HOW TO WRITE AND PUBLISH A PAPER IN INTERFNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

Prepared by N.L. Nikulshina

Associate Professor of the Department of International Professional and Scientific Communication

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HOW TO WRITE AND PUBLISH A PAPER IN INTERFNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

- ACADEMIC PUBLISHING COMPANIES
- THE PUBLISHING PROCESS STEP BY STEP
- STRUCTURING A PAPER

ACADEMIC PUBLISHING COMPANIES

ELSEVIER
SPRINGER
WILEY
OXFORD JOURNALS
TAYLOR & FRANCIS
JOURNALS OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

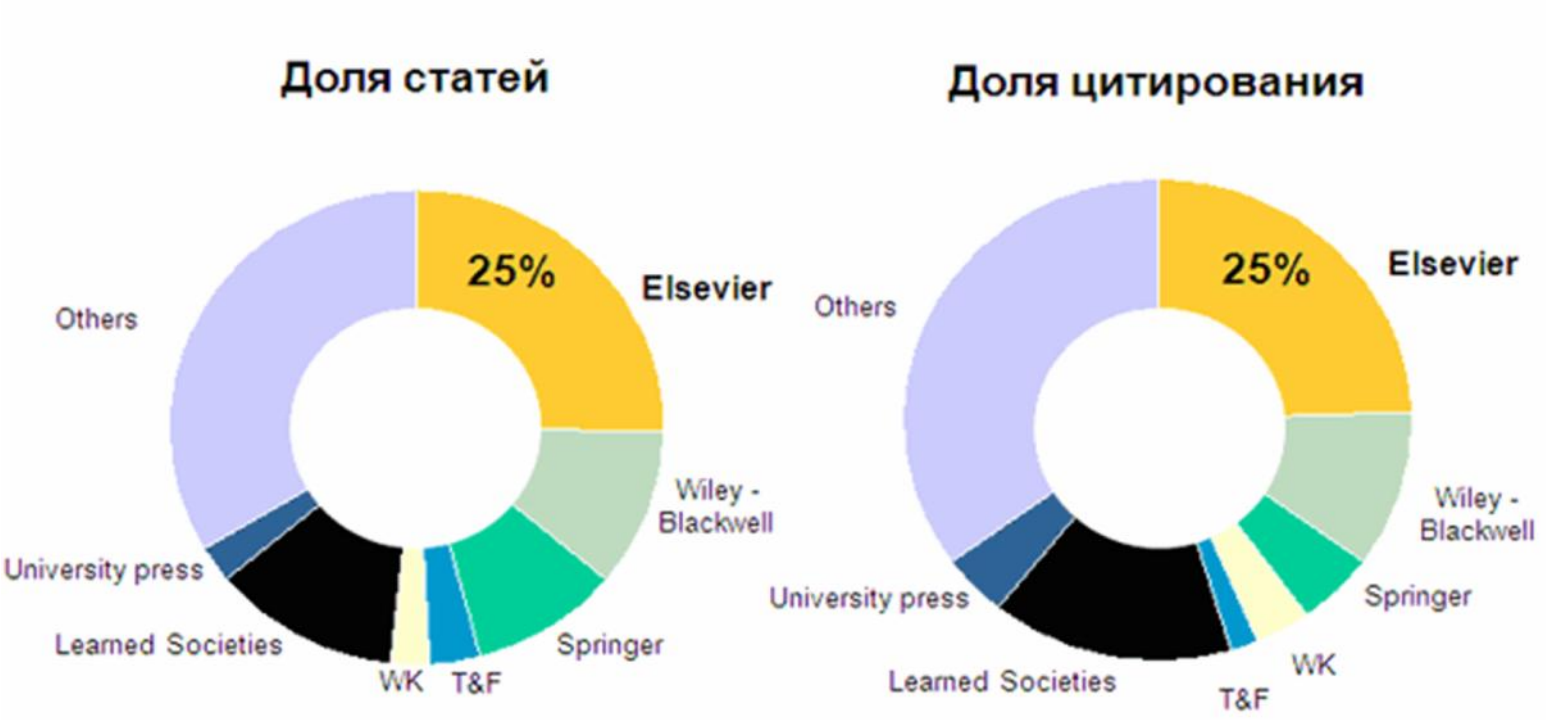
ELSEVIER

the world's leading provider of science and health information

Founded	1880
Country of origin	Netherlands
Headquarters location	Amsterdam
Official website	www.elsevier.com

2500 scientific journals
250,000 articles a year
11,000 on-line books
7,000 journal editors
70,000 editorial board members
300,000 reviewers
61 offices in 24 countries

WHY ELSEVIER?



WHY ELSEVIER?

