Finding the appropriate journal to publish your research

Workshop

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EXPOSITOR

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Happy to be here!

THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA

Why do teachers and students write and publish research papers?

The need to Publish

- To share results
- To complete the research cycle (Creswell, 2012)
- To contribute to the field
- To graduate/ requirements of posgraduate programs
- To study a posgraduate program
- To get a postgraduate degree
- To get a promotion
- To be "somebody" in the academic virtual world (Google search)
- To be read and cited
- For your self-esteem, ☺

Publishing as a kind of literacy

Social Practices

Social Practices (Swales & Feak, 2009, 2011; Wenger, 2001)

Evolving dynamics of power, expectations, patterns of activities, knowledge production and social discourses.

What CoPs do

Academic Writing

Scholarly Publishing

Problems

- Publishing is not easy
- Publishing takes too long
- Not all journals are reliable, free or indexed

- Different efforts to help

Important tips before choosing a journal

- Read or download Guide for Authors.

- Verify the journal topics match your area of research.

- Check if the journal is invitation-only as some journals will only accept articles after inviting the author.

- Submit your paper to only one journal at the time.

- Read the aims and scope of the journal.

- If you need to publish open access know that most Elsevier journals have open access options explained on the journal homepage.

- Check the journal performance for the review and publication timelines.

Where to publish your research:

- **JCR-** *Journal Citation Report*

- **SJR**- *Scimago Journal Rank*

- Dialnet
- Redalyc
- Elsevier
- Scopus

HOW TO ASSESS A JOURNAL

A.K.A. How not to publish in an undesirable journal

Key Things to Consider When Assessing a Journal*

*It's up to you to weigh these factors in order to make your decision.

Don't trust unsolicited emails
- If a call for submission does not come from a trusted source, treat it as spam.

Be similarly wary of unsolicited offers to join editorial boards or conference invitations.

Review several issues of the journal
- Check for writing and research quality, relevance to discipline and adequate copy editing.

While you're at it...
If your research grant or institution requires that your article be openly available, make sure the journal's policy allows this.

**Review the journal website.
It should contain:**
- a clear and appropriate scope;
- an editorial board with recognized experts and current contact information for them;
- a description of the peer review process;
- transparent information about whether article processing charges (APCs) or other fees are charged.

Two journals can have similar names but different reputations; don't mistake one journal for another.

Check that any impact metrics listed by the journal are recognized and reputable
- e.g. Journal Impact Factor, H-index, Eigenfactor

Beware: there are a number of made-up metrics on the Internet.

OPEN ACCESS

Check to see if OA journals are listed at **doaj.org**

Note: Very new journals will not be listed.

Still Unsure?

Check with your colleagues and peers in your field.

Get help from a librarian at your institution.

Visit **thinkchecksubmit.org** for more useful tips.

Neutral Factors

The following factors are not indicative of journal quality:

Lack of impact metrics
- Not all reputable journals display impact metrics.

Geographical location of publisher
- Journal publishing is a global pursuit.

Article Processing Charges (APCs)
- Reputable open access journals operate under a variety of business models, including many who use APCs.

Reputation of other journals by the same publisher
- A publisher can be responsible for both highly respected and less reputable journals.
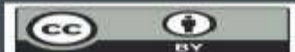
CARL ABRC
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION DES BIBLIOTHÈQUES DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA

Some journals

- MEXTESOL Journal   http://www.mextesol.net/journal/index.php?page=homepage

- LACLIL   https://laclil.unisabana.edu.co/index.php/LACLIL

- Educación y Ciencia http://educacionyciencia.org/index.php/educacionyciencia/index

- Profile   https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/profile/index

- Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios Educativos

  https://www.ceamope.org/numeros-rlee?fbclid=IwAR3Q_RF-2BHIYtCxSMTxUb8eC3nfZz5arzNQUgMjaOCf0GmXea-azkymVaA

- Innovación Educativa https://www.ipn.mx/innovacion/

- TESOL Journal   https://www.tesol.org/read-and-publish/journals/tesol-journal

- Ethical Lingua: Journal of Language Teaching and Literature
  https://ethicallingua.org/25409190

- Argentinian Journal of Applied Linguistics,http://www.faapi.org.ar/ajal/current.html?fbclid=IwAR0Cr6tNWD-8EAFBtZtOv3hhVwQ5UqkMjNcsHEYLtgi3TDfL0M8sk86xDlQ

- Brazilian English Language Teaching Journal (BELT), http://revistaseletronicas.pucrs.br/ojs/index.php/belt/index

- Colombian Applied Linguistics Journal, http://revistas.udistrital.edu.co/ojs/index.php/calj/index

- EFL Journal –Artesol, http://artesol.org.ar/publications/efl-journal

- Education Matters: The Journal of Teaching and Learning, http://em.journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/index.php/em

- **Call for chapters- EFL/ESL   HOWEVER,…**

Lenguas en Contexto

- Published by The School of Languages- BUAP

- Founded in 2010- Annual + Special Issue

- Indexed in Latindex- Working to get other indexes

Preparing your manuscript

- Check and analyze the guidelines of the journal where you want to publish your article.

