



What, How and Where to *Publish*

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What is your reason for publication?

Promotion or contribution?

Decide what type of the manuscript to write.

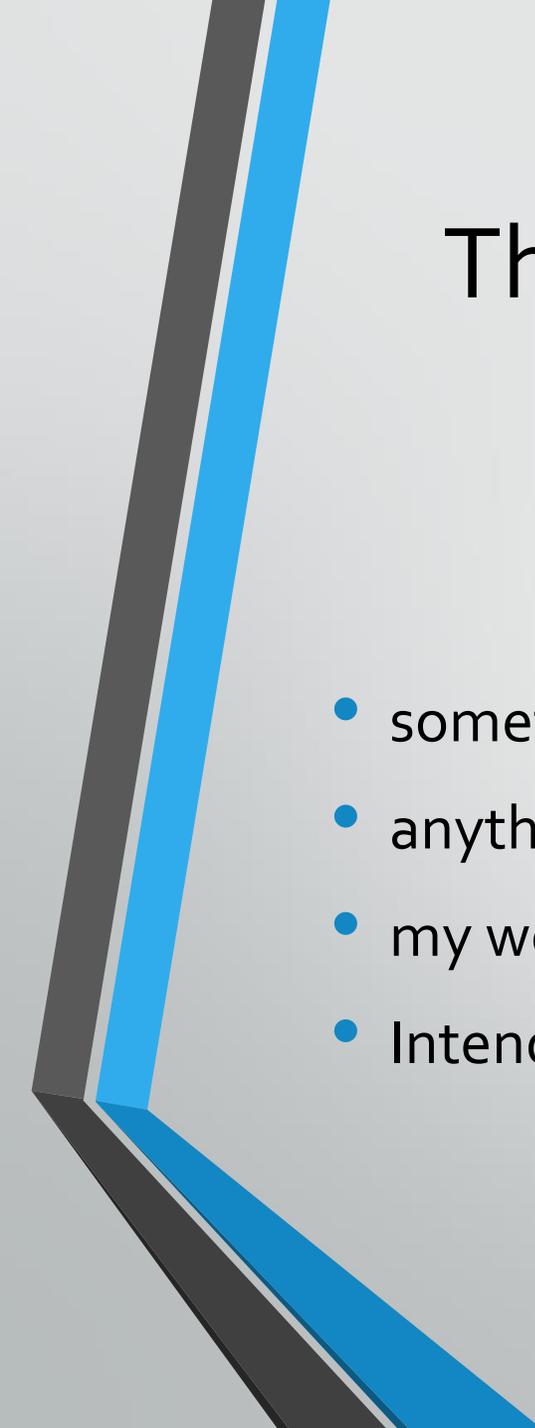
- **Full articles, or original articles**
- **Letters/rapid communications/short communications**
- **Review papers or perspectives**

If it is a research paper....

- Plan your research neatly

**1. Title page 2. Abstract 3. IMRD+ literature review 4. Conclusions
5. Acknowledgments including declaration of Conflict of interest 6.
References**

- it can be done collaboratively via google drive-mind map application
 - Know WHAT you want to study, WHY you want to study it, and HOW your results will contribute to the current pool of knowledge for the subject.
 - Clearly state the objectives or hypothesis
 - Design your experiment and choose your materials wisely.
 - Get the ethical approvals, if your study requires



Think about why you want to publish your work – and whether it's publishable.

- something **new and interesting**?
- anything **challenging** in my work?
- my work related directly to a current hot topic?
- Intend to provide solutions to some difficult problems?

Pay attention to the reviewer's questions

- Does the paper contain **sufficient new material**?
- Is the topic within the **scope of the journal**?
- Is it presented **concisely and well organized**?
- Are the methods and experiments presented in the way that they can be **replicated** again?
- Are the **results** presented adequately?
- Is the **discussion relevant, concise** and well documented?
- Are the **conclusions supported** by the data presented?
- Is the **language** acceptable?
- Are **figures and tables adequate and well designed**?, are there information duplicated?
Are they too many?
- Are all **references** cited in the text included in the references list?

General structure of a research article

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)

- Main text (IMRAD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - And
 - Discussions

Journal space is not unlimited.
Make your article as concise as possible.

- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supplementary Data

Abstract (*two whats*)

- Briefly summarize (approximately 150 words) - the problem, the method, the results, and the conclusion so that
 - The reader can decide whether or not to read the whole article
 - Together, the title and the abstract should stand on their own
- Many authors write the abstract last so that it accurately reflects the content of the paper

- What has been done and what are the findings?

Note: The title should be concise and descriptive

Introduction (**a compelling one**)

- The introduction requires **a short review of the literature** pertaining to the research topic.
- Explain clearly the **statement of the problem** and the rationale of the study should be included.
- State the **hypothesis, objectives or research questions** and describe the approach you are taking to address the objectives of the study.
- Briefly state the significance of the study.

