

Figure 6 was the contrast figure compares about the material removal rate (MRR) for the electrical discharge polarity. Negative electrode machining consistently produced better material removal rates than use of a positive electrode did. MRR with negative electrode machining was higher than positive electrode machining's as shown in Fig. 6. The reason for this phenomenon at was that the electrical discharge current was composed of the electron current and the ion current, and the current. The electrical discharge polarity would change influenced the distribution of the electrical discharge machining energy between the toolpiece electrode and the workpiece. For negative workpiece-electrode machining, where the workpiece is the cathode and the toolpiece is the (positive) anode, the positive ion current attacked mainly the negative workpiece, and the workpiece. The ion current ratio increased when as the peak current is increased. Therefore, the machining energy in applied to the workpiece increase is be was greater and the amount of material removal removed amount with under negative electrode machining was much more than for the positive electrode machining's. When machining. When machining with a positive workpiece-electrode, where the workpiece is the anode, namely negatively charged carbon, produced by decomposition of the positive electrode machining, the decomposition of the kerosene hydrocarbon dielectric fluid such as carbon was negatively charged and adsorbed along the positively charged workpiece-electrode (workpiece). This carbon protective layer would reduced the amount of material removal amount, so the material removal amount with positive electrode machining was material removal rate was less than that of negative workpiece-electrode machining's. On the contrary, there wasn't the carbon protective layer in negative electrode machining, and it could gain much material removal amount. Besides, the peak current was an the important parameter influencing which could influence the MRR, etc. As shown in seen in Figure 6, when the peak current increases d from 2.25 A to 6.00 A, the MRR increases d obviously accordingly, and it indicated the MRR was higher when the peak current was greater.

註解 [1]: Singular/ plural Discussion, in this case, is uncountable.

註解 [2]: Tense All references to figures or tables must be in the present tense.

註解 [3]: Clarity Both the toolpiece and workpiece are electrodes, referring to an electrode alone is ambiguous.

註解 [4]: I am not sure where the kerosene came from, I assume it was the material used as the dielectric liquid.

註解 [5]: Option Consider hydrocarbon dielectric liquid.

註解 [6]: Consider changing to 6.00 A so that measurement accuracy and precision is maintained.

註解 [7]: Redundant: This is repeating the previous sentence.

1 “Figure 6 compares”

修改原因：時態
作者若要在內文對圖片、表格等說明，要用現在式描述。若是描述當前為真、可應用的事實，也要用現在式表達。過去式用來講述研究已完成的事，或是其他研究人員在他們的研究中已完成的事。

例句：Table 3 shows the affect of X on Y.

2 “this phenomenon”

修改原因：代名詞
避免使用指涉對象不清楚的代名詞，最好用phenomenon、event或occurrence等字來使意義更清楚。

例句：

The study design significantly affected the analysis of X. This indicates that Y can be modified based on the C.

The study design significantly affected the analysis of X. This (finding, observation, phenomenon) indicates that Y can be modified based on the C.

3 用 “influences” 取代 “changes”

修改原因：用字選擇
Changes為次等的用字選擇，使用這個字所提供的資訊模糊，且未闡明改變的方式。而influence這個字表示造成改變的有許多因素，而非單單只有這個因素。

4 “between the toolpiece and the workpiece”

修改原因：Between/Among的用法
用between來比較兩組事物，用among來比較超過兩組以上的事物。

例句：

... the only difference between the precursor molecules and the product molecules ...

... significant differences were observed in the d2H values among bio-, fully- and semi-synthetic ephedrine.

5 “namely negatively charged carbon”

修改原因：Namely/Such as的用法
用namely來進一步說明。

例句：... calibrated against certified reference materials, namely C36 n-alkane and phenanthrene, obtained from ...

用such as來提供範例。

例句：... other factors, such as nutrient status, primary production, microbial biomass, and coagulation processes.