- Be clear and concise:

- **What was done?**
- **Why was it done?**
- **How was it done?**
- **What was found?**
- **What is the contribution to the field?**

d. e.

What sections must be included in an academic article?
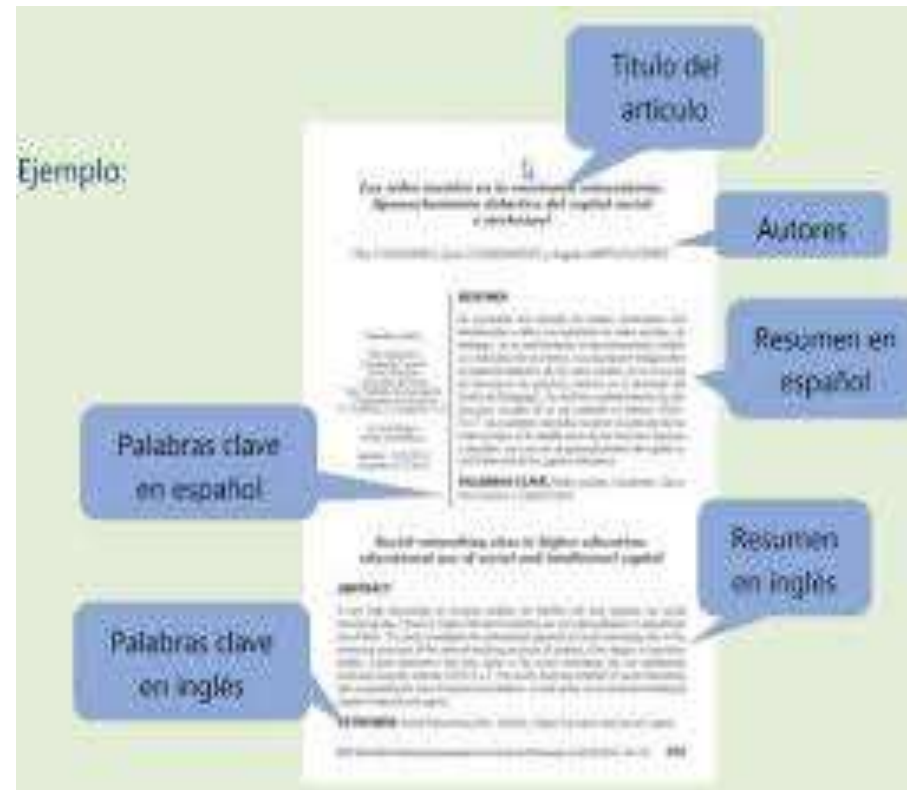
Title

The importance of the title

- Brief but catchy
- Summarizes the article
- Readers know what they will find

10 ARTICLE HEADLINE EXAMPLES
That Got Us 10 Million Readers

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=102&v=Fl1q-I3bE0c&feature=emb_logo

https://wordvice.com/best-title-for-journal-manuscript/

https://padlet.com/arasalas13/y420jcaw82we

- Introduction
- Problem
- Justification for the research
- Objectives and Research Questions
- Methodology
- Results
- Summary of the results
- Interpretation of the results/Discussion
- Implications
- Conclusions
- References
- Appendixes

Academic Writing

- An article is not a thesis
- Thesis: 2/3 articles
- *Register,*
- Organization- guidelines
- Sentences and guidelines
- # of authors
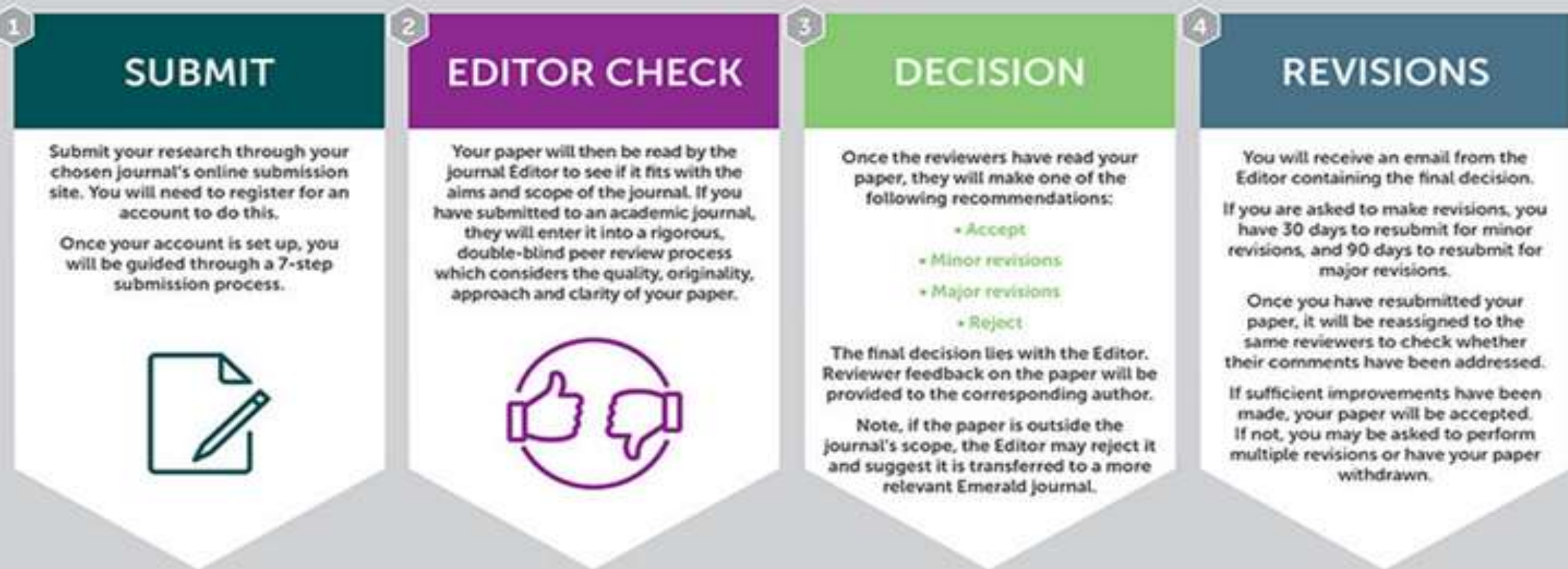- Literature Review (2010+)
- APA (6th or 7th?)