OR

What is the problem to be solved?

Are there any existing solutions?

Which is the best?

What is its main limitation?

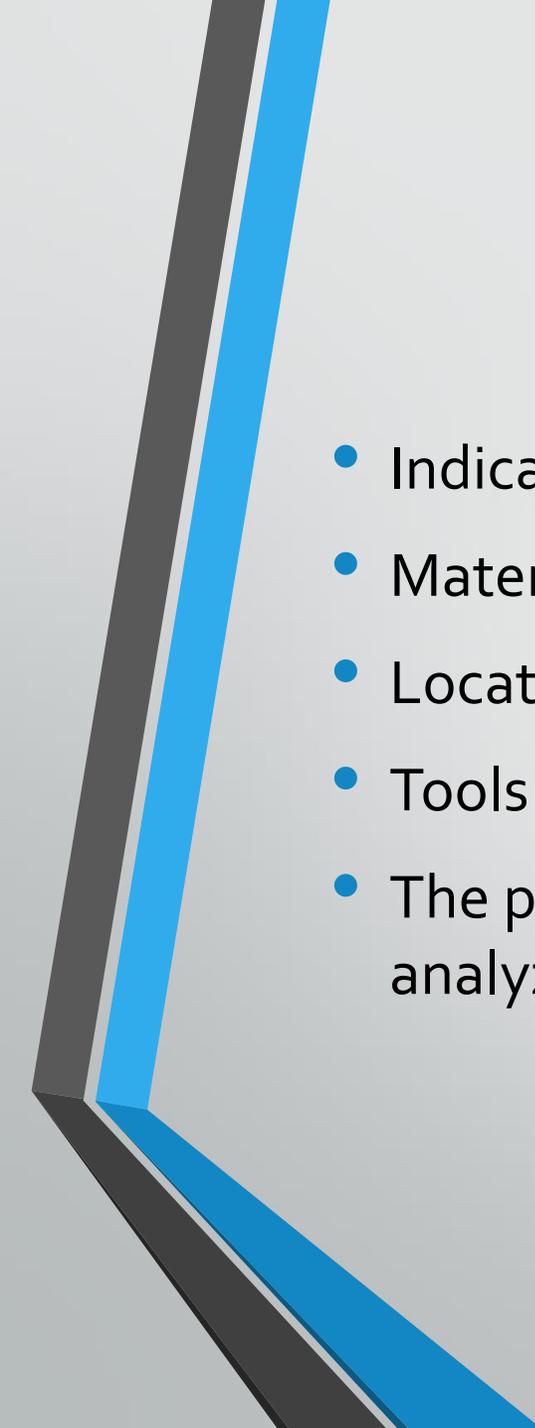
What do you hope to achieve?

Literature Review

- Include the **underpinning theories** and theoretical framework (if any)
- Provide further information about the key terms in your study
- Report the findings of previous study
- **Add your voice** to wherever is required.

For desktop search, you can use “dtSearch” (www.dtsearch.com)

Online tool for writing your literature review (<http://tinyurl.com/wlrvq>)



Methodology

- Indicate the design of your study
- Materials/ participants of the study
- Location of your study
- Tools of the research –report the validity and reliability of the instruments
- The procedures as to how the study is conducted and how the data are analyzed

Results

- It is a place where the findings have to be presented
- Address each RQ or objectives separately
- Include efficient tables and figures and add descriptions
- Make sure the interpretations are accurate
- Be objective!

Discussion

- Discuss the implications of your findings
 - Why you obtained the observed results
 - Why the findings are important
 - Compare and contrast the findings with other findings in the literature
 - it is often informative if a discussion of the potential weaknesses of the interpretation is also included.
 - Highlight how your research contributes to the current knowledge in the field and mention the next steps or what remains.

Don'ts

- 1. Avoid statements that go beyond what the results can support.**
- 2. Avoid unspecific expressions such as "higher temperature", "at a lower rate", "highly significant". Quantitative descriptions are always preferred (35°C, 0.5%, $p < 0.001$, respectively).**
- 3. Avoid sudden introduction of new terms or ideas; you must present everything in the introduction, to be confronted with your results here.**

Continued

4. Speculations on possible interpretations are allowed, but these should be rooted in fact, rather than **imagination**. To achieve good interpretations think about:

- How do these results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section?
- Do the data support your hypothesis?
- Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported?
- Discuss weaknesses and discrepancies. If your results were unexpected, try to explain why
- Is there another way to interpret your results?
- What further research would be necessary to answer the questions raised by your results?
- Explain what is new without exaggerating

5. Revision of Results and Discussion is not just paper work. You may do further experiments, derivations, or simulations. Sometimes you cannot clarify your idea in words because some critical items have not been studied substantially.

