

AutoCrit Editing Tool Courses

What To Expect: A Guide To Get You Started

Congratulations for becoming a member of AutoCrit! You've taken the first step to transform your draft into a polished manuscript you will be proud of.

AutoCrit is the PREMIER Online Editing tool.

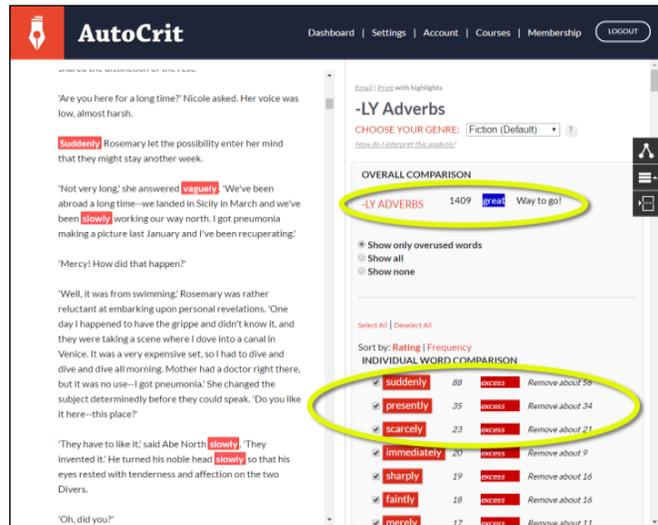
No other system comes close to offering the quality analysis and recommendations to help strengthen your writing.

With the click of a button, get instant feedback on the style and craft of your manuscript.

In this document, you'll find **your weekly plan to become a master** at interpreting and applying AutoCrit results.

Be sure to keep an eye out for the following:

- **Unlock the power** of the Word Frequency Report in week 5.
- Find out how AutoCrit finds **repeated words** in week 7.
- Make sure every word earns its place on the page and **eliminate filler words** in week 13.
- See how to **remove slow or boring** sections of your manuscript in Week 21.



Word	Count	Remove about
suddenly	88	Remove about 56
presently	35	Remove about 34
scarcely	23	Remove about 21
immediately	20	Remove about 9
sharply	19	Remove about 16
faintly	18	Remove about 16
merely	17	Remove about 11

You'll find understanding the "why" behind the analysis will make the revision process with AutoCrit even more effective.

This is a progressive program with each session building on the previous session.

Please make sure to come back on a weekly basis and complete the lessons.



As an Elite Member, you'll also get a weekly session that digs into some of the more challenging aspects of the editing and revision process - things like how to revise for plot, characterization, creating a page turner, setting, and more.

[Click here to learn more.](#)



AutoCrit Basics. Learn everything you need to get started with the AutoCrit Editing tool. Find out how to load your manuscript into AutoCrit, run reports, make updates to your work, and then export, email, or print your updated manuscript.

The AutoCrit Summary Report Learn how to run and interpret AutoCrit's Summary Report. Once you understand the basics of this powerful tool, you'll be able to see where to focus your editing efforts.



Basics of Compare to Fiction. While using any word is fine in moderation, overusing a particular word or sentence structure can sap the energy from your writing. AutoCrit compares your manuscript to samples of successful published fiction, including mass market paperbacks and bestsellers, to give you specific feedback on word usage.



Chapter Variation. Chapter breaks provide structure and navigation for the reader. They create suspense and shift the focus of the story from one character, place, or time to another. Learn tips to make sure you don't cause the reader to lose interest and kill the momentum of your story.



Phrase Frequency Actions and gestures are an important part of any fiction story; they break up dialogue, help show rather than tell, and can demonstrate a character's personality or state of mind.

But gestures and actions can become extremely noticeable to readers if you use the same ones too many times. Learn more about phrases you use too many times.



Word Frequency. The amount of difficult and uncommon words in your writing has a big impact on its readability and flow. Reviewing the type and frequency of your words allows you to reduce repetitions and ensure your writing is in sync with your target audience.



Repeated Phrases. Sure, sometimes repetition works. But most of the time, it's better to eliminate or change repeated phrases. It's an easy fix with big impact.



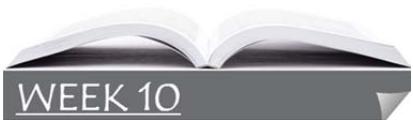
Repeated Words. One of the best ways to keep your writing fresh and engaging is to avoid using the same words too close together. Repetition can make your work seem amateurish or even goofy. This analysis helps you spot areas in your manuscript where you repeat the same words within a few paragraphs.