THE JOURNAL PUBLISHING PROCESS

emerald PUBLISHING

The speed with which your article appears online will depend on your chosen journal's publishing model. In the graphic below, we highlight the journey for a paper published in a journal offering article level publishing (ALP). We are in the process of rolling out ALP to all eligible Emerald titles and our goal is to have the majority of our journals on board by the end of 2018. For more information, visit our EarlyCite page.

←·· 2-8 months ····························→

1 SUBMIT

Submit your research through your chosen journal's online submission site. You will need to register for an account to do this.

Once your account is set up, you will be guided through a 7-step submission process.

2 EDITOR CHECK

Your paper will then be read by the journal Editor to see if it fits with the aims and scope of the journal. If you have submitted to an academic journal, they will enter it into a rigorous, double-blind peer review process which considers the quality, originality, approach and clarity of your paper.

3 DECISION

Once the reviewers have read your paper, they will make one of the following recommendations:

- Accept
- Minor revisions
- Major revisions
- Reject

The final decision lies with the Editor. Reviewer feedback on the paper will be provided to the corresponding author.

Note, if the paper is outside the journal's scope, the Editor may reject it and suggest it is transferred to a more relevant Emerald journal.

4 REVISIONS

You will receive an email from the Editor containing the final decision.

If you are asked to make revisions, you have 30 days to resubmit for minor revisions, and 90 days to resubmit for major revisions.

Once you have resubmitted your paper, it will be reassigned to the same reviewers to check whether their comments have been addressed.

If sufficient improvements have been made, your paper will be accepted. If not, you may be asked to perform multiple revisions or have your paper withdrawn.

32 Days

5 TYPESETTING

Once accepted, your paper is immediately processed by our in-house team, who check the copyright forms and whether third-party permissions (if applicable) have been provided.

Your paper is then sent to our typesetting team, who will perform further quality checks and prepare PDF proofs. You will receive an email link to the PDF proofs, along with a query form that highlights any inconsistencies, grammar, table/figure and referencing errors that need resolving before publication.

6 AUTHOR PROOFS

Your proof must be returned to the typesetters within 10 working days. If this deadline cannot be met, any outstanding queries will be resolved by the Emerald team.

7 EARLYCITE

Once proofs are returned, corrections are made by the typesetting team, then final proofs are sent to the journal's content Editors for final checks. Once this is complete, your paper is published through EarlyCite.

Your paper is now a fully citable, published article with a DOI number. The article can be promoted, downloaded and referenced.

Your published article will remain on EarlyCite until it is assigned to an issue.

8 PUBLICATION

When a journal issue is available for your article to be published in, the typeset files will be reworked by the typesetting team to add pagination, volume and issue details. The re-supplied files will be re-loaded to our online platform, moving from the EarlyCite container to the relevant volume and issue number. Where applicable, a print copy will then be produced.

Please note, the timelines given are for guidance only, and are subject to change.

Publication Process

Rechazo ☹ ☺

Acceptance ☺ ☺

format

Author   Reviewer

Table 1. Ten tips for publishing in scholarly journals

The important tips

1. Do not damage your reputation by publishing in the scam, pseudo journals.
2. Your wish is your motivator.
3. Choose a good lab and strong colleagues, including at least one who has impressive publications.
4. Novelty in relevant fields is highly appreciated compared to usual data in the fields of interest.
5. Care about your figures and tables.
6. Finalise your research story when you get enough data with a high-quality paper.
7. Select the appropriate journal for your paper.
8. Submit a well-written cover letter with the manuscript.
9. Your constructive and positive response to reviewer's comments is the cornerstone for acceptance.
10. Wisely deal with rejection.

- Cultural challenges
- Ethics
- Responsibility
- Publishing research empowers teachers

GOOD

LUCK!

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