Conclusion

- It includes a brief restatement of the other parts of the research paper, such as the methodology, data analysis and results, and concludes the overall discussion. It should be brief, concise, and worth remembering.
- Considering limitations and delimitations of your study, you may suggest further topics to be investigated.

Acknowledgments

- Ensures those who helped in the research are recognized
- Declare the conflict of interest

Reference Managements

- Endnote (<http://endnote.com/>)
- Mendeley (<https://www.mendeley.com/>)

Proofreading

- Use good and academic English-avoid translation
- Use language service suggested by the journal/publisher

e.g. www.oxfordjournals.org/en/authors/language-services.html

e.g. <http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageservices/languageediting/>

Some corpus tools for writing

- <http://springerexemplar.com/>
- <http://www.wordandphrase.info/>
- <https://skell.sketchengine.co.uk/run.cgi/wordsketch?query=attempt&lpos=>
- <http://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/>
- <http://www.gingersoftware.com/> (for proofreading)

Internal/in-house reviews before submission

- Do not be fearful of having your paper reviewed by colleagues in your institutions
- consult with the experts if your study sounds to be a multi-disciplinary

Ethical issues before submission

Understand publication ethics to avoid violations.

- Do not submit your paper to multiple journals
- Make sure there is no plagiarized parts and citations are provided accurately
- Necessary permissions are taken
- Co-authors have been actively contributed and are aware of the submission
- Declare conflict of interest

More resources and information is available at [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#)

Choose the target journal

- Copyright
- Mode of publication
- Review time and acceptance rate
- Indexation
- If any fee involved
- Look at the aim and scope
- Find out the rejection time
- Find out the the length of review

if it is not a breakthrough research, choose humble journals with a low impact factor or at least a journal which has been indexed in Scopus.

E.G.

https://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/335?generatepdf=true

Pay attention to journal requirements in the Guide for Authors.

- read the journal guidelines again and again!
- They generally include detailed editorial guidelines, submission procedures, fees for publishing open access, and copyright and ethical guidelines
- all editors hate wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts, so apply the guideline on your manuscript

Length of the manuscript

Again, look at the journal's Guide for Authors, but an ideal length for a manuscript is 25 to 40 pages, double spaced, including essential data only. Here are some general guidelines:

- **Title:** Short and informative
- **Abstract:** 1 paragraph (<250 words)
- **Introduction:** 1.5-2 pages
- **Methods:** 2-3 pages
- **Results:** 6-8 pages
- **Discussion:** 4-6 pages
- **Conclusion:** 1 paragraph
- **Figures:** 6-8 (one per page)
- **Tables:** 1-3 (one per page)
- **References:** 20-50 papers (2-4 pages)

Find the best journal for your research

- DOAJ (www.doaj.org)
- SCIMAGOJR (www.scimagojr.com)
- JournalGuide (www.rubriq.com) & (www.journalguide.com)
- Elsevier Journal Finder (www.journalfinder.elsevier.com)
- Journal Selector (<https://www.edanzediting.com/journal-selector>)
- JANE (<http://jane.biosemantics.org/>)
- MedSCI (<http://www.medsciediting.com/sci/>)