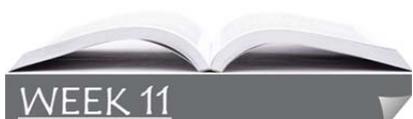
Personal Words and Phrases. Do you have a word or phrase not found in the standard AutoCrit analysis categories that you want highlighted in your writing? Words or phrases you know you repeat or abuse? Not a problem. AutoCrit will highlight and find any word or group of words you choose from a customizable Personal List.



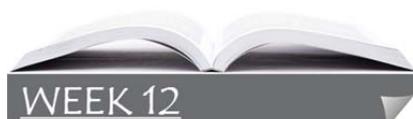
Homonyms. This analysis helps you spot homophones and homonyms so you can make sure you're using the correct word. AutoCrit highlights each potential homonym found in your writing.



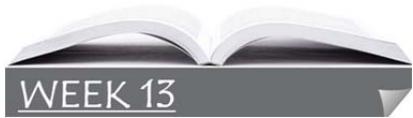
Generic Descriptions. As fiction writers, it's our job to create a vivid, detailed world for our readers. But that won't happen if you have boring, generic descriptions in your manuscript. AutoCrit points out these words for you so you can replace them with specific details.



Sentence Starters. As writers, we want to mix up our sentence structures—it makes our writing livelier and more interesting than if every sentence starts the same way. But we have to watch out for two common pitfalls with sentence construction: starting sentences with an initial conjunction or an initial –ING verb.



Initial Pronoun and Names. This analysis helps you see how often you start sentences in your manuscript with either a pronoun (she, he, it) or a name. Imagine if every sentence in a novel started the same way:



Unnecessary Filler Words. As writers, we know every word has to earn its place on the page. That means tightening each sentence until it's lean, clear and free of fluff. So those pesky little filler words have got to go.



Redundancies. Redundancies are words that can be eliminated from your text because they repeat what has already been expressed or conveyed elsewhere in the sentence.



Clichés. There are thousands of clichés out there, so it's no wonder they sometimes creep into our writing during the drafting stage. But they can make your prose feel boring, unimaginative—or worse, amateurish.



Showing Vs. Telling Indicators. Show, don't tell. It's the first rule of writing, and for good reason. In a nutshell, showing is about using description and action to help the reader experience the story. Telling is when the author summarizes or uses exposition to simply tell the reader what is happening.



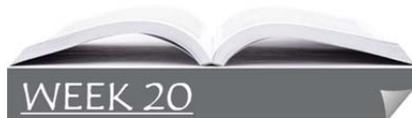
Passive Voice Indicators. Passive voice. Just hearing that term conjures images of ninth-grade English class with all its confusing grammar rules. Never fear: AutoCrit is here to help you figure out what passive voice really means, why it's (usually) bad, and how to avoid it in your manuscript.



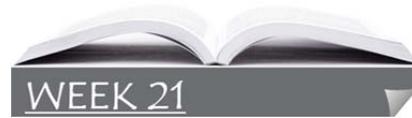
Adverbs. Adverbs are those *-ly* words, like *quickly* or *angrily*, that we tend to rely on in early drafts. But now that you're in the editing process, most of them need to go.



Adverbs in Dialogue. A major pitfall of amateur writers is the use of adverbs in dialogue tags. With dialogue, it's not as simple as just replacing the adverb. An adverb in a dialogue tag means you probably have to rewrite the dialogue itself.



Dialogue Tags. Dialogue tags exist for only one purpose: to identify for the reader who is speaking in your manuscript. That's it. You want the focus on the dialogue itself. You don't want readers to get distracted by the tag.



Pacing. As writers, there are times when we want the reader frantically turning pages because there's so much high-energy action. And there are times when we want to slow down the story, to let the reader sink into the pages like a warm bath.



Sentence Variation. Variety is the spice of life—and the same thing can be said about writing. Vibrant, interesting prose depends not just on the words you use, but also on the lengths of your sentences. Too many sentences of the same length can become boring to the reader.



Paragraph Variation. Paragraphs should efficiently move the reader from one idea to the next without losing the pace and momentum of the story. If your story calls for action and excitement, your paragraphs should be short and snappy. If you are in the middle of backstory or description, they may be longer and more detailed.



Readability Statistics. Readability tests are a measure of the ease of comprehension of a written text. The results are obtained solely through the analysis of word and sentence characteristics of the subject text.