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 your 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