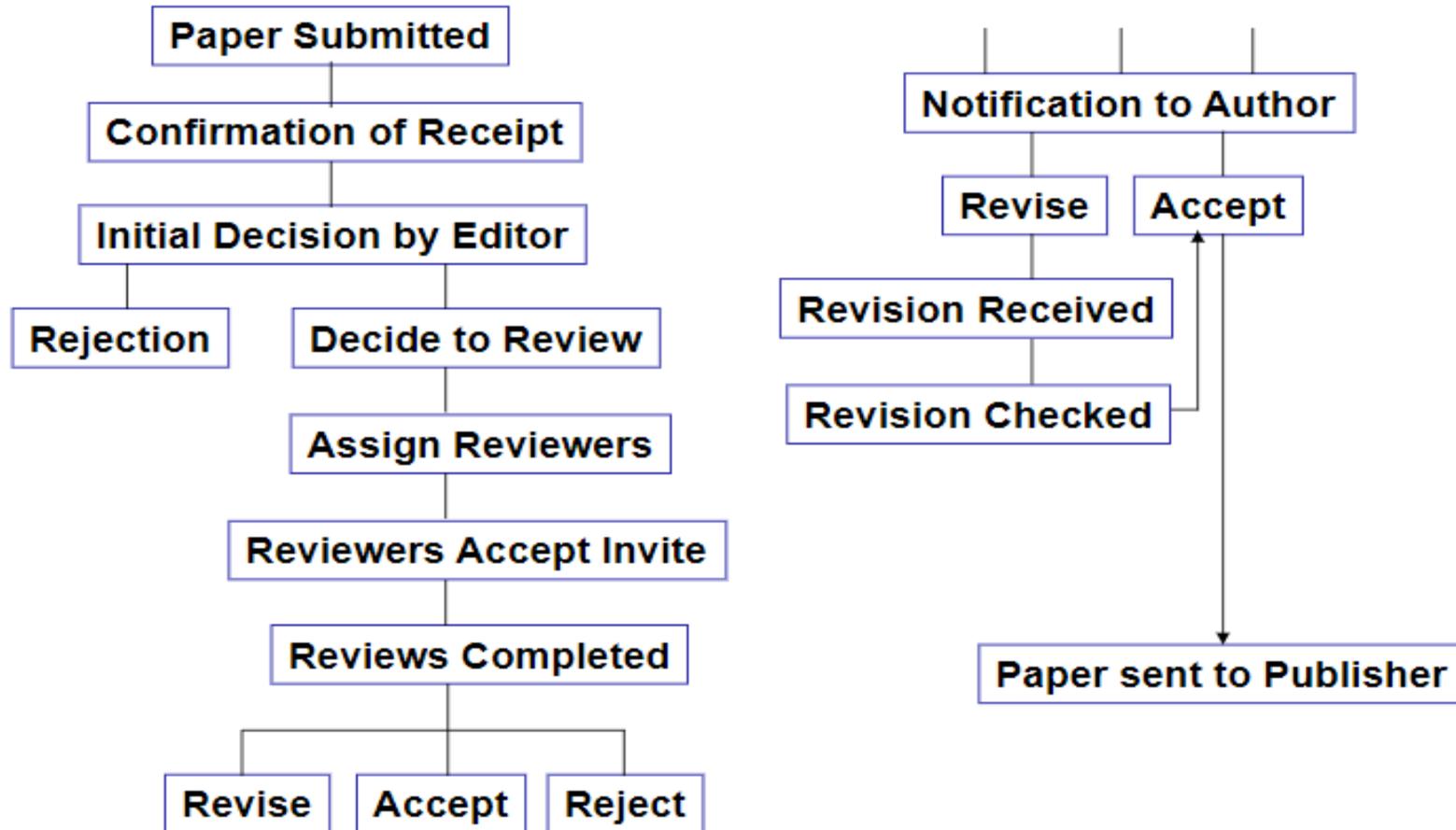
Ready for submission!

- Online vs. Email submission
- make sure there is a cover letter + the manuscript, supplementary files (if) and forms required by the journal

Revisions after the acceptance

- Cover letter
- Double check the format with the guideline
- Language editing
- Use table of corrections and address the reviewers' comments point by point
- Fill in the copyright form (if required)

Overview of Peer Review Process



What to do after publication?

- Disseminate your paper via your profile
 - Academia.edu
 - Researchgate
 - University profile
 - Personal webpage



Publication Ethics

Duties of Authors

- Reporting standards
- Data Access and Retention
- Originality and Plagiarism
- Multiple, Redundant or Concurrent Publication
- Acknowledgement of Sources
- Authorship of the Paper
- Hazards and Human or Animal Subjects
- Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest
- Fundamental errors in published works

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/company-information/policies/publishing-ethics>

Authorship

All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship, and all those who qualify should be listed.

Three basic criteria must collectively be met to be credited as an author:

- Substantial contribution to the study conception and design, data acquisition, analysis, and interpretation.
- Drafting or revising the article for intellectual content.
- Approval of the final version

P/S. The order of authorship should be "a joint decision of the coauthors"

Guide to Authorship Disputes and How to Prevent Them*

Action	What is it?	Is it unethical?	What should you do?
Misrepresenting a scientist's relationship to their work	<p>Listing names of people who took little or no part in the research, omitting names of people who did take part,¹ or the ordering of a byline that indicates a greater level or participation in the research than is warranted.³</p> <p>This includes submitting a manuscript without the permission of an author/contributor.¹</p>	<p>Yes. According to ICMJE: "All persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship, and all those who qualify should be listed."¹</p> <p>Misrepresentation also includes "ghost," "guest" and "gift" authors.²</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the journal's Instructions for Authors before submitting a paper and be forthright about all contributors. This includes "substantial" contributions, paid writers, and any others who contributed to the study. To avoid disputes, set clear expectations from the outset about who is doing what and how authorship will be handled. If you feel you have been treated unfairly in regards to authorship, seek the counsel of a trusted advisor.
Ghost Authorship	<p>This usually refers to professional writers (often paid by commercial sponsors) whose role is not acknowledged.</p> <p>Unattributed contributions to data analyses may also constitute ghost authorship.³</p>	<p>Yes. Not acknowledging a writer's contribution is considered dishonest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional writers who participated only in drafting of the manuscript and did not have a role in the design or conduct of the study or the interpretation of results should be identified in the acknowledgements section along with information about potential conflicts of interest, including whether they were compensated for the writing assistance and, if so, by which entity(ies).³ Consult the authorship guidelines of the journal. Consult other helpful resources including: ICMJE,² World Association of Medical Editors (WAME),⁴ European Medical Writers Association (EMWA),⁵ and the American Medical Writers Association (AMWA).^{6,3}
Gift and Guest Authorship	<p>Authorship based on a tenuous affiliation with the study or solely on an expectation that inclusion of a particular name will improve the chances that the study will be published.</p>	<p>Yes. Guest and gift authors make no discernible contributions.³</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any "gift" and "guest" contributions should be vetted prior to submitting a paper. If in doubt about whether a contribution is acceptable or not, consult the authorship guidelines of the journal and the editor.

