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Events**Some frequent corrections**

These are several other words and phrases that we need to deal with regularly, because they are either vague, informal (I), or simply not correct (x). More examples of redundant or wordy formulations (R) are also listed with a possible correction.

The phrase to question	Error?	The correction or suggested changes
<i>Those related to the use of a pronoun (multi-word verbs and expressions)</i>		
To depend of/dependent of	x	To depend on/dependent on
Independent on	x	Independent of
Evidenced by	x	Shown by
Evidence for		Evidence of (the main choice of preposition)
Comparable with	x	Comparable to
Useful to determine		Useful for determining
A tool to determine		A tool for determining
Typical for	x	Typical of
Impossibility to do X		Impossibility of doing, but It is impossible to do
To allow/enable/permit to do	x	Transitive verbs require a direct object, so: To allow/enable someone to do something
Suited for	x	Suited to (for most contexts)
Originate from	R	Originate in
Penetrates in/into X	x, R	Penetrates X
Dominates over X	x	Dominates X
We detail X	I	We explain in detail, We describe, etc.
We describe in detail X	x	We describe X in detail
... in details ...	x	... in detail ...
Take into account something		Take something into account (a separable multi-word phrase meaning "to consider")
Of order	x	Either (i) "on the order of" (US) or "of the order of" (UK) to mean "approximately" or else (ii) within an order of magnitude
In case of		In the case of (meaning, in this example here, not "In case" which means "if")
In a timescale / Of a timescale	x	On a timescale of ...
Variation of/in		OF indicates the amount of variation while IN indicates what is varying, not by how much: "a variation in amplitude of 5%"; the verb use: "The amplitude varies by 5%"
To vary by		
Associated to		Associated with
Adjacent with	x	Adjacent to
Increase of/in		As above, "of" is how much (increase of 15% = increased by 15%), "in" is the preposition for what increases, not by how much.
To result from	I	To stem from, come from, is the result of; To result in
To benefit of	x	To benefit from (benefit as a verb) To get the benefit of (noun use)
To emphasize on X		To emphasize X/emphasise X (a transitive verb) To put emphasis on X (noun use)
The search of X	x	Search for X (but "in search of X")
A clue on X	x	A clue to X
A hint to X		A hint of / to hint at something
To discriminate X and Y	x	To distinguish/differentiate between X and Y
In order to do X, we use Y	R	We use Y to do X
Possibility to use	x	Possibility of using (OR: is possible to use)
In the last 5 years	I	In the past 5 years ("past" is preferred for time phrases, "last" for all the others: "my last wife" or "my former wife". Even then, it can be ambiguous: the final or the former? If you mean the second here, use a clearer phrasing: "my former wife").
Till	I	Until
Both X as well as Y	x	Both X and Y

Modelised	x	Modelled or modeled
Evolutionary history		History (redundant) or evolution
To study the occurrence of the X phenomenon	R	Study X; or study the X phenomenon; or Study the X phenomenon
To perform a fine tuning (or: an analysis) of X	R	To fine-tune X
Occurence, etc.	x	Occurs, occurred, occurrence
Sun, solar		Sun, solar (if ours), as for Earth and Moon
To explicit	x	Not an english verb, but suggests either "to make explicit" or "to explain in detail"
galactic bulge, (our) galaxy		Galactic bulge, Galaxy
The mentioned authors (i.e., mentioned earlier in the paper)		The authors (or if too far in the article, rename them)
Least squares technique	x	Least-square technique
Close-by		An adverb only ("He lives close-by"), so for an adjective use either "close" or "nearby"
Like for example	R	Such as
Latter (for a list of 3+)	x	This word is used to refer to the second of 2 previous elements, not more. Use "last" or another pronoun alone ("this" or "these")
Included also X; other phrases where "also" is understood, such as "In addition, ... also..."		Included X; "In addition," or "also";
... but or however ...	R	These express the same thing, so use one or the other

The high/low vs. large/small or strong/weak problem: the left-hand column gives the attribute, the right-hand one the words that use them. NB, some show up in two places.

High or low	Most words that are typically indicated by up/down graphs: Value, rate, redshift, degree, temperature, metallicity, luminosity, speed, velocity, contrast, energy, frequency, level, density, shear, extinction, pressure, eccentricity, inclination, proportion, abundance, fractionation, flux, background (or strong?)
Big/large or small	Scale, correlation (?), broadening (?), opacity, amplitude, mass, momentum, uncertainties, diffusivity,
Can be either high/low or large/small	It depends on the emphasis: number, frequency, dispersion (both?), coefficients (or only large?)
Short or long	Time, length, timescale
Strong or weak	Pulse, current, correlation, gradient, flow, shear, dependence, velocity field, asymmetry, contrast, constraint, turbulence, instability, acceleration, anisotropy
Tight or loose	Often the same as "strong/weak": relationship, correlation

Expressions used too often: either jargon or simply wordy, but useful in its place.

Is in agreement with	Agrees with (This phrase is standard and clear, but do use it sparingly for very technical comparisons or where the normal phrase is awkward)
In this paper	Use only to contrast with another's paper or else in the abstract in the first sentence, if useful; otherwise, it is understood. Simply use the personal "we" when you feel it might not be clear you mean your own article.
Quite, rather, somewhat	These quantifiers are very imprecise; for instance, does "quite small" mean "very small" or "somewhat small"? In most cases the simple adjective is clearer and just as correct ("small"). Most scientists know that a quantifier without close measurement is inexact, so the adverbial quantification is not needed.
In order to	Rather than use only this phrase, vary with others, including the simple infinitive. There are places it is the only choice, so reserve it for these cases.
Relative to; with respect to	Some authors use this constantly and in different contexts, especially when meaning either "compared to" or "related to". This non-technical use makes the phrase very ambiguous, if not incorrect. As these are fairly technical expressions, we cannot always tell whether you mean the normal "compared to" and may query its use, just to have you check your context.
Further: e.g., "It adds a further layer"	This is being overused where "more", "another" ("It adds another layer"), "earlier", or even "then" is what is meant and is standard English. It means "more extended" not just a greater number of.
Such or such as	Being overused where "this" or "those" is what is meant.
Non negligible	"significant" or "of low significance"
"Metal-poorer" or "More metal-poor"?	Both are accepted, but why not the more standard "is richer/poorer in metals" in some cases?