Online services

ScienceDirect

A full-text scientific database
2,000 peer-reviewed journals
11,000 online books
www.info.sciencedirect.com

Scopus

the world's largest abstract and citation database
20,500 titles from 5,000 publishers
www.info.sciverse.com/scopus

Elsevier Editorial System (EES) www.elsevier.com/editors/elsevier-editorial-system-ees

web based software for Elsevier journals to manage the editorial process. … EES services authors, editors and reviewers and supports the full editorial process

WHY ELSEVIER?

TRAINING WEBCASTS

www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/elsevier-supporting-early-career-researchers/publishing-connect-training-webcasts

Preparing your Manuscript
Getting Your Paper Noticed
Structuring an Article

Elsevier Author WebShop

www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/editing-checklist

Language Editing	up to 500 words	€84.00
	from 501 to 1,500 words	€162.00
Translation Services	up to 500 words	€230.00
	from 501 до 1,500 words	€358.00
Illustration Services	start at just $19	

SPRINGER

The main publishing fields:

science, technology, medicine, business, transport and architecture

Founded	1842
Country of origin	Germany
Headquarters location	Berlin, Heidelberg
Official website	www.springer.com

Turnover in 2012: EUR 981 million

Some 2,200 English-language journals

8,000 new book titles published in 2012

120,000 titles available on SpringerLink

350 open access journals

More than 7,000 employees worldwide

Wiley

Founded	1807
Country of origin	United States
Headquarters	Hoboken, New Jersey

Nonfiction topics

Science, technology, medicine, professional development, higher education

Revenue	US$1.8 billion
Number of employees	5,100

Official website	www.wiley.com

OXFORD JOURNALS

major international publisher of academic and research journals

Founded	1586
Country of origin	United Kingdom
Headquarters location	Oxford
Official website	www.oup.com

Journals by subject

Economics, Humanities, Law,
Life Sciences, Medicine,
Social Sciences,
Mathematical and Physical Sciences

Taylor & Francis

Founded 1852
Country of origin United Kingdom

1,000 journals, and over 1,800 new books each year

Nonfiction topics
Medicine,
science, social science, mathematics, law, engineering

Official website www.taylorandfran

JOURNALS OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

- Formation 1876
- Headquarters Washington, D.C.
- Location United States
- Membership 163,000
- Website http://www.acs.org/

Journal Of Chemical Engineering
Journal Of Chemical Education
Journal Of Physical Chemistry
Journal Of Organic Chemistry
Journal Of Chemical Information and Modeling
Journal Of Chemical Theory and Computation

THE PUBLISHING PROCESS STEP BY STEP

www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/home#find-a-journal

1. Find the right journal
2. Prepare your paper
3. Submit your paper
4. Check Status

Preparing your manuscript

"The scientist must not only "do" science, he must "write" science.

A poorly prepared manuscript is the carrier vehicle of poor science.

Scientists become known (or remain unknown) by their publications.

Good organization is the key to good writing."

R. Day

Structuring a Paper

- **Preliminary sections:**
  - Title
  - Abstract
  - Keywords
  - Nomenclature

- **Major sections:**
  - Introduction
  - Methods and Materials
  - Results and Discussion
  - Conclusion

- **Supporting sections:**
  - Acknowledgements
  - References
  - Appendices

What is a good Title?

- A title is UNIQUE.
- A title is CONCISE.
- A title is CLEAR.
- A title is EASY TO FIND.
- A title is HONEST and REPRESENTATIVE of the contribution and the paper.
- A title is as CATCHY as can be.

Remember, you only have one chance and 2 seconds to interest the reader.

Structuring a Title

A title is composed of two parts:

contribution and background.

REMEMBER! Contribution (what is new) comes at the beginning of the title.

Compare:

“Highly efficient waveguide grating couplers using silicon-on-insulator”

and

“Silicon-on-insulator for high-output waveguide grating couplers”.

The translation of titles from Russian into English

Разработка методов измерения размера частиц (development of techniques of measurement of the size of particles)

- 1. Use of modified nouns. E.g.:

immobilization of enzymes vs. enzyme immobilization

deposition of chemical vapour vs. chemical vapour deposition

- 2. Use of gerundive and infinitive verbal forms. Addition of verbal forms makes a title shorter and more dynamic. E.g.:

Assessing the potential of a fine powder to segregate ...

The method to determine the optimum refractive index parameter ...

3. Replacement of the preposition of, where possible, by another, more specific preposition. E.g.:

Constructing an engineering model for moisture migration in bulk solids as a prelude to predicting moisture migration caking

Studies on potential applications of biomass for the separation of heavy metals from water and wastewater.

What is a good Abstract?

- An abstract is COMPLETE.
- An abstract is TIED TO TITLE. All title words are found in the abstract.
- An abstract is CONCISE.
- An abstract is STAND-ALONE. It lives by itself in its own world: databases of abstracts, journal abstracts.
- An abstract is REPRESENTATIVE of the contribution of the paper. It sets expectations for the reader.