*When in doubt, always consult with your professor, advisor, or someone in a position of authority who can guide you to the right course of action.

Ethical Issues- Conflict of interest

- **Disclosure of Conflict of Interest**

A conflict of interest (COI) is a situation in which a person or organization is involved in multiple interests, financial interest, or otherwise, one of which could possibly corrupt the motivation of the individual or organization.

Source: WIKIPEDIA

Continued

- Acknowledgment of funding sources
- Image manipulation guidelines
- Online submission - supplemental information (datasets, videos)
- For Health Sciences
 - Institutional Review Board approval (ethic number)
 - Submission of a Clinical Trials to a Central Registry (Clinical Trial)

Guide to Conflict of Interest and How to Prevent It*

Action	What is it?	Is it unethical?	What should you do?
An undisclosed relationship that may pose a conflict of interest.	Neglecting to disclose a relationship with a person or organization that could affect one's objectivity, or inappropriately influence one's actions.	Yes. Some relationships do not necessarily present a conflict. Participants in the peer-review and publication process must disclose relationships that could be viewed as potential conflicts of interest. ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When submitting a paper, state explicitly whether potential conflicts do or do not exist.■ Indicate this in the manuscript on a conflict-of-interest notification page, with additional detail. If necessary, include a cover letter with the manuscript.■ Investigators must disclose potential conflicts to study participants and should state in the manuscript whether they have done so.■ Reviewers must also disclose any conflicts that could bias their opinions of the manuscript. ²
An undisclosed funding source that may pose a conflict of interest.	Neglecting to disclose the role of the study sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the paper for publication.	Yes. Undeclared financial conflicts may seriously undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and the science itself. ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When submitting a paper, a declaration (with the heading 'Role of the funding source') should be made in a separate section of the text and placed before the References.■ Describe the role of the study sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the paper for publication.■ Editors may request that authors of a study funded by an agency with a proprietary or financial interest in the outcome sign a statement, such as "I had full access to all of the data in this study and I take complete responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis." ²

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Plagiarism

- Plagiarism is the "wrongful appropriation" and "stealing and publication" of another author's "language, thoughts, ideas, or expressions" and the representation of them as one's own original work.
 - Data
 - Words and Phrases
 - Ideas and Concepts

Source: WIKIPEDIA

Self- plagiarism (Duplication)

- The reuse of significant, identical, or nearly identical portions of one's own work without acknowledging that one is doing so or citing the original work is sometimes described as "self-plagiarism".

Source: WIKIPEDIA

Guide to Plagiarism and How to Prevent It*

Action	What is it?	Is it unethical?	What should you do?
Literal Copying	Reproducing a work word for word, in whole or in part, without permission and acknowledgment of the original source.	Yes. Literal copying is only acceptable if you reference the source and put quotation marks around the copied text.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Keep track of sources you used while researching and where you used it in your paper.■ Make sure you fully acknowledge and properly cite the original source in your paper.■ Use quotation marks around word-for-word text and reference properly.
Substantial copying	This can include research materials, processes, tables, or equipment	Yes. "Substantial" can be defined as both quantity and quality of what was copied. If your work captures the essence of another's work, it should be cited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Ask yourself if your work has benefited from the skill and judgment of the original author?■ The degree to which you answer "yes" will indicate whether substantial copying has taken place. If so, be sure to cite the original source.
Paraphrasing	Reproducing someone else's ideas while not copying word for word, without permission and acknowledgment of the original source.	Yes. Paraphrasing is only acceptable if you properly reference the source and make sure that you do not change the meaning intended by the source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Make sure that you understand what the original author means.■ Never copy and paste words that you do not fully understand.■ Think about how the essential ideas of the source relate to your own work, until you can deliver the information to others without referring to the source.■ Compare your paraphrasing with the source, to make sure you retain the intended meaning, even if you change the words.
Text-recycling	Reproducing portions of an author's own work in a paper, and resubmitting it for publication as an entirely new paper.	Yes. See our separate factsheet on duplicate submission.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Put anything in quotes that is taken directly from a previously published paper, even if you are reusing something in your own words.■ Make sure to reference the source accordingly.

