

How to write an archival paper that will be accepted in journals?

**Issues to be dealt with for young
and not yet experienced authors**

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Writing a paper

- Why I am writing a paper?
- Just because I need two papers for PhD?
- It should be
 - Based on a piece of **reasonable work**
 - Carry a message about my **research results**
 - **Relevant**
 - **Make sense** and **fit the context**
 - **Novel**
 - Some **use to the other** researchers

Where to get a guidance

- Many good English speaking universities are offering web based tutorials

- Examples:

www.ruf.rice.edu/~bioslabs/tools/report/reportform.html

owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/658/01

www.ccc.commnet.edu/mla/index.shtml

www.library.ualberta.ca/guides/writingresearch/index.cfm

- However those advises are mostly rather general

Where to get a guidance

- **Steps In Writing The Research Paper**
- 1. Choose your subject
- 2. Narrow your subject
- 3. Provide a focus for narrowing material
- 4. Find references and select bibliography
- 5. Gather notes
- 6. Categorize notes
- 7. Decide upon an approach and point of view to gain control over your material

Where to get a guidance

- 8. Draw up a detailed outline
- 9. Write a detailed outline
- 10. Make a clear copy
- 11. Leave for a day
- 12. Edit your work - go over you paper four times
- a) Reposition paragraphs and sentences

Where to get a guidance

- b) Add and delete material to achieve balance and to advance the stated objective of your paper
- c) Look to insert transitional words and phrases
- d) Read the paper aloud
- 13. Make a copy
- 14. Know rules for using quotations
- 15. Know rules for using footnotes
- 16. Know how to make a bibliography

More specific advice

- Ask more or well **experienced colleagues**
- The more experienced is the person the better
- Experience with the right field and journals
- **Editors and reviewers** are most valuable to get the right information
- The most valuable is **personal experience – try it by yourself**

Finding a right Journal

- The scope of the Journal – e.g. Mathematics, Computer science, Process synthesis, Environmental protection
- The publisher and the visibility and availability on the web www.sciencedirect.com (Elsevier)
- www.springerlink.com (Springer)
- www.tandfonline.com (Taylor & Francis)
- onlinelibrary.wiley.com (Wiley)
- www.aidic.it/CET (AIDIC)

Finding a right Journal

- How fast is the publication? Some journals would complete the reviewing within 6 months, in some you may wait a year for the last review.
- The language – most preferable English, but if we want to get to new territories some other languages should be considered (eg Russian, Japanese, Chinese)
- Geographical coverage or popularity

Finding a right Journal

- The conditions for publication – **free/charged**
- Open Access Journal/Paper: Everybody can see your paper on the web for free, but for a (usually high) charge to be paid by the authors (typically \$3000). In some cases are waived.
- Be aware for some bogus publishers, who would lure you for this option, especially if your are a fresh author hungry for publications. Always check the credibility of the journal.

Finding a right Journal

- Reputation
- Impact Factor
- Coverage by www.scopus.com (Elsevier)
- Coverage by **TSI (ISI)** – Thompson Reuters (Index Scientific Information)
science.thomsonreuters.com
- *Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge* lets you link from *Web of Science* to *JCR Web*

Advices for Authors

- Learn to use SCOPUS and the WoK/ WoS efficiently
- Beside them powerful tools are
www.sciencedirect.com;
www.springerlink.com;
www.aidic.it/CET
Google Scholar
- Suggesting reviewers – some persons are infamous, they never deliver

Starting with the manuscript

- Check the selected Journal “Guide for Authors”
- It is available on the website for each Journal
- It should be studied carefully
- And also supplemented by looking into recent publications of experiences authors
- A hard work, good style and original research well presented provide a solid base to be successful