Structuring an Abstract

- motivation/background;
- the purpose of the study;
- the procedure/methodology used;
- the main results/findings obtained;
- the conclusions reached/any recommendations if applicable

Examples of Abstracts

EFFECT OF TILE EFFLUENT ON NUTRIENT CONCENTRATION
AND RETENTION EFFICIENCY IN AGRICULTURAL DRAINAGE DITCHES

Abstract. Tile drainage is a common water management practice in many agricultural landscapes in the Midwestern United States. Drainage ditches regularly receive water from agricultural fields through these tile drains. This field-scale study was conducted to determine the impact of tile discharge on ambient nutrient concentration, nutrient retention and transport in drainage ditches. Grab water samples were collected during three flow regimes for the determination of soluble phosphorus (SP), ammonium nitrogen (NH4+-N), nitrate nitrogen (NO3-N) concentrations and their retention in three drainage ditches. Measured nutrient concentration indicated lower SP and NH4+-N, and greater NO3-N concentrations in tile effluents compared to the ditch water. Net uptake lengths were relatively long, especially for NO3-N, indicating that nutrients were generally not assimilated efficiently in these drainage systems. Results also indicated that the study reaches were very dynamic showing alternating increases or decreases in nutrient concentration across the flow regimes. The drainage ditches appeared to be nutrient-rich streams that could potentially influence the quality of downstream waters.

Agricultural Water Management

Examples of Abstracts

Learning with videos vs. learning with print: The role of interactive features

- Two complementary studies, one in the laboratory and one in the field, compared the usage patterns and the effectiveness of interactive videos and illustrated textbooks when German secondary school students learned complex content. For this purpose, two videos affording different degrees of interactivity and a content-equivalent illustrated textbook were used. Both studies showed that in contrast to previous studies working with non-interactive videos, the effectiveness of interactive videos was at least comparable to that of print, probably due to the possibilities provided for self-regulated information processing. It was shown that the interactive features of the videos were used spontaneously. However, features enabling micro-level activities, such as stopping the video or browsing, seemed to be more beneficial for learning than features enabling macro-level activities, such as referring to a table of contents or an index. This finding is explained by students' misconceptions about the use of features enabling macro-level activities.

Learning and Instruction
Volume 21, Issue 6, December 2011, Pages 687–704

Graphical abstracts

www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/graphical-abstract

A picture paints a 1000 words

a single, concise, pictorial and visual summary of the main findings of the article

- the concluding figure from the article
- a figure that captures the content of the article for readers at a single glance

HIGHLIGHTS

- a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings
- provide readers with a quick textual overview of the article
- highlight what is distinctive about the article
- help readers to quickly see why the paper is of interest

EXAMPLE OF HIGHLIGHTS

EXAFS study of the interfacial interaction of nickel(II) on titanate nanotubes: Role of contact time, pH and humic substances

Highlights

- Outer-sphere surface complexes formed at low pH.
- Inner-sphere surface complexes and surface precipitates formed at high pH.
- The microstructure changed from outer-sphere complexes into inner-sphere complexes over extended time.
- Ligand-bridging and metal-bridging ternary complexes formed in the presence of HA/FA

Structuring an Introduction

- general field of research in which the problem is set;
- aspects of the problem already studied by other researchers;
- indicating a gap;
- stating the purpose of the research;
- specifying objectives/ methods/ activities.

Functions of an Introduction

- Section 1 - to establish a context to help readers to understand how the present study fits into a wider field of research;
- Section 2 – to review the findings of the researchers working in your area of interest;
- Section 3 – to indicate an area which has not been studied in previous literature;
- Section 4 – to formally announce the purpose.
- Section 5 – to clarify some details of the experiment.

Methods and Materials

- the way you conducted your study
- the methods you used to collect and analyse the data
- detailed information on
  - participants
  - materials and equipment used in the experiment
  - procedure

Results and Discussion

What have you found?

- the main findings
- findings that differ from findings in previous publications
- unexpected findings
- results of statistical analysis
- figures and tables

What do results mean?

comparing published results with yours

What is a good Conclusion?

- A conclusion is POSITIVELY CHARGED.
- A conclusion has PREDICTABLE content. There are no surprises.
- A conclusion is CONCISE. Restate the contribution. Close the door. Open new doors.
- A conclusion is COHERENT with the title, abstract, and introduction. It is a part of the same story.

The purposes of References

- to indicate that you are aware of the debate, arguments and practices in your field;
- to add weight and credibility to your statements;
- to enable others to check the accuracy of your information and interpretations;
- to direct others to works you have found useful;
- to acknowledge other people's work and ideas;
- to enable you and your readers to review the sources of your information;

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Summary

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«Препятствия – это все те страшные вещи, которые вы видите, когда отводите глаза от своей цели»

Генри Форд

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