How to avoid plagiarism?

1. Use of plagiarism detectors

- Turnitin
- Ithenticate

2. Know how to paraphrase

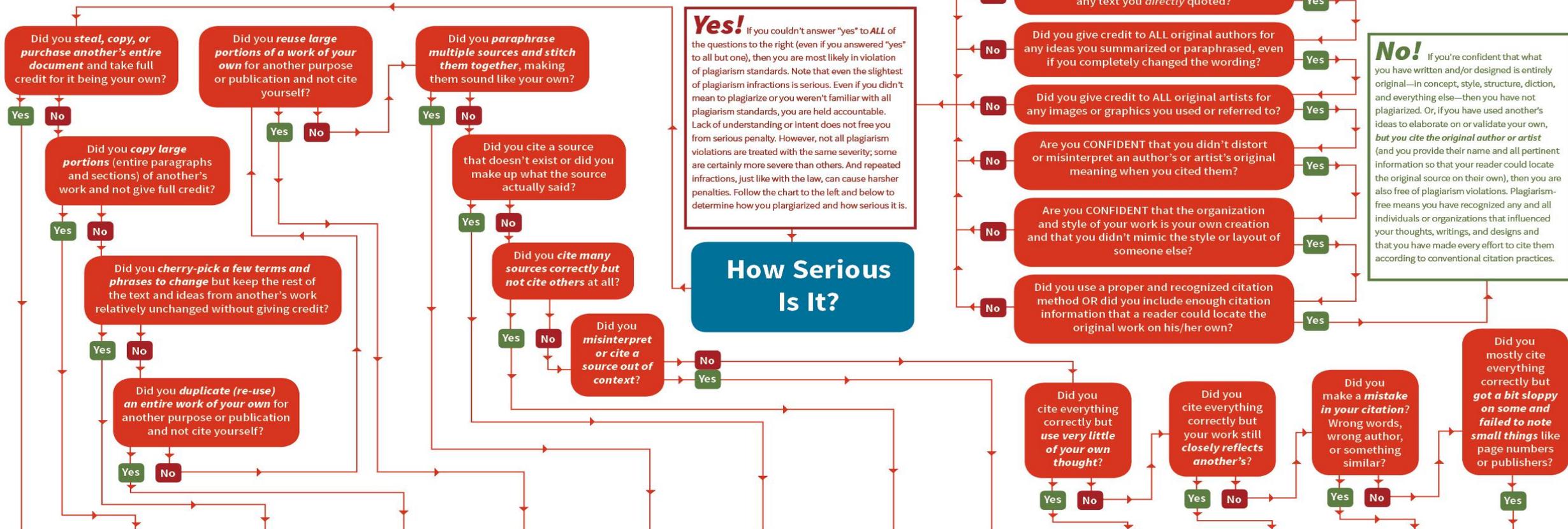
- summarize the part you are going to use and give citations.

3. Give credits to quotations and cite your own material if you have used. Make it clear *who said what*.

4. Hiring a ghost writer, asking a student or a colleague to add your name to the paper without any contribution, purchasing thesis and other similar instances are the clear examples of plagiarism.

Did I Plagiarize?

The Types and Severity of Plagiarism Violations



Plagiarism Severity Meter: How Serious Is the Violation?

Simultaneous submission

Authors have an obligation to make sure their paper is based on original—never before published—research. Intentionally submitting or re-submitting work for duplicate publication is considered a breach of publishing ethics.

Guide to Duplicate Submission/Publication and How to Prevent It*

Action	What Is It?	Is It unethical?	What should you do?
Simultaneous submission	Submitting a paper to two or more journals at the same time.	Yes. Submission is not permitted as long as a manuscript is under review with another journal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Avoid submitting a paper to more than one publication at a time. ■ Even if a submitted paper is currently under review and you do not know the status, wait to hear back from the publisher before approaching another journal, and then only if the first publisher will not be publishing the paper.
Duplicate publication	When an author submits a paper or portions of his or her own paper that has been previously published to another journal, without disclosing prior submission(s).	Yes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Avoid submitting a previously published paper for consideration in another journal. ■ Avoid submitting papers that describe essentially the same research to more than one journal. ■ Always provide full disclosure about any previous submissions (including meeting presentations and posting of results in registries) that might be regarded as duplicate publication.³ ■ This should include disclosing previous publication of an abstract during the proceedings of meetings.¹
Duplication by Paraphrasing or "Text-recycling"	When an author writes about his or her own research in two or more articles from different angles or on different aspects of the research without acknowledgment of the original paper.	Yes. Creating several publications from the same research, is considered manipulative. See our separate factsheet on plagiarism/ text recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Put anything in quotes that is taken directly from a previously published paper, even if you are reusing something in your own words. ■ Make sure to reference the source accordingly.
Translations of a paper published in another language	Submitting a paper to journals in different languages without acknowledgment of the original paper.	Yes. Translated articles are acceptable when all necessary consents have been obtained from the previous publisher of the paper in any other language and from any other person who might own rights in the paper.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If you want to submit your paper to journal that is published in a different country or a different language, ask the publisher if this is permissible. ■ At the time of submission, disclose any details of related papers in a different language, and any existing translations.