6 “positively charged”

修改原因：不需要連字號
由ly結尾的副詞後接形容詞所組成的複合形容詞，副詞和形容詞中間不需加入連字符。

intensely-colored crystals

intensely colored crystals = intense-colored crystals

7 “workpiece-electrode machining”

修改原因：需要連字符號
當兩個原為獨立的字詞要合在一起當複合形容詞時，中間就需要加連字符號。而連字符號位置的不同會造成語意的不同。Twenty-four hour reactions和twenty four-hour reactions意思不同。前一個為「二十四小時的反應」和後一個則為「二十個四小時的反應」。

8 “influencing the MRR, etc.”

修改原因：etc.的意義不明顯
讀者不會了解作者寫etc.所指為何，而作者卻常常毫無理由地使用etc.以及and so on。

例句：The two groups of data were compared using a variety of statistical methods including a t-test, chi squared analysis, etc.

這裡由etc.所指的其它tests，並非有一個制式的規則可以遵循，讓讀者能一看就明瞭的，所以對讀者來說其意義並不明顯。

其他常見錯誤提醒

避免口語英文如：“By the way,” ...

口語式的文字只適用於對話或其它形式的寫作。在正式論文專業的文章寫作內必須要用正確的字詞代替，通常會是比較短的字詞。

冒號與分號

冒號「:」用來介紹一串事物，或是引出一個句子來解釋先前的句子。

分號「;」用來分開一連串較長的詞組或句子，尤其是當在使用逗號時，可能會造成語意不清的狀況，我們會避免使用逗號，而使用分號，並在最後一個項目前要用and。

There are a number of journals for organic chemistry manuscripts: Organic Electronics, produced by Elsevier; The Journal of Polymer Science, produced by Wiley; The Journal of ...

避免使用That/Which

That/which的使用為造成語意不清很常見的原因之一：這兩者都引出修飾名詞的子句。使用that來引出限定子句，使用which來引出非限定子句。

由於which用來引出非限定子句，作者使用時必須百分之百確定which是指哪個名詞，以避免歧義。

... the samples that showed a change in d2H between precursor and product were analyzed by 2H NMR.

並非所有的samples都showed a change in d2H；那些有showed a change in d2H的samples則送去進行2H NMR。

... the samples, which showed a change in d2H between precursor and product, were analyzed by 2H NMR.

所有的samples都showed a change in d2H，並且都送去進行2H NMR。which子句在這裡可刪除。

數字

數字從一到九在文中都要拼寫出來，除非是要描述單位數量，或是大於九以上數字的範圍。

例句：

The control group (three males and two females) ...

Patients were administered 3 mg/kg TNF ...

There were 10 patients in each group.

在句首的數字要拼寫出來，不然的話，就是要重整句子結構。若數字拼寫出來，其所接的單位也要。

例句：

Thirty-three sections were cut from each block using a cryostat.

Ten microliters of drug was administered to each patient.

Drug (10 µl) was administered to each patient.

數字及單位之間一定要有空格(如果期刊遵照SI格式的話，百分比符號%與數字之間也要有空間，例外為：角度、分鐘及秒數)。例如：20 mg, 40 mL, 25 °C, 15 %, 2°3'4”

用of來表示數量，但表示濃度不用加of。

例句：

... 5 g of NaOH was added to the solution.

... 5 mol/L NaOH was added to the solution.

常見的問題

如何刪除文章內的修改紀錄？

修改紀錄是Microsoft Word的校閱項目中的追蹤修訂功能，用來幫助您瞭解編修師所做的修正。您可以在變更的選項中，逐一的將每個修改紀錄選擇接受或拒絕來刪除紀錄，或是您可以直接選擇「接受文件中的所有變更」。在做了這個動作之後，大部分的變更都會自動消失，並且成為修正後的內容。但少數註解方塊為給予文章的建議，以便讓作者修正的參考；或是為針對部份文章內容的疑問，須待作者釐清，以避免在誤解原意的狀況下而修改了內容原來的意義，此類型的建議框，則需在註解欄一個一個的刪除。華樂絲歡迎您給予我們任何的意見或是更進一步的解釋文章內容，以便我們為您編修。

和數字寫法有關的實用連結

- » 科學寫作符號格式：physics.nist.gov/Document/typefaces.pdf
- » SI格式：physics.nist.gov/cuu/Units/rules.html