*When In doubt, always consult with your professor, advisor, or someone in a position of authority who can guide you to the right course of action.

Research fraud

Research fraud is publishing data or conclusions that were not generated by experiments or observations, but by invention or data manipulation. There are two kinds in research and scientific publishing:

- **Fabrication.** Making up research data and results, and recording or reporting them.
- **Falsification.** Manipulating research materials, images, data, equipment, or processes. Falsification includes changing or omitting data or results in such a way that the research is not accurately represented. A person might falsify data to make it fit with the desired end result of a study.

Guide to Fraud and How to Prevent It*

Action	What is it?	Is it unethical?	What should you do?
Manipulating data	Intentionally modifying, changing, or omitting data.	Yes. Comprehensive guidelines on data management and ethical handling of digital images, can be found at The Office of Research Integrity. http://ori.hhs.gov/images/ddblock/data.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Never tamper with or change data. Keep meticulous records of your data.■ Records of raw data should be accessible in case an editor asks for them-even after your paper has been published.■ Understand the publisher's policies on data before you submit a paper.
Manipulating data Images	This can include research materials, processes, tables, or equipment.	Yes. Your manuscript may be rejected if the original data are not presented or misrepresented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ If you need to adjust an image to enhance clarity, make sure you know what is considered acceptable before submitting your paper.■ Even if the image manipulations are considered acceptable, report it to the publication prior to submitting your paper.²■ Review any data images used to support your paper against the original image data to make sure nothing has been altered.²

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Salami Slicing

The “slicing” of research that would form one meaningful paper into several different papers is called "salami publication" or "salami slicing".

Unlike duplicate publication, which involves reporting the exact same data in two or more publications, salami slicing involves breaking up or segmenting a large study into two or more publications. These segments are referred to as "slices" of a study.

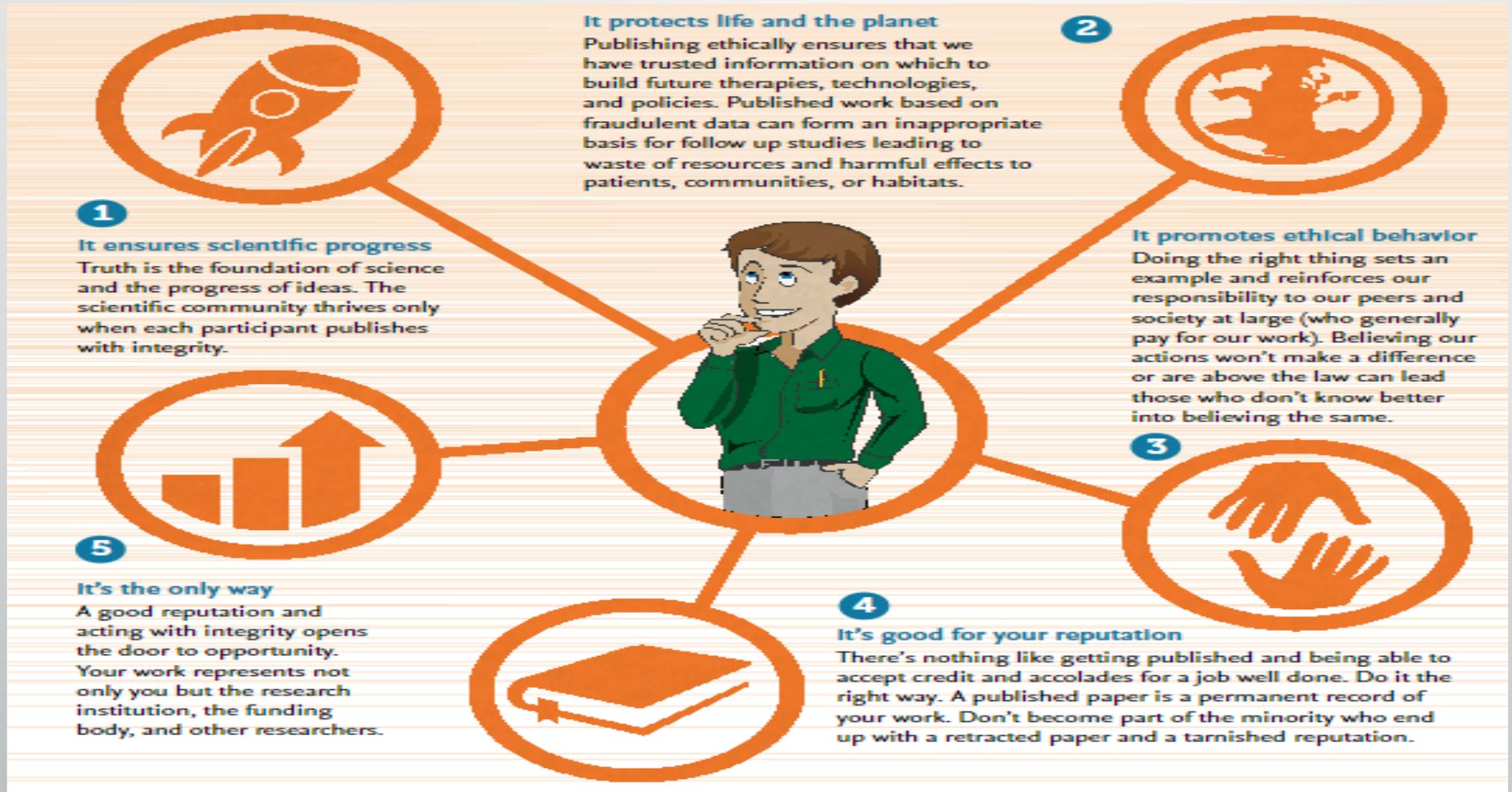
As a general rule, as long as the "slices" of a broken up study share the same hypotheses, population, and methods, this is not acceptable practice. The same "slice" should never be published more than once.

Guide to Salami Slicing and How to Prevent It*

Action	What is it?	Is it unethical?	What should you do?
Breaking up or segmenting data from a single study and creating different manuscripts for publication	Publishing small 'slices' of research in several different papers is called 'salami publication' or 'salami slicing'.	Yes. Salami slicing can result in a distortion of the literature by leading unsuspecting readers to believe that data presented in each 'slice' is derived from a different subject sample. ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Avoid inappropriately breaking up data from a single study into two or more papers.■ When submitting a paper, be transparent. Send copies of any manuscripts closely related to the manuscript under consideration.■ This includes any manuscripts published, recently submitted, or already accepted.⁵

*When in doubt, always consult with your professor, advisor, or someone in a position of authority who can guide you to the right course of action.

Five reasons to publish ethically



What will happen if any sort of plagiarism /misconduct is detected by journals?

Retraction will take place. (see www.retractionwatch.com)

Infringements of professional ethical codes, such as multiple submission, bogus claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data or the like. Occasionally a retraction will be used to correct errors in submission or publication.

[E.g.1: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264999312001137>

[E.g.2: <http://retractionwatch.com/2014/12/19/elsevier-retracting-16-papers-faked-peer-review/>]

- The measurements that journals adopt in the case of any kind of misconduct (see http://publicationethics.org/files/Full%20set%20of%20flowcharts_o.pdf)
- Major publishers already publish comprehensive statements of compliance on their websites. See Elsevier for an example.
<https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection>

- A number of industry organizations publish comprehensive guidelines and advice that can be readily adopted by any publisher. Such notable organizations include:
 - Committee on Publication Ethics ([COPE ↗](#))
 - World Association of Medical Editors ([WAME ↗](#))
 - International Committee of Medical Journal Editors ([ICMJE ↗](#))
 - Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials ([CONSORT ↗](#))
 - Guidelines for what a Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement should adhere to (↓ [PEMS](#))

- Some more: OASPA and STM

References

- <https://www.elsevier.com/connect/six-things-to-do-before-writing-your-manuscript>
- <https://www.elsevier.com/connect/11-steps-to-structuring-a-science-paper-editors-will-take-seriously>
- <https://www.elsevier.com/connect/writing-a-science-paper-some-dos-and-donts>
- http://pellegrini.mcdb.ucla.edu/Lab/publication_pdfs/Authorship_Skills_Module_1_How_to_Write_a_Scientific_Paper_2010_04.pdf
- www.wlc.edu/uploadedFiles/Content/Academics/Student_Success_Center/ResearchPaper.pdf
- <https://www.liebertpub.com/media/pdf/English-Research-Article-Writing-Guide.pdf>



Thank You!

It is time for
Qs & As

E-mail: ali.rezvani85@gmail.com